

A Lost Generation: The Disappearance of Teens and Young Adults from the Job Market in Cook County

**Report prepared for hearing before:
Workforce, Housing
and Community Development Committee,
Cook County Board of Commissioners,
Chair, Commissioner Bridget Gainer**

March 22, 2016

**Great Cities Institute
University of Illinois at Chicago**

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Executive Summary

Introduction

On February 10, 2016, The Cook County Board of Commissioners passed Resolution 16-1665. The Resolution (See Appendix A), sponsored by Cook County Commissioner Bridget Gainer and co-sponsored by Commissioners Richard R. Boykin, John Daley, Jesus Garcia, Joan Murphy, Deborah Sims, and Robert Steele, called for a hearing before the Workforce, Housing and Community Development Committee, Chaired by Commissioner Gainer, to discuss findings of a January report by the Great Cities Institute and the crisis of youth unemployment. A hearing was scheduled for March 22, 2016.

Drawing from the January 2016 report by the University of Illinois at Chicago's Great Cities Institute, *Lost: The Crisis of Jobless and Out of School Teens and Young Adults in Chicago, Illinois and the U.S.*, the resolution highlights dramatic figures on joblessness in Chicago, particularly among young black males in the south and west neighborhoods of Chicago.

The UIC Great Cities Institute (GCI) report, commissioned by the Alternative Schools Network and released at a hearing at the Chicago Urban League on January 25, 2016, notes that joblessness among young people in Chicago was *chronic, concentrated and comparatively worse* than in Illinois, the U.S. and both New York City and Los Angeles. Since 2005, conditions have worsened. The GCI report concludes that “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.” Through Resolution 16-1665, the Commission indicates its concern for the impacts of joblessness stating, “... joblessness leads to poverty, drug abuse, homelessness and violence in our communities” and quoting the GCI study adds, “the persistence and severity of these conditions have ramifications for our young people and generations to come.”

It is this “persistence and severity” of joblessness among young people that demands attention from policy

makers to seek solutions. The Cook County resolution notes that since 2000, youth programs have been cut including national summer employment programs that have provided opportunities to at least 650,000 youth to build their job experience. The resolution states, “A national focus and program must be developed, along with state and local based programs, to give youth of our country the opportunity and skills they will need to become successful adults in an economy growing more competitive each year.”

As part of the resolution, the Commission requested that the CEO of the Chicago Cook Workforce Partnership be present at the hearing “to provide an update on available programming and services for Cook County youth.” As the Cook County Workforce, Housing and Community Development Committee, under the leadership of Commissioner Gainer, make way for discussions on strategies to address this rampant problem of joblessness among young people, the Great Cities Institute is offering an additional report that presents data on Cook County.

This new report, *A Lost Generation: The Disappearance of Teens and Young Adults from the Job Market in Cook County*, by the Great Cities Institute at the University of Illinois at Chicago, was prepared for the March 22, 2016 hearing being held by Commissioner Gainer and other members of the Committee: Commissioners Deborah Sims, Jeffrey R. Tobolski, Larry Suffredin, and Richard R. Boykin.

The hearing, titled “Nothing Stops a Bullet Like a Job” and held at the Cook County Board Room was supported by a coalition of community groups concerned about jobs for young people: Alternative Schools Network, Chicago Urban League, A Safe Haven, La Casa Norte, Black United Fund of Illinois, Chicago Area Project, Metropolitan Family Services, Westside Health Authority, Youth Connection Charter School, and Mikva Challenge (See Appendix B for Flyer).

This report prepared for the Cook County hearing contains analyses of various employment data (see Appendix C for definitions and Appendix D for data and methodology) for males and females 16 to 24 years old by race/ethnicity from 2005 to 2014, comparing Cook County, Illinois, the

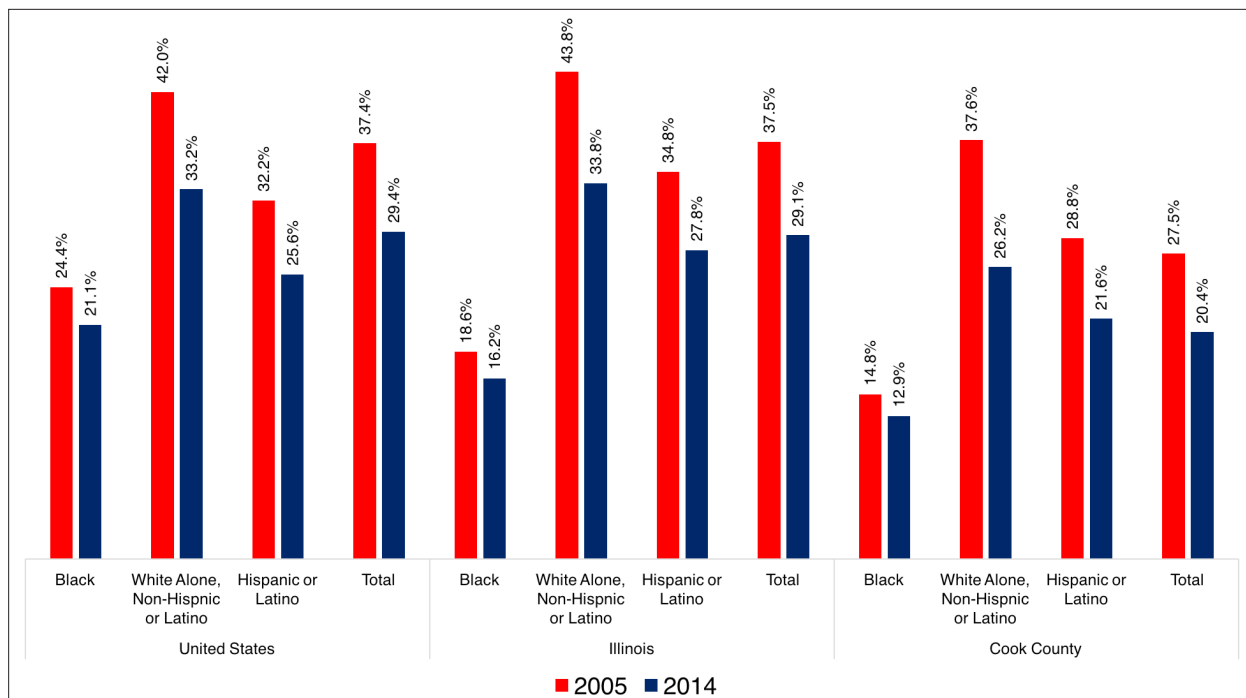


Figure 1: Employment-Population Ratios by Race/Ethnicity for 16 to 19 Year Olds in 2005 and 2014
 Data Source: 2005 and 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.
 Data prepared by the Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

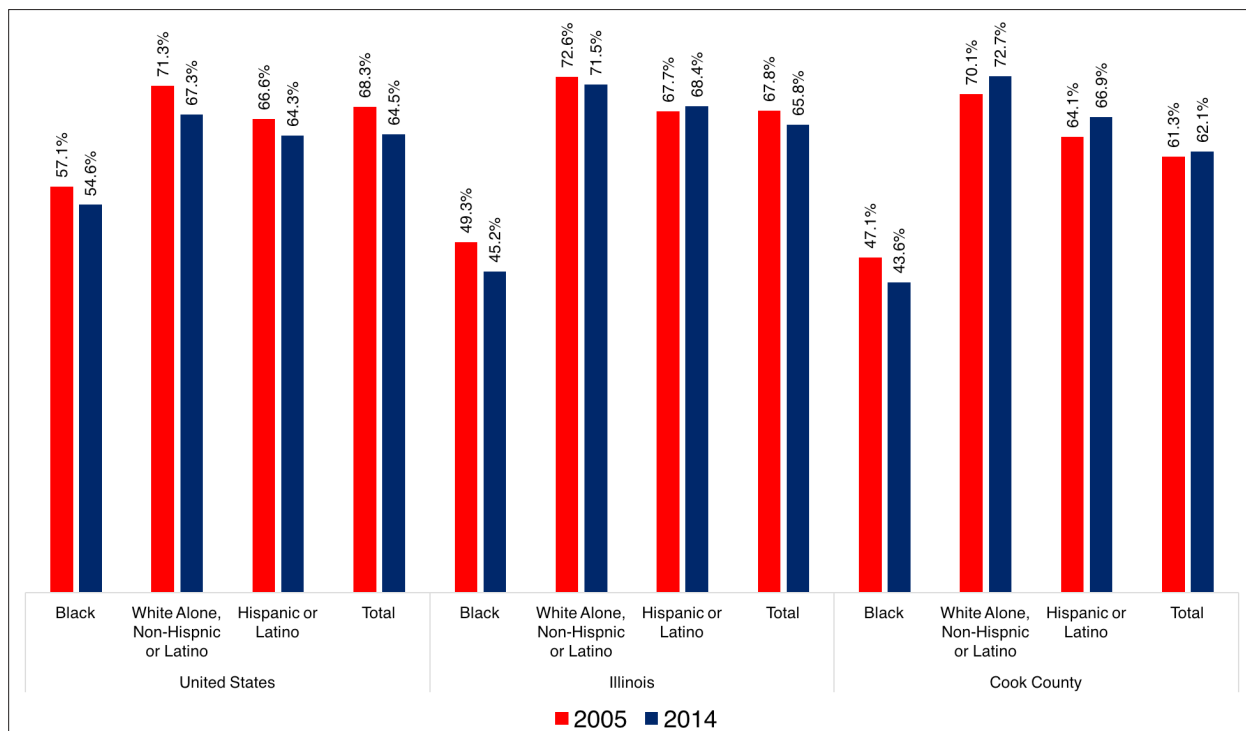


Figure 5: Employment-Population Ratios by Race/Ethnicity for 20 to 24 Year Olds in 2005 and 2014
 Data Source: 2005 and 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.
 Data prepared by the Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

U.S. and in several instances, adding comparative data for counties containing the nation's largest cities: Los Angeles, New York City, and Houston. 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. The Executive Summary contains highlights of our findings.

The Great Cities Institute 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*. In that regard, we offer this report as a supplement to the voices of young people and as an aid to those policy makers and community and civic groups seeking solutions to this crisis of joblessness among young people – a crisis that reverberates into all facets of family, household and community life.

Highlights

We know that there are huge disparities in employment among young people in Chicago – what we learn from this new data is that the disparities that we observed in Chicago also exist in Cook County, both when we compare groups within Cook County and when we compare Cook County to Illinois, the U.S. and other counties containing the nation's largest cities.

In 2014, when comparing Cook County to Illinois and the U.S., young people ages 16-19 and 20-24 in Cook County are less likely to be employed.

Across all employment indicators, for 20-24 year olds, Whites in Cook County fare better than all other groups including Whites in Illinois, the U.S. and counties containing New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago and Houston. Conversely, Blacks in Cook County in comparison to all groups across all geographies have the highest rates of joblessness as well as the highest rates of those out of school and out of work.

In viewing Cook County, the starkest comparisons exist when we compare the south suburbs to the north suburbs. For 20-24 year olds, for example, employment to population ratios in north suburbs were more than twice as high as ratios in the south suburbs.

For 16 to 19 year olds in Cook County, increases in joblessness occurred across all race/ethnic groups though most dramatically for Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos)(Figure 1). This pattern does not hold among 20-24 years where joblessness went down for Whites and Latinos but up for Blacks.

In Cook County, for all groups, males had higher percentages of out of school and out of work than females although the gap was highest between black males and females.

20 to 24 year old men of every race/ethnicity had increased rates of joblessness in the U.S., Illinois, and Cook County from 2005 to 2014.

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

Figure 1 shows employment-population ratios by race/ethnicity for 16-19 year-olds in 2005 and 2014.

- In 2014, for 16 to 19 year olds in Cook County, 12.9 percent of Blacks, 21.6 percent of Hispanic or Latinos, and 26.2 percent of Whites (non-Hispanic or Latino) were employed. This is compared to both the national figure of 29.4 percent and Illinois figure of 29.1 percent, suggesting that teens in Cook County are less likely to be employed.
- In Cook County in 2014, the jobless rate for Black 16-19 year olds was 87 percent compared to 78 percent for Latinos and 74 percent Whites (non-Hispanic or Latino).
- In Cook County, from 2005 to 2014, the employment rate for Black 16 to 19 year olds decreased 12.8 percent from 14.8 percent to 12.9 percent. For 16 to 19 year olds in Cook County, employment-population ratios declined across all race/ethnic groups though most dramatically for Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos). For 16 to 19 year olds Latinos, the employment rate decreased 25 percent from 28.8 percent to 21.6 percent. Employment for White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16 to 19 year olds decreased 30.3 percent from 37.6 percent to 26.2 percent (Figure 1).

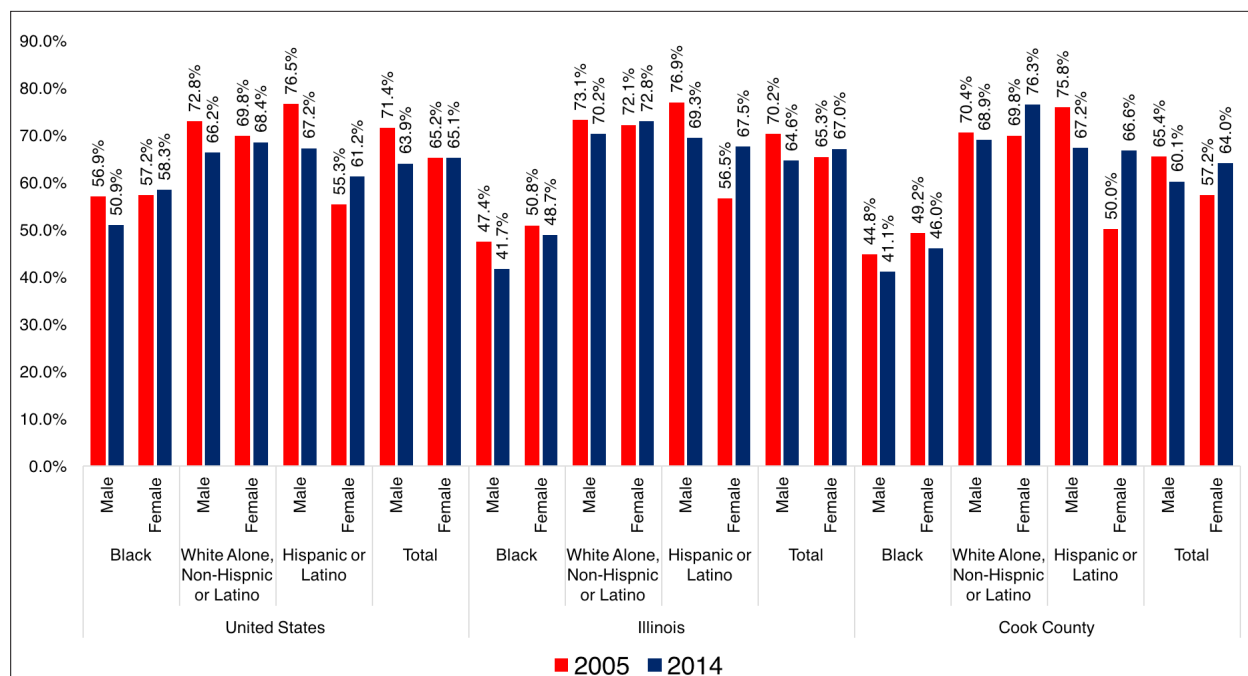


Figure 10: Employment to Population Ratio by Race/Ethnicity and Gender for 20 to 24 Year Olds in 2005 and 2014

Data Source: 2005 and 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.
Data prepared by the Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

Group	U.S.	Illinois	Cook County	New York City	Los Angeles County	Harris County
16 - 19	7.5%	7.2%	8.8%	8.5%	8.2%	8.1%
n	(1,159,011)	(46,501)	(20,482)	(27,361)	(38,815)	(17,795)
20 - 24	17.8%	17.2%	19.9%	21.1%	18.4%	15.9%
n	(3,681,350)	(144,444)	(67,975)	(111,485)	(122,505)	(47,832)
16 - 24, All	13.4%	12.8%	15.4%	16.4%	14.2%	12.6%
n	(4,840,361)	(190,945)	(88,457)	(138,846)	(161,320)	(65,627)
Black, non-Hispanic or Latino	20.6%	28.1%	28.8%	20.3%	23.8%	12.2%
n	(1,198,193)	(78,103)	(50,434)	(50,253)	(25,547)	(14,215)
Hispanic or Latino	15.2%	12.0%	12.2%	19.4%	14.1%	14.3%
n	(1,290,527)	(39,712)	(23,594)	(68,055)	(109,048)	(38,613)
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	10.8%	8.3%	7.0%	8.2%	10.5%	9.6%
n	(2,351,641)	(73,130)	(14,429)	(20,538)	(26,725)	(12,799)

Table 1: Percent and 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, Cook County, New York City, Los Angeles County, and Harris County, 2014

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

Figure 5 shows employment-population ratios by race/ethnicity for 20 to 24 year olds in 2005 and 2014 in Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S.

- Compared to White (non-Hispanic or Latino) and Latino 20 to 24 year olds, Black 20 to 24 year olds had lower rates of employment in 2005 and 2014 in Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S.
- Hispanic or Latino employment rates for 20 to 24 year olds were lower in Cook County than Hispanic or Latino employment rates for 20 to 24 year olds in Illinois and the U.S. in 2005 and 2014.
- The largest percentage gap across all geographies in 2014 was between Blacks and Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) in Cook County, where the employment-population ratio was 29.1 percentage points higher for the White (non-Hispanic or Latino) population (Figures 2,3, and 4.
- In Cook County, Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) and Hispanic or Latinos increased from 2005 to 2014, increasing 3.7 percent and 4.4 percent respectively.
- 20 to 24 year old men of every race/ethnicity had decreased employment-population ratios – or increased rates of joblessness - in the U.S., Illinois, and Cook County from 2005 to 2014.
- Of all women age 20 to 24, Black and Hispanic Latino women in the U.S., White (non-Hispanic or Latino) and Hispanic or Latino women in Illinois and the U.S. had increases in employment-population ratio from 2005 to 2014.
- Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24 year old women in Cook County had the largest increase of any race/ethnic group or gender in Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S., increasing 33.2 percent from 2005 to 2014.
- Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24 year old women had the largest percent increase of employment-population ratios in Cook County (+33.2 percent), Illinois (+19.5 percent), and the U.S. (+10.7 percent).
- Employment-population ratios for Black 20 to 24 year old women increased between 2005 and 2014 in the U.S. by 1.9 percent and declined in Illinois by 4.1 percent and Cook County by 6.4 percent.

Employment to Population Ratio by Race/ Ethnicity and Gender

Figure 10 shows employment-population ratios by race/ethnicity and gender for 20 to 24 year olds in 2005 and 2014.

- Among 20 to 24 year olds in the U.S., Illinois, and Cook County, Black men had the lowest employment-population ratios or highest rates of joblessness. Cook County had the lowest employment-population ratio for Black males at 41.1 percent, followed by Illinois at 41.7 percent and the U.S. at 50.9 percent.
- Jobless rate for 20-24 year-old Blacks in Cook County was 59 percent, compared to 58 percent in Illinois and 49 percent in the U.S.

Percentages and Numbers of Out of School and Out of Work

Table 1 shows the percent and number of out of school and out of work 16 to 19 year olds, 20 to 24 year olds, 16 to 24 year olds and 16 to 24 year olds by race/ethnicity group in the U.S., Illinois, Cook County, New York City, Los Angeles County, and Harris County in 2014.

- Cook County has the highest percent of the population ages 16 to 19 that were out of school and out of work in 2014 with 8.5 percent. Cook County had the second highest percent of the population ages 20 to 24 that were out of school and out of work with 19.9 percent, just behind New York City at 21.1 percent in 2014.
- Cook County had the highest percent of the Black population age 16 to 24 that were out of school and out of work in 2014 with 28.8 percent.

	16-19						20-24					
Race/ Ethnicity	U.S.	Illinois	Cook County	New York City	Los Angeles County	Harris County	U.S.	Illinois	Cook County	New York City	Los Angeles County	Harris County
Black, non- Hispanic or Latino	10.8%	12.9%	12.4%	9.0%	11.9%	6.1%	27.8%	38.6%	39.5%	27.3%	31.6%	16.5%
n	(263,648)	(14,552)	(8,525)	(8,443)	(5,010)	(2,872)	(934,545)	(63,551)	(41,909)	(41,810)	(20,537)	(11,343)
Hispanic or Latino	9.3%	7.1%	8.9%	10.9%	8.4%	10.8%	19.8%	16.0%	14.7%	24.8%	18.3%	16.9%
n	(348,666)	(10,670)	(7,453)	(14,920)	(27,916)	(12,611)	(941,861)	(29,042)	(16,141)	(53,135)	(81,132)	(26,002)
White, non- Hispanic or Latino	5.9%	5.6%	5.6%	4.5%	6.0%	4.2%	14.3%	10.5%	7.9%	10.3%	13.3%	13.4%
n	(546,697)	(21,279)	(4,504)	(3,998)	(5,889)	(2,312)	(1,804,944)	(51,851)	(9,925)	(16,540)	(20,836)	(10,487)
Total	7.5%	7.2%	8.8%	8.5%	8.2%	8.1%	17.8%	17.2%	19.9%	21.1%	18.4%	15.9%
n	(1,159,011)	(46,501)	(20,482)	(27,361)	(38,815)	(17,795)	(3,681,350)	(144,444)	(67,975)	(111,485)	(122,505)	(47,832)

Table 2: Percent and Number of 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out Of School and Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, Cook County, New York City, Los Angeles County, and Harris County 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.

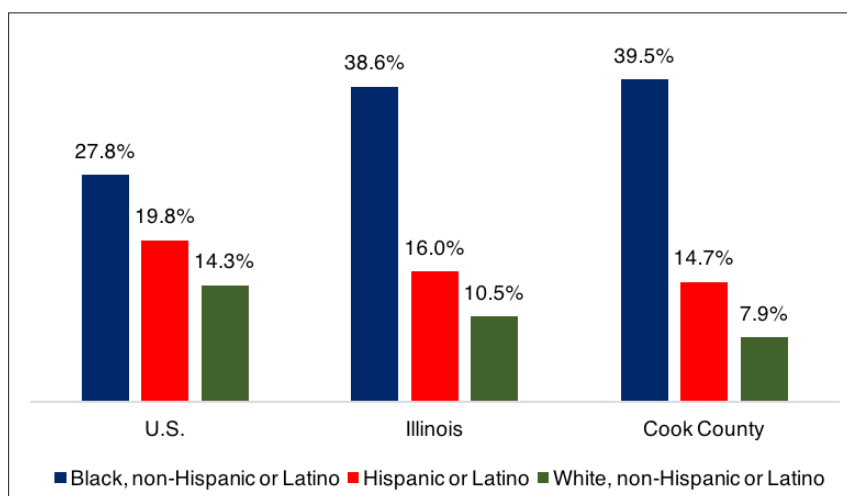


Figure 11: Percent of 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out of School and Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, and Cook County, by Race/Ethnic Group, 2014

Data Source: 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.
Data prepared by the Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

- The percent of the Hispanic or Latino population ages 16 to 24 that was out of school and out of work was higher than the percent of the White population ages 16 to 24 that was out of school and out of work in each geography.
- Cook County had the largest gap between race/ethnic groups with 21.8 percentage points more of the Black population age 16 to 24 out of school and out of work in 2014 than the percentage of out of school and out of work White 16 to 24 year olds.

Table 2 shows the percent and number of 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 year olds who were out of school and out of work in the U.S., Illinois, Cook County, New York City, Los Angeles County and Harris County by age group and race/ethnic group in 2014.

- Illinois and Cook County had roughly the same percentage of Black 16 to 19 year olds who were out of school and out of work in 2014 at 12.9 and 12.4 percent, respectively.
- Cook County had the highest percentage of Black 20 to 24 year olds who were out of school and out of work in 2014 at 39.5 percent.
- New York City had the highest percentages of Hispanic or Latino 16 to 19 year olds (10.9 percent) and 20 to 24 year olds (24.8 percent) who were out of school and out of work in 2014.

Figure 11 shows the percent of 20 to 24 year olds who were out of school and out of work in the U.S., Illinois, and Cook County by race/ethnic group in 2014.

- Among 20 to 24 year olds, Cook County had a higher percentage of Blacks that were out of school and out of work than Illinois and the U.S.
- Cook County had a lower percentage of Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24 year olds that were out of school and out of work than Illinois by 1.3 percentage points, and the U.S. by 5.1 percentage points.

- The largest gaps in out of school and out of work population between race/ethnic groups were in Cook County where there was 24.8 percentage points between Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) and Hispanic or Latinos and 31.6 percentage points between Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) and Blacks.

Table 3 shows the percent and number of 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 year olds who were out of school and out of work in the U.S., Illinois, Cook County, New York City, Los Angeles County, and Harris County by gender, age group, and race/ethnic group in 2014.

- In Cook County, 45.5 percent of Black males, 17.7 percent of Hispanic or Latino males, and 9.1 percent of White (non-Hispanic or Latino) males were out of school and out of work in 2014.
- Of all racial/ethnic groups of 20 to 24 year olds, Black men and women have the highest percent of out of school and out of work population in the U.S., Illinois, Cook County, New York City, Los Angeles County, and Harris County for their respective genders in 2014.
- The gap between the percentages of out of school and out of work 20 to 24 year old Black men and White (non-Hispanic or Latino) men in Cook County is 36.4 percentage points, representing the largest gap between race/ethnicities for either gender. The gap between out of work 20 to 24 year old Black women and White (non-Hispanic or Latino) women in Cook County is 26.8 percentage points, 9.6 percentage points smaller than the gap between Black and White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20 to 24 year old men.

Figure 12 shows the percent of 20 to 24 year olds who were out of work in the U.S., Illinois, and Cook County by race/ethnic group in 2014.

- 57.9 percent of Blacks, 31.0 percent of Hispanic or Latinos, and 25.6 percent of Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) were out of work in Cook County in 2014.

	16-19						20-24					
Gender- Race/ Ethnicity	U.S.	Illinois	Cook County	New York City	Los Angeles County	Harris County	U.S.	Illinois	Cook County	New York City	Los Angeles County	Harris County
Male												
Black, non- Hispanic	11.8%	16.7%	17.0%	10.4%	11.8%	7.4%	32.1%	44.7%	45.5%	30.8%	32.5%	20.0%
n	(148,228)	(9,498)	(5,806)	(4,905)	(2,490)	(1,785)	(547,307)	(38,045)	(24,147)	(23,126)	(10,656)	(6,652)
Hispanic	9.5%	8.0%	10.2%	10.5%	8.1%	9.2%	17.5%	18.0%	17.7%	27.1%	16.7%	9.6%
n	(183,603)	(6,286)	(4,437)	(7,450)	(13,732)	(5,632)	(433,443)	(16,886)	(10,041)	(29,557)	(37,763)	(7,727)
White, non- Hispanic	6.4%	6.0%	5.9%	5.9%	6.9%	3.1%	14.0%	11.3%	9.1%	10.9%	14.3%	13.2%
n	(303,248)	(11,784)	(2,350)	(2,669)	(3,580)	(876)	(903,576)	(28,523)	(5,702)	(7,992)	(11,329)	(5,373)
Total Males	8.0%	8.3%	10.7%	9.2%	8.2%	7.3%	17.7%	19.4%	23.1%	23.5%	17.7%	12.8%
n	(635,079)	(27,568)	(12,593)	(15,024)	(19,802)	(8,293)	(1,884,326)	(83,454)	(39,890)	(60,675)	(59,748)	(19,752)
Female												
Black, non- Hispanic	9.7%	9.0%	7.8%	7.5%	12.0%	4.6%	23.4%	32.1%	33.5%	24.0%	30.7%	13.2%
n	(115,420)	(5,054)	(2,719)	(3,538)	(2,520)	(1,087)	(387,238)	(25,506)	(17,762)	(18,684)	(9,881)	(4,691)
Hispanic	9.2%	6.2%	7.5%	11.3%	8.7%	12.6%	22.2%	13.8%	11.6%	22.4%	20.0%	25.0%
n	(165,063)	(4,384)	(3,016)	(7,470)	(14,184)	(6,979)	(508,418)	(12,156)	(6,100)	(23,578)	(43,369)	(18,275)
White, non- Hispanic	5.4%	5.1%	5.3%	3.0%	5.0%	5.4%	14.7%	9.6%	6.7%	9.8%	12.3%	13.7%
n	(243,449)	(9,495)	(2,154)	(1,329)	(2,309)	(1,436)	(901,368)	(23,328)	(4,223)	(8,548)	(9,507)	(5,114)
Total Females	7.0%	6.0%	6.8%	7.9%	8.2%	9.0%	17.9%	14.8%	16.6%	18.8%	19.2%	19.2%
n	(523,932)	(18,933)	(7,889)	(12,337)	(19,013)	(9,502)	(1,797,024)	(60,990)	(28,085)	(50,810)	(62,757)	(28,080)

Table 3: Percent and Number of 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out Of School and Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, Cook County, New York City, Los Angeles County, and Harris County, 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.

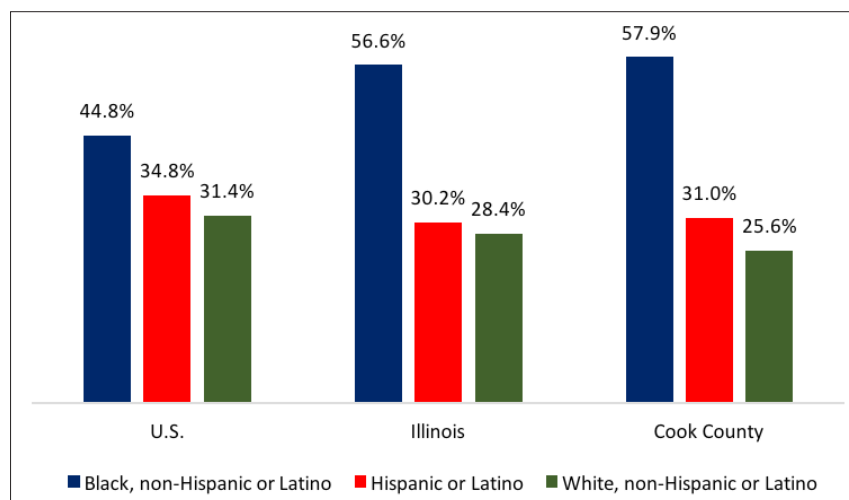


Figure 12: Percent of 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, and Cook County, by Race/Ethnic Group, 2014

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

- Cook County had a higher percentage of Black 20 to 24 year olds that were out of work compared to the Illinois and the U.S. in 2014.
- Cook County, compared to the U.S., had a higher percentage of Black 20 to 24 year olds that were out of work by 13.1 percentage points, and a lower percentage of Hispanic or Latinos and Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) that were out of work by 3.8 percentage points and 5.8 percentage points respectively in 2014.

Map 7 shows employment-population ratios for 20 to 24 year olds by Census Places and Chicago Community Areas from 2010 to 2014.

- In Chicago, Community Areas with 40.1 percent to 60.0 percent and 60.1 percent to 80.0 percent of jobless rates were remarkably similar to the areas with over 90 percent black populations among the 18 to 24 year olds population.
- High jobless rates for predominantly Black Chicago Community areas included 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).
- Predominantly Black areas of southern Cook County have among the highest jobless rates in Cook County. In southern Cook County, Harvey (60.1 percent), Markham (60.3 percent), Hazel Crest (66.7 percent), Sauk Village (60.8 percent), and Ford Heights (66.4) all have over 60 percent jobless rates for 20 to 24 year olds.
- In Western Cook County, there jobless rates between 40 and 55 percent for 20 to 24 year olds in Oak Park (44.1), Forest Park (46 percent), Maywood (45.6), Hillside (50.9 percent), Burr Ridge (54.9

percent), Hinsdale (44.5 percent), Western Springs (42.4), La Grange (43.2), and Hodgkins (43.5).

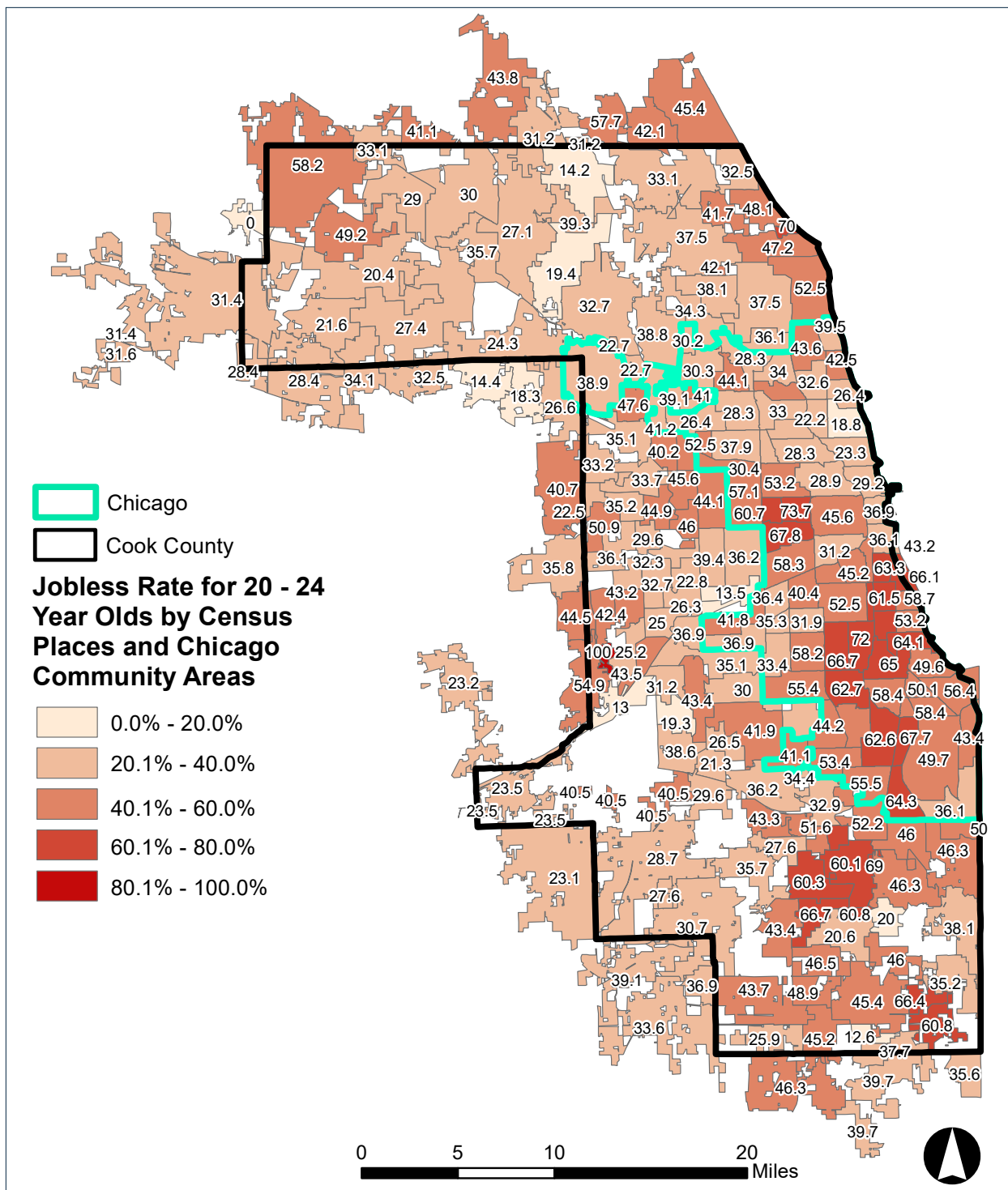
- A cluster of areas in northern Cook County had between a 40 and 70 percent jobless rate. Those areas included Evanston (52.5 percent), Wilmette (47.2 percent), Kenilworth (70 percent), Winnetka (48.1 percent), and Northfield (41.7 percent).

Map 10 shows the percent of the 20 to 24 year old population that was out of school and out of work in Cook County by Public Use Microdata Areas in 2014.

- Areas on the South Side of Chicago (47.5, and 44.7 percent) and West Side of Chicago (47.5) had the highest rates of out of school and out of work 20 to 24 year olds in Cook County.
- Southern Cook County, just south of the Chicago boarder an out of school and out of work rate of 40.8 percent, the highest in Cook County outside of Chicago.
- Of the areas with the highest out of school and out of work rate for 20 to 24 year olds, 5 of the 6 highest are in Chicago.
- The areas on the northern border of Cook County had the lowest rates of out of school and out of work 20 to 24 year olds with rates of 7.4, 9.1 and 9.2 percent.

Conclusion

This report, *A Lost Generation: The Disappearance of Teens and Young Adults from the Job Market in Cook County*, brings attention to the disparities and devastations of joblessness among teens and young adults in Cook County. The increasing disappearance of young people from the job market, however, is not across the board but most severely experienced by Blacks in Cook County, even in comparison to Blacks in Illinois, the U.S. and counties containing the nation's largest cities. Whites (non-Hispanic or Latino) in Cook County (and to some extent Illinois), on the other hand, especially for 20-24 year olds, fare comparatively better



**Map 7: Jobless Rate for 20 to 24 Year Olds
by Census Places and Chicago Community Area, 2010 – 2014**
Data Source: 2010 - 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.
Map Prepared by the Great Cities Institute.

with lower rates of joblessness and out of school and out of work figures. The disparities are also evidenced geographically with many areas of Cook County having exceedingly low rates of joblessness while others have exceedingly high rates.

As pointed out in the January 2016 report by Great Cities Institute, *chronic and concentrated* joblessness affect future wealth generating and employment opportunities and general states of wellbeing. “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.” “We cannot,” as Pope Francis speaking in Italy in 2014 said, “resign ourselves to losing a whole generation of young people who don’t have the strong dignity of work.”³ The data in this new report, again reminds us of the urgency for action and the connections between conditions of joblessness and other challenges facing young people.

While Latinos fare worse in New York than they do in Cook County, their jobless figures in Cook County are lower than Blacks but higher than Whites (non-Hispanic or Latino). It is quite likely, however, given a 1993 analysis by Betancur, Córdova, and Torres on “Economic Restructuring and the Process of Incorporation of Latinos into the Chicago Economy,” that Latinos comprise a population of “working poor.”⁴ Further analyses of employment by occupation, industry and income will not only illuminate more about the Latino labor force in Cook County, but also provide further details on who is working where and for how much. In the meantime, we know that joblessness is occurring in what we refer to as *economically abandoned sectors* of Cook County resulting from deindustrialization.

Why, we might ask, do these numbers persist? In effect,

what we are seeing today in these spatially concentrated jobless figures is the long-term impacts of forty years of economic decisions by portions of the private sector seeking to be more competitive in the global market place. While changes in technology and consumer demands have also affected changes in which economic sectors are strongest, in some instances, national, state and local policies have aided these economic trends. Regardless of our views on these policies, we can no longer ignore their impacts for those individuals who are unable to find work, in spite of their desire to do so.

Indeed, we do know that young people want to work. Many young people carry financial responsibilities in their households and hold value in being able to reap the rewards of employment. They also recognize the importance of a good job as an alternative to the streets, noting, “Jobs can solve violence. If you are busy working, you won’t have time for violence.”⁵

The question now becomes, “where do we go from here?” How can we reverse the trend of job disappearance? While the scope of this report was to provide the numbers and therefore a jump off to discuss solutions, we offer some considerations for those discussions.

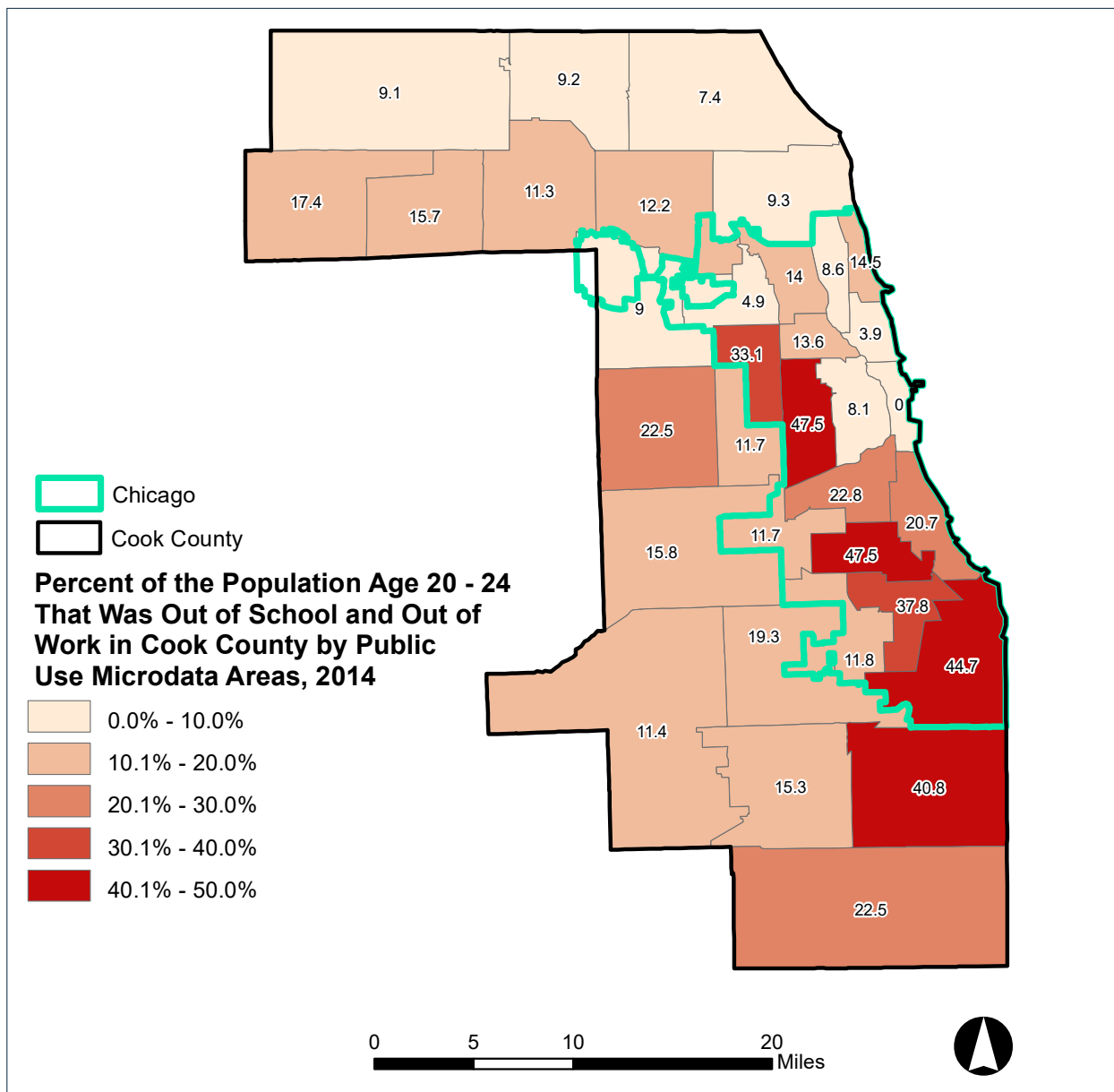
In its February 21st, 2016, lead editorial, the Sunday New York Times, called for Congressional action to address conditions of unemployment in “minority” communities. Citing the Great Cities Institute report on joblessness among young people, the editorial goes on to express outrage that Congress has rejected programs that we know work and “that could help rescue a generation of young men from failure and oblivion.”

Specifically, the New York Times editorial references a component of the Recovery Act of 2009, an employment subsidy program that “created more than 260,000 temporary jobs.” The non-profit, Economic Mobility Corporation, released an analysis in 2013 through which they concluded that this program, which placed workers largely in the private sector, not only aided local businesses that did the hiring, but also those who were hired, increasing their likelihood of finding permanent employment.

³ Wooden, Cindy. (2014) “High Youth Unemployment Rates are ‘defeat’ for society, pope says.” *National Public Reporter*, July 7.

⁴ Betancur, J., T. Córdova, and M. de los Angeles Torres. (1993), “Economic Restructuring and The Process of Incorporation of Latino Workers into the Chicago Economy” in Frank Bonilla and Rebecca Morales eds., *Latinos in the Changing U.S. Economy*, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, pp. 109-132.

⁵ ASN et. al. hearing at Chicago Urban League, January 25, 2016



Map 10: Percent of the 20 to 24 Year Old Population that Was Out of School and Out of Work in Cook County by Public Use Microdata Areas, 2014

Data Source: 2014 American Community Survey, public use files.

Tabulations by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago. Map Prepared by the Great Cities Institute.

These promising results suggest that carefully targeted subsidies that place unemployed people into private-sector jobs can be a potent tool in reducing the devastating unemployment in minority areas of big cities where young people are disconnected from work and civic life.

As the Times points out, employment subsidy programs have been around since the 1930s. They suggest, however, that such programs should be created to place individuals in the private sector, including those who may have criminal records and need the opportunity to prove themselves as “motivated workers.” “Carefully developed subsidy programs are worth pursuing even if they do not produce big earnings gains. Getting jobless young people into the world of work is valuable in itself.”

The Times Editorial is a call to congressional action but concludes that if Congress fails to act, then this is something that the states should fund.

The idea of employment subsidy programs to place workers in the private sector, as already evidenced, can yield results. A subsidized employment program for public works, as we saw from the 1930s, could also put people to work, and at the same time, rebuild the decaying infrastructure in cities and states.

Summer employment for young people is also a worthy investment. Besides the income that it brings, it is a gateway for further employment opportunities.

There are some sectors within the economy that are growing and provide livable wage jobs. Training needs to be made more widely available to Black and Latino teens and young adults and matches need to be made between these young people and those jobs. Obstacles that prevent access to that training or those jobs need to be removed, which must include criminal justice reform and changes in policies that prevent employment with a criminal record. Corporate, government, and union apprenticeships, internships and mentorships also provide avenues to more permanent employment opportunities.

Given the spatial concentrations of joblessness, strategies to increase employment also involve strategies that restore the economic vitality of neighborhoods and economically distressed suburbs. Policies should be created that incentivize anchor employment centers that bring jobs back to areas where people will have access to them. This can be done in a way that people from these areas will benefit.

Small business incubators at the neighborhood or small city level can be an effective way to work with young people to turn their skills and talents into marketable goods and services. These goods and services can be exported out of the neighborhood or become the basis for revitalized commercial districts to supply the much-needed access to a wider range of goods and services.

There are models of worker owned businesses that exist including worker owned cooperatives. Is this a model that could be replicated, particularly in the neighborhood or small suburb?

Many such endeavors already exist. An evaluation of what works and what doesn’t would be useful followed by a commitment of resources to continue and/or expand those efforts. In addition, we might ask, how would we scale up these strategies to meet the dimensions of the problem? This is a time for all of Cook County to pull its resources to address these conditions of joblessness.

Nonetheless, we know that forces of the globalized economy fuel these conditions. How can Cook County promote the development of jobs that are not susceptible to global forces? There are models that we may want to consider. How does Germany for example hold on to jobs and keep employment at a high level? What is it that needs to be done differently in Cook County to restore the dignity of work to its young people?



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Introduction

On February 10, 2016, The Cook County Board of Commissioners passed Resolution 16-1665. The Resolution (See Appendix A), sponsored by Cook County Commissioner Bridget Gainer and co-sponsored by Commissioners Richard R. Boykin, John Daley, Jesus Garcia, Joan Murphy, Deborah Sims, and Robert Steele, called for a hearing before the Workforce, Housing and Community Development Committee, Chaired by Commissioner Gainer, to discuss findings of a January report by the Great Cities Institute and the crisis of youth unemployment. A hearing was scheduled for March 22, 2016.

Drawing from the January 2016 report by the University of Illinois at Chicago's Great Cities Institute, *Lost: The Crisis of Jobless and Out of School Teens and Young Adults in Chicago, Illinois and the U.S.*, the resolution highlights dramatic figures on joblessness in Chicago, particularly among young black males in the south and west neighborhoods of Chicago.

The UIC Great Cities Institute (GCI) report, commissioned by the Alternative Schools Network and released at a hearing at the Chicago Urban League on January 25, 2016, notes that joblessness among young people in Chicago was *chronic, concentrated and comparatively worse* than in Illinois, the U.S. and both New York City and Los Angeles. Since 2005, conditions have worsened. The GCI report concludes that "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." Through Resolution 16-1665, the Commission indicates its concern for the impacts of joblessness stating, "... joblessness leads to poverty, drug abuse, homelessness and violence in our communities" and quoting the GCI study adds, "the persistence and severity of these conditions have ramifications for our young people and generations to come."

It is this "persistence and severity" of joblessness among young people that demands attention from policy makers to seek solutions. The Cook County resolution notes that since 2000, youth programs have been cut including

national summer employment programs that have provided opportunities to at least 650,000 youth to build their job experience. The resolution states, "A national focus and program must be developed, along with state and local based programs, to give youth of our country the opportunity and skills they will need to become successful adults in an economy growing more competitive each year."

As part of the resolution, the Commission requested that the CEO of the Chicago Cook Workforce Partnership be present at the hearing "to provide an update on available programming and services for Cook County youth." As the Cook County Workforce, Housing and Community Development Committee, under the leadership of Commissioner Gainer, make way for discussions on strategies to address this rampant problem of joblessness among young people, the Great Cities Institute is offering an additional report that presents data on Cook County.

This new report, *A Lost Generation: The Disappearance of Teens and Young Adults from the Job Market in Cook County*, by the Great Cities Institute at the University of Illinois at Chicago, was prepared for the March 22, 2016 hearing being held by Commissioner Gainer and other members of the Committee: Commissioners Deborah Sims, Jeffrey R. Tobolski, Larry Suffredin, and Richard R. Boykin.

The hearing, titled "Nothing Stops a Bullet Like a Job" and held at the Cook County Board Room was supported by a coalition of community groups concerned about jobs for young people: Alternative Schools Network, Chicago Urban League, A Safe Haven, La Casa Norte, Black United Fund of Illinois, Chicago Area Project, Metropolitan Family Services, Westside Health Authority, Youth Connection Charter School, and Mikva Challenge (See Appendix B for Flyer).

This report prepared for the Cook County hearing contains analyses of various employment data (see Appendix C for definitions and Appendix D for data and methodology) for males and females 16 to 24 years old by race/ethnicity from 2005 to 2014, comparing Cook County, Illinois, the U.S. and in several instances, adding comparative data for counties containing the nation's largest cities: Los Angeles, New York City, and Houston.

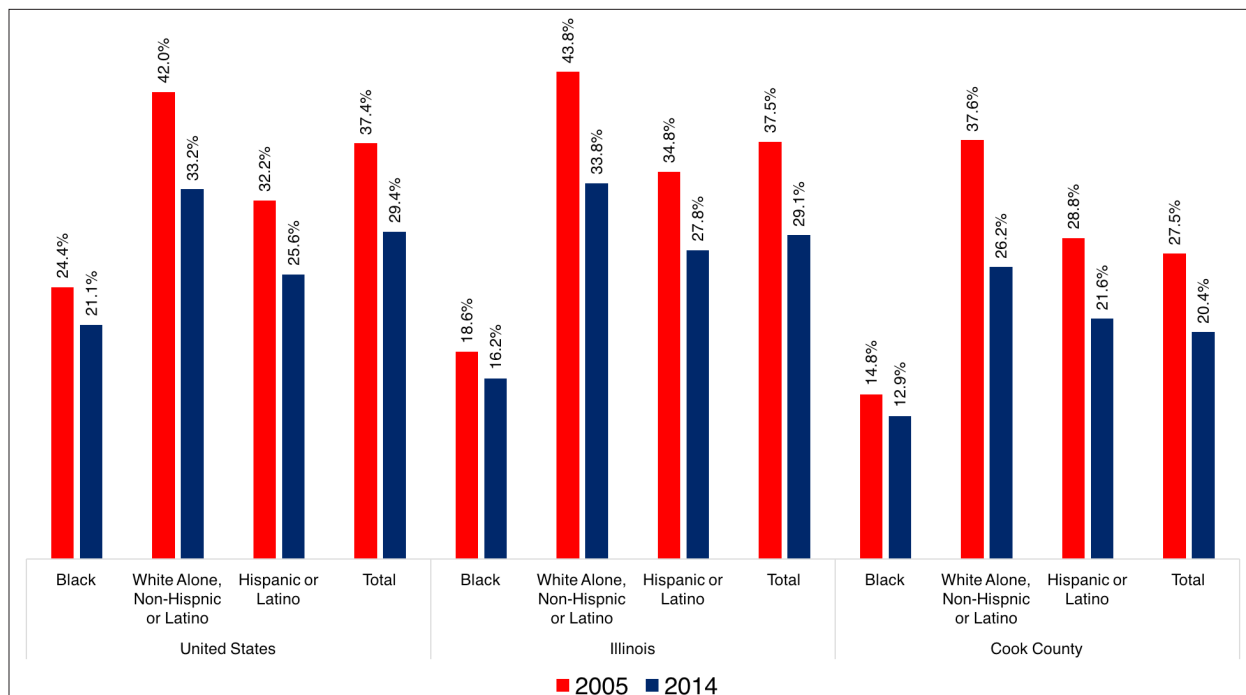


Figure 1: Employment-Population Ratios by Race/Ethnicity for 16 to 19 Year Olds in 2005 and 2014
 Data Source: 2005 and 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.
 Data prepared by the Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

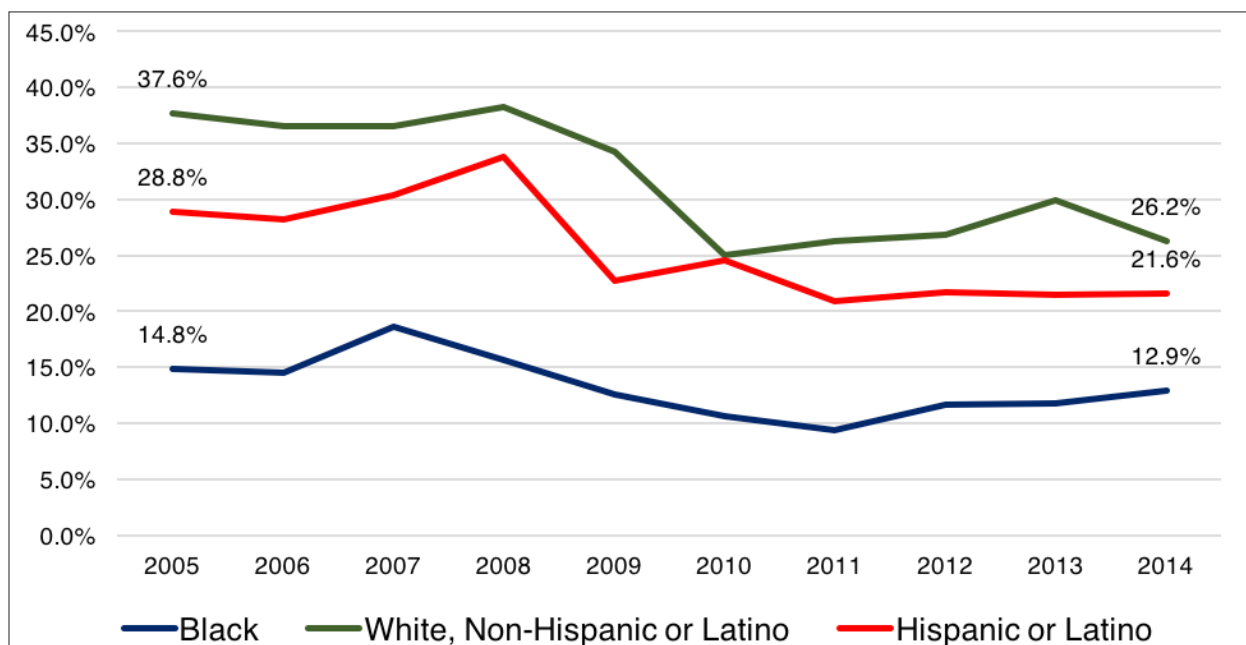


Figure 2: Employment-Population Ratios by Race/Ethnicity for 16 to 19 year olds in Cook County, 2005-2014

Data Source: 2005 – 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.
 Data prepared by the Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

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. The Executive Summary contains highlights of our findings.

The Great Cities Institute 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*. In that regard, we offer this report as a supplement to the voices of young people and as an aid to those policy makers and community and civic groups seeking solutions to this crisis of joblessness among young people – a crisis that reverberates into all facets of family, household and community life.

Highlights

We know that there are huge disparities in employment among young people in Chicago – what we learn from this new data is that the disparities that we observed in Chicago also exist in Cook County, both when we compare groups within Cook County and when we compare Cook County to Illinois, the U.S. and other counties containing the nation's largest cities.

In 2014, when comparing Cook County to Illinois and the U.S., young people ages 16-19 and 20-24 in Cook County are less likely to be employed.

Across all employment indicators, for 20-24 year olds, Whites in Cook County fare better than all other groups including Whites in Illinois, the U.S. and counties containing New York City, Los Angeles, Chicago and Houston. Conversely, Blacks in Cook County in comparison to all groups across all geographies have the highest rates of joblessness as well as the highest rates of those out of school and out of work.

In viewing Cook County, the starkest comparisons exist when we compare the south suburbs to the north suburbs. For 20-24 year olds, for example, employment to population ratios in north suburbs were more than twice as high as ratios in the south suburbs.

For 16 to 19 year olds in Cook County, increases in joblessness occurred across all race/ethnic groups

though most dramatically for Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos)(Figure 1). This pattern does not hold among 20-24 years where joblessness went down for Whites and Latinos but up for Blacks.

In Cook County, for all groups, males had higher percentages of out of school and out of work than females although the gap was highest between black males and females.

20 to 24 year old men of every race/ethnicity had increased rates of joblessness in the U.S., Illinois, and Cook County from 2005 to 2014.

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

Figure 1 shows employment-population ratios by race/ethnicity for 16-19 year-olds in 2005 and 2014.

- In 2014, for 16 to 19 year olds in Cook County, 12.9 percent of Blacks, 21.6 percent of Hispanic or Latinos, and 26.2 percent of Whites (non-Hispanic or Latino) were employed. This is compared to both the national figure of 29.4 percent and Illinois figure of 29.1 percent, suggesting that teens in Cook County are less likely to be employed.
- In Cook County in 2014, the jobless rate for Black 16-19 year olds was 87 percent compared to 78 percent for Latinos and 74 percent Whites (non-Hispanic or Latino).
- In Cook County, from 2005 to 2014, the employment rate for Black 16 to 19 year olds decreased 12.8 percent from 14.8 percent to 12.9 percent. For 16 to 19 year olds in Cook County, employment-population ratios declined across all race/ethnic groups though most dramatically for Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos). For 16 to 19 year olds Latinos, the employment rate decreased 25 percent from 28.8 percent to 21.6 percent. Employment for White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16 to 19 year olds decreased 30.3 percent from 37.6 percent to 26.2 percent.
- Across all race/ethnic groups, employment-population ratios for 16-19 year olds declined between

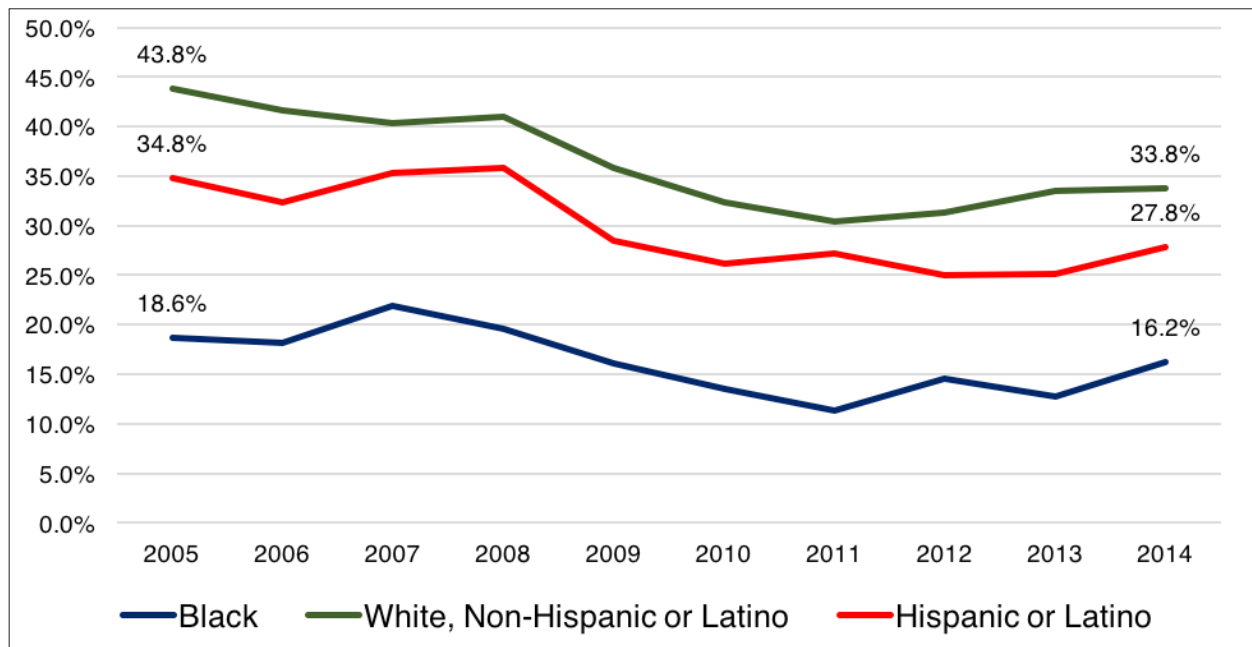


Figure 3: Employment-Population Ratios by Race/Ethnicity for 16 to 19 year olds in Illinois, 2005-2014

Data Source: 2005 – 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.
Data prepared by the Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

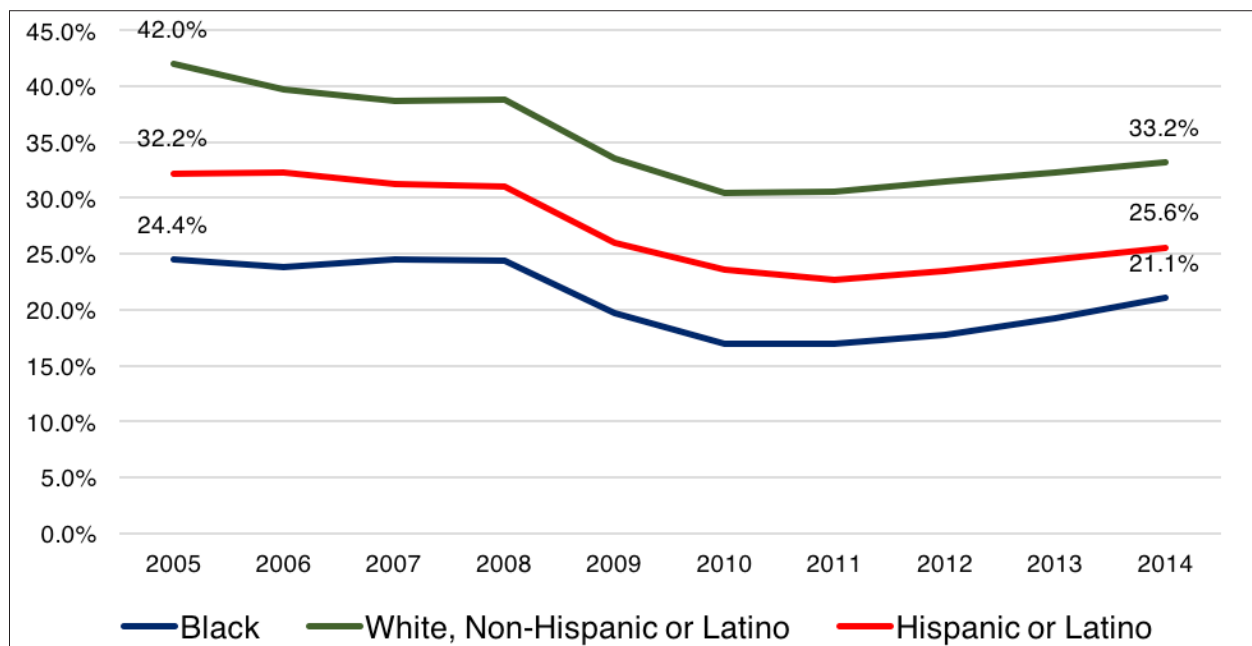


Figure 4: Employment-Population Ratios by Race/Ethnicity for 16 to 19 year olds in the U.S., 2005-2014

Data Source: 2005 – 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.
Data prepared by the Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

2005 and 2014 in the U.S., Illinois and Cook County (Figure 1).

Figures 2, 3, and 4 show employment-population ratios for 16 to 19 year olds in Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S. from 2005 to 2014 by race/ethnicity.

- In Cook County for 16 to 19 year olds, all race/ethnic groups showed a decline in employment-population ratio after 2008 with a slight rebound to 2014. (See figure 2)
- White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16 to 19 year olds in the U.S. and Illinois had the highest rates of employment every year between 2005 and 2014 despite decreasing 21 percent and 23 percent respectively during that time period.
- 16 to 19 year old Blacks had the highest rates of joblessness for the U.S., Illinois, and Cook County, with Blacks in Cook County higher than Illinois and the U.S. throughout the period between 2005 and 2014. (See figures 2,3, and 4)
- Among 16 to 19 year olds, each race/ethnicity and geography showed increases in 2014 from lows during 2010 and 2011. (See figures 2,3, and 4)
- The employment-population ratio for White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16 to 19 year olds in Cook County increased 4.8 percent from a series low in 2010 to 2014. (See figure 2)
- The employment-population ratio for Hispanic or Latino and Black 16 to 19 year olds in Cook County increased 3.3 percent and 37.2 percent respectively from series lows in 2011 to 2014. (See figure 2)

Figure 5 shows employment-population ratios by race/ethnicity for 20 to 24 year olds in 2005 and 2014 in Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S.

- Compared to White (non-Hispanic or Latino) and Latino 20 to 24 year olds, Black 20 to 24 year olds

had lower rates of employment in 2005 and 2014 in Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S.

- Hispanic or Latino employment rates for 20 to 24 year olds were lower in Cook County than Hispanic or Latino employment rates for 20 to 24 year olds in Illinois and the U.S. in 2005 and 2014.
- The largest percentage gap across all geographies in 2014 was between Blacks and Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) in Cook County, where the employment-population ratio was 29.1 percentage points higher for the White (non-Hispanic or Latino) population (Figures 2,3, and 4.
- In Cook County, Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) and Hispanic or Latinos increased from 2005 to 2014, increasing 3.7 percent and 4.4 percent respectively.
- Among 20 to 24 year olds in Illinois and the U.S., Hispanic or Latinos in Illinois was the only group to experience a decrease in joblessness from 2005 to 2014. All other groups in Illinois and in the U.S. had increases in joblessness from 2005 to 2014.

Figures 6, 7, and 8 show employment-population ratios for 20 to 24 year olds in Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S. for every year from 2005 to 2014.

- Employment-population ratios for Black 20 to 24 year olds in Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S. were lower than for Whites (non-Hispanic or Latino) and Hispanic or Latinos in each of the geographies from 2005 to 2014.
- The employment-population ratio for Black 20 to 24 year olds was lower in Cook County than in Illinois by 1.6 percentage points and in the U.S. by 11 percentage points in 2014. In 2008, at the peak employment-population ratio for Black 20 to 24 year olds in Cook County (49.7 percent), Illinois had a 1.6 percentage point higher employment-population ratio and the U.S. had a 5.4 percentage point higher employment-population ratio for Black 20 to 24 year olds.

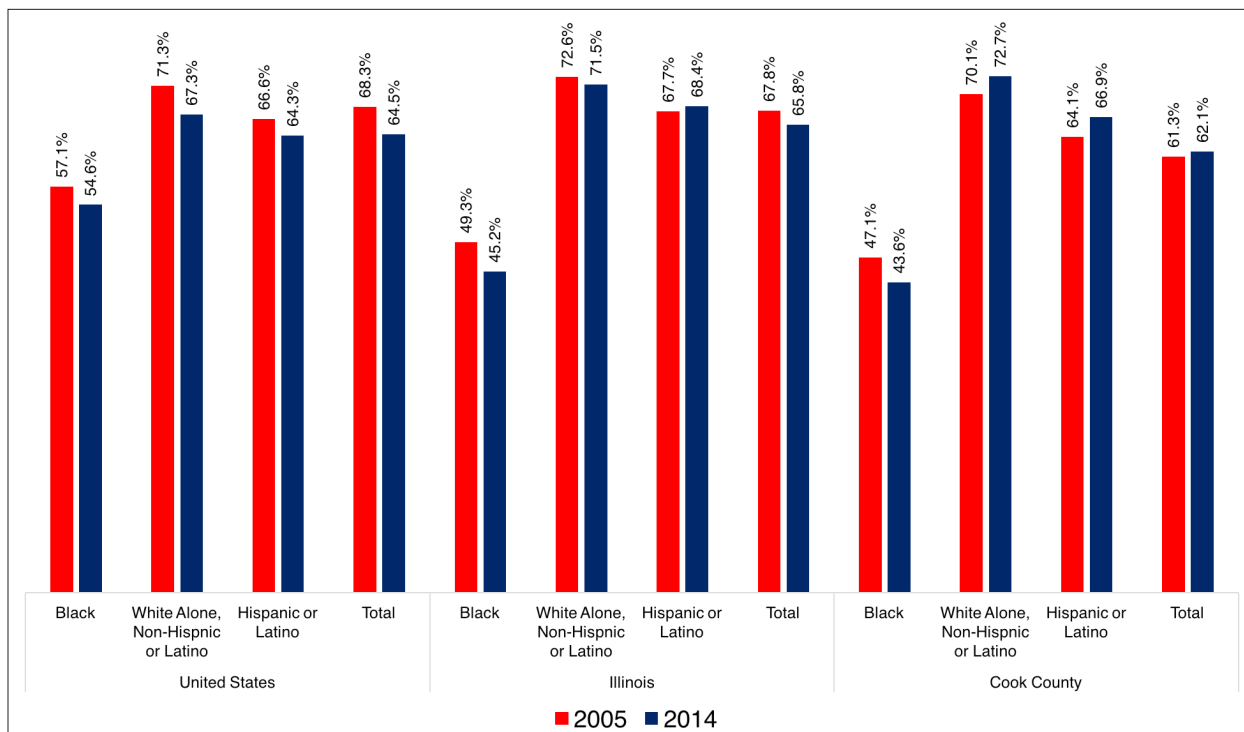


Figure 5: Employment-Population Ratios by Race/Ethnicity for 20 to 24 Year Olds in 2005 and 2014
 Data Source: 2005 and 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.
 Data prepared by the Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

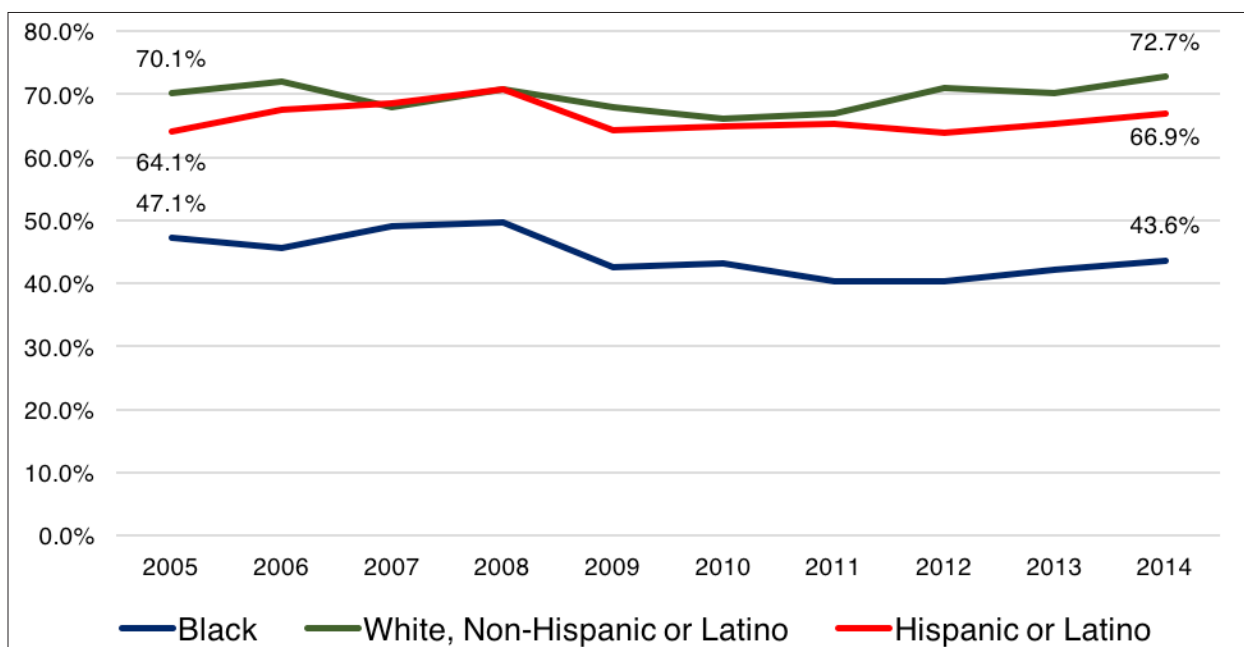


Figure 6: Employment-Population Ratios by Race/Ethnicity for 20 to 24 year olds in Cook County, 2005-2014
 Data Source: 2005 – 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.
 Data prepared by the Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

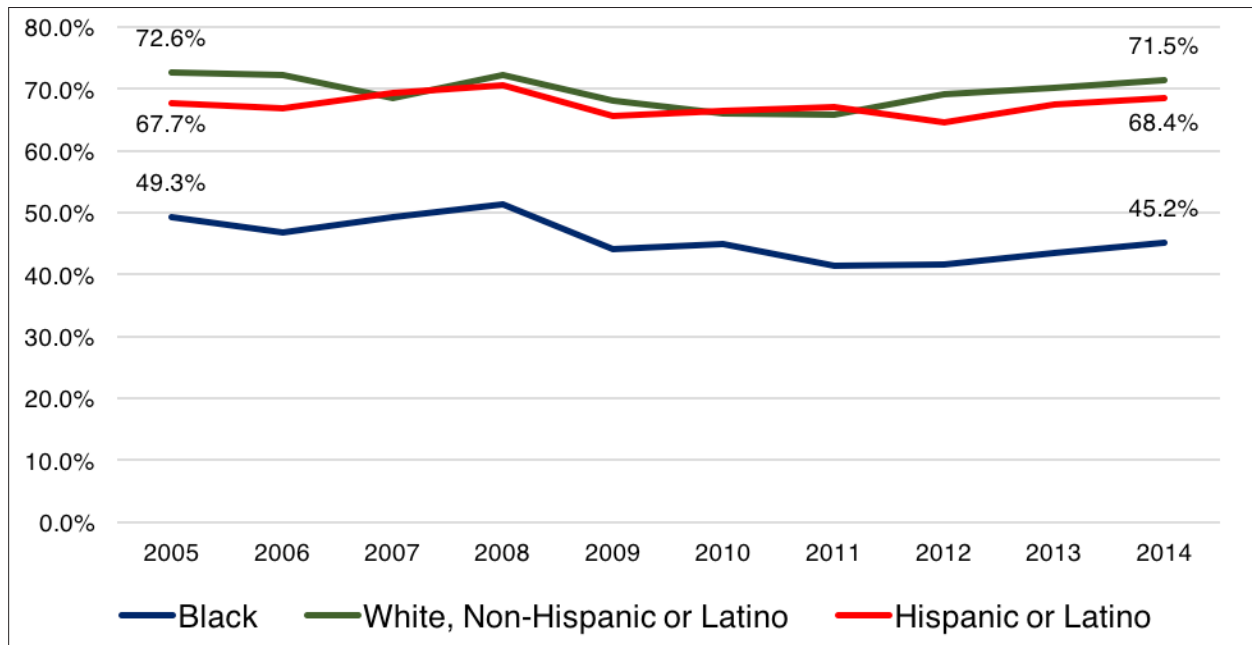


Figure 7: Employment-Population Ratios by Race/Ethnicity for 20 to 24 year olds in Illinois, 2005-2014

Data Source: 2005 – 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.
Data prepared by the Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

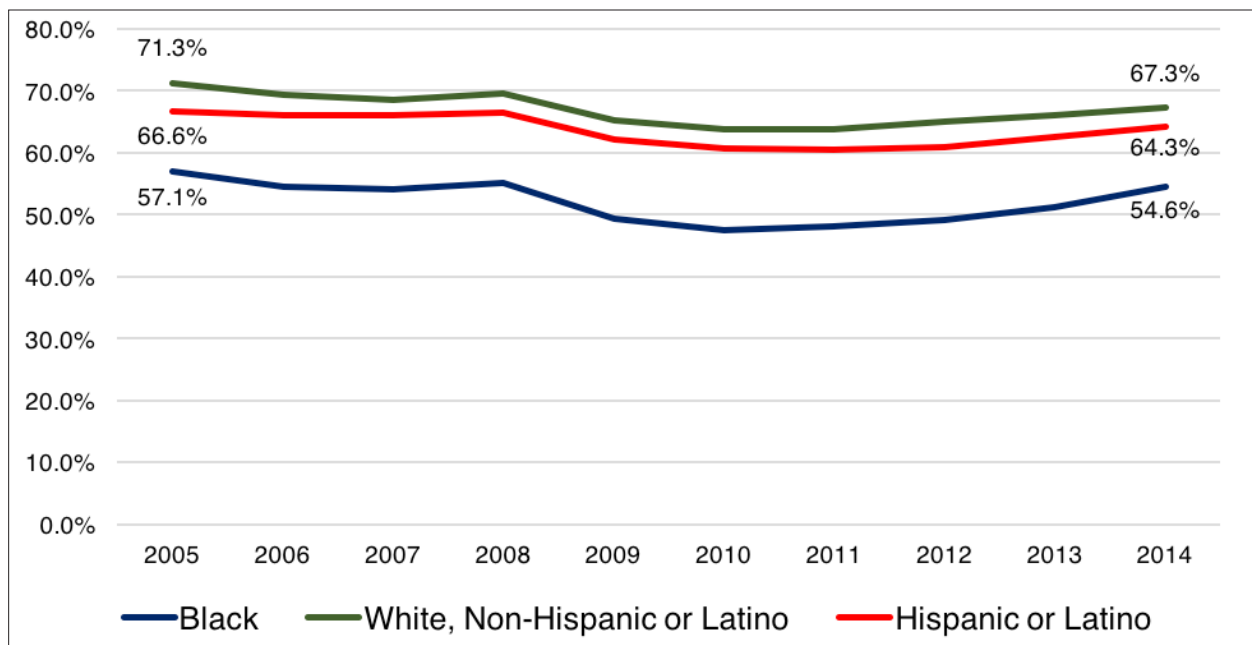


Figure 8: Employment-Population Ratios by Race/Ethnicity for 20 to 24 year olds in the U.S., 2005-2014

Data Source: 2005 – 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.
Data prepared by the Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

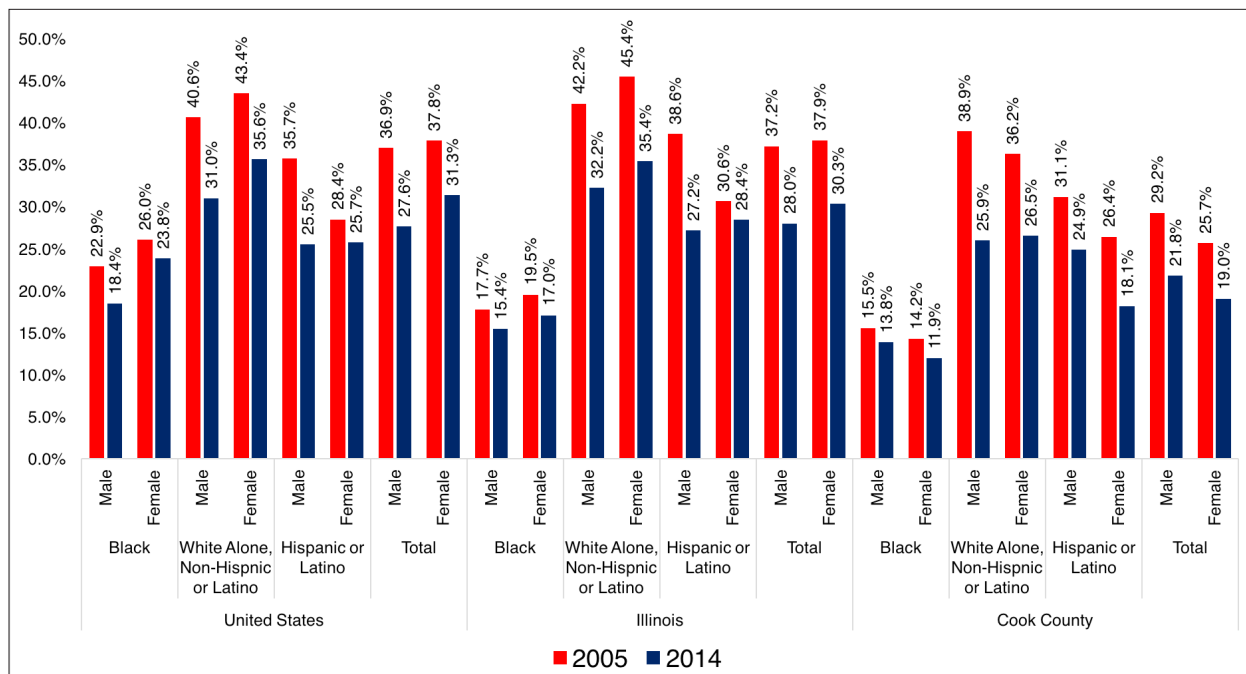


Figure 9: Employment to Population Ratio by Race/Ethnicity and Gender for 16 to 19 Year Olds in 2005 and 2014

Data Source: 2005 and 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.
Data prepared by the Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

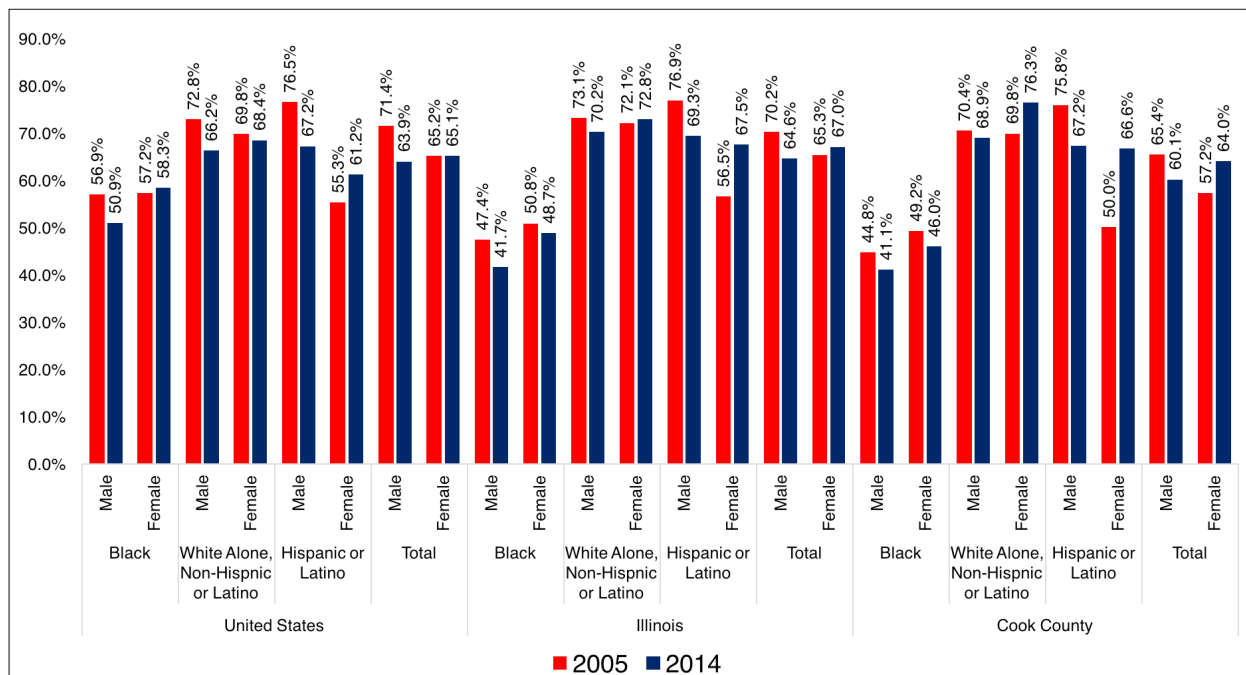


Figure 10: Employment to Population Ratio by Race/Ethnicity and Gender for 20 to 24 Year Olds in 2005 and 2014

Data Source: 2005 and 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.
Data prepared by the Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

- Among 20 to 24 year olds, Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) had the highest employment-population ratios in Cook County from 2005 to 2014 with the exception of 2008, when Hispanic or Latinos had a .1 percentage point higher employment-population ratio.
 - From the year 2005 to 2014, Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) had the highest employment-population ratios in Illinois with exception of 2007, 2010, and 2011 in which Hispanic or Latinos had a higher employment-population ratio.
 - In the U.S., Illinois, and Cook County, each group experienced a decline after 2008, and after reaching respective lowest points between 2010 and 2012, showed an increase in 2014. White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20 to 24 year olds in Cook County had the largest percent increase from its series low of 10 percent from 2010 to 2014.
 - The series low employment-population ratio for Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24 year olds in Cook County was 63.8 percent in 2012 and increased 8.2 percent by 2014.
 - Only Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) in Cook County and Hispanic or Latinos in Cook County and Illinois had increased employment-population ratios in 2014 compared to 2005.
 - Among 16 to 19 year old Blacks, females had higher employment-population ratios than males in 2005 and 2014 in Illinois and the U.S. but a lower employment-population ratio in Cook County.
 - The percent decline of 16 to 19 year old females in Cook County were higher for each race/ethnic group compared to the percent declines of each group respective group in Illinois and the U.S.
 - Employment-population ratios for 16 to 19 year olds are higher for Hispanic or Latino males than Hispanic or Latino females.
 - Black 16 to 19 year old women had higher employment-population ratios than Black 16 to 19 year old males in Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S. in 2005 and 2014.
 - White 16 to 19 year old males had the largest percent decrease in Cook County, decreasing 33.4 percent between 2005 and 2014.
 - Hispanic or Latino females had the second largest percent decrease in Cook County, decreasing 31.4 percent between 2005 and 2014.
- Figure 10 shows employment-population ratios by race/ethnicity and gender for 20 to 24 year olds in 2005 and 2014.

Employment to Population Ratio by Race/ Ethnicity and Gender

Figure 9 shows employment-population ratios by race/ethnicity and gender for 16 to 19 year olds in Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S. in 2005 and 2014.

- Among 16 to 19 year olds, White males and Hispanic or Latino females in Cook County experienced the highest percent declines from 2005 to 2014 among all groups and geographies, with white 16 to 19 year olds males decreasing 33.4 percent and Hispanic or Latino females decreasing 31.3 percent.
- Among 20 to 24 year olds in the U.S., Illinois, and Cook County, Black men had the lowest employment-population ratios or highest rates of joblessness. Cook County had the lowest employment-population ratio for Black males at 41.1 percent, followed by Illinois at 41.7 percent and the U.S. at 50.9 percent.
- Jobless rate for 20-24 year-old Blacks in Cook County was 59 percent, compared to 58 percent in Illinois and 49 percent in the U.S.
- 20 to 24 year old men of every race/ethnicity had decreased employment-population ratios – or

Group	U.S.	Illinois	Cook County	New York City	Los Angeles County	Harris County
16 - 19	7.5%	7.2%	8.8%	8.5%	8.2%	8.1%
n	(1,159,011)	(46,501)	(20,482)	(27,361)	(38,815)	(17,795)
20 - 24	17.8%	17.2%	19.9%	21.1%	18.4%	15.9%
n	(3,681,350)	(144,444)	(67,975)	(111,485)	(122,505)	(47,832)
16 - 24, All	13.4%	12.8%	15.4%	16.4%	14.2%	12.6%
n	(4,840,361)	(190,945)	(88,457)	(138,846)	(161,320)	(65,627)
Black, non-Hispanic or Latino	20.6%	28.1%	28.8%	20.3%	23.8%	12.2%
n	(1,198,193)	(78,103)	(50,434)	(50,253)	(25,547)	(14,215)
Hispanic or Latino	15.2%	12.0%	12.2%	19.4%	14.1%	14.3%
n	(1,290,527)	(39,712)	(23,594)	(68,055)	(109,048)	(38,613)
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	10.8%	8.3%	7.0%	8.2%	10.5%	9.6%
n	(2,351,641)	(73,130)	(14,429)	(20,538)	(26,725)	(12,799)

Table 1: Percent and 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, Cook County, New York City, Los Angeles County, and Harris County, 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	Cook County	New York City	Los Angeles County	Harris County	U.S.	Illinois	Cook County	New York City	Los Angeles County	Harris County
Black, non-Hispanic or Latino	10.8%	12.9%	12.4%	9.0%	11.9%	6.1%	27.8%	38.6%	39.5%	27.3%	31.6%	16.5%
n	(263,648)	(14,552)	(8,525)	(8,443)	(5,010)	(2,872)	(934,545)	(63,551)	(41,909)	(41,810)	(20,537)	(11,343)
Hispanic or Latino	9.3%	7.1%	8.9%	10.9%	8.4%	10.8%	19.8%	16.0%	14.7%	24.8%	18.3%	16.9%
n	(348,666)	(10,670)	(7,453)	(14,920)	(27,916)	(12,611)	(941,861)	(29,042)	(16,141)	(53,135)	(81,132)	(26,002)
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	5.9%	5.6%	5.6%	4.5%	6.0%	4.2%	14.3%	10.5%	7.9%	10.3%	13.3%	13.4%
n	(546,697)	(21,279)	(4,504)	(3,998)	(5,889)	(2,312)	(1,804,944)	(51,851)	(9,925)	(16,540)	(20,836)	(10,487)
Total	7.5%	7.2%	8.8%	8.5%	8.2%	8.1%	17.8%	17.2%	19.9%	21.1%	18.4%	15.9%
n	(1,159,011)	(46,501)	(20,482)	(27,361)	(38,815)	(17,795)	(3,681,350)	(144,444)	(67,975)	(111,485)	(122,505)	(47,832)

Table 2: Percent and Number of 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out Of School and Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, Cook County, New York City, Los Angeles County, and Harris County 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.

increased rates of joblessness - in the U.S., Illinois, and Cook County from 2005 to 2014.

- Of all women age 20 to 24, Black and Hispanic Latino women in the U.S., White (non-Hispanic or Latino) and Hispanic or Latino women in Illinois and the U.S. had increases in employment-population ratio from 2005 to 2014.
- Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24 year old women in Cook County had the largest increase of any race/ethnic group or gender in Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S., increasing 33.2 percent from 2005 to 2014.
- Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24 year old women had the largest percent increase of employment-population ratios in Cook County (+33.2 percent), Illinois (+19.5 percent), and the U.S. (+10.7 percent).
- Employment-population ratios for Black 20 to 24 year old women increased between 2005 and 2014 in the U.S. by 1.9 percent and declined in Illinois by 4.1 percent and Cook County by 6.4 percent.

Percentages and Numbers of Out of School and Out of Work

Table 1 shows the percent and number of out of school and out of work 16 to 19 year olds, 20 to 24 year olds, 16 to 24 year olds and 16 to 24 year olds by race/ethnicity group in the U.S., Illinois, Cook County, New York City, Los Angeles County, and Harris County in 2014.

- Higher percentages of the population ages 20 to 24 were out of school and out of work in 2014 than those ages 16 to 19.
- Cook County has the highest percent of the population ages 16 to 19 that were out of school and out of work in 2014 with 8.5 percent. Cook County had the second highest percent of the population ages 20 to 24 that were out of school and out of work with 19.9 percent, just behind New York City at 21.1 percent in 2014.

- Cook County had the highest percent of the Black population age 16 to 24 that were out of school and out of work in 2014 with 28.8 percent.
- The percent of the Hispanic or Latino population ages 16 to 24 that was out of school and out of work was higher than the percent of the White population ages 16 to 24 that was out of school and out of work in each geography.
- The percent of the Black population ages 16 to 24 that was out of school and out of work was higher than the percent of the Hispanic or Latino population ages 16 to 24 that was out of school and out of work in each geography except Harris County.
- Cook County had the largest gap between race/ethnic groups with 21.8 percentage points more of the Black population age 16 to 24 out of school and out of work in 2014 than the percentage of out of school and out of work White 16 to 24 year olds.

Table 2 shows the percent and number of 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 year olds who were out of school and out of work in the U.S., Illinois, Cook County, New York City, Los Angeles County and Harris County by age group and race/ethnic group in 2014.

- Illinois and Cook County had roughly the same percentage of Black 16 to 19 year olds who were out of school and out of work in 2014 at 12.9 and 12.4 percent, respectively.
- Cook County had the highest percentage of Black 20 to 24 year olds who were out of school and out of work in 2014 at 39.5 percent.
- New York City had the highest percentages of Hispanic or Latino 16 to 19 year olds (10.9 percent) and 20 to 24 year olds (24.8 percent) who were out of school and out of work in 2014.
- While 3.5 percentage points separated the percentage of 16 to 19 year old Blacks and Hispanic or Latinos that were out of school and out of work

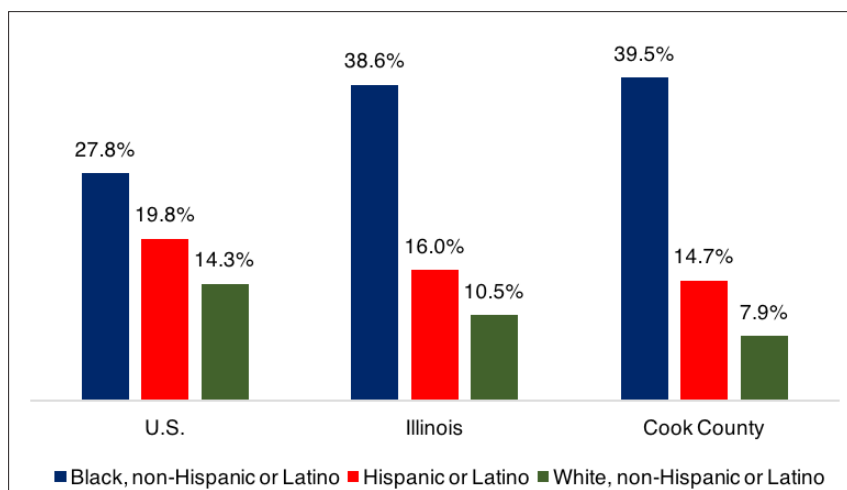


Figure 11: Percent of 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out of School and Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, and Cook County, by Race/Ethnic Group, 2014

Data Source: 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.
Data prepared by the Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

	16-19						20-24					
Gender-Race/Ethnicity	U.S.	Illinois	Cook County	New York City	Los Angeles County	Harris County	U.S.	Illinois	Cook County	New York City	Los Angeles County	Harris County
Male												
Black, non-Hispanic	11.8%	16.7%	17.0%	10.4%	11.8%	7.4%	32.1%	44.7%	45.5%	30.8%	32.5%	20.0%
n	(148,228)	(9,498)	(5,806)	(4,905)	(2,490)	(1,785)	(547,307)	(38,045)	(24,147)	(23,126)	(10,656)	(6,652)
Hispanic	9.5%	8.0%	10.2%	10.5%	8.1%	9.2%	17.5%	18.0%	17.7%	27.1%	16.7%	9.6%
n	(183,603)	(6,286)	(4,437)	(7,450)	(13,732)	(5,632)	(433,443)	(16,886)	(10,041)	(29,557)	(37,763)	(7,727)
White, non-Hispanic	6.4%	6.0%	5.9%	5.9%	6.9%	3.1%	14.0%	11.3%	9.1%	10.9%	14.3%	13.2%
n	(303,248)	(11,784)	(2,350)	(2,669)	(3,580)	(876)	(903,576)	(28,523)	(5,702)	(7,992)	(11,329)	(5,373)
Total Males	8.0%	8.3%	10.7%	9.2%	8.2%	7.3%	17.7%	19.4%	23.1%	23.5%	17.7%	12.8%
n	(635,079)	(27,568)	(12,593)	(15,024)	(19,802)	(8,293)	(1,884,326)	(83,454)	(39,890)	(60,675)	(59,748)	(19,752)
Female												
Black, non-Hispanic	9.7%	9.0%	7.8%	7.5%	12.0%	4.6%	23.4%	32.1%	33.5%	24.0%	30.7%	13.2%
n	(115,420)	(5,054)	(2,719)	(3,538)	(2,520)	(1,087)	(387,238)	(25,506)	(17,762)	(18,684)	(9,881)	(4,691)
Hispanic	9.2%	6.2%	7.5%	11.3%	8.7%	12.6%	22.2%	13.8%	11.6%	22.4%	20.0%	25.0%
n	(165,063)	(4,384)	(3,016)	(7,470)	(14,184)	(6,979)	(508,418)	(12,156)	(6,100)	(23,578)	(43,369)	(18,275)
White, non-Hispanic	5.4%	5.1%	5.3%	3.0%	5.0%	5.4%	14.7%	9.6%	6.7%	9.8%	12.3%	13.7%
n	(243,449)	(9,495)	(2,154)	(1,329)	(2,309)	(1,436)	(901,368)	(23,328)	(4,223)	(8,548)	(9,507)	(5,114)
Total Females	7.0%	6.0%	6.8%	7.9%	8.2%	9.0%	17.9%	14.8%	16.6%	18.8%	19.2%	19.2%
n	(523,932)	(18,933)	(7,889)	(12,337)	(19,013)	(9,502)	(1,797,024)	(60,990)	(28,085)	(50,810)	(62,757)	(28,080)

Table 3: Percent and Number of 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out Of School and Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, Cook County, New York City, Los Angeles County, and Harris County, 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.

in Cook County, 24.8 percentage points separate the percentage of 20 to 24 year old Black and Hispanic or Latinos that were out of school and out of work in Cook County in 2014.

Figure 11 shows the percent of 20 to 24 year olds who were out of school and out of work in the U.S., Illinois, and Cook County by race/ethnic group in 2014.

- Among 20 to 24 year olds, Cook County had a higher percentage of Blacks that were out of school and out of work than Illinois and the U.S.
- Cook County had a lower percentage of Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24 year olds that were out of school and out of work than Illinois by 1.3 percentage points, and the U.S. by 5.1 percentage points.
- The largest gaps in out of school and out of work population between race/ethnic groups were in Cook County where there was 24.8 percentage points between Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) and Hispanic or Latinos and 31.6 percentage points between Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) and Blacks.

Table 3 shows the percent and number of 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 year olds who were out of school and out of work in the U.S., Illinois, Cook County, New York City, Los Angeles County, and Harris County by gender, age group, and race/ethnic group in 2014.

- The percentage of out of school and out of work populations was unanimously higher in 2014 for every gender and race/ethnic group for 20 to 24 year olds than for 16 to 19 year olds.
- In Cook County, 45.5 percent of Black males, 17.7 percent of Hispanic or Latino males, and 9.1 percent of White (non-Hispanic or Latino) males were out of school and out of work in 2014.
- Of all racial/ethnic groups of 20 to 24 year olds, Black men and women have the highest percent of out of school and out of work population in the U.S.,

Illinois, Cook County, New York City, Los Angeles County, and Harris County for their respective genders in 2014.

- The gap between the percentages of out of school and out of work 20 to 24 year old Black men and White (non-Hispanic or Latino) men in Cook County is 36.4 percentage points, representing the largest gap between race/ethnicities for either gender. The gap between out of work 20 to 24 year old Black women and White (non-Hispanic or Latino) women in Cook County is 26.8 percentage points, 9.6 percentage points smaller than the gap between Black and White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20 to 24 year old men.

Percentages and Numbers of Out of Work

Table 4 shows the percent and number of out of work 16 to 19 year olds, 20 to 24 year olds, 16 to 24 year olds and 16 to 24 year olds by race/ethnicity group in the U.S., Illinois, Cook County, New York City, Los Angeles County, and Harris County in 2014.

- 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.
- Compared to the U.S., Cook County had an 11.1 percentage point higher proportion of the population 16 to 19 that was out of work and a 3.0 percentage point higher proportion of the population 20 to 24 that was out of work in 2014.
- New York City had the highest percent of out of work populations for 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 year olds compared to all other geographies in 2014.
- The Black population age 16 to 24 had higher percentages of out of work population in every geographic area in 2014.
- Cook County had the highest percentage of the black population age 16 to 24 that was out of work in 2014 with 70.7 percent.

Group	U.S.	Illinois	Cook County	New York City	Los Angeles County	Harris County
16 - 19	70.1%	71.2%	81.2%	86.7%	81.4%	71.0%
n	(10,842,092)	(459,461)	(189,623)	(277,610)	(384,598)	(155,495)
20 - 24	34.3%	34.3%	37.3%	44.7%	40.3%	30.5%
n	(7,109,457)	(288,858)	(127,620)	(235,848)	(268,338)	(91,732)
16 - 24, All	49.6%	50.3%	55.1%	60.5%	57.4%	47.6%
n	(17,951,549)	(748,319)	(317,243)	(513,458)	(652,936)	(247,227)
Black, non-Hispanic or Latino	59.2%	68.3%	70.7%	64.1%	66.8%	51.0%
n	(3,437,442)	(189,855)	(123,666)	(158,341)	(71,600)	(59,344)
Hispanic or Latino	52.0%	49.0%	51.6%	61.7%	56.9%	47.1%
n	(4,418,054)	(162,456)	(99,645)	(216,712)	(441,306)	(127,546)
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	46.2%	45.1%	45.4%	55.3%	55.0%	45.4%
n	(10,096,053)	(396,008)	(93,932)	(138,405)	(140,030)	(60,337)

Table 4: Percent and 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, Cook County, New York City, Los Angeles County, and Harris County, 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	Cook County	New York City	Los Angeles County	Harris County	U.S.	Illinois	Cook County	New York City	Los Angeles County	Harris County
Black, non-Hispanic or Latino	78.8%	85.4%	90.5%	87.8%	87.8%	75.0%	44.8%	56.6%	57.9%	49.5%	53.2%	34.5%
n	(1,932,335)	(96,728)	(62,289)	(82,601)	(37,003)	(35,608)	(1,505,107)	(93,127)	(61,377)	(75,740)	(34,597)	(23,736)
Hispanic or Latino	74.0%	71.7%	78.4%	86.7%	81.5%	72.5%	34.8%	30.2%	31.0%	45.8%	38.5%	27.9%
n	(2,758,328)	(107,460)	(65,660)	(118,663)	(270,589)	(84,596)	(1,659,726)	(54,996)	(33,985)	(98,049)	(170,717)	(42,950)
White, non-Hispanic or Latino	66.2%	66.9%	76.2%	85.4%	78.6%	64.3%	31.4%	28.4%	25.6%	38.6%	40.2%	32.1%
n	(6,151,429)	(255,273)	(61,674)	(76,346)	(77,006)	(35,291)	(3,944,624)	(140,735)	(32,258)	(62,059)	(63,024)	(25,046)
Total	70.1%	71.2%	81.2%	86.7%	81.4%	71.0%	34.3%	34.3%	37.3%	44.7%	40.3%	30.5%
n	(10,842,092)	(459,461)	(189,623)	(277,610)	(384,598)	(155,495)	(7,109,457)	(288,858)	(127,620)	(235,848)	(268,338)	(91,732)

Table 5: Percent and Number of 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, Cook County, New York City, Los Angeles County, and Harris County 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.

- Cook County had the largest gap in out of work populations between race/ethnic groups with 70.7 percent of Black and 45.4 percent of White (non-Hispanic or Latino) population out of work in 2014, a difference of 25.3 percent.

Table 5 shows the percent and number of 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 year olds who were out of school and out of work in the U.S., Illinois, Cook County, New York City, Los Angeles County and Harris County by age group and race/ethnic group in 2014.

- Cook County had the highest percentages of Black 16 to 19 (90.5 percent) and 20 to 24 year olds (57.9 percent) that were out of work in 2014.
- The largest gap in out of work populations between races/ethnicities was in Cook County for 20 to 24 year olds in which 57.9 percent of Blacks and 25.6 percent of Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) were out of work in 2014.
- 31.0 percent of Hispanic or Latinos age 20 to 24 were out of work in 2014, 5.4 percentage points more than Whites (non-Hispanic or Latino).
- Illinois had the second lowest percentage of Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24 year olds that were out of work (30.2 percent) in 2014. Only Harris, in which 27.9 percent of Hispanic or Latinos were out of work in 2014 was lower.

Figure 12 shows the percent of 20 to 24 year olds who were and out of work in the U.S., Illinois, and Cook County by race/ethnic group in 2014.

- 57.9 percent of Blacks, 31.0 percent of Hispanic or Latinos, and 25.6 percent of Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) were out of work in Cook County in 2014.
- Cook County had a higher percentage of Black 20 to 24 year olds that were out of work compared to the Illinois and the U.S. in 2014.

- Cook County, compared to the U.S., had a higher percentage of Black 20 to 24 year olds that were out of work by 13.1 percentage points, and a lower percentage of Hispanic or Latinos and Whites (non-Hispanic or Latinos) that were out of work by 3.8 percentage points and 5.8 percentage points respectively in 2014.

Table 6 shows the percent and number of 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 year olds who were out of work in the U.S., Illinois, Cook County, New York City, Los Angeles County, and Harris County by gender, age group, and race/ethnic group in 2014.

- Out of work rates for each race/ethnic population were lower for 20 to 24 year olds than 16 to 19 year olds in 2014.
- Black males compared to both Hispanic or Latino and White (non-Hispanic or Latino), age 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 had the highest out of work rates across all geographies in 2014.
- Compared to Hispanic or Latino and White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16 to 19 year old females, Black 16 to 19 year old females had the highest out of work rates in the U.S. (76.3 percent), Illinois (84.3 percent), Cook County (92.0 percent), New York City (86.3 percent) and Los Angeles County (86.6 percent). In Harris County, Hispanic or Latino females had the highest out of work rate of 72.8 percent in 2014, 1.5 percentage points higher than the Black 16 to 19 year olds female out of work population.
- The largest gap in out of work populations between geographies for race/ethnic groups for 16 to 19 year old males is between the Black and White 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.
- The largest gap in out of work populations between geographies, race/ethnic groups, and both genders of 20 to 24 year olds was between the Black and

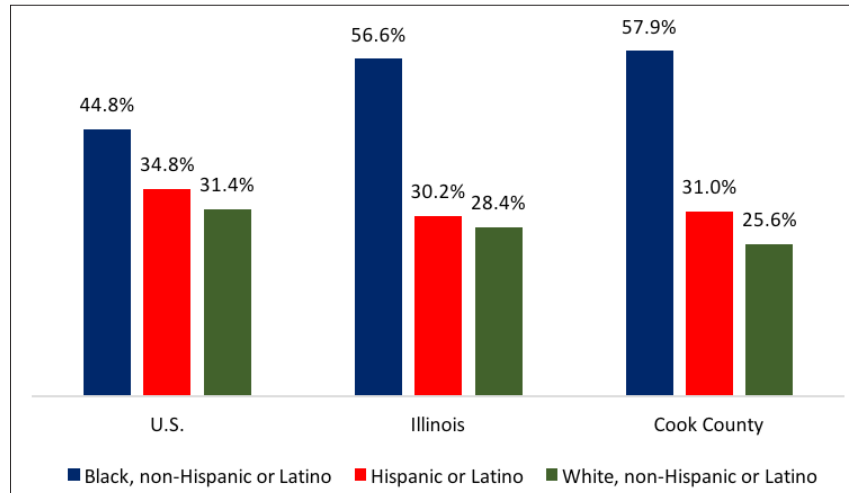


Figure 12: Percent of 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, and Cook County, by Race/Ethnic Group, 2014

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	Cook County	New York City	Los Angeles County	Harris County	U.S.	Illinois	Cook County	New York City	Los Angeles County	Harris County
Male												
Black, non-Hispanic	81.3%	86.6%	88.9%	89.3%	89.0%	78.6%	47.7%	57.9%	59.1%	49.0%	51.7%	37.1%
n	(1,019,660)	(49,353)	(30,310)	(42,026)	(18,814)	(18,877)	(811,595)	(49,335)	(31,321)	(36,751)	(16,956)	(12,352)
Hispanic	73.9%	72.5%	75.5%	87.9%	80.7%	72.2%	30.9%	30.4%	32.5%	46.8%	35.2%	15.6%
n	(1,427,386)	(57,265)	(32,762)	(62,300)	(136,340)	(44,176)	(766,411)	(28,491)	(18,476)	(51,057)	(79,773)	(12,619)
White, non-Hispanic	68.1%	67.7%	75.0%	88.3%	83.0%	69.2%	31.2%	28.6%	28.3%	41.3%	43.9%	32.0%
n	(3,233,676)	(132,568)	(30,062)	(39,942)	(42,871)	(19,710)	(2,014,600)	(72,078)	(17,823)	(30,380)	(34,753)	(13,028)
Total Males	71.6%	72.1%	79.2%	88.4%	81.9%	72.8%	33.8%	34.8%	39.1%	45.9%	38.9%	24.5%
n	(5,680,722)	(239,186)	(93,134)	(144,268)	(198,025)	(82,763)	(3,592,606)	(149,904)	(67,620)	(118,188)	(131,482)	(37,999)
Female												
Black, non-Hispanic	76.3%	84.3%	92.0%	86.3%	86.6%	71.3%	41.8%	55.1%	56.7%	50.0%	54.7%	32.0%
n	(912,675)	(47,375)	(31,979)	(40,575)	(18,189)	(16,731)	(693,512)	(43,792)	(30,056)	(38,989)	(17,641)	(11,384)
Hispanic	74.0%	70.7%	81.5%	85.4%	82.3%	72.8%	39.0%	30.1%	29.4%	44.7%	41.9%	41.5%
n	(1,330,942)	(50,195)	(32,898)	(56,363)	(134,249)	(40,420)	(893,315)	(26,505)	(15,509)	(46,992)	(90,944)	(30,331)
White, non-Hispanic	64.2%	66.0%	77.4%	82.6%	73.6%	59.1%	31.5%	28.2%	22.8%	36.3%	36.5%	32.1%
n	(2,917,753)	(122,705)	(31,612)	(36,404)	(34,135)	(15,581)	(1,930,024)	(68,657)	(14,435)	(31,679)	(28,271)	(12,018)
Total Females	68.5%	70.3%	83.2%	84.9%	80.9%	69.0%	34.9%	33.8%	35.5%	43.5%	41.9%	36.8%
n	(5,161,370)	(220,275)	(96,489)	(133,342)	(186,573)	(72,732)	(3,516,851)	(138,954)	(60,000)	(117,660)	(136,856)	(53,733)

Table 6: Percent and Number of 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 Year Olds Who Were Out of Work in the U.S., Illinois, Cook County, New York City, Los Angeles County, and Harris County, 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.

White (non-Hispanic or Latino) female population in Cook County, where 56.7 percent of Black females and 22.8 percent of White (non-Hispanic or Latino) females were out of work in 2014.

- Out of work rates among 16-19 year olds were nearly the same in Cook County, New York, and Los Angeles, with Cook County slightly lower, but among 20-24 year olds, the gaps widen and Cook County out of work rates soar ten points higher than New York and 7.4 points higher than Los Angeles.

Map 1 shows Cook County Census Places for reference to the maps that follow. Census Places are incorporated places under state law and may be cities, towns, villages, townships, etc. The Census Place level data that follows shows the population age 18 to 24 by race and ethnicity¹, and the jobless rate for populations age 16 to 19 and 20 to 24. There are 145 Census Places located within or partially within Cook County.

Map 2 shows Chicago Community Areas as designated by the City of Chicago. This map provides reference for the maps that follow including the population age 18 to 24² by race and ethnicity, and the jobless rate for populations age 16 to 19 and 20 to 24. There are 77 Community Areas in Chicago.

Map 3 shows the percent of Black or African American Population of 18 to 24 year olds by Census Places and Chicago Community Areas. Black populations were concentrated on the South Side of Chicago and southern Cook County, and the West Side of Chicago and a small portion of western Cook County.

- In Chicago's West Side, predominantly Black Community Areas among the 18 to 24 year old population included Austin (89.6 percent), West Garfield Park (98.3 percent), East Garfield Park (96.5 percent), and North Lawndale (92.8 percent).

- In Chicago South Side, predominantly Black Community Areas among the 18 to 24 year old population included 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).
- In southern Cook County outside of Chicago, predominantly Black areas among the 18 to 24 year old population include Calumet Park (97.2 percent), Riverdale (92.4 percent), Dolton (92.6 percent), Burnham (85.2 percent), South Holland (88.6 percent), Phoenix (90.3 percent), Robbins (100 percent), Markham (84.8 percent), Country Club Hills (91.1 percent), and Hazel Crest (95.3 percent), Matteson (86.4 percent), Olympia Fields (96.1 percent), Ford Heights (97.3 percent), and Richton Park (89.8 percent).
- In western Cook County outside of Chicago, predominantly Black areas among the 18 to 24 year old population include Broadview (83.5 percent), Maywood (74.3 percent), Bellwood (78.4 percent), and Hillside (66.7 percent).

Map 4 shows the percent Hispanic or Latino of Population Age 18 to 24 by Census Places and Chicago Community Areas. Hispanic or Latino populations were concentrated on the Northwest, Southwest, and East Sides of Chicago and a north and south portion of western Cook County.

- On Chicago's Northwest Side, predominantly Hispanic or Latino Community Areas among the 18 to 24 year old population were Hermosa (96.3 percent) and Belmont Cragin (84.0 percent).

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

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

- On Chicago Southwest Side, predominantly Hispanic or Latino Community Areas among the 18 to 24 year old population included Gage Park (95.6 percent), Brighton Park (89.4 percent), West Elsdon (88.4 percent), and West Lawn (87.4 percent) and East Side (90.7 percent) on the city's East Side.
- Many South Side neighborhoods had no Hispanic or Latino 18 to 24 year olds and the majority of the South Side Community Areas had less than 5 percent Hispanic or Latino population age 18 to 24.
- In the northern portion of western Cook County, predominantly Hispanic or Latino areas among the 18 to 24 year old population included Melrose Park (81.6 percent), Stone Park (95.3 percent), Northlake (72.9 percent), and Franklin Park (53.4 percent).
- In the southern portion of western Cook County, predominantly Hispanic or Latino areas among the 18 to 24 year old population included Lyons (76.4 percent), Summit (64.1 percent), and Hodgkins (73.6 percent).
- Many places on the southwest and northwest portions of Cook County had between 20 and 40 percent Hispanic or Latinos among the 18 to 24 year old population.

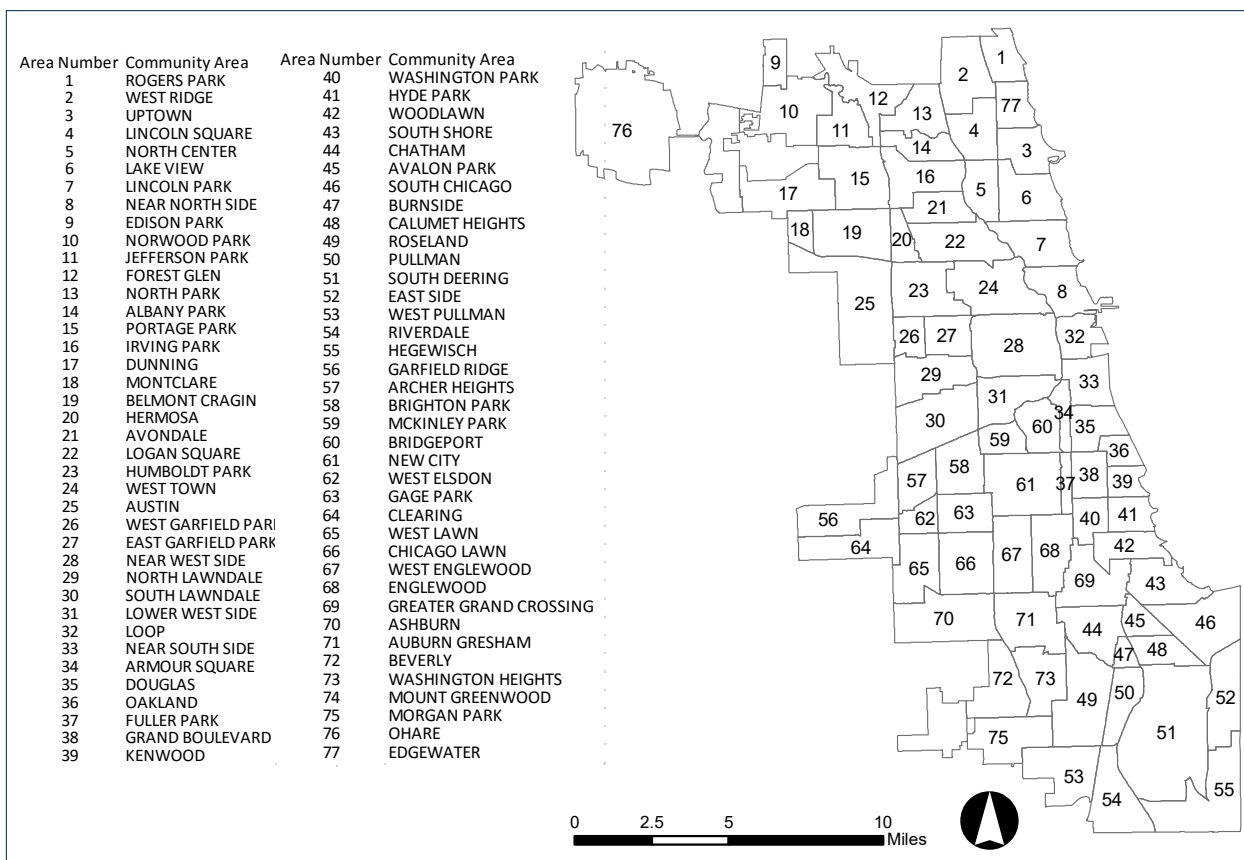
Map 5 shows the percent White (non-Hispanic or Latino) of population age 18 to 24 years old by Census Places and Chicago Community Areas. White (non-Hispanic or Latino) populations were concentrated on the North Side of Chicago and northern, northwest, and southwest parts of Cook County.

- In Chicago's North Side, predominantly White (non-Hispanic or Latino) Community Areas among the 18 to 24 year old population had some of the lowest rates of joblessness; including Lake View (81.1 percent), 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 five percent White (non-Hispanic or Latino) residents among the 18 to 24 year old population with many community areas having less than one percent.
- Many Chicago Community Areas on the Far North Side and Northwest Side had over 30 percent White (non-Hispanic or Latino) populations among the 18 to 24 year old populations.
- Northern and northwestern Cook County Places with the highest concentration of White (non-Hispanic or Latino) population among the 18 to 24 year old population included Winnetka (96.1 percent), Glencoe (83.2 percent), Northfield (81.7 percent), Northbrook (85.1 percent) in northern Cook County, and Barrington Hills (94.8 percent), Inverness (100 percent), and Elk Grove Village (82.4 percent).
- All Places in the northern and northwestern portion of Cook County had over 40 percent White (non-Hispanic or Latino) population among the 18 to 24 year old population.
- Southwest Cook County Places with the highest concentration of White (non-Hispanic or Latino) populations among the 18 to 24 year old population included Worth (83.6 percent), Crestwood (88.4 percent), Palos Heights (89.1 percent), Palos Park (100 percent), Orland Park (80.5 percent), McCook (92.3 percent), Countryside (82.2 percent), and Western Springs (93.1 percent).
- Many additional Census Places in the southwest portion of Cook County were above 60 percent White (non-Hispanic or Latino) among the 18 to 24 year old population.

Map 6 shows Jobless rates for 16 to 19 year olds by Census Places and Chicago Community Areas from 2010 to 2014.

- Jobless rates for individuals age 16 to 19 were highest on the South, Southwest, and West Sides



Map 2: Chicago Community Areas

Data Source: Aggregation of TIGER/Line Census Tract Shapefiles, U.S. Census Bureau.

Map Prepared by the Great Cities Institute.

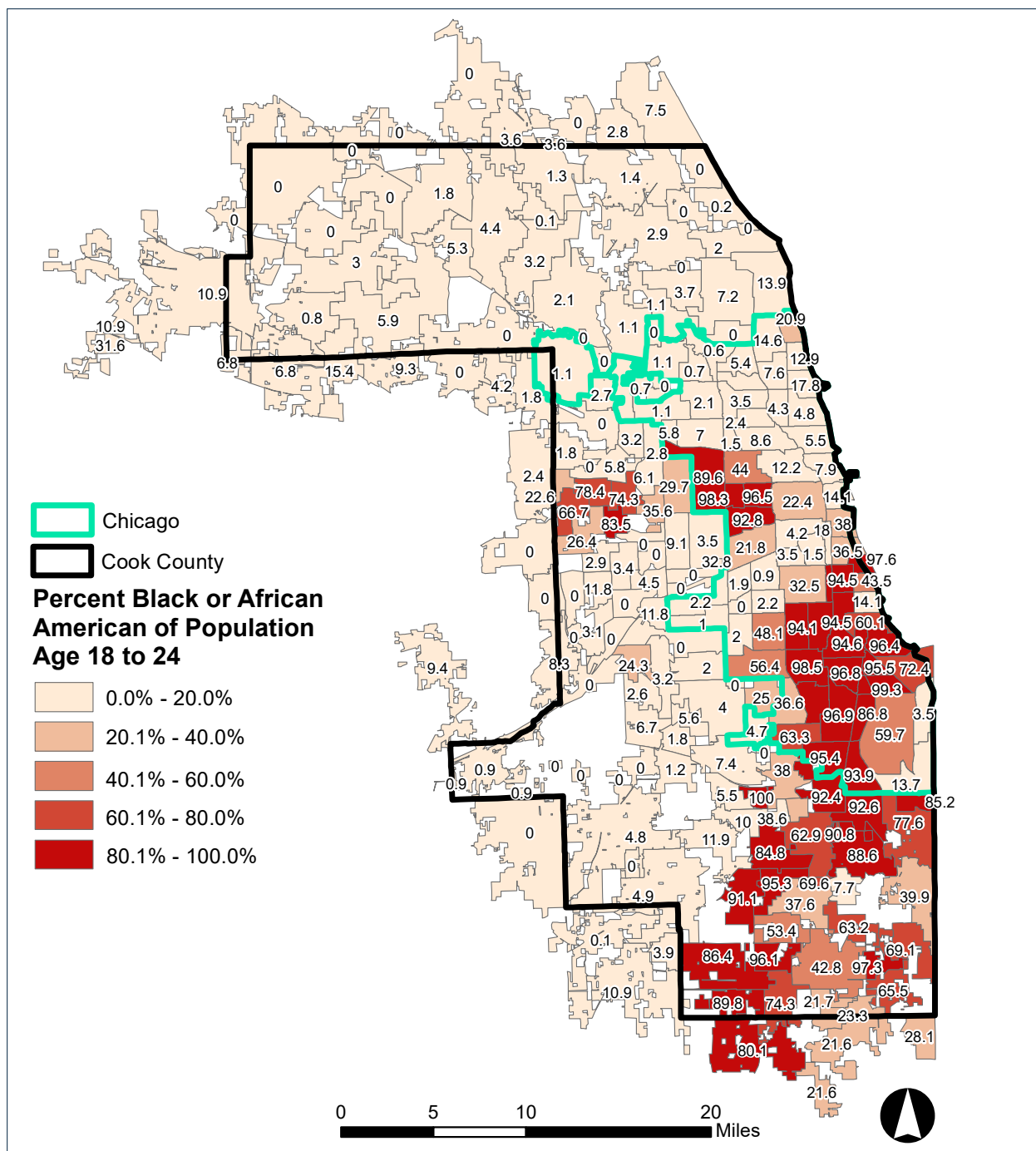
of Chicago that were predominantly Black and Hispanic or Latino.

- 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 Chicago.
- Areas with high concentrations of White (non-Hispanic or Latino) population among the 16 to 19 year old population on the North Side had some of the lowest rates of jobless for individuals age 16 to 19; including Lincoln Park (67.2 percent jobless), Lakeview (73.6 percent jobless), Forest Glen (76.8 percent jobless) and Norwood Park (70.1 percent jobless).
- Southwest Cook County, northwest Cook County, and parts of west Cook County, with high concentrations of White population had concentrations of lower jobless rates for 16 to 19 year olds compared to the predominantly Black areas of southern Cook County.
- Areas in northwest Cook County with low jobless rates for 16 to 19 years old included Barrington (64.6 percent), Streamwood (61.4 percent), Schaumburg (69.7 percent), Wheeling (63.6 percent), Rolling Meadows (70.7 percent), and Palatine (67.9 percent).
- Areas in southwest Cook County with low jobless rates included Tinley Park (67.9 percent), Orland Hills (64.4 percent), Orland Park (74.6 percent), Palos Heights (69.2 percent), Palos Hills (58.5 percent), Willow Springs (66.5 percent), Hodgkins (61.9 percent).
- Areas in southern Cook County with high rates of joblessness for 16 to 19 year olds included Burnham (95.2 percent), Dolton (85.8), Riverdale (92.8), Calumet City (89.2), South Holland (89.9), Harvey (90.9), Markham (93.0 percent), Country Club Hills (82.3 percent), Homewood (87.6 percent), Flossmoor (88.4 percent), Matteson (86.7 percent),

Olympia Fields (100 percent), Chicago Heights (81.6 percent), Ford Heights (98.1 percent), Lynwood (86.7 percent), Richton Park (92.6 percent), Park Forest (84.1 percent), Sauk Village (88.7 percent), Steger (81 percent).

Map 7 shows employment-population ratios for 20 to 24 year olds by Census Places and Chicago Community Areas from 2010 to 2014.

- In Chicago, Community Areas with 40.1 percent to 60.0 percent and 60.1 percent to 80.0 percent of jobless rates were remarkably similar to the areas with over 90 percent black populations among the 18 to 24 year olds population.
- High jobless rates for predominantly Black Chicago Community areas included Austin (57.1 percent), North Lawndale (67.8 per-cent), 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 per-cent), Greater Grand Crossing (65.0 percent), Auburn Gresham (61.3 percent) and Roseland (61.6 percent).
- Predominantly Black areas of southern Cook County have among the highest jobless rates in Cook County. In southern Cook County, Harvey (60.1 percent), Markham (60.3 percent), Hazel Crest (66.7 percent), Sauk Village (60.8 percent), and Ford Heights (66.4) all have over 60 percent jobless rates for 20 to 24 year olds.
- In Western Cook County, there jobless rates between 40 and 55 percent for 20 to 24 year olds in Oak Park (44.1), Forest Park (46 percent), Maywood (45.6), Hillside (50.9 percent), Burr Ridge (54.9 percent), Hinsdale (44.5 percent), Western Springs (42.4), La Grange (43.2), and Hodgkins (43.5).
- A cluster of areas in northern Cook County had between a 40 and 70 percent jobless rate. Those areas included Evanston (52.5 percent), Wilmette



Map 3: Percent Black or African American of Population Age 18 to 24 Years Old by Census Places and Chicago Community Areas, 2010 – 2014.

Data Source: 2010 - 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.

Map Prepared by the Great Cities Institute.

(47.2 percent), Kenilworth (70 percent), Winnetka (48.1 percent), and Northfield (41.7 percent).

Map 8 Shows clusters of jobless rates for 20 to 24 year olds by select census places in 2014.

- A cluster of areas with low jobless rates for 20 to 24 year olds in northwest Cook County include Palatine (30.0 percent), Inverness (28.9 percent), Schaumburg (27.4 percent), Arlington Heights (27.1), Elk Grove Village (24.3 percent), Streamwood (21.6 percent), Hoffman Estates (20.4 percent), Mount Prospect (19.4 percent), and Wheeling (14.2 percent). These areas have percentages of white 18 to 24 year olds that range between 46.7 and 100 percent of the population age 18 to 24.
- A cluster of areas with high rates of jobless individuals age 20 to 24 included Hazel Crest (66.7 percent), Ford Heights (66.4 percent), Dixmoor (64.9 percent), East Hazel Crest (60.8 percent), Sauk Village (60.8 percent), Markham (60.2 percent), and Harvey (60.1 percent).

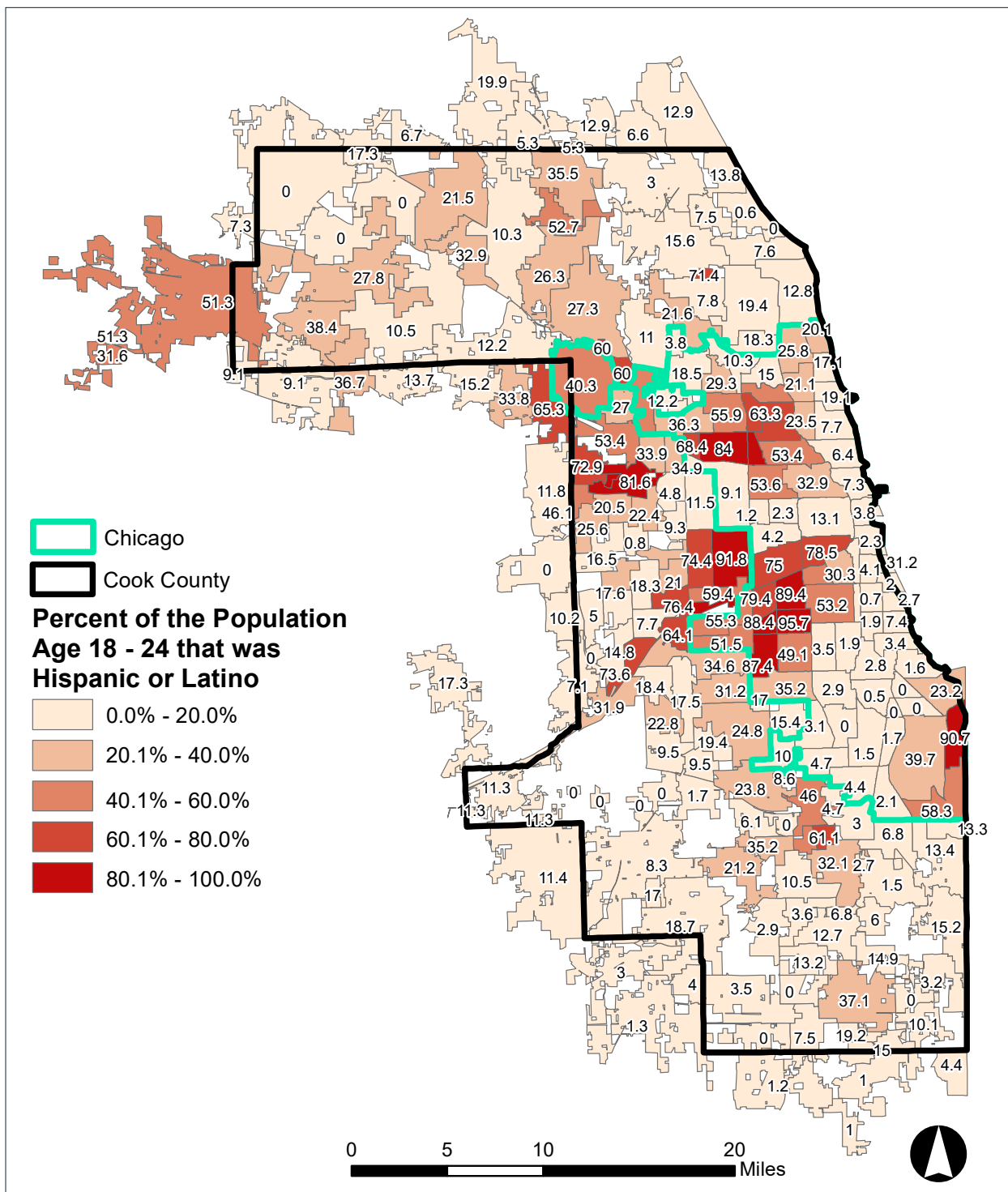
Map 9 shows the percent of the 16 to 19 year old population that was out of school and out of work in Cook County by Public Use Microdata Areas in 2014.

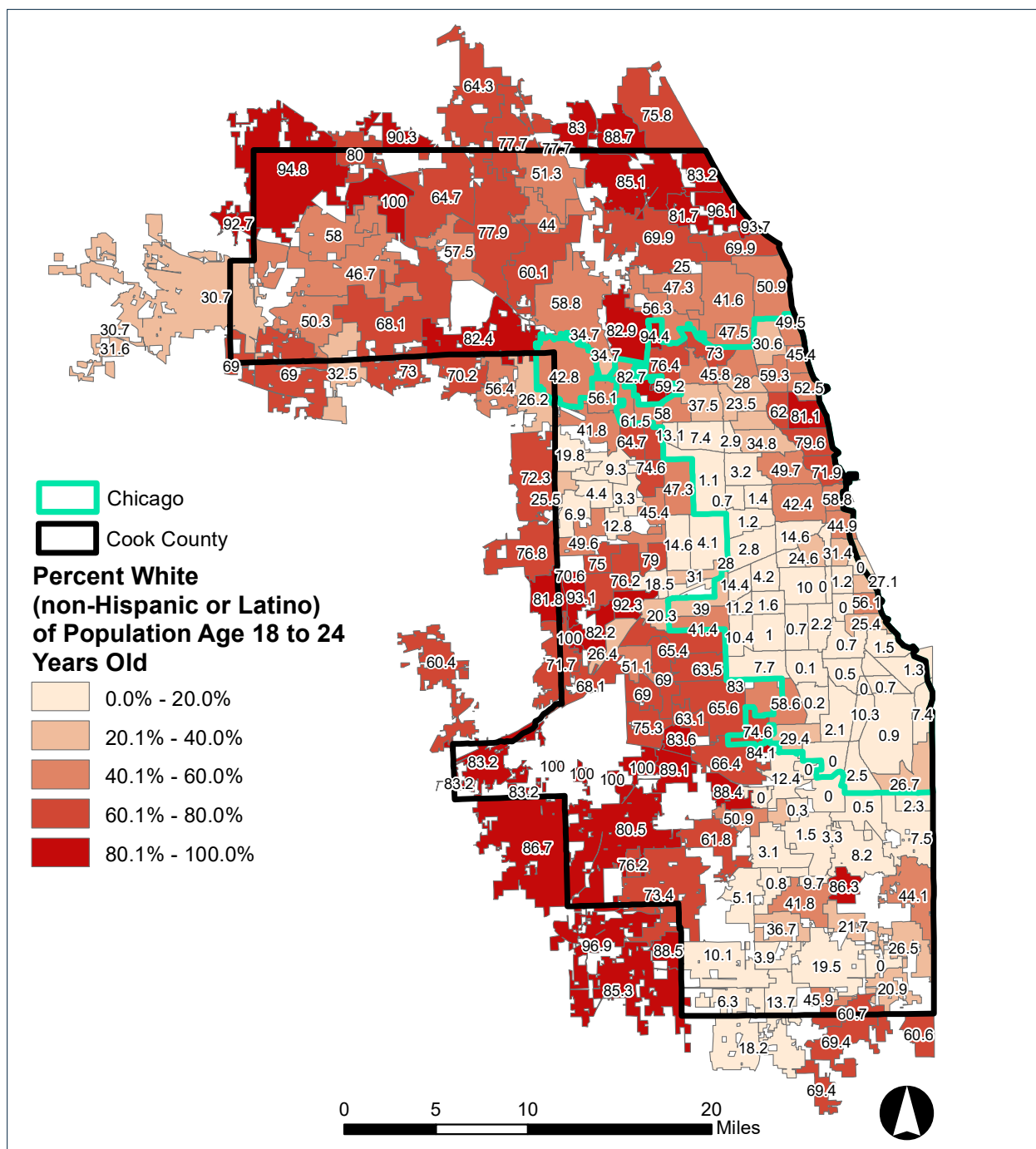
- No areas in Cook County had more than 20 percent of the population age 16 to 19 out of school and out of work.
- The highest rates of out of school and out of work 16 to 19 year olds were on the West Side of Chicago (17.9 percent) and in Southern Cook County just south of the Chicago boarder (18.9 percent). The South Side of Chicago (14.8 percent) and Western Cook County (15.5 percent, 14.2 percent, and 12.1 percent) had the next highest out of school and out of work rates for the population age 16 to 19.
- Near the Chicago Loop, and North Side, out of school and out of work rates were 0 percent, 4.3 percent, 3.3 percent and .1 percent.
- North and southwest Cook County had many areas

in which less than 4 percent of the population age 16 to 19 was out of work.

Map 10 shows the percent of the 20 to 24 year old population that was out of school and out of work in Cook County by Public Use Microdata Areas in 2014.

- Areas on the South Side of Chicago (47.5, and 44.7 percent) and West Side of Chicago (47.5) had the highest rates of out of school and out of work 20 to 24 year olds in Cook County.
- Southern Cook County, just south of the Chicago border an out of school and out of work rate of 40.8 percent, the highest in Cook County outside of Chicago.
- Of the areas with the highest out of school and out of work rate for 20 to 24 year olds, 5 of the 6 highest are in Chicago.
- The areas on the northern border of Cook County had the lowest rates of out of school and out of work 20 to 24 year olds with rates of 7.4, 9.1 and 9.2 percent.

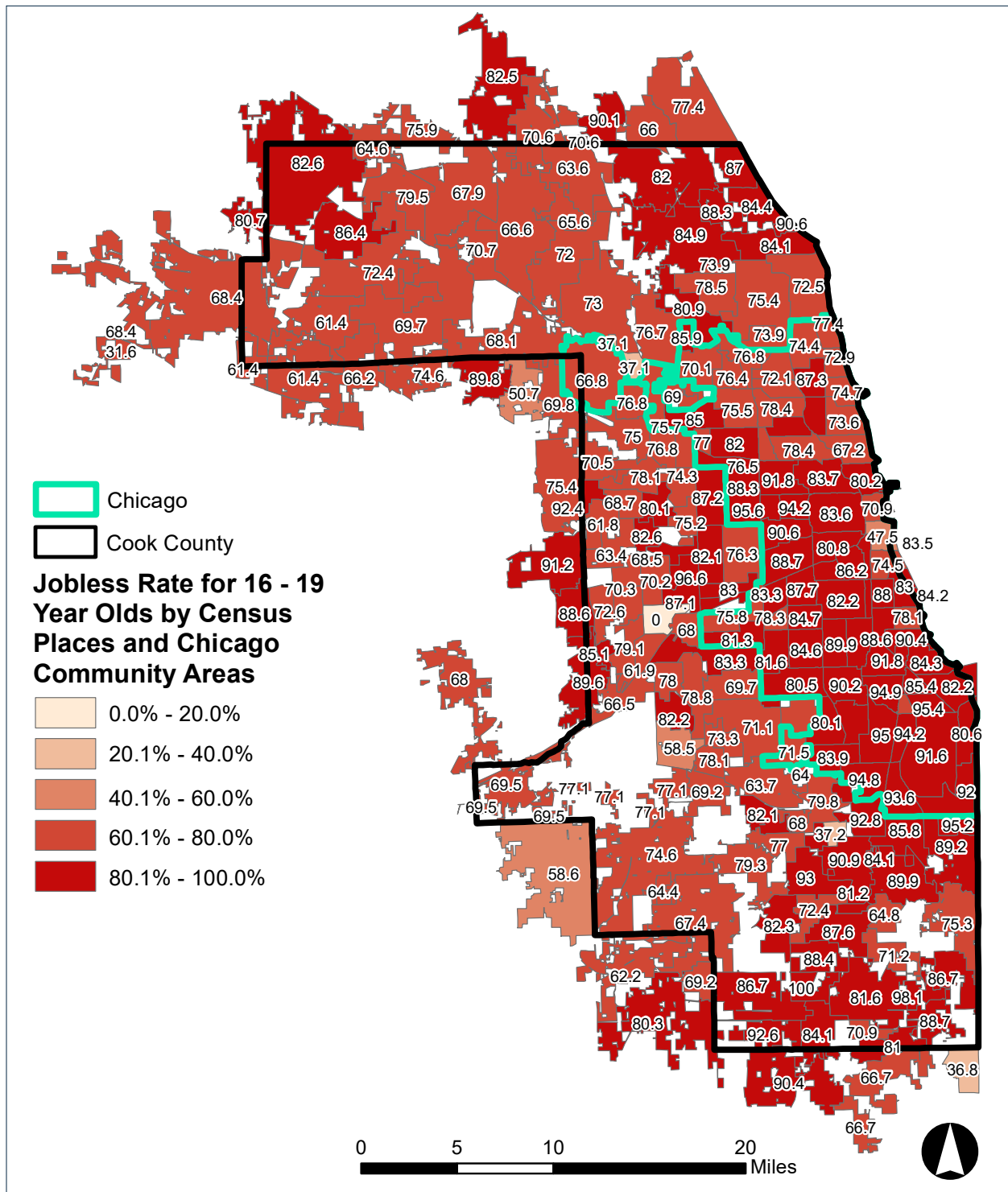




**Map 5: Percent White (non-Hispanic or Latino) of Population Age 18 to 24 Years Old
by Census Places and Chicago Community Areas, 2010 – 2014**

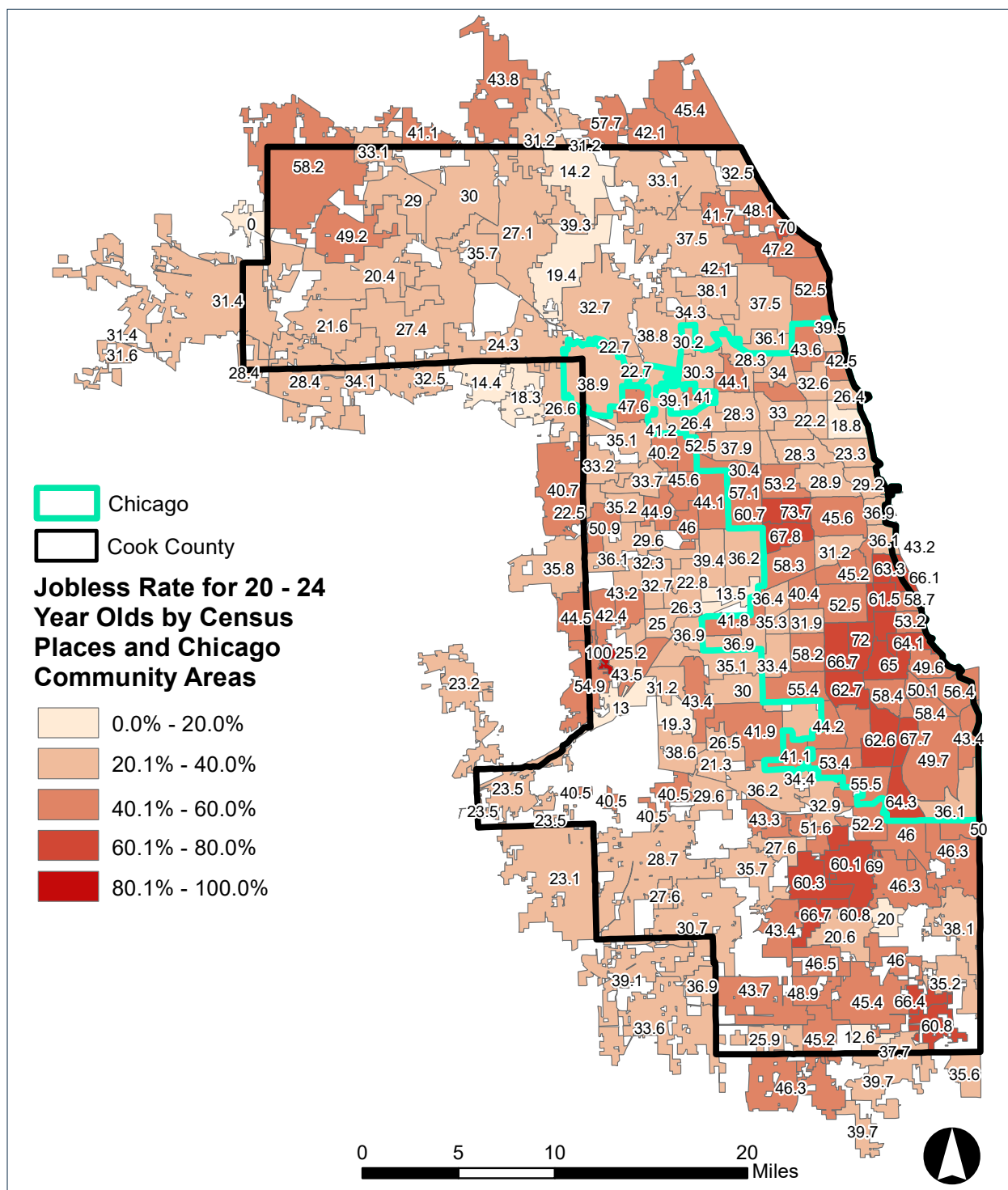
Data Source: 2010 - 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.

Map Prepared by the Great Cities Institute.

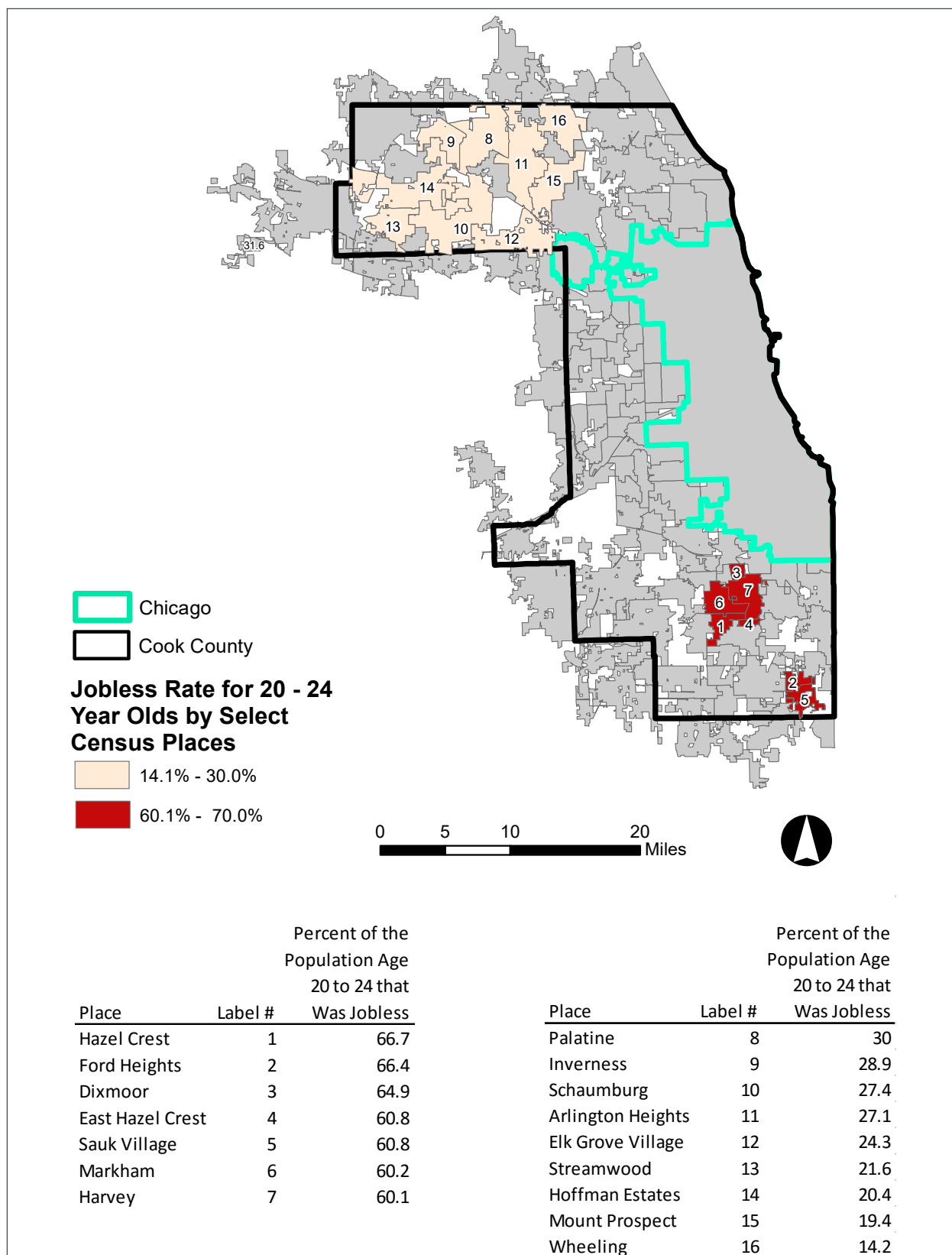


**Map 6: Jobless Rate for 16 to 19 Year Olds
 by Census Places and Chicago Community Areas, 2010 - 2014**

Data Source: 2010 - 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.
 Map Prepared by the Great Cities Institute.



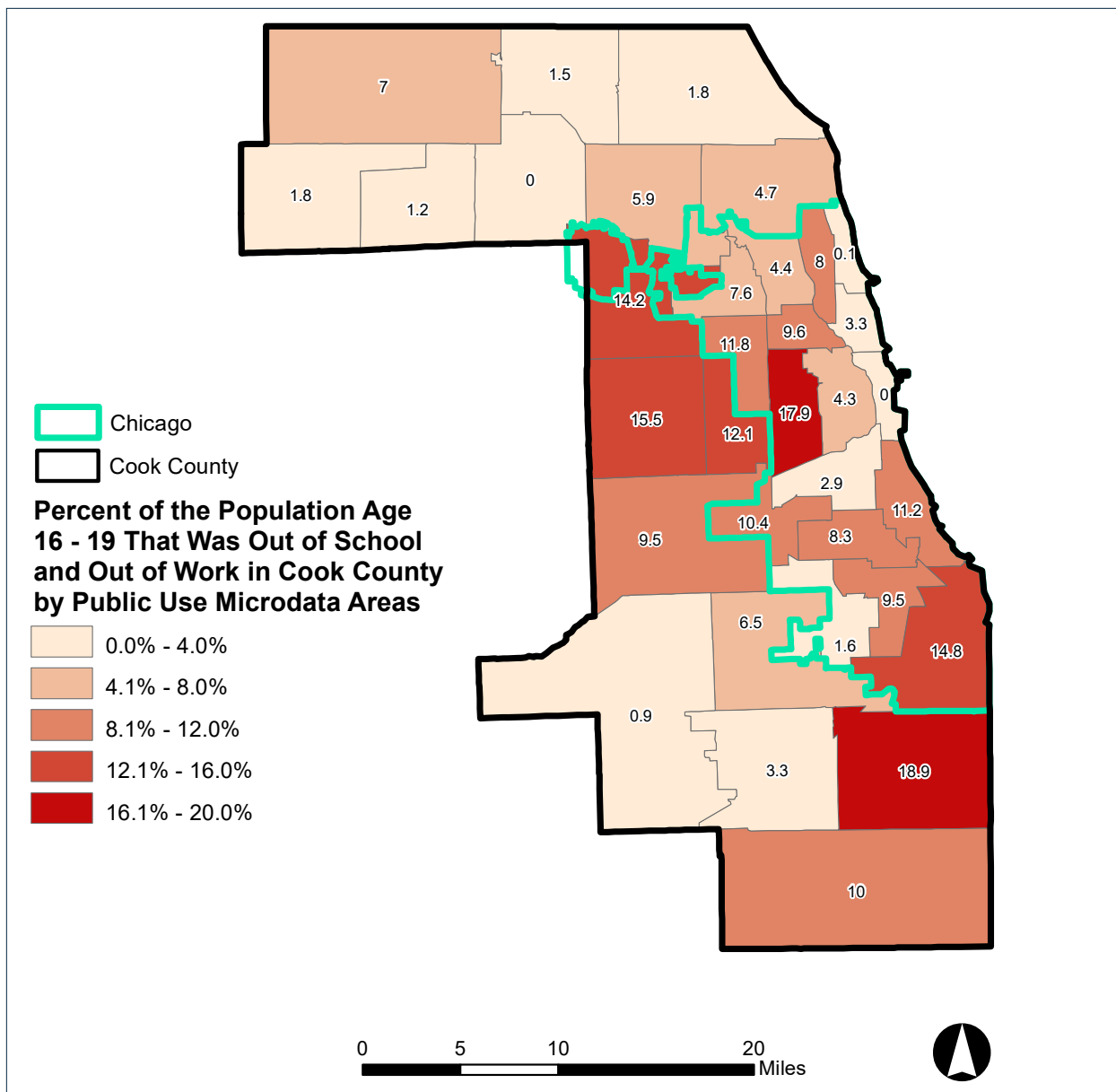
**Map 7: Jobless Rate for 20 to 24 Year Olds
by Census Places and Chicago Community Area, 2010 – 2014**
Data Source: 2010 - 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.
Map Prepared by the Great Cities Institute.



Map 8: Clusters of Jobless Rates for 20 to 24 Year Olds by Select Census Places, 2014

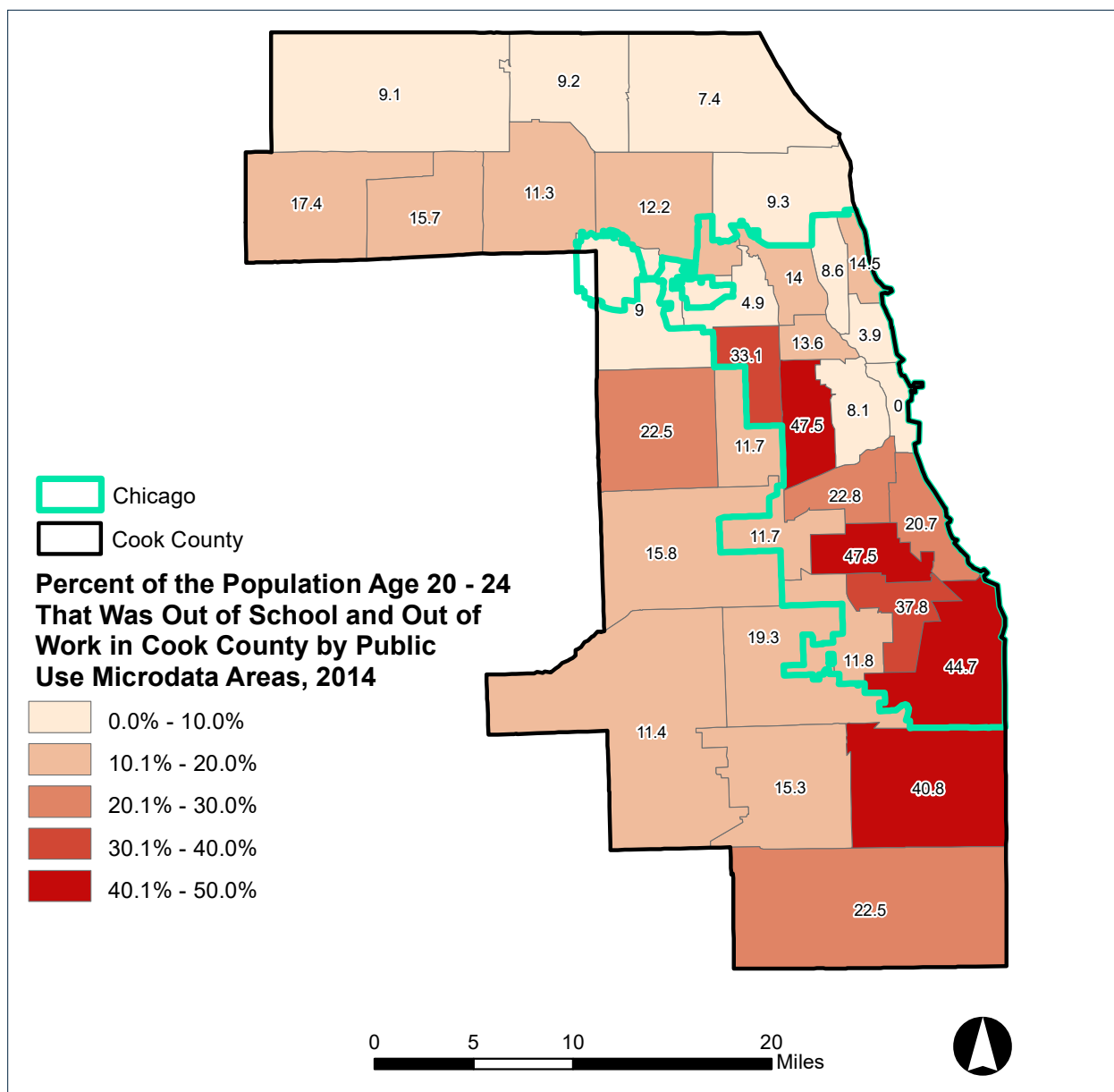
Data Source: 2010 - 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.

Map Prepared by the Great Cities Institute.



Map 9: Percent of the 16 to 19 Year Old Population That Was Out of School and Out of Work in Cook County by Public Use Microdata Areas, 2014

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



Map 10: Percent of the 20 to 24 Year Old Population that Was Out of School and Out of Work in Cook County by Public Use Microdata Areas, 2014

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

Conclusion

This report, *A Lost Generation: The Disappearance of Teens and Young Adults from the Job Market in Cook County*, brings attention to the disparities and devastations of joblessness among teens and young adults in Cook County. The increasing disappearance of young people from the job market, however, is not across the board but most severely experienced by Blacks in Cook County, even in comparison to Blacks in Illinois, the U.S. and counties containing the nation's largest cities. Whites (non-Hispanic or Latino) in Cook County (and to some extent Illinois), on the other hand, especially for 20-24 year olds, fare comparatively better with lower rates of joblessness and out of school and out of work figures. The disparities are also evidenced geographically with many areas of Cook County having exceedingly low rates of joblessness while others have exceedingly high rates.

As pointed out in the January 2016 report by Great Cities Institute, *chronic and concentrated* joblessness affect future wealth generating and employment opportunities and general states of wellbeing. “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.” “We cannot,” as Pope Francis speaking in Italy in 2014 said, “resign ourselves to losing a whole generation of young people who don’t have the strong dignity of work.”³ The data in this new report, again reminds us of the urgency for action and the connections between conditions of joblessness and other challenges facing young people.

While Latinos fare worse in New York than they do in Cook County, their jobless figures in Cook County are lower than Blacks but higher than Whites (non-Hispanic or Latino). It is quite likely, however, given a 1993 analysis by Betancur, Córdova, and Torres on “Economic Restructuring and the Process of Incorporation of Latinos into the Chicago Economy,” that Latinos comprise a population of “working poor.”⁴ Further analyses of employment by occupation, industry and income will not only illuminate more about the Latino labor force in Cook County, but also provide further details on who is working where and for how much. In the meantime, we know that joblessness is occurring in what we refer to as *economically abandoned sectors* of Cook County resulting from deindustrialization.

Why, we might ask, do these numbers persist? In effect, what we are seeing today in these spatially concentrated jobless figures is the long-term impacts of forty years of economic decisions by portions of the private sector seeking to be more competitive in the global market place. While changes in technology and consumer demands have also affected changes in which economic sectors are strongest, in some instances, national, state and local policies have aided these economic trends. Regardless of our views on these policies, we can no longer ignore their impacts for those individuals who are unable to find work, in spite of their desire to do so.

Indeed, we do know that young people want to work. Many young people carry financial responsibilities in their households and hold value in being able to reap the rewards of employment. They also recognize the importance of a good job as an alternative to the streets, noting, “Jobs can solve violence. If you are busy working, you won’t have time for violence.”⁵

The question now becomes, “where do we go from here?” How can we reverse the trend of job disappearance? While the scope of this report was to provide the numbers and therefore a jump off to discuss solutions, we offer some considerations for those discussions.

In its February 21st, 2016, lead editorial, the Sunday New York Times, called for Congressional action to address conditions of unemployment in “minority” communities. Citing the Great Cities Institute report on joblessness among young people, the editorial goes on to express outrage that Congress has rejected programs that we know work and “that could help rescue a generation of young men from failure and oblivion.”

Specifically, the New York Times editorial references a

³ Wooden, Cindy. (2014) “High Youth Unemployment Rates are ‘defeat’ for society, pope says.” *National Public Reporter*, July 7.

⁴ Betancur, J., T. Córdova, and M. de los Angeles Torres. (1993), “Economic Restructuring and The Process of Incorporation of Latino Workers into the Chicago Economy” in Frank Bonilla and Rebecca Morales eds., *Latinos in the Changing U.S. Economy*, Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, pp. 109-132.

⁵ ASN et. al. hearing at Chicago Urban League, January 25, 2016

component of the Recovery Act of 2009, an employment subsidy program that “created more than 260,000 temporary jobs.” The non-profit, Economic Mobility Corporation, released an analysis in 2013 through which they concluded that this program, which placed workers largely in the private sector, not only aided local businesses that did the hiring, but also those who were hired, increasing their likelihood of finding permanent employment.

These promising results suggest that carefully targeted subsidies that place unemployed people into private-sector jobs can be a potent tool in reducing the devastating unemployment in minority areas of big cities where young people are disconnected from work and civic life.

As the Times points out, employment subsidy programs have been around since the 1930s. They suggest, however, that such programs should be created to place individuals in the private sector, including those who may have criminal records and need the opportunity to prove themselves as “motivated workers.” “Carefully developed subsidy programs are worth pursuing even if they do not produce big earnings gains. Getting jobless young people into the world of work is valuable in itself.”

The Times Editorial is a call to congressional action but concludes that if Congress fails to act, then this is something that the states should fund.

The idea of employment subsidy programs to place workers in the private sector, as already evidenced, can yield results. A subsidized employment program for public works, as we saw from the 1930s, could also put people to work, and at the same time, rebuild the decaying infrastructure in cities and states.

Summer employment for young people is also a worthy investment. Besides the income that it brings, it is a gateway for further employment opportunities.

There are some sectors within the economy that are growing and provide livable wage jobs. Training needs to be made more widely available to Black and Latino teens and young adults and matches need to be made between

these young people and those jobs. Obstacles that prevent access to that training or those jobs need to be removed, which must include criminal justice reform and changes in policies that prevent employment with a criminal record. Corporate, government, and union apprenticeships, internships and mentorships also provide avenues to more permanent employment opportunities.

Given the spatial concentrations of joblessness, strategies to increase employment also involve strategies that restore the economic vitality of neighborhoods and economically distressed suburbs. Policies should be created that incentivize anchor employment centers that bring jobs back to areas where people will have access to them. This can be done in a way that people from these areas will benefit.

Small business incubators at the neighborhood or small city level can be an effective way to work with young people to turn their skills and talents into marketable goods and services. These goods and services can be exported out of the neighborhood or become the basis for revitalized commercial districts to supply the much-needed access to a wider range of goods and services.

There are models of worker owned businesses that exist including worker owned cooperatives. Is this a model that could be replicated, particularly in the neighborhood or small suburb?

Many such endeavors already exist. An evaluation of what works and what doesn't would be useful followed by a commitment of resources to continue and/or expand those efforts. In addition, we might ask, how would we scale up these strategies to meet the dimensions of the problem? This is a time for all of Cook County to pull its resources to address these conditions of joblessness.

Nonetheless, we know that forces of the globalized economy fuel these conditions. How can Cook County promote the development of jobs that are not susceptible to global forces? There are models that we may want to consider. How does Germany for example hold on to jobs and keep employment at a high level? What is it that needs to be done differently in Cook County to restore the dignity of work to its young people?

Appendix A: Cook County Board of Commissioners Resolution 16-1665

Board of Commissioners

New Items Agenda

February 10, 2016

16-1665

Sponsored by: BRIDGET GAINER, RICHARD R. BOYKIN, ROBERT STEELE and DEBORAH SIMS, County Commissioners

PROPOSED RESOLUTION

CALLING FOR A HEARING TO DISCUSS THE FINDINGS OF THE ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS NETWORK AND UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS' REPORT ON YOUTH JOBLESSNESS

WHEREAS, a new report, *Lost: The Crisis Of Jobless and Out Of School Teens and Young Adults In Chicago, Los Angeles, New York Illinois and the U.S.*, was commissioned by the Alternative Schools Network and developed by the University of Illinois Chicago's Great Cities Institute; and,

WHEREAS, despite a growing national economic recovery, youth employment (16-24) is still at 27% nationwide; and,

WHEREAS, Chicago leads the national average in out of work, out of school youth; and,

WHEREAS, 47% of Black men (20-24) and 20% of Hispanic men are jobless and out of school in Chicago; and,

WHEREAS, the situation is even worse for Chicago's Black and Hispanic teens (16-19) with 88% of Blacks and 85% of Hispanic youth, compared to 71% nationwide; and,

WHEREAS, jobless rates for youth (20-24) are highest on the South and West Sides of the City of Chicago; and,

WHEREAS, until 2000, there was a national summer youth employment program that provided over 650,000 low-income youth with jobs; and,

WHEREAS, since then, there have been only sporadic programs that provide youth jobs in the summer and hardly any programs to provide youth jobs throughout the year; and,

WHEREAS, joblessness leads to poverty, drug abuse, homelessness and violence in our communities; and,

WHEREAS, the persistence and severity of these conditions have ramifications for our young people and generations to come; and,

WHEREAS, a national focus and program must be developed, along with state and local based programs, to give the youth of our country the opportunity and skills they will need to become successful adults in an economy growing more competitive each year.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Cook County Workforce, Housing and Community Development Committee shall hold a hearing to discuss the findings of this report on the

crisis of youth unemployment.

BE IT FURTHER RESOVLED, that the Cook County Board of Commissioners requests that the CEO of the Chicago Cook Workforce Partnership attend the hearing to provide an update on available programming and services for Cook County youth.

Appendix B: Flyer for March 22, 2016 Hearing before Cook County Workforce, Housing and Community Development Committee, Chaired by Commissioner Bridget Gainer

★★★★ COOK COUNTY COMMISSIONER BRIDGET GAINER
HOSTING A PUBLIC HEARING ON YOUTH JOBLESSNESS ★★★★★

**NOTHING STOPS A BULLET
LIKE A JOB**

MARCH 22ND, 2016 @ 11:45AM
118 N CLARK ST • COOK COUNTY BOARD ROOM, 5TH FL


Join in on a dialogue between County Commissioners, Youth & Key Organizers


85%
Hispanic Teen Year
Round Joblessness
in Chicago


NEARLY
HALF
Of All Young Black
Men Are Jobless &
Out of School In
Chicago


88%
Black Teen Year
Round Joblessness
in Chicago

Presented By:


**Chicago
Urban League**
Opportunity. Community. Impact.


**ASAFEHAVEN®**
Aspire. Transform. Sustain.


**La Casa
Norte**


**HELPING PEOPLE
HELP THEMSELVES**
BLACK UNITED FUND
OF ILLINOIS


**CHICAGO
AREA
PROJECT** Strengthening
neighborhoods
Helping
young people


**Westside
Health
Authority**
EVERY BLOCK A VILLAGE


**metropolitan family services®**

**A+** **Alternative Schools Network**
CREATING FUTURES EVERY DAY

**YOUTH CONNECTION CHARTER SCHOOL**

 **@ASNChicago**
#youthjobs

AlternativeSchoolsNetwork 

www.asnchicago.org 

Appendix C: 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.

Employment-population Ratio

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

Out of Work or Jobless Rate

The Out of Work or Jobless Rate is a calculation of the proportion of the total civilian non-institutionalized population that is unemployed or not in the labor force. The out of work or jobless rate is the inverse of employment-population ratio.

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 D: Data Sources and Methodology

The two main sources of information for the analysis were the American Community Survey 1 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 Cook County.

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, Cook County, New York City, Los Angeles, County and Harris County. 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.

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 jobless rates and out of school and out of work rates in Cook County. Jobless rates were calculated using 2010 –

2014 ACS 5-year estimates and out of school and out of work rates were calculated using 2014 ACS Public-Use Microdata Sample data.

Employment-population ratios are displayed by Chicago Community Areas and Census Places completely or partially within Cook County.

Out of school and out of work rates are displayed by Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs) in Cook County. PUMAs are the smallest geographic unit used by the Census for both purposes of cross-tabulating data, and for 1-year data American Community Survey estimates.

Appendix E: Number of Employed, Jobless, Total Population, and Percent Jobless for 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 Year olds by Chicago Community Area and Census Place, 2010 - 2014.

Community Area Number	Community Area	Age 16 to 19				Age 20 to 24			
		Employed	Jobless	Population	Percent Jobless	Employed	Jobless	Population	Percent Jobless
1	Rogers Park	640	2,190	2,830	77.4	3,458	2,257	5,715	39.5
2	West Ridge	796	2,312	3,108	74.4	2,509	1,940	4,449	43.6
3	Uptown	301	888	1,189	74.7	2,363	849	3,212	26.4
4	Lincoln Square	129	883	1,012	87.3	1,119	542	1,661	32.6
5	North Center	97	486	583	83.4	1,358	387	1,745	22.2
6	Lake View	301	837	1,138	73.6	10,546	2,442	12,988	18.8
7	Lincoln Park	925	1,893	2,818	67.2	6,378	1,942	8,320	23.3
8	Near North Side	258	1,047	1,305	80.2	4,723	1,952	6,675	29.2
9	Edison Park	57	346	403	85.9	316	137	453	30.2
10	Norwood Park	405	948	1,353	70.1	1,343	583	1,926	30.3
11	Jefferson Park	242	783	1,025	76.4	799	630	1,429	44.1
12	Forest Glen	150	497	647	76.8	581	229	810	28.3
13	North Park	243	629	872	72.1	723	373	1,096	34.0
14	Albany Park	643	2,292	2,935	78.1	2,114	1,707	3,821	44.7
15	Portage Park	792	2,446	3,238	75.5	3,269	1,288	4,557	28.3
16	Irving Park	489	1,779	2,268	78.4	2,462	1,214	3,676	33.0
17	Dunning	287	1,625	1,912	85.0	1,914	686	2,600	26.4
18	Montclare	137	459	596	77.0	460	509	969	52.5
19	Belmont Cragin	936	4,271	5,207	82.0	3,697	2,261	5,958	37.9
20	Hermosa	307	999	1,306	76.5	1,565	683	2,248	30.4
21	Avondale	208	1,488	1,696	87.7	2,551	1,273	3,824	33.3
22	Logan Square	621	2,250	2,871	78.4	4,585	1,811	6,396	28.3
23	Humboldt Park	319	3,552	3,871	91.8	2,075	2,358	4,433	53.2
24	West Town	409	2,094	2,503	83.7	4,585	1,860	6,445	28.9
25	Austin	787	5,914	6,701	88.3	3,400	4,534	7,934	57.1
26	West Garfield Park	51	1,097	1,148	95.6	673	1,039	1,712	60.7
27	East Garfield Park	78	1,274	1,352	94.2	477	1,340	1,817	73.7
28	Near West Side	582	2,971	3,553	83.6	4,277	3,585	7,862	45.6
29	North Lawndale	238	2,295	2,533	90.6	1,111	2,336	3,447	67.8
30	South Lawndale	600	4,727	5,327	88.7	3,150	4,403	7,553	58.3
31	Lower West Side	330	1,385	1,715	80.8	2,192	996	3,188	31.2
32	Loop	526	1,279	1,805	70.9	2,323	1,358	3,681	36.9
33	Near South Side	149	135	284	47.5	796	449	1,245	36.1
34	Armour Square	92	654	746	87.7	471	609	1,080	56.4
35	Douglas	339	992	1,331	74.5	1,001	1,729	2,730	63.3
36	Oakland	84	409	493	83.0	175	341	516	66.1
37	Fuller Park	-	126	126	100.0	42	138	180	76.7
38	Grand Boulevard	161	1,176	1,337	88.0	558	893	1,451	61.5
39	Kenwood	109	581	690	84.2	699	994	1,693	58.7
40	Washington Park	90	666	756	88.1	293	583	876	66.6

Community Area Number	Community Area	Age 16 to 19				Age 20 to 24			
		Employed	Jobless	Population	Percent Jobless	Employed	Jobless	Population	Percent Jobless
41	Hyde Park	499	1,781	2,280	78.1	1,802	2,047	3,849	53.2
42	Woodlawn	209	1,964	2,173	90.4	770	1,377	2,147	64.1
43	South Shore	477	2,568	3,045	84.3	1,860	1,832	3,692	49.6
44	Chatham	83	1,554	1,637	94.9	871	1,223	2,094	58.4
45	Avalon Park	63	369	432	85.4	366	367	733	50.1
46	South Chicago	310	1,428	1,738	82.2	969	1,252	2,221	56.4
47	Burnside	71	122	193	63.2	85	81	166	48.8
48	Calumet Heights	26	535	561	95.4	243	341	584	58.4
49	Roseland	159	3,047	3,206	95.0	1,098	1,838	2,936	62.6
50	Pullman	17	276	293	94.2	115	241	356	67.7
51	South Deering	84	915	999	91.6	577	570	1,147	49.7
52	East Side	274	1,139	1,413	80.6	931	713	1,644	43.4
53	West Pullman	98	1,770	1,868	94.8	871	1,088	1,959	55.5
54	Riverdale	29	422	451	93.6	249	448	697	64.3
55	Hegewisch	29	333	362	92.0	295	167	462	36.1
56	Garfield Ridge	487	1,522	2,009	75.8	1,188	853	2,041	41.8
57	Archer Heights	146	726	872	83.3	753	431	1,184	36.4
58	Brighton Park	401	2,871	3,272	87.7	2,243	1,518	3,761	40.4
59	Mckinley Park	130	701	831	84.4	689	473	1,162	40.7
60	Bridgeport	202	1,267	1,469	86.2	1,644	1,354	2,998	45.2
61	New City	563	2,602	3,165	82.2	1,728	1,913	3,641	52.5
62	West Elsdon	298	1,074	1,372	78.3	1,037	565	1,602	35.3
63	Gage Park	436	2,420	2,856	84.7	2,250	1,052	3,302	31.9
64	Clearing	204	887	1,091	81.3	819	479	1,298	36.9
65	West Lawn	412	1,831	2,243	81.6	1,640	822	2,462	33.4
66	Chicago Lawn	689	3,793	4,482	84.6	1,899	2,641	4,540	58.2
67	West Englewood	233	2,084	2,317	89.9	911	1,823	2,734	66.7
68	Englewood	218	1,697	1,915	88.6	681	1,751	2,432	72.0
69	Greater Grand Crossing	184	2,068	2,252	91.8	860	1,595	2,455	65.0
70	Ashburn	564	2,324	2,888	80.5	1,496	1,860	3,356	55.4
71	Auburn Gresham	295	2,719	3,014	90.2	1,159	1,951	3,110	62.7
72	Beverly	218	880	1,098	80.1	630	499	1,129	44.2
73	Washington Heights	174	1,528	1,702	89.8	1,165	1,143	2,308	49.5
74	Mount Greenwood	337	846	1,183	71.5	706	493	1,199	41.1
75	Morgan Park	248	1,296	1,544	83.9	939	1,078	2,017	53.4
76	Ohare	380	763	1,143	66.8	1,129	719	1,848	38.9
77	Edgewater	694	1,865	2,559	72.9	2,390	1,763	4,153	42.5

Data Source: 2010 - 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.
Data Prepared by the Great Cities Institute.

	Age 16 to 19				Age 20 to 24			
Census Place	Employed	Jobless	Population	Percent Jobless	Employed	Jobless	Population	Percent Jobless
Alsip	450	791	1,241	63.7%	1,045	593	1,638	36.2%
Arlington Heights	1,206	2,400	3,606	66.6%	2,386	885	3,271	27.1%
Barrington	230	419	649	64.6%	192	95	287	33.1%
Barrington Hills	27	128	155	82.6%	87	121	208	58.2%
Bartlett	1,032	1,645	2,677	61.4%	1,221	484	1,705	28.4%
Bedford Park	6	30	36	83.3%	24	13	37	35.1%
Bellwood	415	911	1,326	68.7%	990	537	1,527	35.2%
Bensenville	265	614	879	69.9%	1,036	376	1,412	26.6%
Berkeley	26	314	340	92.4%	169	49	218	22.5%
Berwyn	597	2,741	3,338	82.1%	2,260	1,467	3,727	39.4%
Blue Island	226	894	1,120	79.8%	1,154	567	1,721	32.9%
Bridgeview	165	615	780	78.8%	594	455	1,049	43.4%
Broadview	64	304	368	82.6%	274	115	389	29.6%
Brookfield	317	748	1,065	70.2%	695	337	1,032	32.7%
Buffalo Grove	572	1,376	1,948	70.6%	1,180	536	1,716	31.2%
Burbank	498	1,144	1,642	69.7%	1,459	624	2,083	30.0%
Burnham	14	275	289	95.2%	151	151	302	50.0%
Burr Ridge	66	570	636	89.6%	203	247	450	54.9%
Calumet City	225	1,868	2,093	89.2%	1,252	1,080	2,332	46.3%
Calumet Park	121	511	632	80.9%	295	253	548	46.2%
Chicago	23,320	117,835	141,155	83.5%	125,022	94,936	219,958	43.2%
Chicago Heights	409	1,809	2,218	81.6%	1,311	1,090	2,401	45.4%
Chicago Ridge	98	269	367	73.3%	700	252	952	26.5%
Cicero	1,266	4,082	5,348	76.3%	4,258	2,421	6,679	36.2%
Country Club Hills	181	840	1,021	82.3%	425	326	751	43.4%
Countryside	66	250	316	79.1%	318	107	425	25.2%
Crestwood	88	404	492	82.1%	271	207	478	43.3%
Crete	148	297	445	66.7%	376	248	624	39.7%
Deer Park	39	123	162	75.9%	116	81	197	41.1%
Deerfield	401	779	1,180	66.0%	355	258	613	42.1%
Des Plaines	629	1,699	2,328	73.0%	2,067	1,006	3,073	32.7%
Dixmoor	140	83	223	37.2%	68	126	194	64.9%
Dolton	217	1,307	1,524	85.8%	1,109	943	2,052	46.0%
East Dundee	29	121	150	80.7%	131	-	131	0.0%
East Hazel Crest	16	69	85	81.2%	56	87	143	60.8%
Elgin	1,973	4,261	6,234	68.4%	5,048	2,307	7,355	31.4%
Elk Grove Village	437	934	1,371	68.1%	1,329	427	1,756	24.3%
Elmhurst	661	2,029	2,690	75.4%	1,515	1,041	2,556	40.7%
Elmwood Park	232	723	955	75.7%	989	692	1,681	41.2%
Evanston	1,682	4,438	6,120	72.5%	3,783	4,182	7,965	52.5%
Evergreen Park	277	806	1,083	74.4%	776	459	1,235	37.2%

	Age 16 to 19				Age 20 to 24			
Census Place	Employed	Jobless	Population	Percent Jobless	Employed	Jobless	Population	Percent Jobless
Flossmoor	58	444	502	88.4%	246	214	460	46.5%
Ford Heights	4	203	207	98.1%	82	162	244	66.4%
Forest Park	128	389	517	75.2%	437	372	809	46.0%
Forest View	6	34	40	85.0%	33	7	40	17.5%
Frankfort	199	812	1,011	80.3%	613	310	923	33.6%
Frankfort Square	206	464	670	69.3%	417	244	661	36.9%
Franklin Park	243	729	972	75.0%	868	470	1,338	35.1%
Glencoe	46	308	354	87.0%	170	82	252	32.5%
Glenview	296	1,665	1,961	84.9%	1,151	692	1,843	37.5%
Glenwood	114	282	396	71.2%	335	285	620	46.0%
Golf	6	17	23	73.9%	11	8	19	42.1%
Hanover Park	940	1,845	2,785	66.2%	1,392	719	2,111	34.1%
Harvey	149	1,482	1,631	90.9%	609	918	1,527	60.1%
Harwood Heights	65	234	299	78.3%	346	240	586	41.0%
Hazel Crest	277	725	1,002	72.4%	275	551	826	66.7%
Hickory Hills	93	429	522	82.2%	658	157	815	19.3%
Highland Park	334	1,142	1,476	77.4%	590	491	1,081	45.4%
Hillside	195	316	511	61.8%	264	274	538	50.9%
Hinsdale	126	984	1,110	88.6%	353	283	636	44.5%
Hodgkins	40	65	105	61.9%	74	57	131	43.5%
Hoffman Estates	708	1,857	2,565	72.4%	2,471	635	3,106	20.4%
Homer Glen	585	829	1,414	58.6%	1,066	320	1,386	23.1%
Hometown	23	142	165	86.1%	132	56	188	29.8%
Homewood	171	1,203	1,374	87.6%	765	199	964	20.6%
Indian Head Park	21	120	141	85.1%	-	39	39	100.0%
Inverness	73	283	356	79.5%	125	51	176	29.0%
Itasca	40	354	394	89.8%	326	55	381	14.4%
Justice	103	365	468	78.0%	814	369	1,183	31.2%
Kenilworth	16	154	170	90.6%	18	42	60	70.0%
La Grange	198	469	667	70.3%	303	230	533	43.2%
La Grange Park	230	500	730	68.5%	550	263	813	32.3%
Lansing	372	1,136	1,508	75.3%	1,301	802	2,103	38.1%
Lemont	277	631	908	69.5%	691	212	903	23.5%
Lincolnwood	172	486	658	73.9%	386	218	604	36.1%
Long Grove	104	489	593	82.5%	268	209	477	43.8%
Lynwood	66	430	496	86.7%	712	387	1,099	35.2%
Lyons	53	358	411	87.1%	729	260	989	26.3%
Markham	73	976	1,049	93.0%	325	493	818	60.3%
Matteson	147	959	1,106	86.7%	671	520	1,191	43.7%
Maywood	264	1,061	1,325	80.1%	953	776	1,729	44.9%
McCook	1	-	1	0.0%	9	3	12	25.0%

	Age 16 to 19				Age 20 to 24			
Census Place	Employed	Jobless	Population	Percent Jobless	Employed	Jobless	Population	Percent Jobless
Melrose Park	309	1,103	1,412	78.1%	1,304	664	1,968	33.7%
Merrionette Park	18	32	50	64.0%	82	43	125	34.4%
Midlothian	245	822	1,067	77.0%	620	236	856	27.6%
Mokena	467	767	1,234	62.2%	786	505	1,291	39.1%
Morton Grove	167	609	776	78.5%	665	410	1,075	38.1%
Mount Prospect	735	1,885	2,620	71.9%	1,996	480	2,476	19.4%
Niles	160	677	837	80.9%	879	459	1,338	34.3%
Norridge	221	491	712	69.0%	613	393	1,006	39.1%
North Riverside	71	370	441	83.9%	272	148	420	35.2%
Northbrook	317	1,443	1,760	82.0%	739	366	1,105	33.1%
Northfield	47	354	401	88.3%	98	70	168	41.7%
Northlake	260	622	882	70.5%	679	338	1,017	33.2%
Oak Brook	31	323	354	91.2%	156	87	243	35.8%
Oak Forest	354	1,355	1,709	79.3%	1,332	739	2,071	35.7%
Oak Lawn	810	1,991	2,801	71.1%	1,977	1,423	3,400	41.9%
Oak Park	250	1,697	1,947	87.2%	1,350	1,065	2,415	44.1%
Olympia Fields	-	127	127	100.0%	89	85	174	48.9%
Orland Hills	182	329	511	64.4%	346	132	478	27.6%
Orland Park	800	2,349	3,149	74.6%	2,268	913	3,181	28.7%
Palatine	1,250	2,640	3,890	67.9%	2,156	924	3,080	30.0%
Palos Heights	215	484	699	69.2%	402	169	571	29.6%
Palos Hills	358	504	862	58.5%	789	495	1,284	38.6%
Palos Park	16	54	70	77.1%	66	45	111	40.5%
Park Forest	233	1,231	1,464	84.1%	610	504	1,114	45.2%
Park Ridge	470	1,549	2,019	76.7%	1,044	661	1,705	38.8%
Phoenix	22	116	138	84.1%	31	69	100	69.0%
Posen	71	304	375	81.1%	171	170	341	49.9%
Prospect Heights	247	470	717	65.6%	622	403	1,025	39.3%
Richton Park	84	1,054	1,138	92.6%	636	222	858	25.9%
River Forest	262	759	1,021	74.3%	381	319	700	45.6%
River Grove	143	474	617	76.8%	349	235	584	40.2%
Riverdale	65	840	905	92.8%	450	492	942	52.2%
Riverside	17	488	505	96.6%	267	79	346	22.8%
Riverwoods	18	164	182	90.1%	47	64	111	57.7%
Robbins	118	251	369	68.0%	215	229	444	51.6%
Rolling Meadows	317	766	1,083	70.7%	894	497	1,391	35.7%
Roselle	381	1,120	1,501	74.6%	923	444	1,367	32.5%
Rosemont	144	85	229	37.1%	279	82	361	22.7%
Sauk Village	104	819	923	88.7%	229	355	584	60.8%
Schaumburg	770	1,770	2,540	69.7%	3,070	1,161	4,231	27.4%
Schiller Park	89	294	383	76.8%	375	340	715	47.6%

Census Place	Age 16 to 19				Age 20 to 24			
	Employed	Jobless	Population	Percent Jobless	Employed	Jobless	Population	Percent Jobless
Skokie	811	2,484	3,295	75.4%	2,222	1,332	3,554	37.5%
South Barrington	43	274	317	86.4%	101	98	199	49.2%
South Chicago Heights	66	161	227	70.9%	194	28	222	12.6%
South Holland	131	1,171	1,302	89.9%	790	680	1,470	46.3%
Steger	52	221	273	81.0%	399	241	640	37.7%
Stickney	68	332	400	83.0%	180	28	208	13.5%
Stone Park	72	189	261	72.4%	275	80	355	22.5%
Streamwood	774	1,234	2,008	61.5%	2,021	556	2,577	21.6%
Summit	187	397	584	68.0%	582	341	923	36.9%
Thornton	32	59	91	64.8%	60	15	75	20.0%
Tinley Park	1,046	2,161	3,207	67.4%	2,122	938	3,060	30.7%
University Park	75	702	777	90.3%	310	267	577	46.3%
Westchester	198	343	541	63.4%	368	208	576	36.1%
Western Springs	219	579	798	72.6%	284	209	493	42.4%
Wheeling	508	889	1,397	63.6%	1,990	329	2,319	14.2%
Willow Springs	119	236	355	66.5%	127	19	146	13.0%
Willowbrook	43	25	68	36.8%	132	73	205	35.6%
Wilmette	234	1,234	1,468	84.1%	501	447	948	47.2%
Winnetka	137	739	876	84.4%	187	173	360	48.1%
Wood Dale	321	330	651	50.7%	548	123	671	18.3%
Woodridge	519	1,101	1,620	68.0%	1,763	534	2,297	23.2%
Worth	139	495	634	78.1%	641	174	815	21.3%

Data Source: 2010 - 2014 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.
Data Prepared by the Great Cities Institute.

