UIC GREAT CITIES INSTITUTE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO

Lost: The Crisis Of Jobless and Out Of School Teens and Young Adults In Chicago, Illinois and the U.S.

Produced for: Alternative Schools Network

January 2016

Great Cities Institute
University of Illinois at Chicago

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Executive Summary

Introduction

For several years, the Alternative Schools Network, along with the Chicago Urban League, The Illinois Black United Fund, The Westside Health Authority, The Chicago Area Project, Youth Connection Charter School and other community groups, have sponsored hearings to bring young people of color from throughout Chicago to share their experiences before a panel of elected and appointed state, county, and city officials.

Two years ago, when we attended one of these hearings, we listened intently, as young people shared their stories. Clear in our memories is the statement of a young woman who said, "My friend would be alive today if he had had a job."

Several others made similar comments, making connections between employment and other conditions they are facing in their schools and neighborhoods. Teens and young adults stated they want to work; they value work experience, including summer employment. The young people, through these hearings, have the opportunity to urge policy makers to find ways to increase employment opportunities for themselves and their peers. "Please provide jobs for us, we want to work!"

A report that provides quantitative data can be a powerful supplement to the testimonies of young people. This report from the University of Illinois at Chicago's Great Cities Institute (GCI) is intended to be just that. GCI serves UIC's urban mission to engage Chicago and its surrounding region by harnessing the power of research for solutions to today's urban challenges.

This report contains compilations and calculations of various employment data for males and females 16 to 24 years old by race/ethnicity from 2005 to 2014, comparing Chicago, Illinois, the U.S. and in some instances, adding Los Angeles and New York (see Appendix A for definitions, see Appendix B for data and methodology information). Besides an array of figures and tables, the report contains GIS generated maps that illustrate the relationship between employment data and population distribution by race/ethnicity.

It is our hope and intention that this report, in combination with the voices of young people, can illustrate the persistence and severity of conditions that have ramifications for our young people and generations to come.

- In 2014, for 16 to 19 year olds in Chicago, 12.4 percent of Blacks, 15.0 percent of Hispanic or Latinos, and 24.4 percent of Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) were employed. This compared to the national figure of 28.8 percent suggests that youth in Chicago are less likely to be employed.

- In Chicago, the jobless rate for Black 16 to 19 year olds was 88 percent. For Hispanic or Latinos 16 to 19 year olds, 85 percent were jobless in 2014.

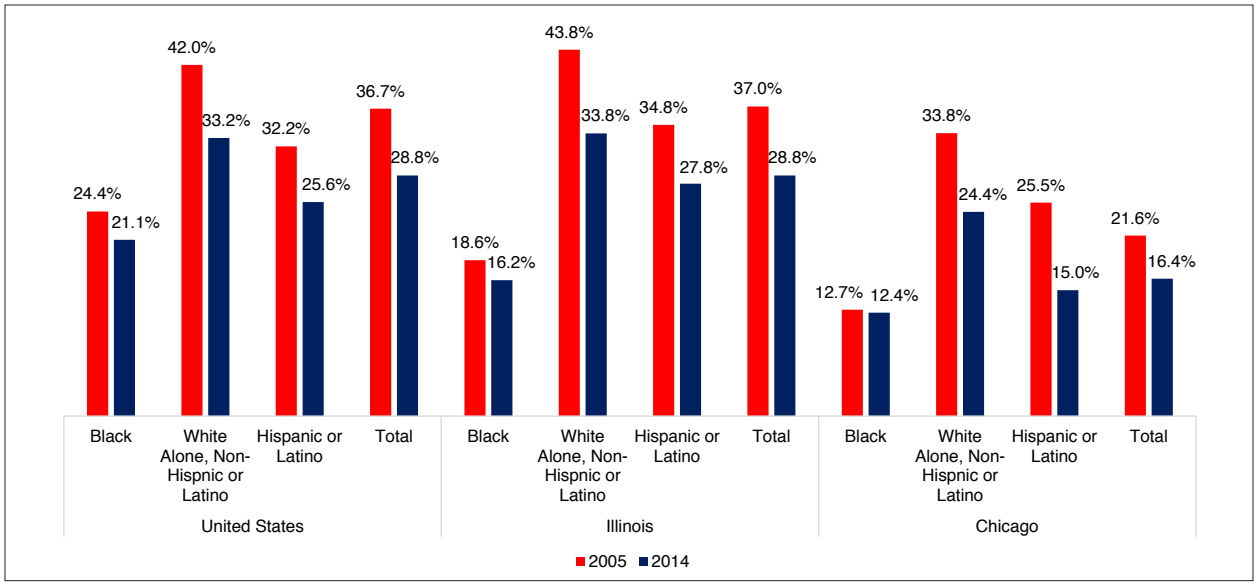
- In Chicago, the percentage of Hispanic or Latino 16 to 19 year olds that was employed declined from 25.5 percent in 2005 to 15 percent in 2014, (reflecting a 42 percent drop). Employment for White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16 to 19 year olds, although higher than either Black or Latino youth, also dropped during this period.

- The biggest decline of employment rates among 16 to 19 year olds in the U.S., Illinois and Chicago was among female Latinas in Chicago, with a 44 percent drop.

- In Illinois in 2014, 84 percent of Black 16 to 19 year olds and 72 percent of Hispanic or Latino 16 to 19 year olds were jobless. Employment rates decreased by 13 percent for Blacks and 20 percent for Hispanic or Latinos from 2005 to 2014.

- In the U.S. in 2014, 79 percent of Black 16 to 19 year olds and 74 percent of Hispanic or Latino 16 to 19 year olds were jobless. Employment rates decreased 14 percent for Blacks and 21 percent for Hispanic or Latinos from 2005 to 2014.

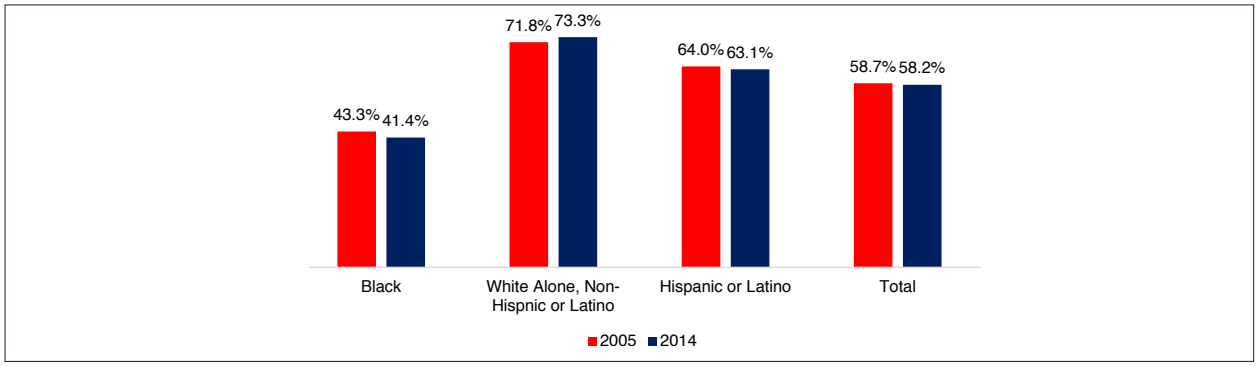
- Across all groups in Chicago, Illinois and the U.S., the percentages of 16 to 19 year olds employed have dropped from 2005 to 2014, suggesting a long-term downward trend for employment of teens.



Employment-Population Ratios by Race/Ethnicity for 16-19 Year Olds in 2005 and 2014

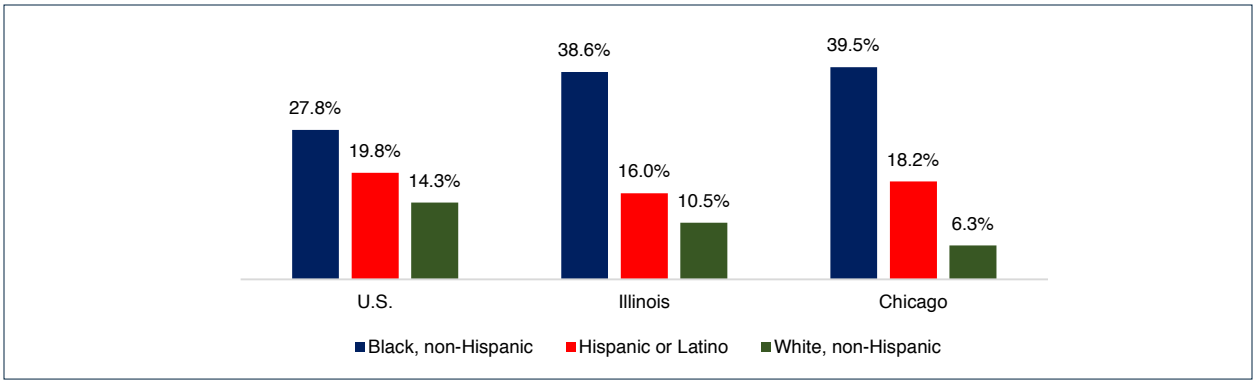
Data Source: 2005 and 2014 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

- For 20 to 24 year olds in Chicago, joblessness in 2014 was 59 percent for Blacks, 37 percent for Hispanic or Latinos, and 24 percent for Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos).
- Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) was the only group that had an increased employment rate in 2014 from 2005 for 20 to 24 year olds.
- Among 20 to 24 year olds, Chicago had a higher percentage of Blacks that were out of school and out of work than the U.S. and Illinois. 40 percent of Blacks in Chicago, 18 percent of Hispanic or Latinos and 6 percent of Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) were out of school and out of work in 2014.
- In Chicago among 20 to 24 year olds, a higher percent of Hispanic or Latino were out of work and out of school than in Illinois by 2.2 percentage points and was 1.6 percentage point lower than the U.S.
- The largest gaps in out of school and out of work 20 to 24 populations between race/ethnic groups were in Chicago where there was 21.3 percentage points between Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) and Hispanic or Latinos and 33.2 percentage points between Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) and Blacks.



Employment to Population Ratio by Race/Ethnicity for 20 to 24 Year Olds in Chicago, 2005 and 2014

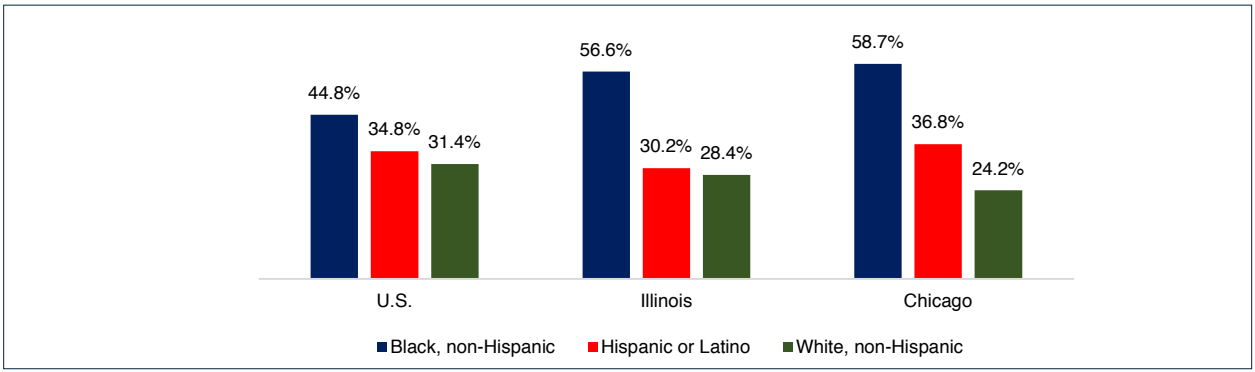
Data Source: 2005 and 2014 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.



Percent of 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out of School and Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, and Chicago in 2014

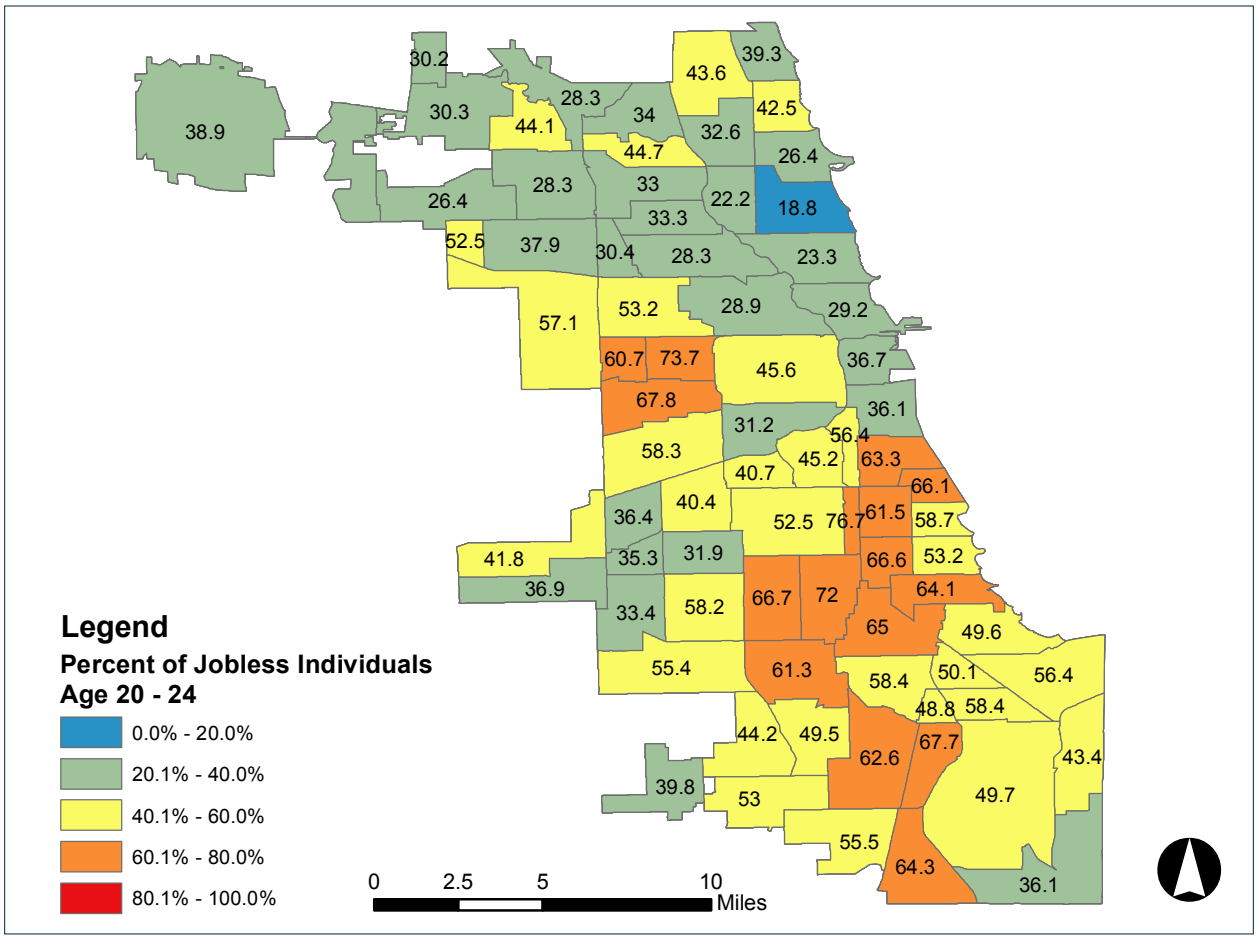
Data Source: 2014 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

- In Chicago, the out of school and out of work rate for Black 20 to 24 year olds is more than 6 times higher than for White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20 to 24 year olds.
- Among 20 to 24 year olds, Chicago had a higher percentage of Blacks and Hispanics or Latinos that were out of work than the U.S. and Illinois.
- Among 20 to 24 year olds, 59 percent of Blacks, 37 percent of Hispanic or Latinos and 24 percent of Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) were out of work in Chicago in 2014.
- For 20 to 24 year olds, Illinois, compared to the U.S., had a higher percentage of Blacks out of work and a lower percent of Whites (non-Hispanic or Latino) and Hispanics out of work.
- Among 20 to 24 year olds, the largest gaps in out of work between race/ethnic groups was in Chicago where there was 12.6 percentage points between Blacks and Hispanic or Latinos and 34.5 percentage points between Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) and Blacks.
- In 2014, jobless rates for 20 to 24 year olds were highest on the South and West Sides of the city and were lowest on the North, Northwest and Southwest sides of the City.
- Areas with 40 percent to 60 percent and 60 percent to 80 percent of jobless individuals are consistent with the areas with the highest concentration of Black Individuals age 18 to 24 with over 90 percent Black populations.



Percent of 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, and Chicago by Race/Ethnicity in 2014

Data Source: 2014 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.



Jobless Individuals Age 20 to 24 by Chicago Community Area, 2014

Data Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau. Maps by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

- Higher percentages of 16 to 19 year olds were out of work in 2014 compared to 20 to 24 year olds for all groups and geographies.
- In 2014, the rate of 17 percent of 16 to 24 year olds in Chicago who are out of school and out of work is higher than the U.S., Illinois, New York City and Los Angeles rates.
- The rate of Black 16 to 24 year olds that were out of school and out of work rate in 2014 in Chicago (29 percent) was higher than the rate for Blacks in the U.S., Illinois, New York City, and Los Angeles.
- 23 percentage points separate the out of school and out of work rates for Black and White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16 to 24 year olds in 2014.
- In comparing the U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City and Los Angeles, Illinois had the highest percent of Black 16 to 19 year olds (13 percent) and Chicago had the highest percent of Black 20 to 24 year olds (40 percent) that were out of work and out of school in 2014.
- A higher proportion of Black 16 to 19 year olds and 20 to 24 year olds were out of school and out of work in Illinois than in the U.S. Illinois had 2.1 percentage points more Black 16 to 19 year olds and 10.8 percentage points more 20 to 24 year olds that were out of work and out of school than the U.S.
- While 2.2 percentage points separated Hispanic or Latino and White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16 to 19 year olds in Chicago, 11.9 percentage points separated Hispanic or Latino and White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20 to 24 year olds in Chicago.

Group	U.S.	Illinois	Chicago	New York City	Los Angeles
16 - 19	7.5%	7.2%	9.2%	8.5%	7.9%
20 - 24	17.8%	17.2%	22.2%	21.1%	16.4%
16 - 24, All	13.4%	12.8%	17.4%	16.4%	13.1%
Black, non-Hispanic or Latino	20.6%	28.1%	29.1%	20.3%	22.2%
Hispanic or Latino	15.2%	12.0%	13.7%	19.4%	13.3%
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	10.8%	8.3%	6.1%	8.2%	8.7%

Percent of Out of School and Out of Work by Age (16 to 19, 20 to 24, 16 to 24) and for 16 to 24 Year Old by Race/Ethnic Group in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City and Los Angeles, 2014

Data Source: 2014 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

- 12.5 percent of Black 16 to 19 year olds who were out of school and out of work in Chicago was nearly 15 percent higher than in the U.S., nearly 33 percent higher than New York City, and nearly 36 percent higher than in Los Angeles.

- Nearly 40 percent of Black 20-24 year olds were jobless and out of school in Chicago, which is 2.3 percent higher than the rate in Illinois, nearly 37 percent higher than New York City, nearly 30 percent higher than Los Angeles, and nearly 35 percent higher than the U.S. rate.

- In 2014, among 20 to 24 year olds, Chicago had a higher percentage of Black males that were out of work than the U.S. and Illinois. In Chicago, 46 percent of Black males, 18 percent of Hispanic or Latinos and 6 percent of Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) were out of school and out of work in 2014.

- In Chicago, the out of school and out of work rate for Black males 20 to 24 year olds is more than 6 times higher than for White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20 to 24 year olds and more than twice as high as Hispanic or Latinos in Chicago.

Conclusion

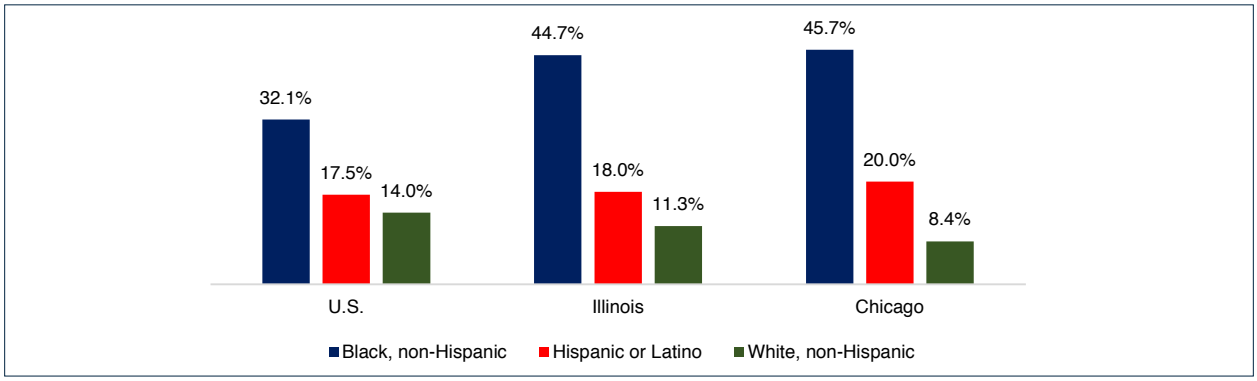
Data provided in this report, dramatically confirms what we have thought to be true: that the crisis of joblessness for young people of color is chronic and concentrated. The conditions in Chicago are among the worst, and evident when compared to the U.S., Illinois, New York, and Los Angeles.

There are long term impacts associated with low rates of employment for young people. We know from previous research, including that produced by Bell and Blanchflower in 2009, entitled, "Youth Unemployment: Déjà Vu?" that youth unemployment causes "permanent scars" (12) where conditions of low rates of employment

	16-19					20-24				
Race	U.S.	Illinois	Chicago	New York City	Los Angeles	U.S.	Illinois	Chicago	New York City	Los Angeles
Black, non-Hispanic	10.8%	12.9%	12.5%	9.0%	8.7%	27.8%	38.6%	39.5%	27.3%	29.3%
Hispanic or Latino	9.3%	7.1%	7.8%	10.9%	8.9%	19.8%	16.0%	18.2%	24.8%	16.4%
White, non-Hispanic	5.9%	5.6%	5.6%	4.5%	4.7%	14.3%	10.5%	6.3%	10.3%	10.8%
Total	7.5%	7.2%	9.2%	8.5%	7.9%	17.8%	17.2%	22.2%	21.1%	16.4%

Percent of 16 to 19 and Percent of 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out Of School and Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City, and Los Angeles, by Age Group and Race/Ethnic Group, 2014

Data Source: 2014 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.



Percent of 20 to 24 Year Old Males Who Were Out of School and Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, and Chicago in 2014

Data Source: 2014 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

as youth impact the likelihood of employment later in life, the level of wages, and interestingly, all indicators of life satisfaction. Unemployment, for example, "makes people unhappy" (12).

"Unemployment increases susceptibility to malnutrition, illness, mental stress, and loss of self-esteem, leading to depression" (13). Quoting the U.S. National Longitudinal study of Youth, Bell and Blanchflower point out that youth joblessness "injures self-esteem, and fosters feelings of externality and helplessness among youth" (13). Again citing other research studies, they also point out that "increases in youth unemployment causes increases in burglaries, thefts and drug offences" (16).

The result is a cycle, where the "permanent scars" lead to conditions that are both a consequence and a precipitating factor that leads to further youth unemployment and parallel social conditions. For example, in areas with high rates of teenage pregnancy, babies are being born to "babies" in households with high rates of poverty and low levels of employment where feelings of low self-esteem, depression, and powerlessness are often accompanied by substance abuse and in many cases, violence and crime.

A significant contribution of this report is its demonstration that low rates of employment are spatially concentrated in neighborhoods that are also racially segregated. This report clearly highlights that youth employment rates are tied to conditions in neighborhoods and cannot be seen as distinct from what is happening in the neighborhoods themselves. The devastation of unemployment in turn, wreaks havoc on the neighborhood.

Chicago is a great city. But how can it truly be great, when this "tale of two cities," provides such stark comparison in the employment opportunities among young people. This report reminds us of the urgency to address these issues of chronic and concentrated conditions of limited employment opportunities that not only affects the young people themselves, but their families, households, and neighborhoods. The reverberations surely extend to all aspects of our society.

Table of Contents

Introduction

For several years, the Alternative Schools Network, along with the Chicago Urban League, The Illinois Black United Fund, The Westside Health Authority, The Chicago Area Project, Youth Connection Charter School and other community groups, have sponsored hearings to bring young people of color from throughout Chicago to share their experiences before a panel of elected and appointed state, county, and city officials.

Two years ago, when we attended one of these hearings, we listened intently, as young people shared their stories. Clear in our memories is the statement of a young woman who said, "My friend would be alive today if he had had a job."

Several others made similar comments, making connections between employment and other conditions they are facing in their schools and neighborhoods. Teens and young adults stated they want to work; they value work experience, including summer employment. The young people, through these hearings, have the opportunity to urge policy makers to find ways to increase employment opportunities for themselves and their peers. "Please provide jobs for us, we want to work!"

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It is our hope and intention that this report, in combination with the voices of young people, can illustrate the persistence and severity of conditions that have ramifications for our young people and generations to come.

Employment-Population Ratios by Gender, 2005 to 2014

When calculating the number of 16 to 19 year olds in the U.S. that are employed compared to the total number of 16 to 19 year olds (employment-population ratio) (Figure 1) shows,

- Beginning in 2005, there is a steady decline in the employment-population ratio for 16 to 19 year olds until 2008, at which point the decline is steeper until 2010 for females and 2011 for males. By 2014, for both males and females, figures reflect an upward trend from 2011.

- After lows in 2011 of 28 percent (females) and 24 percent (males), 2014 calculations show 27 percent of males and 31 percent of females were employed.

- Since 2005, for 16 to 19 year olds, females were employed at higher numbers than males but the gap widened every year between 2005 and 2011 at which point there was a 4.1 percentage point difference with more females than males employed. From 2011 to 2014, the gap between male and female employment remained higher than it was in 2005, but slightly narrowed to a 3.8 percentage point difference.

Employment population ratios by gender for 20 to 24 year olds in the U.S. shows (Figure 2),

- From 2005 to 2008, a larger proportion of males were employed than females, however this trend switched from 2009 to 2014 when a larger proportion of females were employed than males.

- Comparing 2005 and 2014 employment figures for 20 to 24 year olds, females were employed at approximately the same rate whereas males experienced an 11 percent drop in their employment rates.

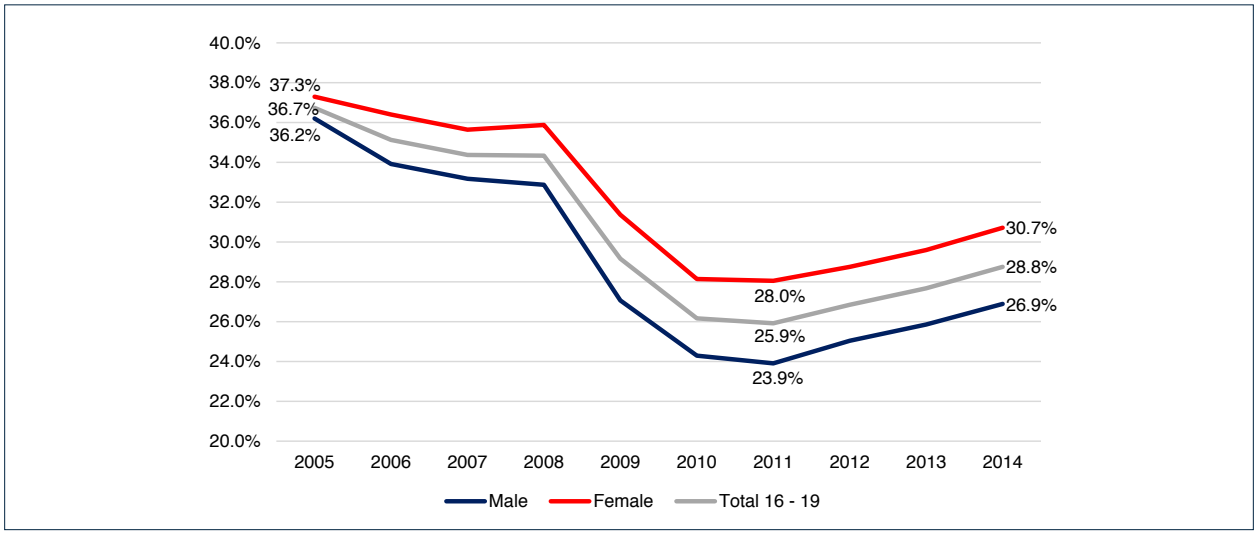


Figure 1: Employment-Population Ratio of 16 to 19 Year Olds by Gender in the U.S., 2005-2014

Data Source: 2005 - 2014 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

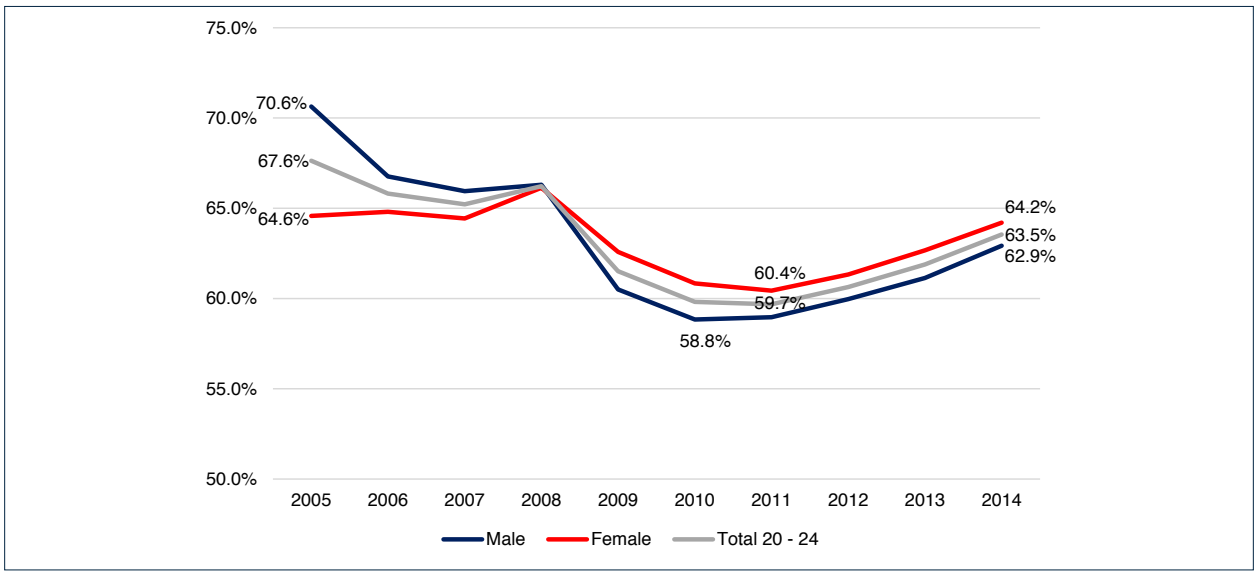


Figure 2: Employment-Population Ratio of 20 to 24 Year Olds by Gender in the U.S., 2005-2014

Data Source: 2005 - 2014 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 2 also shows,

- The series low for females was in 2011 when 60.4 percent females were employed while the series low for males was in 2010 when 58.8 percent of males were employed.
- Recovery has been steady since the respective series lows for each gender, with male employment-population ratio increasing 3.1 percentage points from 2010 to 2014 and females increasing 3.8 percentage points from 2011 to 2014.
- The gap between female and male was largest in 2005 when female employment-population ratio was 6.0 percentage points higher than male. The smallest gap was in 2008 when female employment-population ratio was 0.1 percentage points higher than male.

Employment-Population Ratios by Race/Ethnicity, 2005 to 2014

Figure 3 shows employment-population ratios by race/ethnicity for 16 to 19 year olds in 2005 and 2014 comparing the U.S., Illinois, and Chicago

- In 2014, for 16 to 19 year olds in Chicago, 12.4 percent of Blacks, 15.0 percent of Latinos, and 24.4 percent of Whites (non-Hispanic or Latino) were employed. This is compared to both the national and Illinois figure of 29%, suggesting that youth in Chicago are less likely to be employed.

- In Chicago, from 2005 to 2014, Black 16 to 19 year olds maintained a low employment rate of slightly more than 12%. For Latinos 16-19 year olds, the percentage of their population that is working changed from 25.5% in 2005 to 15% in 2014, (reflecting a drop of 42%). Employment for white (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16-19 year olds, although higher than either Black or Latino youth, also dropped during this period.

Figures 4, 5 and 6 show employment-population ratios for 16 to 19 year olds in Chicago, Illinois, and the U.S. from 2005 to 2014 (See Appendix D for Graph showing an overlay of all three geographies and groups).

- White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16 to 19 year olds in the U.S. and Illinois had the highest rates of employment from 2005 to 2014 despite decreasing 21 percent and 23 percent respectively during that time period.

- Blacks had the lowest employment-population ratios for the U.S., Illinois, and Chicago, with Blacks in Chicago lower than Illinois and the U.S.

- Each race/ethnicity and geography has shown increases in 2014 from lows during 2010 and 2011 with the exception of Latinos in Chicago who showed a continued decline.

- Each race/ethnicity and geography had employment-population ratios in 2014 that were lower than 2005 figures.

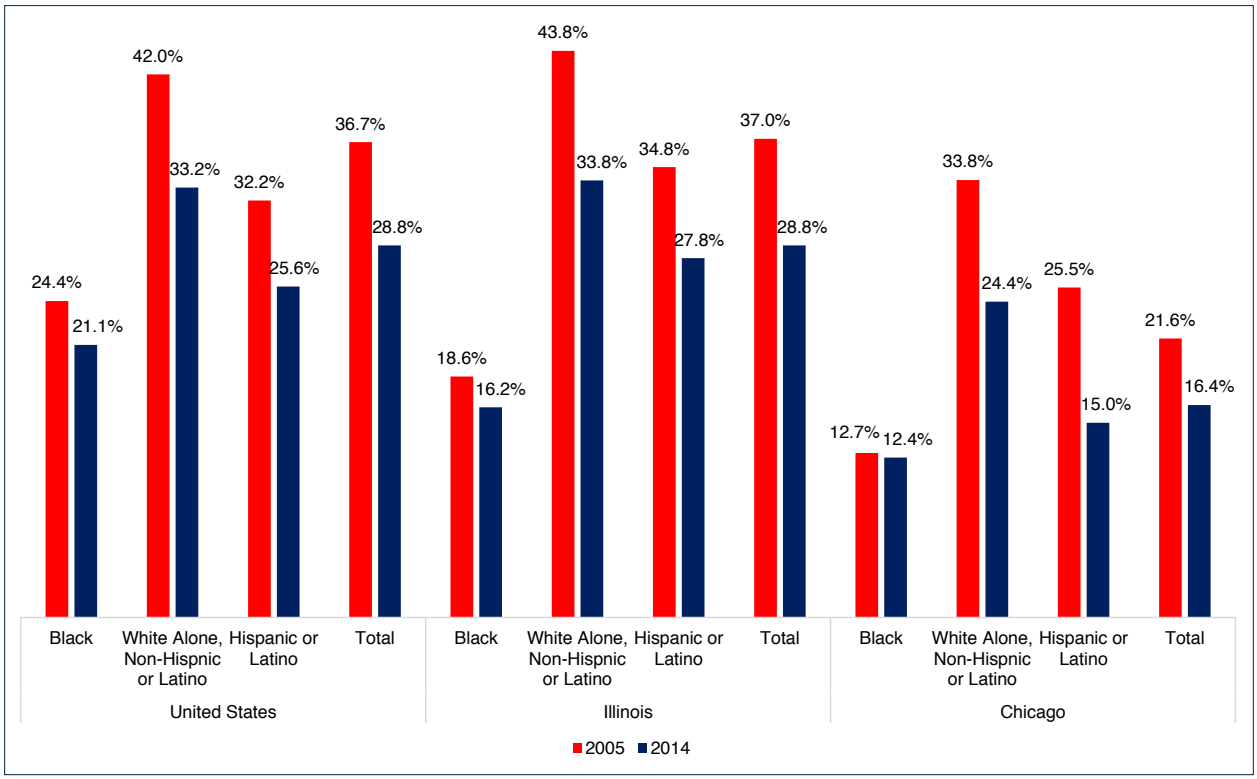


Figure 3: Employment-Population Ratios by Race/Ethnicity for 16-19 Year Olds in 2005 and 2014

Data Source: 2005 and 2014 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

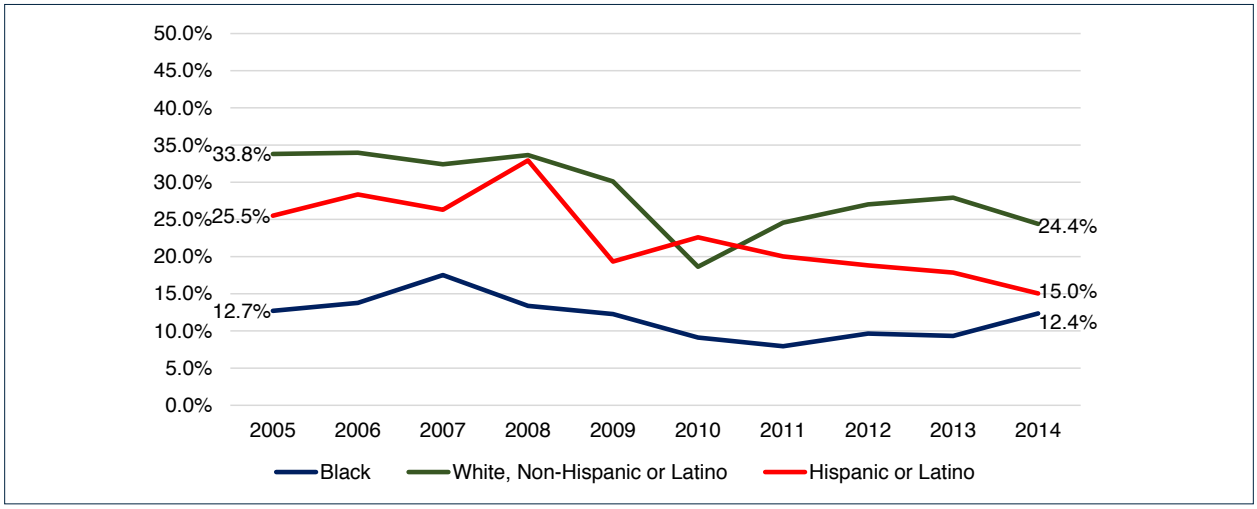


Figure 4: Employment-Population Ratios by Race/Ethnicity for 16-19 Year Olds in Chicago, 2005-2014

Data Source: 2005-2014 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

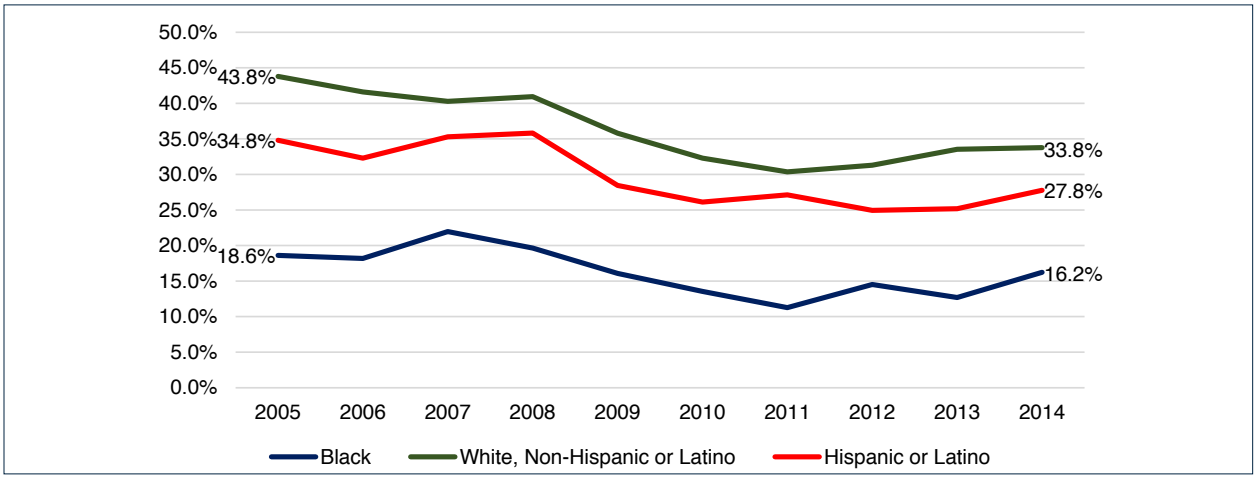


Figure 5: Employment-Population Ratios by Race/Ethnicity for 16-19 Year Olds in Illinois, 2005-2014

Data Source: 2005-2014 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

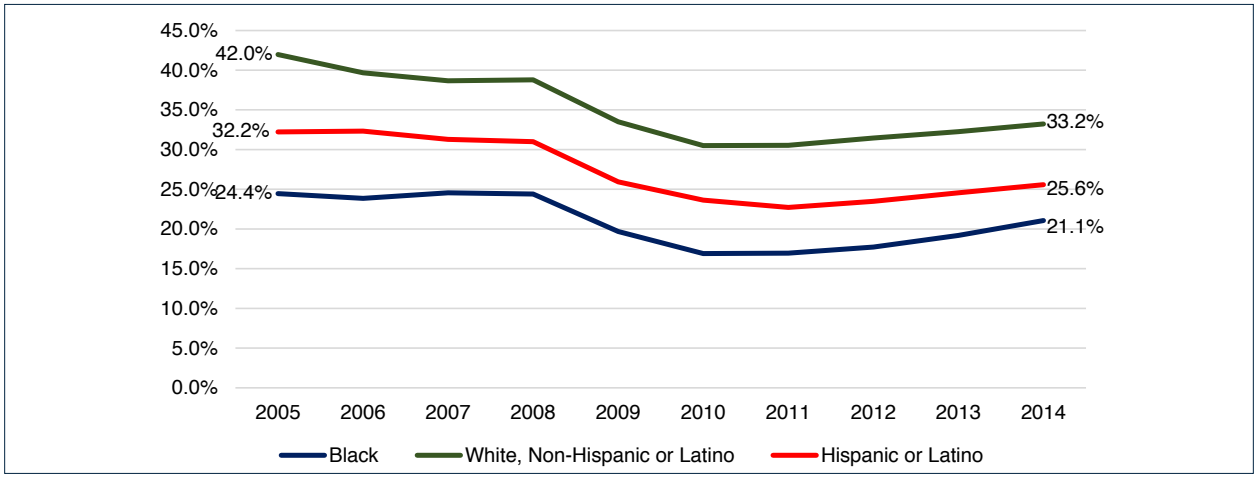


Figure 6: Employment-Population Ratios by Race/Ethnicity for 16-19 Year Olds in the U.S., 2005-2014

Data Source: 2005-2014 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

- In the U.S. both Whites (non-Hispanic or Latino) and Hispanic 16 to 19 year olds dropped from 2005-2014 by 21 percent.

Figure 7 shows employment-population ratios by race/ethnicity for 20 to 24 year olds in 2005 and 2014, comparing the U.S., Illinois, and Chicago

- Of all 20 to 24 year olds, Blacks had the lowest rates of employment in 2005 and in 2014.
- Hispanic employment rates were lower in Chicago in comparison to both Illinois and the U.S.
- The largest percentage point gap is between Blacks and Whites (non-Hispanic or Latino) in Chicago, where the employment-population ratio was 32 percentage points higher for the White (non-Hispanic or Latino) population.
- In Chicago, between 2005 and 2014, Blacks and Hispanics showed a slight decrease in their rates of employment (-4.4 percent and -1.4 percent respectively), while Whites' increased by 2.1 percent.
- In 2014, White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20 to 24 year olds had the highest employment-population ratio in Chicago at 73.3 percent, followed by Hispanic or Latinos at 63.1 percent and Blacks at 41.4 percent.

Figures 8, 9, and 10 show employment-population ratios for 20 to 24 year olds in Chicago, Illinois, and the U.S. from 2005 to 2014.

- Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) had the highest employment-population ratios in the U.S. and Chicago.
- From 2005 to 2014, Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) had the highest ratios in Illinois with the exception of 2007, 2010 and 2011 in which Hispanic or Latinos had a higher employment percentage.
- In the U.S., Illinois, and Chicago, each group experienced a decline after 2008, and after reaching its lowest point between 2010 and 2012, showed an increase to 2014.

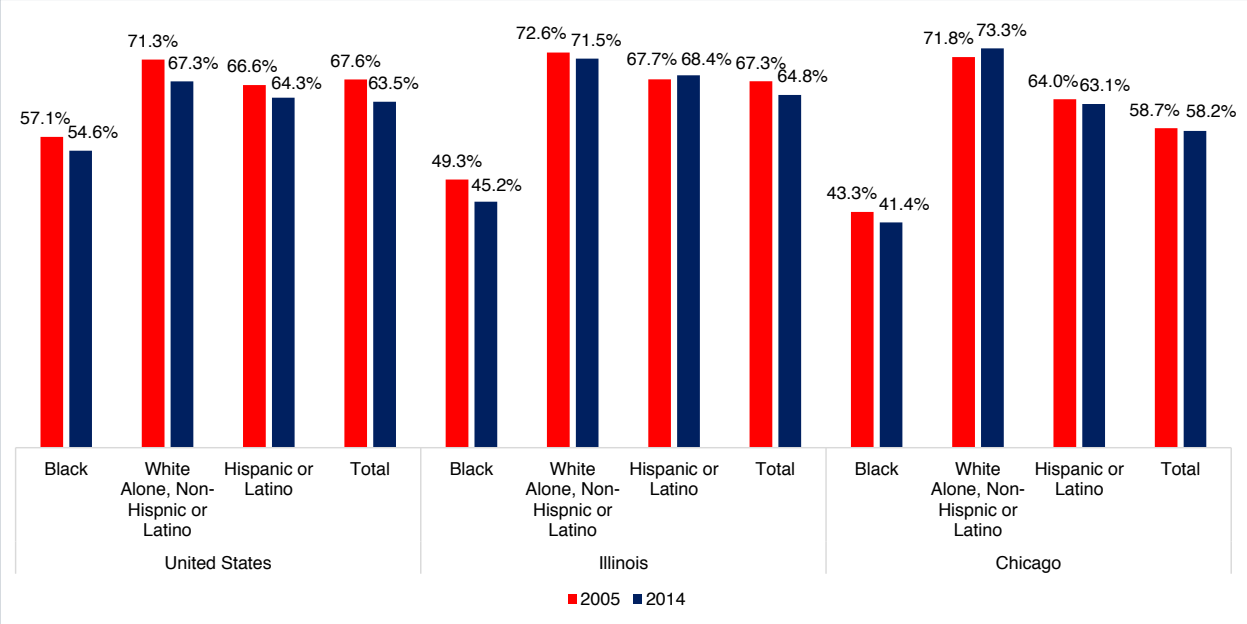


Figure 7: Employment-Population Ratios by Race/Ethnicity for 20-24 Year Olds in 2005 and 2014

Data Source: 2005 and 2014 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

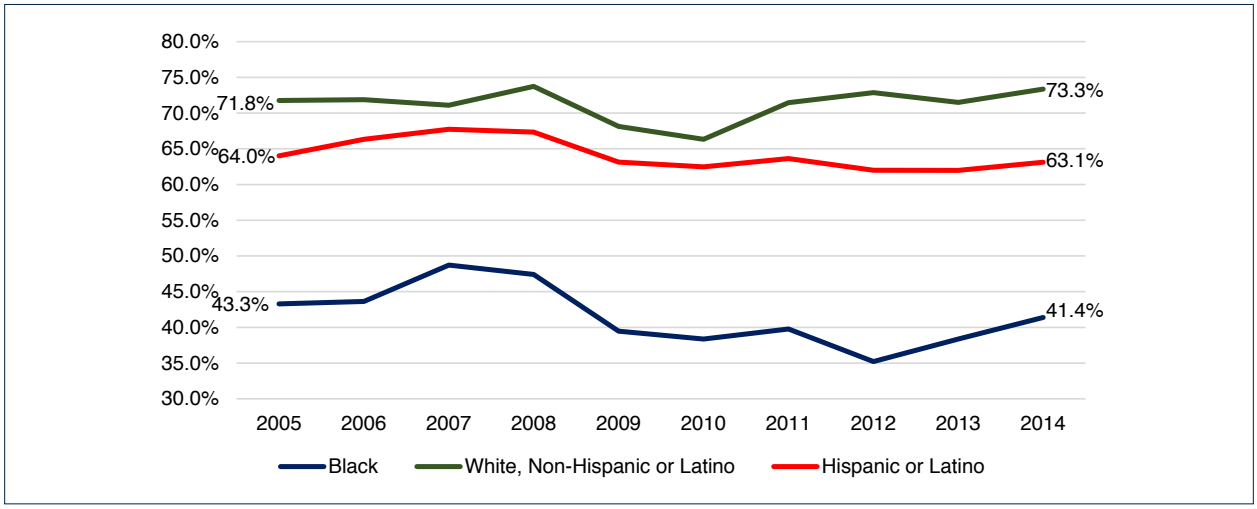


Figure 8: Employment-Population Ratios by Race/Ethnicity for 20-24 Year Olds in Chicago, 2005-2014

Data Source: 2005-2014 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

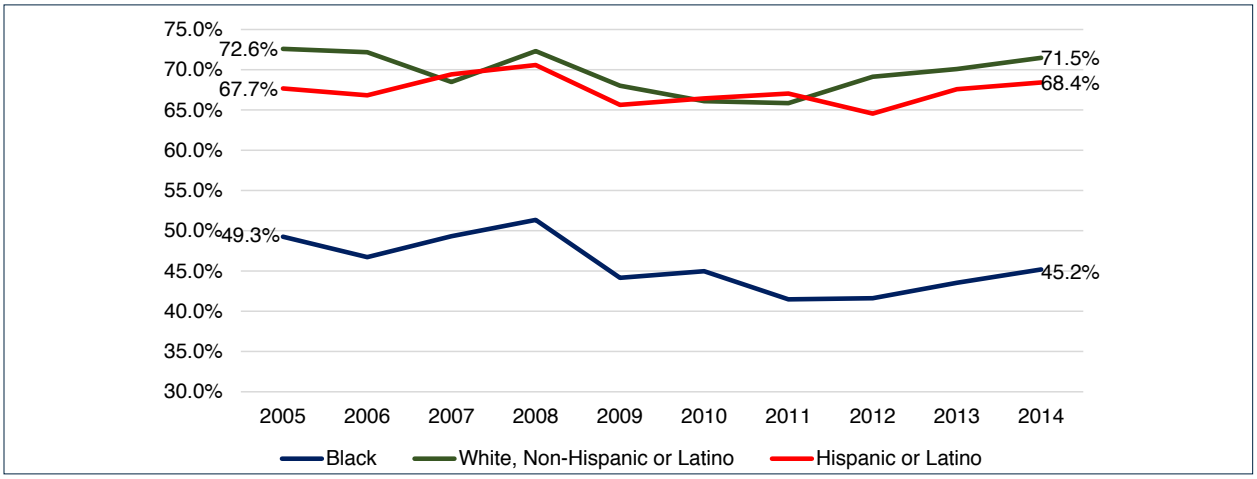


Figure 9: Employment-Population Ratios by Race/Ethnicity for 20-24 Year Olds in Illinois, 2005-2014

Data Source: 2005-2014 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

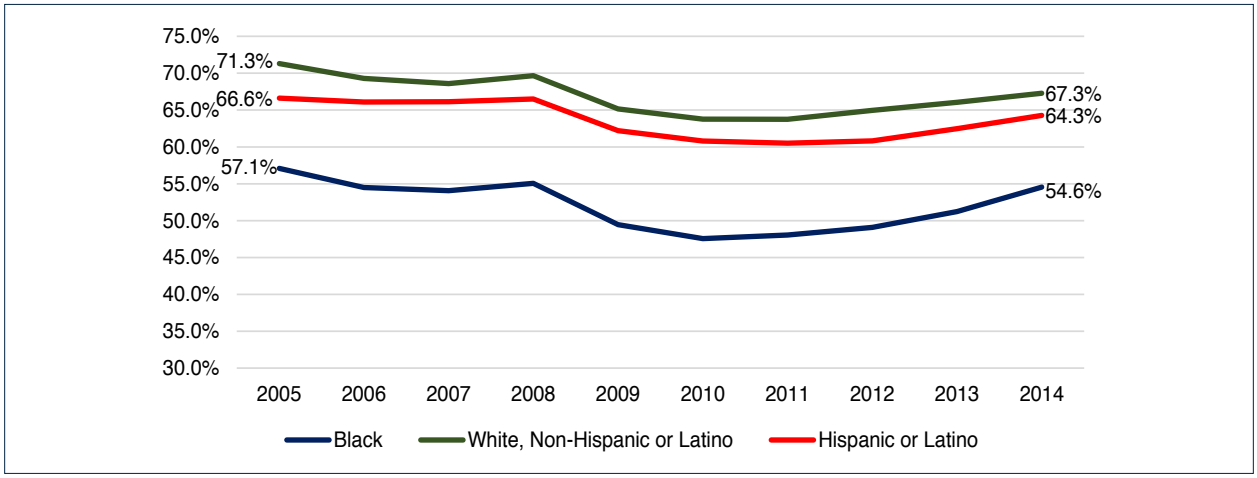


Figure 10: Employment-Population Ratios by Race/Ethnicity for 20-24 Year Olds in the U.S., 2005-2014

Data Source: 2005-2014 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

- Only Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) in Chicago and Hispanic or Latinos in Illinois had higher ratios in 2014 compared to 2005.

Employment to Population Ratio by Race/ Ethnicity and Gender

When viewing employment-population ratios of men and women in the U.S., Illinois and Chicago between 2005 and 2014 for ages 16 to 19 (Figure 11),

- The biggest decline of employment rates among 16 to 19 year olds in the U.S., Illinois and Chicago, was among female Latinas in Chicago, with a 44 percent drop.

- The second highest drop was among young Latino males in Chicago whose employment rate dropped 37 percent from 2005-2014. Employment rates for white (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16-19 year old males in Illinois dropped 35 percent.

- Rates of employment were higher for 16 to 19 year old black females than black males in both 2005 and 2014 in the U.S., Illinois, and Chicago, although for all cases of black females and males, there was a drop between 2005-2014.

- White (non-Hispanic or Latino) female teens had higher employment rates than males in the U.S. and Illinois but in Chicago, white (non-Hispanic or Latino) males were employed at higher rates than white (non-Hispanic or Latino) females.

- Employment-population ratios for ages 16 to 19 are higher for male Latino teens than for Latina teens.

Calculating employment-population ratios for by race/ ethnicity for males and females 20 to 24 for the U.S., Illinois and Chicago (Figure 12), we see,

- Among 20-24 year olds in the U.S., Illinois and Chicago, black males have the lowest rates of employment in both 2005 and in 2014 at 39%.

- Every group of males decreased from 2005-2014 except for black males, who remained the same.

- Of all women age 20-24, black females in Illinois and Chicago and white (non-Hispanic or Latino) females in U.S. experienced a decrease in their rates of employment.

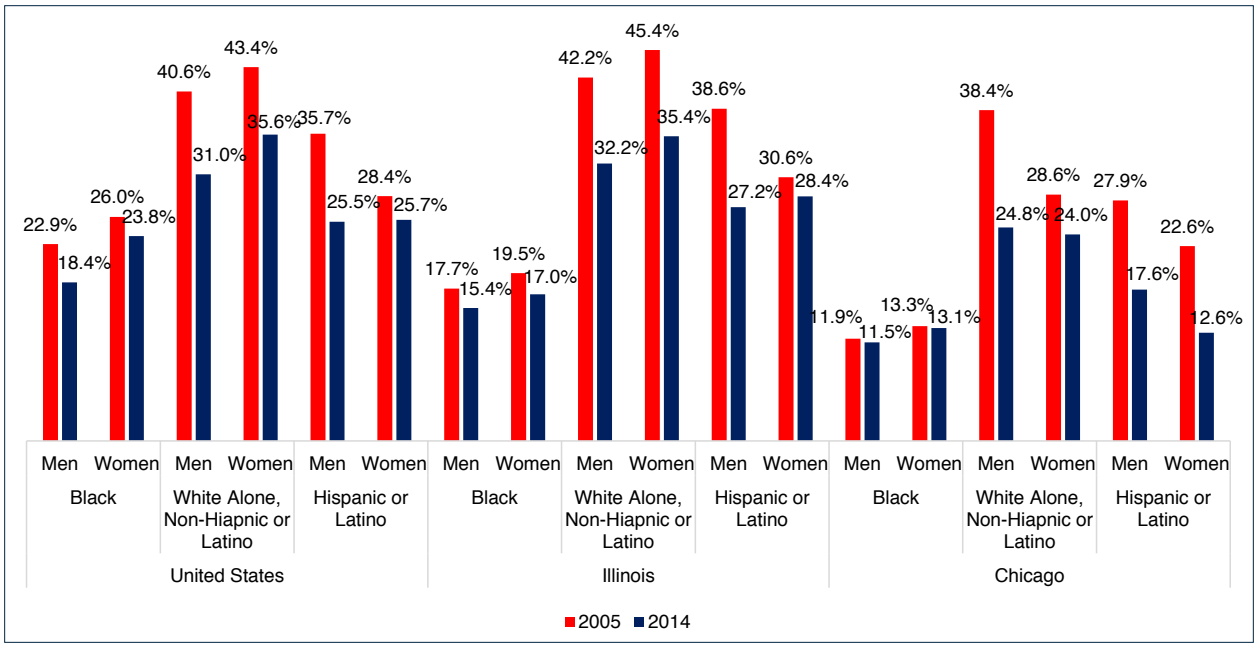


Figure 11: Employment to Population Ratio by Race/Ethnicity and Gender for 16-19 Year Olds in 2005 and 2014

Data Source: 2005 and 2014 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

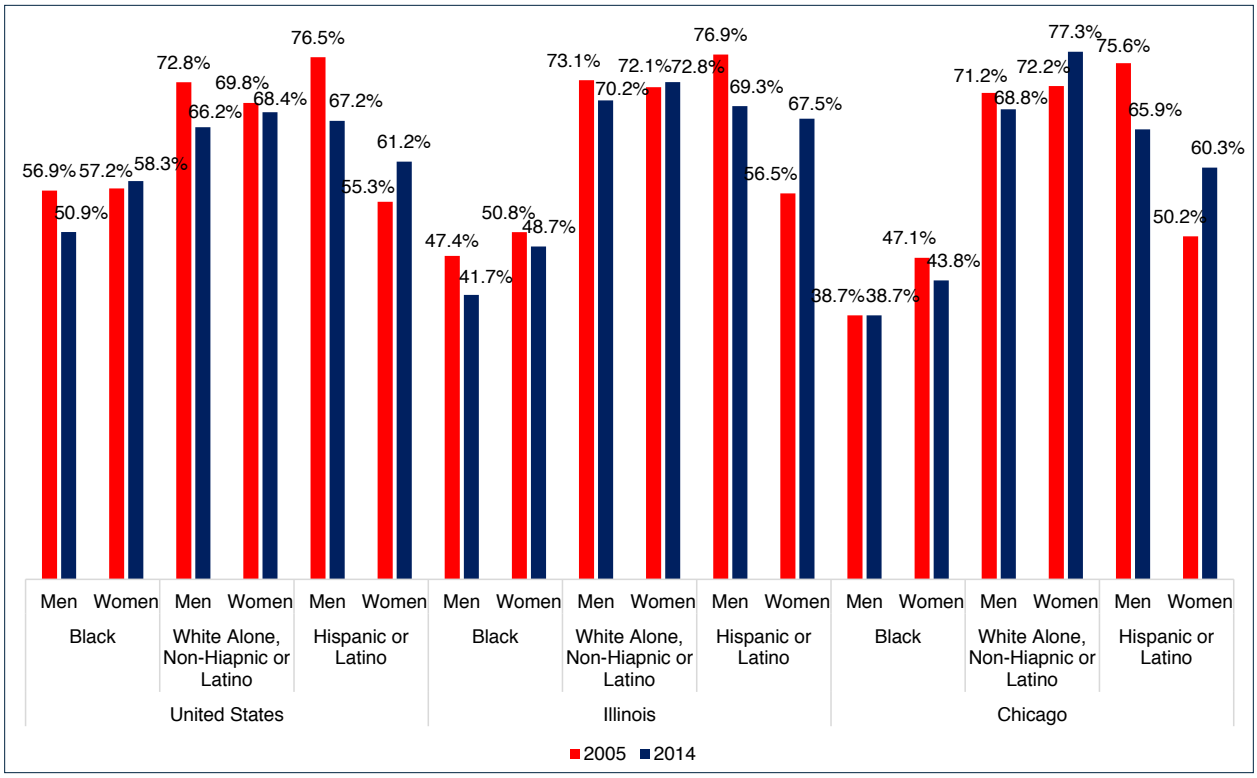


Figure 12: Employment to Population Ratio by Race/Ethnicity and Gender for 20-24 Year Olds in 2005 and 2014

Data Source: 2005 and 2014 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

- Employment rates were higher in 2014 than in 2005 for Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24 year old females in the U.S. (+5.9 percentage points), Illinois (+11.0 percentage points), and Chicago (+10.1 percentage points).
- Simultaneously, for Hispanic or Latino males employment rates decreased in the U.S. (-9.3 percentage points), Illinois (-7.6 percentage points), and Chicago (-9.7 percentage points).
- Among 20-24 year olds, the biggest gaps between males and females occur among Latinos.

Out Of School and Out of Work

Table 1 shows the percent of 16 to 24 year olds that were out of school and out of work in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City, and Los Angeles. (See Appendix E Table 1 for *n* values)

- Higher percentages of the population ages 20 to 24 were out of school and work in 2014 than those ages 16 to 19.
- Chicago had the highest percent of both age groups that were out of work and out of school, with 9.2 percent of those ages 16 to 19 out of work and out of school and 22.2 percent out of work and out of school.
- The percent of 16 to 24 year olds that are out of work and out of school are highest among Blacks in Chicago at 29.1 percent, compared to the U.S. (20.6 percent), Illinois (28.1 percent), New York City (20.3 percent), and Los Angeles (22.2 percent).
- The Hispanic or Latino population ages 16 to 24 had the second highest percent of the population that was out of school and out of work.
- White (non-Hispanic or Latino) population had the lowest percentages. Chicago has the largest gap between races with 23 percentage points more of the Black population out of school and out of work compared to the White (non-Hispanic or Latino) population.

Group	U.S.	Illinois	Chicago	New York City	Los Angeles
16 - 19	7.5%	7.2%	9.2%	8.5%	7.9%
20 - 24	17.8%	17.2%	22.2%	21.1%	16.4%
16 - 24	13.4%	12.8%	17.4%	16.4%	13.1%
Black, non-Hispanic or Latino	20.6%	28.1%	29.1%	20.3%	22.2%
Hispanic or Latino	15.2%	12.0%	13.7%	19.4%	13.3%
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	10.8%	8.3%	6.1%	8.2%	8.7%

Table 1: Percent of Out of School and Out of Work by Age (16 to 19, 20 to 24, 16 to 24) and for 16 to 24 Year Old by Race/Ethnic Group in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City and Los Angeles, 2014

Data Source: 2014 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

Table 2 shows the percent of 16 to 24 year olds who were out of school and out of work by age group, and race/ethnicity in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City, and Los Angeles in 2014. (See Appendix E Table 2 for *n* values)

- Chicago had the highest percent of Black 20 to 24 year olds (39.5 percent) that were out of work and out of school in 2014.
- A higher proportion of Black 16 to 19 year olds and 20 to 24 year olds were out of school and out of work in Illinois than in the U.S. Illinois had 2.1 percentage points more Black 16 to 19 year olds and 10.8 percentage points more 20 to 24 year olds that were out of work and out of school than the U.S.
- While 1.5 percentage points separated Hispanic or Latino and White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16 to 19 year olds in Chicago, 11.9 percentage points separated Hispanic or Latino and White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20 to 24 year olds in Chicago.

Figure 15 shows the percent of 20 to 24 year olds who were out of school and out of work in the U.S., Illinois and Chicago by race/ethnicity in 2014.

- Chicago had a higher percentage of Blacks that were out of work than the U.S. and Illinois. 39.5 percent of Blacks in Chicago, 18.2 percent of Hispanic or Latinos and 6.3 percent of Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) were out of school and out of work in 2014.
- Chicago had a higher percent of Hispanic or Latino's out of work and out of school than Illinois by 2.2 percentage points and was 1.6 percentage point lower than the U.S.
- The largest gaps in out of school and out of work populations between race/ethnic groups were in Chicago where there was 21.3 percentage points between Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) and Hispanic or Latinos and 33.2 percentage points between Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) and Blacks.

	16-19					20-24				
Race/Ethnicity	U.S.	Illinois	Chicago	New York City	Los Angeles	U.S.	Illinois	Chicago	New York City	Los Angeles
Black, non-Hispanic or Latino	10.8%	12.9%	12.5%	9.0%	8.7%	27.8%	38.6%	39.5%	27.3%	29.3%
Hispanic or Latino	9.3%	7.1%	7.8%	10.9%	8.9%	19.8%	16.0%	18.2%	24.8%	16.4%
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	5.9%	5.6%	5.6%	4.5%	4.7%	14.3%	10.5%	6.3%	10.3%	10.8%
Total	7.5%	7.2%	9.2%	8.5%	7.9%	17.8%	17.2%	22.2%	21.1%	16.4%

Table 2: Percent of 16 to 19 and Percent of 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out Of School and Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City, and Los Angeles, by Age Group and Race/Ethnic Group, 2014

Data Source: 2014 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

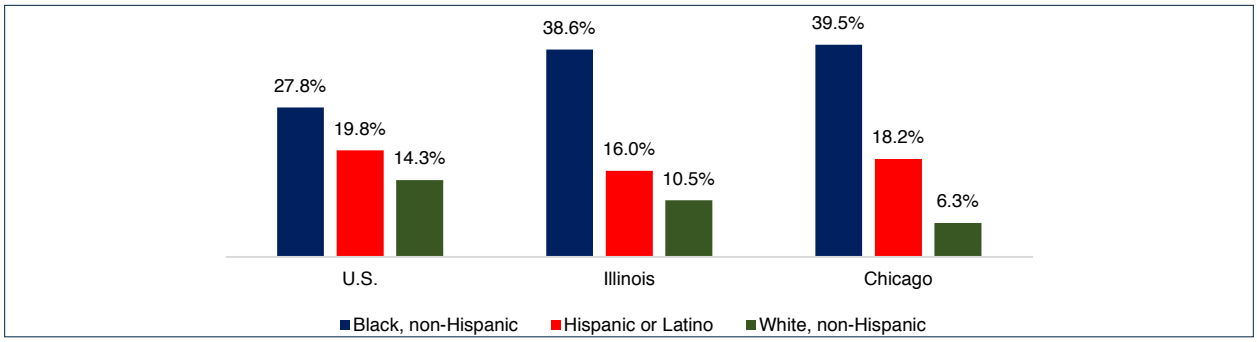


Figure 15: Percent of 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were out of School and Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, and Chicago in 2014

Data Source: 2014 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

Table 3 shows the percent of 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 year olds that were out of school and out of work in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City and Los Angeles by age group, gender and race/ethnicity. (See Appendix E Table 3 for *n* values)

- The percentage of out of school and out of work populations is unanimously higher for every race/ethnic group for 20 to 24 year olds than for 16 to 19 year olds.
- Black men and women age 20 to 24 have the highest percent of out of school and out of work population in U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City and Los Angeles for their respective genders.
- In Chicago, 45.7 percent of black males, 20 percent of the Hispanic or Latino males and 8.4 percent of White (non-Hispanic or Latino) males age 20 to 24 were out of school and out of work.

	16-19					20-24				
Gender-Race/Ethnicity	**U.S.**	**Illinois**	**Chicago**	**New York City**	**Los Angeles**	**U.S.**	**Illinois**	**Chicago**	**New York City**	**Los Angeles**
Male										
Black, non-Hispanic or Latino	**11.8%**	**16.7%**	**18.6%**	**10.4%**	**13.6%**	**32.1%**	**44.7%**	**45.7%**	**30.8%**	**30.8%**
Hispanic or Latino	**9.5%**	**8.0%**	**8.3%**	**10.5%**	**7.6%**	**17.5%**	**18.0%**	**20.0%**	**27.1%**	**13.6%**
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	**6.4%**	**6.0%**	**6.4%**	**5.9%**	**6.2%**	**14.0%**	**11.3%**	**8.4%**	**10.9%**	**11.1%**
Total Males	**8.0%**	**8.3%**	**11.7%**	**9.2%**	**7.8%**	**17.7%**	**19.4%**	**25.8%**	**23.5%**	**14.8%**
Female										
Black, non-Hispanic or Latino	**9.7%**	**9.0%**	**7.2%**	**7.5%**	**2.8%**	**23.4%**	**32.1%**	**33.7%**	**24.0%**	**27.9%**
Hispanic or Latino	**9.2%**	**6.2%**	**7.3%**	**11.3%**	**10.3%**	**22.2%**	**13.8%**	**16.4%**	**22.4%**	**19.5%**
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	**5.4%**	**5.1%**	**4.9%**	**3.0%**	**2.9%**	**14.7%**	**9.6%**	**4.4%**	**9.8%**	**10.6%**
Total Females	**7.0%**	**6.0%**	**6.8%**	**7.9%**	**8.1%**	**17.9%**	**14.8%**	**18.8%**	**18.8%**	**18.1%**

Table 3: Percent of 16 to 19 and Percent of 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out Of School and Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City, and Los Angeles, by Gender, Age Group and Race/Ethnic Group, 2014

Data Source: 2014 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

	16-19					20-24				
Race/Ethnicity	U.S.	Illinois	Chicago	New York City	Los Angeles	U.S.	Illinois	Chicago	New York City	Los Angeles
Black, non-Hispanic or Latino	78.8%	85.4%	89.8%	87.8%	82.4%	44.8%	56.6%	58.7%	49.5%	50.5%
Hispanic or Latino	74.0%	71.7%	84.7%	86.7%	82.2%	34.8%	30.2%	36.8%	45.8%	34.6%
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	66.2%	66.9%	76.6%	85.4%	80.6%	31.4%	28.4%	24.2%	38.6%	39.2%
Total	70.1%	71.2%	85.0%	86.7%	81.8%	34.3%	34.3%	40.8%	44.7%	37.5%

Table 4: Percent of 16 to 19 and Percent of 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City, and Los Angeles, by Age Group and Race/Ethnic Group, 2014

Data Source: 2014 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

Out of Work

Table 4 shows the percent of 16 to 24 year olds who were out of work in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City, and Los Angeles by age group and race/ethnic group in 2014. (See Appendix E Table 4 for *n* values)

- Chicago had the highest percentages of Black 16 to 19 (89.8 percent) and 20 to 24 year olds (58.7 percent) that were out of work in 2014.
- The largest gap in out of school and out of work populations between races/ethnicities was in Chicago for 20 to 24 year olds in which 58.7 percent of Blacks and 24.2 percent of Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) were out of work.
- Chicago had higher percentages of out of work Blacks, Hispanic or Latinos, and Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) than Illinois and the U.S. for 16 to 19 year olds.
- 36.8 percent of Hispanic or Latinos in Chicago age 20 to 24 were out of work, 12.2 percentage points more than Whites (non-Hispanic or Latino).

Figure 16 shows the percent of 20 to 24 year olds who were out of work in the U.S., Illinois and Chicago by race/ethnicity in 2014.

- Chicago had a higher percentage of Blacks and Hispanic or Latinos that were out of work than the U.S. and Illinois.
- 58.7 percent of Blacks, 36.8 percent of Hispanic or Latinos and 24.2 percent of Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) were out of work in Chicago in 2014.
- Illinois, compared to the U.S., had a higher percentage of Blacks out of work and a lower percent of Whites (non-Hispanic or Latino) and Hispanics out of work.

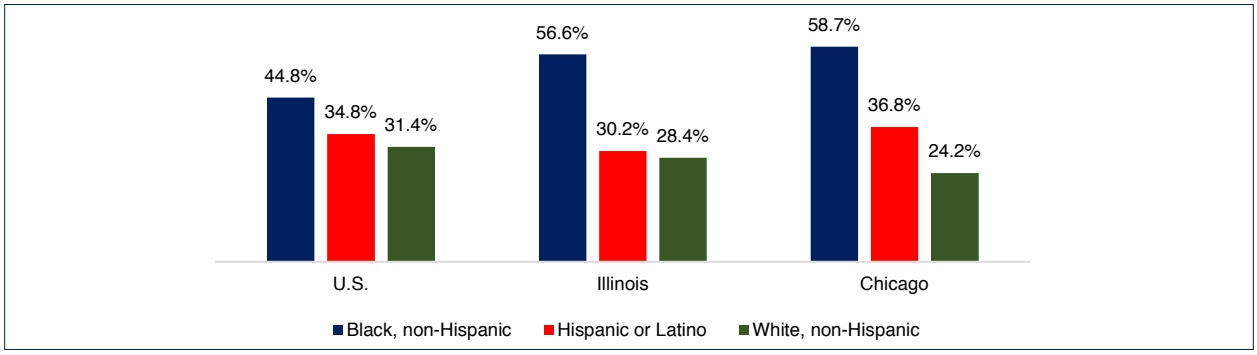


Figure 16: Percent of 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, and Chicago by Race/Ethnicity in 2014

Data Source: 2014 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

Group	U.S.	Illinois	Chicago	New York City	Los Angeles
16 – 19	70.1%	71.2%	85.0%	86.7%	81.8%
20 – 24	34.3%	34.3%	40.8%	44.7%	37.5%
16 - 24	49.6%	50.3%	57.3%	60.5%	54.8%
Black, non-Hispanic or Latino	59.2%	68.3%	70.7%	64.1%	61.4%
Hispanic or Latino	52.0%	49.0%	57.5%	61.7%	54.2%
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	46.2%	45.1%	38.6%	55.3%	53.4%

Table 5: Percent of Out of Work by Age (16 to 19, 20 to 24, 16 to 24) and for 16 to 24 Year Old by Race/Ethnic Group in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City and Los Angeles, 2014

Data Source: 2014 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

- The largest gap in out of work populations between race/ethnic groups was in Chicago where there was 12.6 percentage points between Blacks and Hispanic or Latinos and 34.5 percentage points between Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) and Blacks.

Table 5 shows the percent of 16 to 24 year olds who were out of work in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City, and Los Angeles by age and race/ethnicity. (See Appendix E Table 5 for *n* values)

- Higher percentages of 16 to 19 year olds were out of work in 2014 compared to 20 to 24 year olds for all groups and geographies.

- New York City had the highest percent of out of work populations for 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 year olds. The Black population age 16 to 24 had higher percentages of out of work population in every geographic area. Chicago was the highest with 70.7 percent of the black population ages 16 to 24 being out of work. Chicago had the highest gap in out of work populations between race/ethnic groups with 70.7 percent of Black and 38.6 percent of the White (non-Hispanic or Latino) population out of work in 2014, a difference in 32.1 percentage points.

Table 6 shows the percent of 16 to 24 year olds who were out of work in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City, and Los Angeles by age group, gender, and race/ethnic group in 2014. (See Appendix E Table 6 for *n* values)

- Out of work rates for each race/ethnic population were lower for 20 to 24 year olds than 16 to 19 years olds.

	16-19					20-24				
Gender/Race	U.S.	Illinois	Chicago	New York City	Los Angeles	U.S.	Illinois	Chicago	New York City	Los Angeles
Male										
Black, non-Hispanic or Latino	81.3%	86.6%	89.7%	89.3%	85.1%	47.7%	57.9%	59.6%	49.0%	48.1%
Hispanic or Latino	73.9%	72.5%	84.9%	87.9%	80.3%	30.9%	30.4%	35.6%	46.8%	30.6%
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	68.1%	67.7%	74.5%	88.3%	82.8%	31.2%	28.6%	29.8%	41.3%	41.5%
Female										
Black, non-Hispanic or Latino	76.3%	84.3%	89.8%	86.3%	79.3%	41.8%	55.1%	57.9%	50.0%	52.7%
Hispanic or Latino	74.0%	70.7%	84.5%	85.4%	84.2%	39.0%	30.1%	38.0%	44.7%	38.8%
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	64.2%	66.0%	78.7%	82.6%	78.0%	31.5%	28.2%	19.1%	36.3%	36.8%

Table 6: Percent of 16 to 19 and Percent of 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City, and Los Angeles, by Gender, Age Group and Race/Ethnic Group, 2014

Data Source: 2014 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

- Black males compared to both Latino and White males, age 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 had the highest out of work rates across all geographies.

- Compared to Latino and White females, Black females age 16 to 19 have the highest out of work rates in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago and New York City. In Los Angeles, Hispanic or Latina females had the highest out of work rates. Among females 20-24 year olds, Black females had the highest out of work rates in all five geographies.

- The largest gap in out of work populations between race/ethnic groups for 16 to 19 year old males is between the Black and White (non-Hispanic or Latino) population in Illinois, where 86.6 percent of Black males and 67.7 percent of White (non-Hispanic or Latino) males were out of work in 2014.

- Gaps among out of work rates in Chicago and Illinois were highest for 20 to 24 year old black males and females compared to 20 to 24-year old White (non-Hispanic or Latino) males and females.

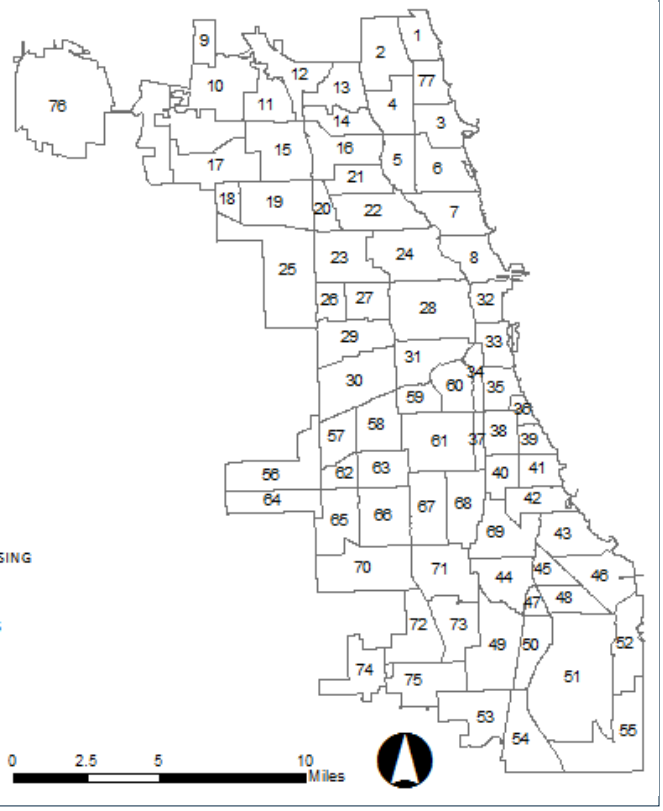
Community Area Race and Out of Work Maps

Map 1 shows the Chicago Community Areas as designated by the city and provides reference for the maps that follow. Chicago Community Area level data displays the concentrations of race and ethnicity for populations age 18 to 24[1], and out-of-work populations age 16 to 19 and 20 to 24.

- Chicago Community Areas are highly segregated for the population ages 18 to 24 with high concentrations of Blacks on the cities South and West Side, high concentrations of White (non-Hispanic or Latino) on the North side, and high concentrations of Hispanic or Latino's on the Northwest, Southwest, and East Sides. Out of work disparities by race and ethnicity are primarily concentrated in the same spaces where those populations are dominant.

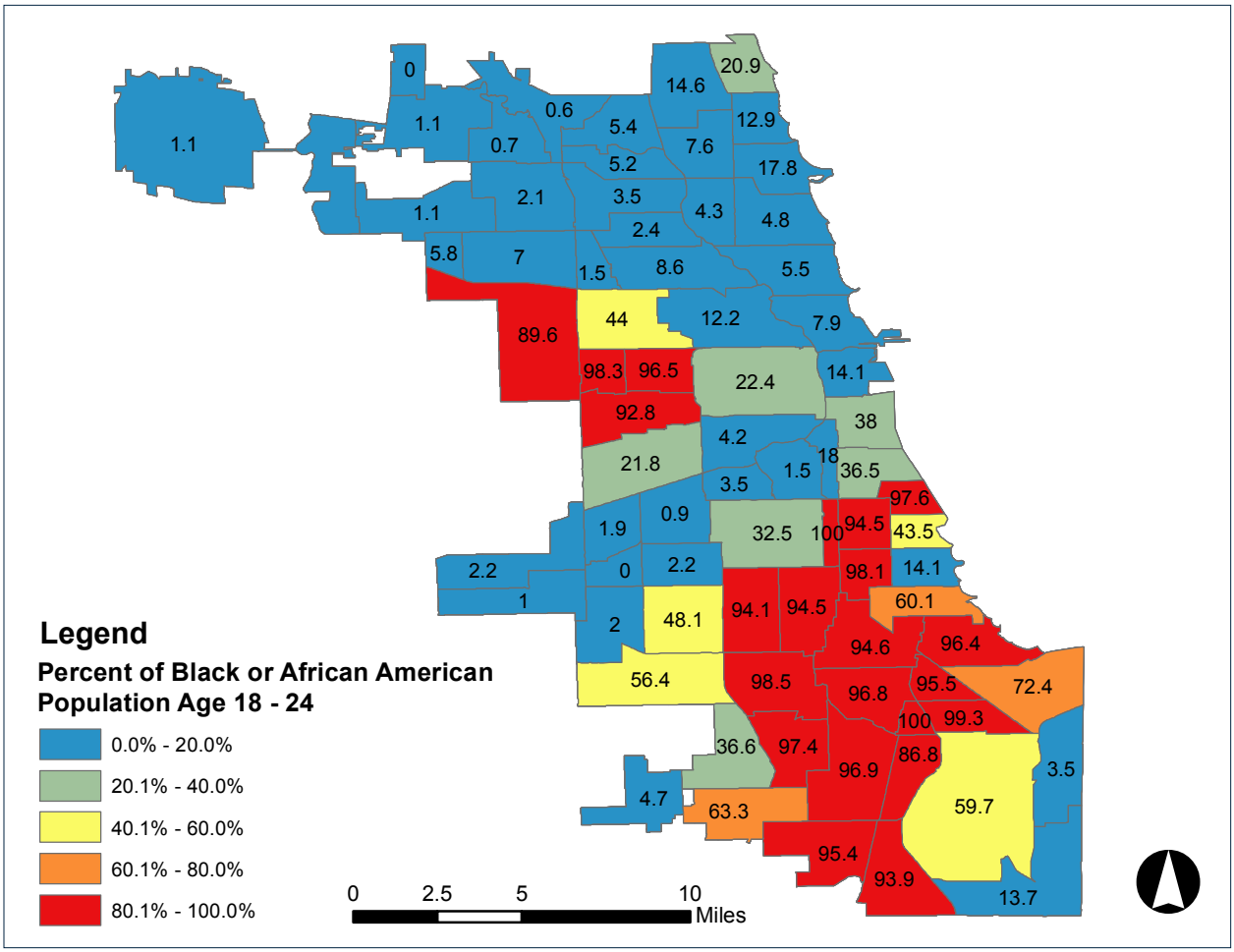
[1] 18 to 24 is used as substitute for 16 to 24 due to American Community Survey data collection format.

Area Number	Community Area
1	ROGERS PARK
2	WEST RIDGE
3	UPTOWN
4	LINCOLN SQUARE
5	NORTH CENTER
6	LAKE VIEW
7	LINCOLN PARK
8	NEAR NORTH SIDE
9	EDISON PARK
10	NORWOOD PARK
11	JEFFERSON PARK
12	FOREST GLEN
13	NORTH PARK
14	ALBANY PARK
15	PORTAGE PARK
16	IRVING PARK
17	DUNNING
18	MONTCLARE
19	BELMONT CRAGIN
20	HERMOSA
21	AVONDALE
22	LOGAN SQUARE
23	HUMBOLDT PARK
24	WEST TOWN
25	AUSTIN
26	WEST GARFIELD PARK
27	EAST GARFIELD PARK
28	NEAR WEST SIDE
29	NORTH LAWNDALE
30	SOUTH LAWNDALE
31	LOWER WEST SIDE
32	LOOP
33	NEAR SOUTH SIDE
34	ARMOUR SQUARE
35	DOUGLAS
36	OAKLAND
37	FULLER PARK
38	GRAND BOULEVARD
39	KENWOOD
40	WASHINGTON PARK
41	HYDE PARK
42	WOODLAWN
43	SOUTH SHORE
44	CHATHAM
45	AVALON PARK
46	SOUTH CHICAGO
47	BURNSIDE
48	CALUMET HEIGHTS
49	ROSELAND
50	PULLMAN
51	SOUTH DEERING
52	EAST SIDE
53	WEST PULLMAN
54	RIVERDALE
55	HEGEWISCH
56	GARFIELD RIDGE
57	ARCHER HEIGHTS
58	BRIGHTON PARK
59	MCKINLEY PARK
60	BRIDGEPORT
61	NEW CITY
62	WEST ELSDON
63	GAGE PARK
64	CLEARING
65	WEST LAWN
66	CHICAGO LAWN
67	WEST ENGLEWOOD
68	ENGLEWOOD
69	GREATER GRAND CROSSING
70	ASHBURN
71	AUBURN GRESHAM
72	BEVERLY
73	WASHINGTON HEIGHTS
74	MOUNT GREENWOOD
75	MORGAN PARK
76	OHARE
77	EDGEWATER



Map 1: Chicago Community Areas

Data Source: City of Chicago

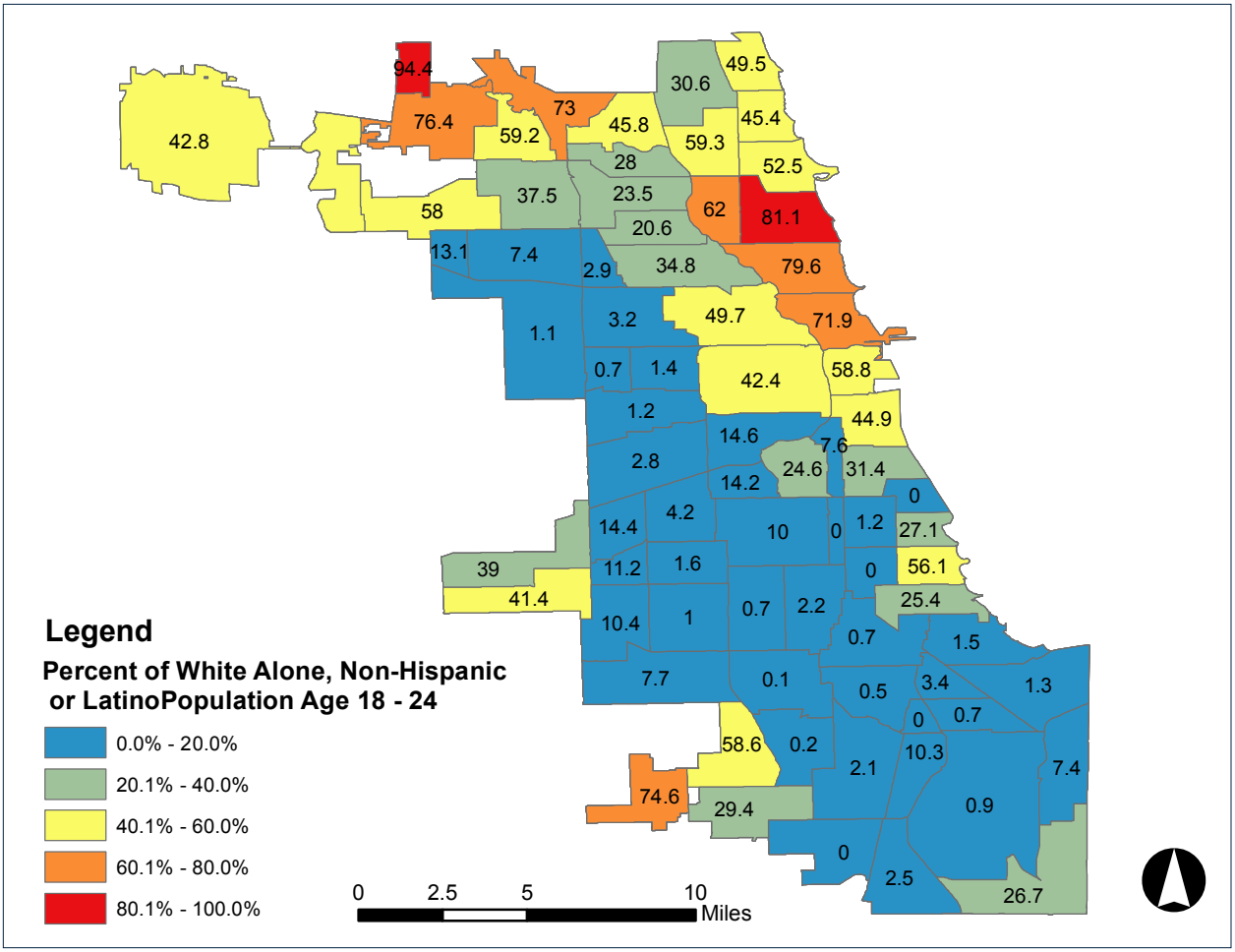


Map 2: Percent of Black Population age 18 to 24 by Chicago Community Area, 2014

Data Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

Maps by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

As Map 2 shows, the following West Side neighborhoods were predominantly Black: Austin (89.6 percent), West Garfield Park (98.3 percent), East Garfield Park (96.5 percent), and North Lawndale (92.8 percent) and 18 South Side Community Areas including Fuller Park (100 percent), Grand boulevard (94.5 percent), Oakland (97.6 percent), Washington Park (98.1 percent), Englewood (94.5 percent), West Englewood (94.1 percent), Great Grand Crossing (94.6 percent), South Shore (96.4 percent), Chatham (96.8 percent), Auburn Gresham (98.5 percent), Avalon Park (95.5 percent), Calumet Heights (99.3 percent), Burnside (100 percent), Washington Heights (97.4 percent), Roseland (96.9 percent), Pullman (86.8 percent), West Pullman (95.4 percent), and Riverdale (93.9 percent).

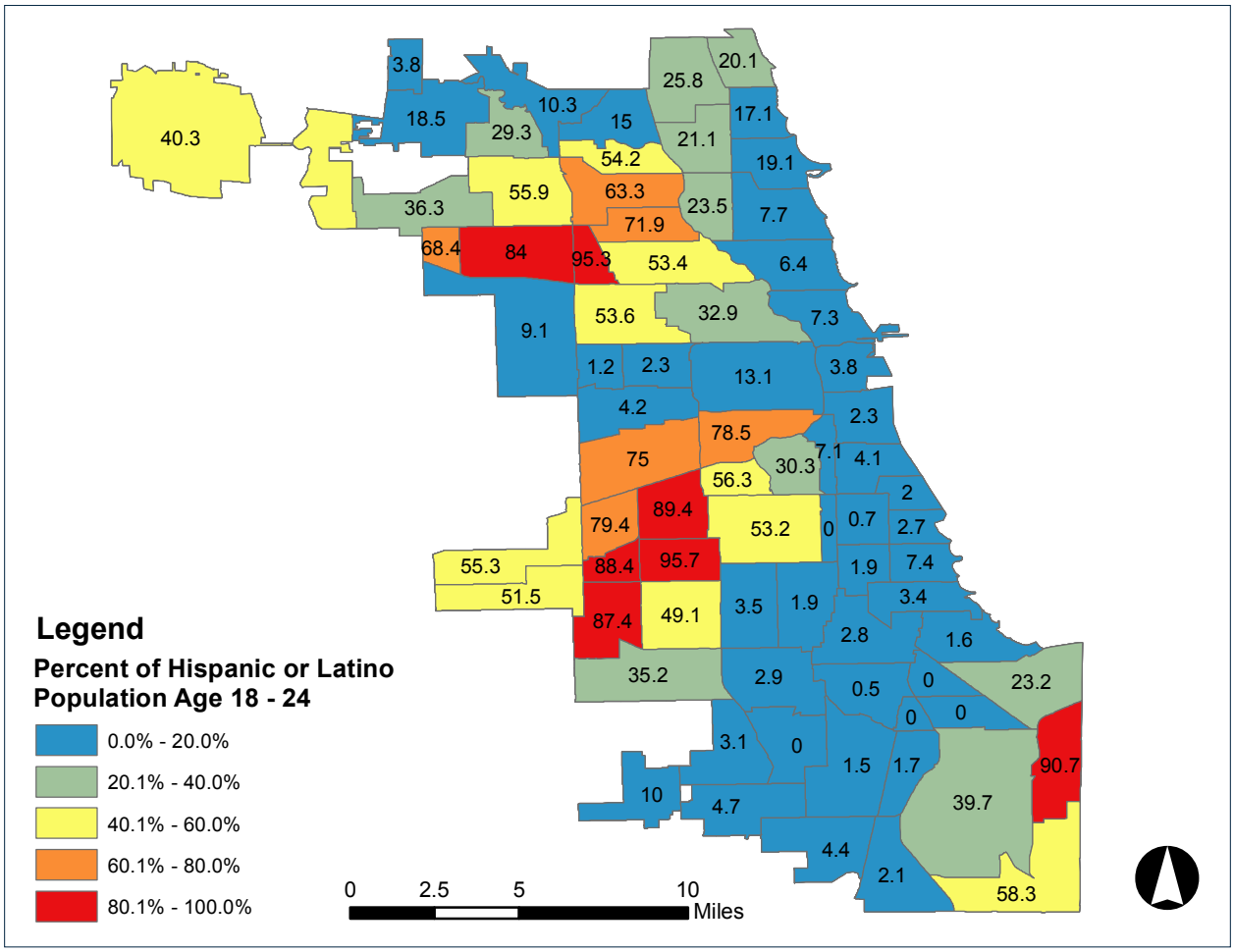


Map 3: Percent of White Alone, Non-Hispanic or Latino Population Age 18 to 24 by Chicago Community Area, 2014

Data Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

Maps by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

Map 3 shows the White (non-Hispanic or Latino) population ages 18 to 24 were concentrated on Chicago's North Side. Lake View had the highest concentration with 81.1 percent followed by Lincoln Park (79.6 percent), Norwood Park (76.4 percent), Forest Glen (73.0 percent), and the Loop (71.9 percent). The majority of Community Areas on the South and West Side had less than 5 percent White (non-Hispanic or Latino) residents with many community areas having less than 1 percent.

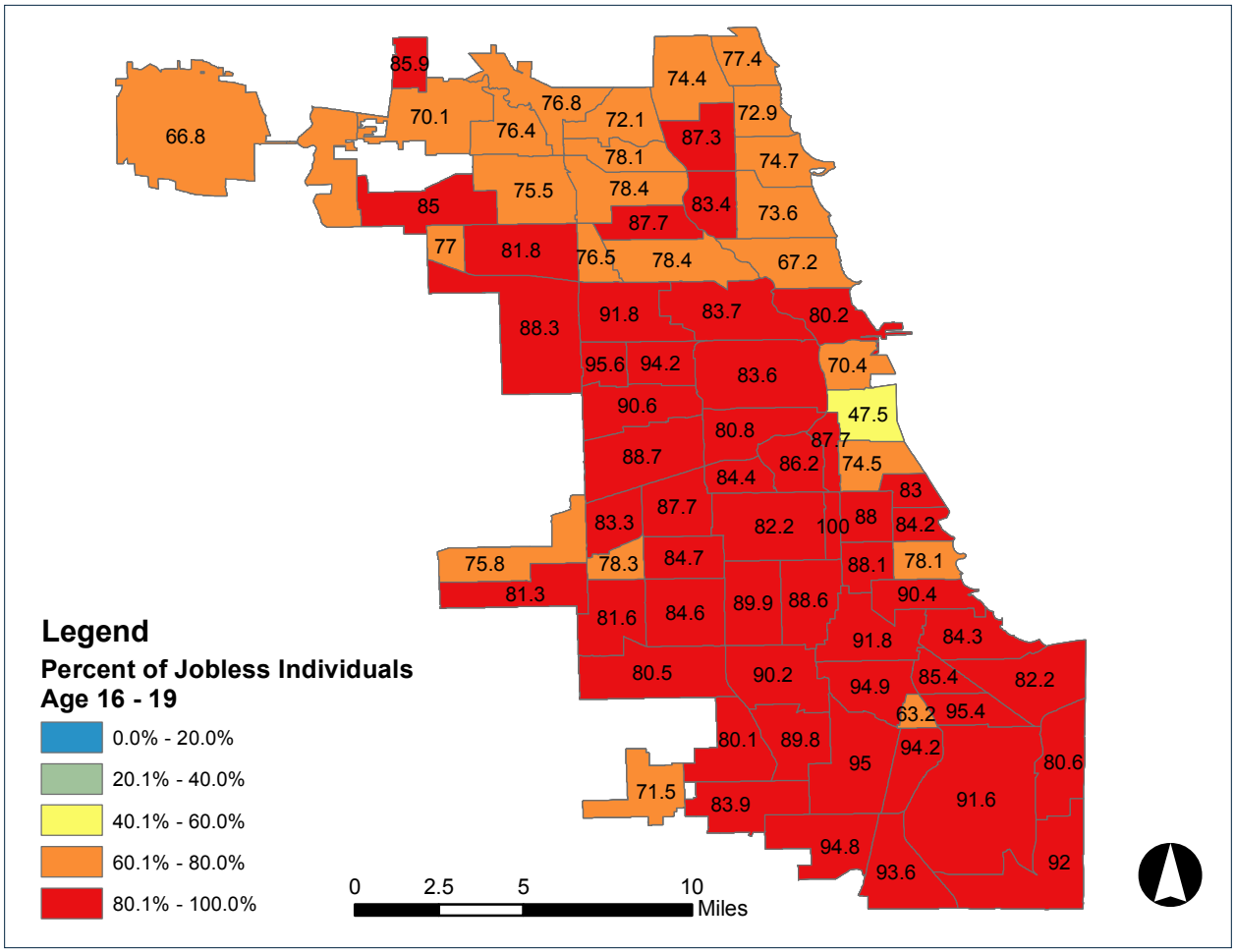


Map 4: Percent of Hispanic or Latino Population Age 18 to 24 by Chicago Community Area, 2014

Data Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

Maps by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

Map 4 shows Chicago's Hispanic or Latino population ages 18 to 24 was concentrated on the Northwest, Southwest, and East Sides of the city. Hermosa (96.3 percent) and Belmont Cragin (84.0 percent) on the Northwest Side, Gage Park (95.6 percent), Brighton Park (89.4 percent), West Elsdon (88.4 percent), and West Lawn (87.4 percent) on the Southwest side, and East Side (90.7 percent) on the city's East Side had the highest concentrations of Hispanic or Latino populations. Many South Side neighborhoods had no Hispanic or Latino residents and the majority of the South Side Community Areas had less than 5 percent of a Hispanic or Latino population.



Map 5: Percent of Jobless Individuals Age 16 to 19 by Chicago Community Area, 2014

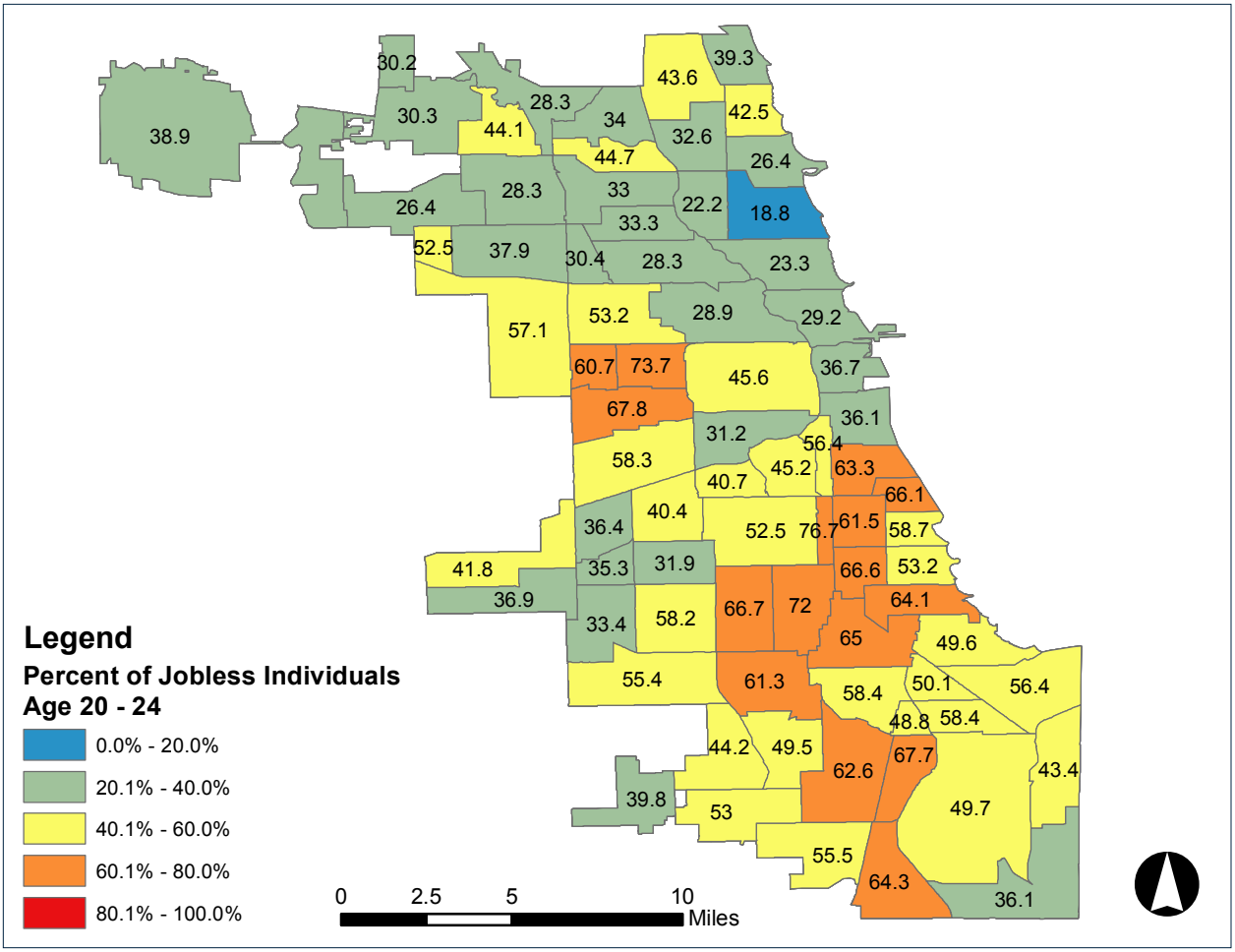
Data Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

Maps by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

Map 5 shows jobless rates for individuals age 16 to 19 were highest on the South, Southwest, and West Sides of the city that are primarily Black and Hispanic or Latino.

- The Community Areas on the Northwest Side that were primarily Hispanic or Latino with about a third of White (non-Hispanic or Latino) residents had among the lowest rates of joblessness in the City.

- Areas with high concentrations of White (non-Hispanic or Latino) population on the North Side including Lincoln Park (67.2 percent), Lakeview (73.6 percent), Forest Glen (76.8 percent) and Norwood Park (70.1 percent) had some of the lowest rates of jobless individuals ages 16 to 19.



Map 6: Jobless Individuals Age 20 to 24 by Chicago Community Area, 2014

Data Source: 2010-2014 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

Maps by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

Map 6 shows jobless rates for those ages 20 to 24 were highest on the South and West Sides of the city and were lowest in on the North, Northwest and Southwest sides of the City.

- Areas with 40.1 percent to 60.0 percent and 60.1 percent to 80.0 percent of jobless individuals were remarkably similar to the areas with the highest concentration of Black Individuals age 18 to 24 with over 90 percent Black populations. The jobless rates were for Austin (57.1 percent), North Lawndale (67.8 percent), West Garfield Park (60.7 percent), East Garfield Park (73.7 percent), Englewood (72.0 percent), West Englewood (66.7 percent), Fuller Park (76.7 percent), Grand Boulevard (61.5 percent), Douglas (66.1 percent), Greater Grand Crossing (65.0 percent), Auburn Gresham (61.3 percent) and Roseland (61.6 percent).

Conclusion

Data provided in this report, dramatically confirms what we have thought to be true: that the crisis of joblessness for young people of color is chronic and concentrated. The conditions in Chicago are among the worst, and evident when compared to the U.S., Illinois, New York, and Los Angeles.

There are long term impacts associated with low rates of employment for young people. We know from previous research, including that produced by Bell and Blanchflower in 2009, entitled, "Youth Unemployment: Déjà Vu?" that youth unemployment causes "permanent scars" (12) where conditions of low rates of employment as youth impact the likelihood of employment later in life, the level of wages, and interestingly, all indicators of life satisfaction. Unemployment, for example, "makes people unhappy" (12).

"Unemployment increases susceptibility to malnutrition, illness, mental stress, and loss of self-esteem, leading to depression" (13). Quoting the U.S. National Longitudinal study of Youth, Bell and Blanchflower point out that youth joblessness "injures self-esteem, and fosters feelings of externality and helplessness among youth" (13). Again citing other research studies, they also point out that "increases in youth unemployment causes increases in burglaries, thefts and drug offences" (16).

The result is a cycle, where the "permanent scars" lead to conditions that are both a consequence and a precipitating factor that leads to further youth unemployment and parallel social conditions. For example, in areas with high rates of teenage pregnancy, babies are being born to "babies" in households with high rates of poverty and low levels of employment where feelings of low self-esteem, depression, and powerlessness are often accompanied by substance abuse and in many cases, violence and crime.

A significant contribution of this report is its demonstration that low rates of employment are spatially concentrated in neighborhoods that are also racially segregated. This report clearly highlights that youth employment rates are tied to conditions in neighborhoods and cannot be seen as distinct from what is happening in the neighborhoods themselves. The devastation of unemployment in turn, wreaks havoc on the neighborhood.

Chicago is a great city. But how can it truly be great, when this "tale of two cities," provides such stark comparison in the employment opportunities among young people. This report reminds us of the urgency to address these issues of chronic and concentrated conditions of limited employment opportunities that not only affects the young people themselves, but their families, households, and neighborhoods. The reverberations surely extend to all aspects of our society.

Appendix A: Definitions

Employment

Employment is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as all civilians 16 years old and over who either (1) were "at work," that is, those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work," that is, those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons.

Excluded from the employed are people whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are all institutionalized people and people on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Labor Force

Labor Force is defined as all people classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (people on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Employment-population Ratio

Employment-Population Ratio is a calculation of the proportion of the total civilian non-institutionalized population that is employed.

Labor Force Participation Rate

Labor Force Participation Rate is a calculation of the proportion of the total civilian non-institutionalized population that is in the labor force.

Out of Work Rate

Out of Work Rate is a calculation of the proportion of the total civilian non-institutionalized population that is unemployed or not in the labor force.

Out of School and Out of Work Rate

Out of School and Out of Work Rate is a calculation of the proportion of the total civilian non-institutionalized population that is not enrolled in school and unemployed or not in the labor force.

Appendix B: Data Sources and Methodology

The two main sources of information for the analysis are the American Community Survey 1 and 5-year estimates and American Community Survey Public-Use Microdata Sample data.

The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey is a national monthly survey that produces annual demographic, socioeconomic, employment, income, education, and behavioral estimates for households and individuals. About 3.54 million addresses are sampled each year to calculate estimates.

American Community Survey 1-year estimates were used for 2005 to 2014 to calculate employment-population ratios by race/ethnicity and gender for 16 to 19 year olds and 20 to 24 year olds in the U.S., Illinois, and Chicago

ACS Public-Use Microdata Sample data for 2014 were used to generate employment and school enrollment estimates by race/ethnicity, gender, and age group in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City, and Los Angeles. Person weights provided in the data were used to generate estimates.

Employment-population ratios (the proportion of the total civilian non-institutionalized population that is employed) were calculated using ACS 1-year estimates.

Labor Force Participation Rates (the proportion of the total civilian non-institutionalized population that is in the labor force) were calculated using ACS 1- year estimates.

Out of Work Rates (the proportion of the total civilian non-institutionalized population that is unemployed or not in the labor force) were calculated using ACS Public-Use Microdata Sample data.

Out of School and Out of Work Rates (the proportion of the total civilian non-institutionalized population that is not enrolled in school and is unemployed or not in the labor force) were calculated using ACS Public-Use Microdata Sample data.

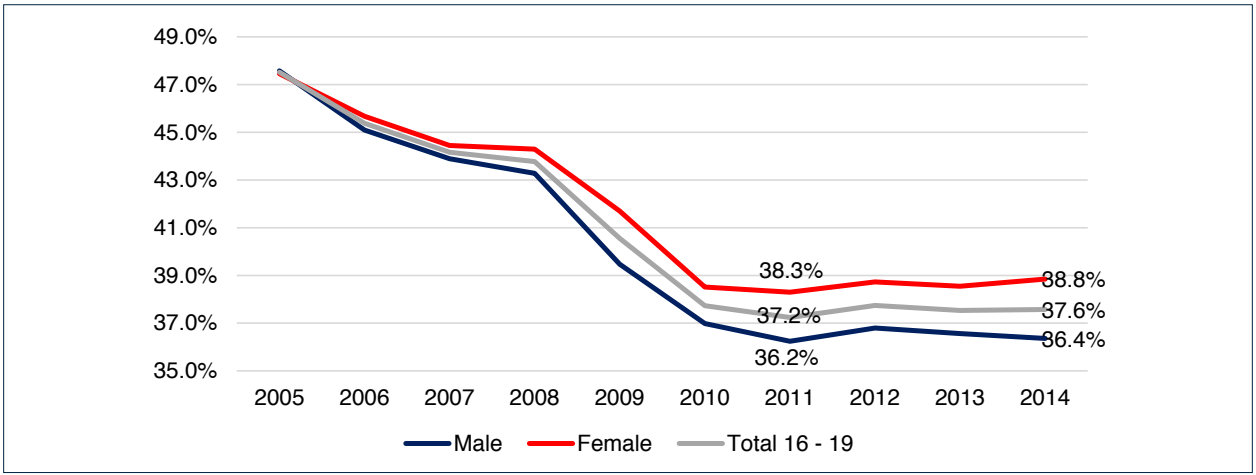
GIS Maps were created to show spatial distribution of joblessness rates in Chicago Community Areas. ACS 5-year 2010-2014 data were used to display race/ethnicity of 18-24 year olds and jobless rates for 16 to 19 year olds and 20 to 24 year olds.

**For all tables, "Total" refers to the total of racial/ethnic groups represented in the table rather than the Total Population for the geographies shown.

Appendix C: Labor Force Participation Rates for Males and Females 2005 to 2014

When comparing labor force participation rates for 16 to 19 year old males and females in the U.S. between 2005-2014 (Figure 1),

- Labor force participation rates of both 16 to 19 year old males and females in the U.S showed a decline from 2005 to 2014, (Figure 1).
- In 2005, males and females participated at roughly the same rate but by 2014, when the gap was the highest, more females than males were in the labor force (38.8 compared to 36.4).
- Labor force participation was lowest for all 16 to 19 year olds in 2011 when 36.2 percent of males and 38.3 percent females were in the labor force.

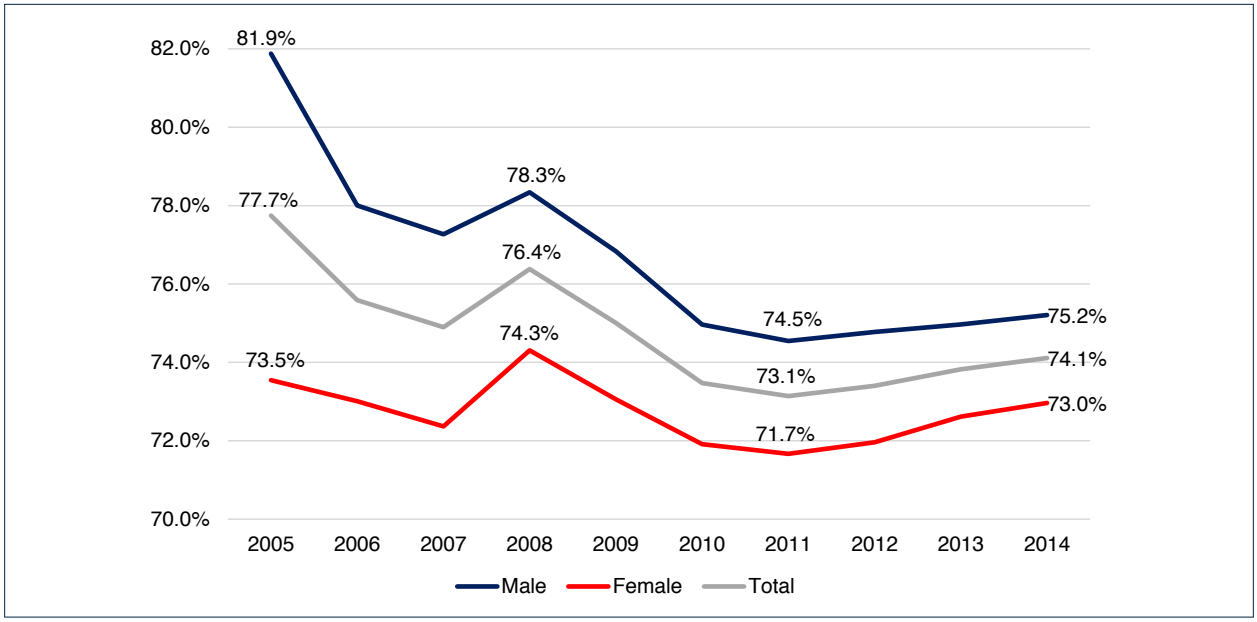


Appendix C Figure 1: Labor Force Participation Rates of 16 to 19 Year Olds by Gender in the U.S., 2005–2014

Data Source: 2005 - 2014 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

When viewing labor force participation rates of 20 to 24 year olds by gender in the U.S. from 2005 to 2014 (Figure 2),

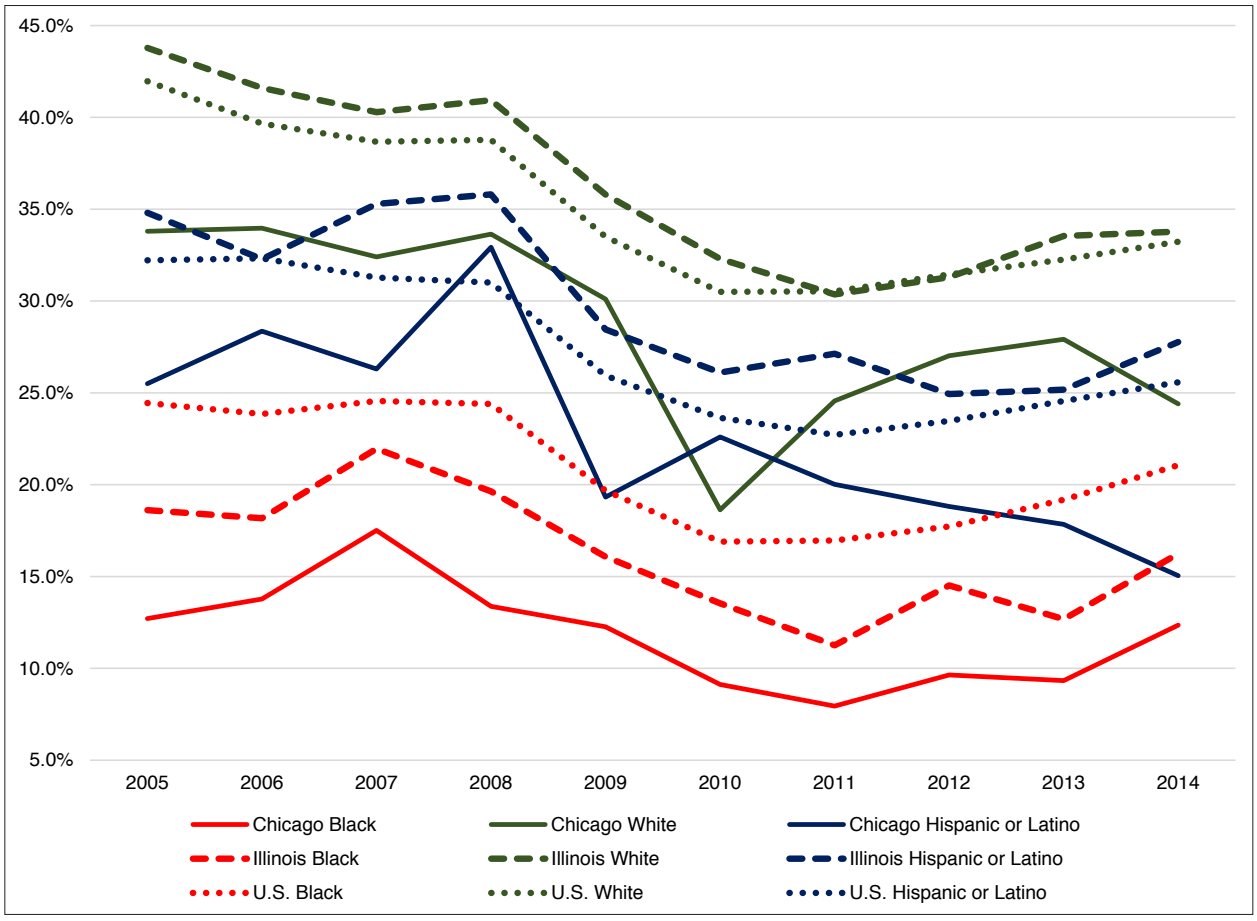
- The overall trend for 20 to 24 year old labor force participation from 2005 to 2014 was downward, with a slight recovery just prior to 2008, followed by another downward dip until 2011, with slight improvement by 2014.
- Young men were especially hard hit, with a decline from 82 percent participation rate in 2005 to 75 percent in 2014, representing an 8.2 percent drop.
- Labor force participation was lowest for 20 to 24 year olds in 2011 when 74.5 percent of males and 71.7 percent of females were in the labor force.
- The gap between young men and women participating in the labor force was highest in 2005 when 81.9 percent of males and 73.5 percent of females were in the labor force.
- The gap between women and men's labor force participation was 8.4 percentage points in 2005, with more men than women in the labor force, and decreased to 2.2 percentage points in 2014.



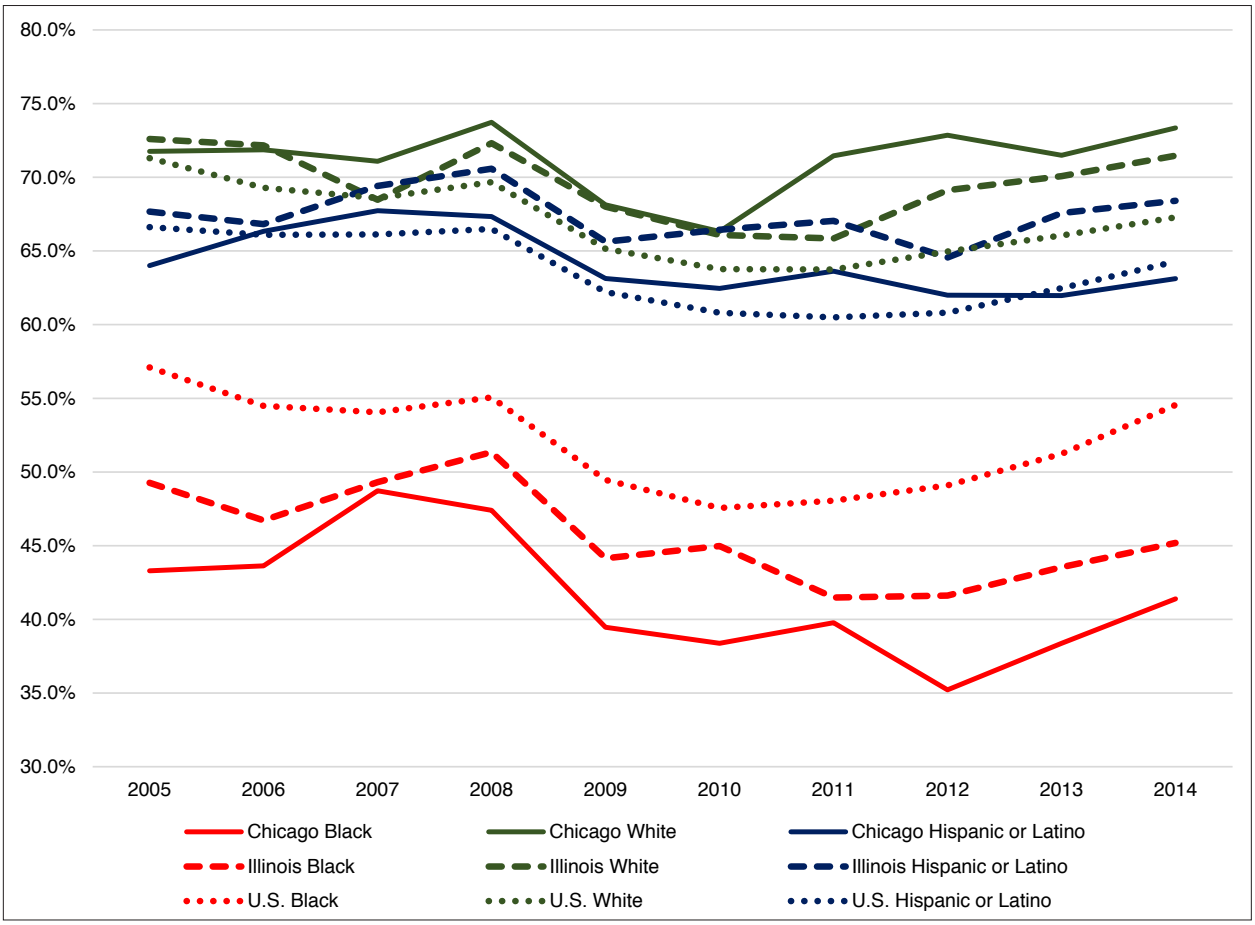
Appendix C Figure 2: Labor Force Participation Rates of 20 to 24 Year Olds by Gender in the U.S., 2005–2014

Data Source: 2005 - 2014 American Community Survey (ACS), U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendix D: Employment-Population Ratio Overlays



Appendix D Figure 1: Employment-Population Ratios for Black 16 to 19 Year Olds in Chicago, Illinois and the U.S., 2005-2014



Appendix D Figure 2: Employment-Population Ratios for Black 20 to 24 Year Olds in Chicago, Illinois and the U.S., 2005-2014

Appendix E: *n* Values

Group	U.S.	Illinois	Chicago	New York City	Los Angeles
16 - 19	1,159,011	46,501	10,913	27,361	13,545
20 - 24	3,681,350	144,444	44,491	111,485	43,981
16 - 24	4,840,361	190,945	55,404	138,846	57,526
Black, non-Hispanic or Latino	1,198,193	78,103	34,431	50,253	10,087
Hispanic or Latino	1,290,527	39,712	15,677	68,055	38,201
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	2,351,641	73,130	5,296	20,538	9,238

Appendix E Table 1: Number of Out of School and Out of Work by Age (16 to 19, 20 to 24, 16 to 24) and for 16 to 24 Year Old by Race/Ethnic Group in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City and Los Angeles, 2014

Data Source: 2014 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

	16-19					20-24				
Race/Ethnicity	U.S.	Illinois	Chicago	New York City	Los Angeles	U.S.	Illinois	Chicago	New York City	Los Angeles
Black, non-Hispanic or Latino	263,648	14,552	5,724	8,443	1,343	934,545	63,551	28,707	41,810	8,744
Hispanic or Latino	348,666	10,670	3,843	14,920	10,493	941,861	29,042	11,834	53,135	27,708
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	546,697	21,279	1,346	3,998	1,709	1,804,944	51,851	3,950	16,540	7,529

Appendix E Table 2: Number of 16 to 19 and Number of 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out Of School and Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City, and Los Angeles, by Age Group and Race/Ethnic Group, 2014

Data Source: 2014 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

	16-19					20-24				
Gender-Race/ Ethnicity	U.S.	Illinois	Chicago	New York City	Los Angeles	U.S.	Illinois	Chicago	New York City	Los Angeles
Male										
Black, non-Hispanic	148,228	9,498	3,962	4,905	1,143	547,307	38,045	16,156	23,126	4,475
Hispanic	183,603	6,286	2,032	7,450	4,669	433,443	16,886	6,618	29,557	11,983
White, non-Hispanic	303,248	11,784	757	2,669	1,230	903,576	28,523	2,483	7,992	3,870
Total Males	635,079	27,568	6,751	15,024	7,042	1,884,326	83,454	25,257	60,675	20,328
Female										
Black, non-Hispanic	115,420	5,054	1,762	3,538	200	387,238	25,506	12,551	18,684	4,269
Hispanic	165,063	4,384	1,811	7,470	5,824	508,418	12,156	5,216	23,578	15,725
White, non-Hispanic	243,449	9,495	589	1,329	479	901,368	23,328	1,467	8,548	3,659

Appendix E Table 3: Number of 16 to 19 and Number of 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out Of School and Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City, and Los Angeles, by Gender, Age Group and Race/Ethnic Group, 2014

Data Source: 2014 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

	16-19					20-24				
Race/Ethnicity	U.S.	Illinois	Chicago	New York City	Los Angeles	U.S.	Illinois	Chicago	New York City	Los Angeles
Black, non-Hispanic or Latino	1,932,335	96,728	41,053	82,601	12,779	1,505,107	93,127	42,613	75,740	15,074
Hispanic or Latino	2,758,328	107,460	41,906	118,663	97,283	1,659,726	54,996	23,848	98,049	58,243
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	6,151,429	255,273	18,268	76,346	29,402	3,944,624	140,735	15,114	62,059	27,247

Appednix E Table 4: Number of 16 to 19 and Number of 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City, and Los Angeles, by Age Group and Race/Ethnic Group, 2014

Data Source: 2014 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

Group	U.S.	Illinois	Chicago	New York City	Los Angeles
16 - 19	10,842,092	459,461	101,227	277,610	139,464
20 - 24	7,109,457	288,858	81,575	235,848	100,564
16 - 24	17,951,549	748,319	182,802	513,458	240,028
Black, non-Hispanic or Latino	3,437,442	189,855	83,666	158,341	27,853
Hispanic or Latino	4,418,054	162,456	65,754	216,712	155,526
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	10,096,053	396,008	33,382	138,405	56,649

Appendix E Table 5: Number of Out of Work by Age (16 to 19, 20 to 24, 16 to 24) and for 16 to 24 Year Old by Race/Ethnic Group in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City and Los Angeles, 2014

Data Source: 2014 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

	16-19					20-24				
Gender-Race/ Ethnicity	U.S.	Illinois	Chicago	New York City	Los Angeles	U.S.	Illinois	Chicago	New York City	Los Angeles
Male										
Black, non-Hispanic	1,019,660	49,353	19,093	42,026	7,159	811,595	49,335	21,056	36,751	6,993
Hispanic	1,427,386	57,265	20,828	62,300	49,524	766,411	28,491	11,742	51,057	26,915
White, non-Hispanic	3,233,676	132,568	8,749	39,942	16,401	2,014,600	72,078	8,807	30,380	14,512
Total Males	5,680,722	239,186	48,670	144,268	73,084	3,592,606	149,904	41,605	118,188	48,420
Female										
Black, non-Hispanic	912,675	47,375	21,960	40,575	5,620	693,512	43,792	21,557	38,989	8,081
Hispanic	1,330,942	50,195	21,078	56,363	47,759	893,315	26,505	12,106	46,992	31,328
White, non-Hispanic	2,917,753	122,705	9,519	36,404	13,001	1,930,024	68,657	6,307	31,679	12,735
Total Females	5,161,370	220,275	52,557	133,342	66,380	3,516,851	138,954	39,970	117,660	52,144

Appendix E Table 6: Number of 16 to 19 and Number of 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago, New York City, and Los Angeles, by Gender, Age Group and Race/ Ethnic Group, 2014

Data Source: 2014 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

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