

Uneven Recovery and Sustained Inequality after the COVID-19 Recession:

Employment for Chicago's Youth and Young
Adults

Data Brief
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

In an April 2023 report from the Great Cities Institute (GCI) on youth employment after the COVID-19 recession of 2020, we found that:

- Recovery in employment levels were uneven amongst youth and young adults in Chicago,
- Recovery in Chicago was lagging behind Illinois and the U.S., and
- Black and Latino youth and young adults experienced uneven and in some cases no recovery towards pre-pandemic employment levels of joblessness and out-of-school and jobless rates (Wilson and Patterson 2023).

Knowing that recovery was uneven amongst racial/ethnic groups, slower in Chicago, and with an additional year of data available, we seek to answer what inequalities persist in joblessness and out-of-school and jobless rates, and if new disparities have emerged.

This data brief examines jobless rates (the percent of individuals that were unemployed and individuals not in the labor force), and out-of-school-and-jobless rates for 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, Illinois, and the U.S. by race/ethnicity and sex. Additionally, we examine sub-sections of Cook County with 2022 data to examine the extent to which spatial concentrations exist.

Key findings of this data brief:

Jobless

■ For 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago:

Chicago remains worse off than Illinois and the U.S. in joblessness for 16- to 19-year-olds (see Figure 2).

More than 16,000 additional 16- to 19-year-olds were jobless in Chicago in 2022 compared to the year prior (see Appendix 2 Figure 1).

White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago had much higher jobless rates than in the U.S. overall in 2022, with the

- White jobless rate in Chicago of 76.2% being 16.3 percentage points higher than in the U.S.,
- Black jobless rate of 86.4% being 16.3 percentage points higher than in the U.S., and the
- Hispanic or Latino jobless rate of 72.9% being 5.7 percentage points higher than in the U.S.

The jobless rate decreased 2.1 percentage points for 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago from 2021 to 2022, but a larger population of 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago resulted in an increase in the absolute number of jobless 16- to 19-year-olds from 92,511 to 108,715.

■ For 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago:

Jobless rates for Black 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago had a substantial decrease from 2021 to 2022 decreasing from 57.4% to 40.4% (see Figure 3).

There was a 17.4 percentage point decrease in the jobless rate between 2021 to 2022 for Black 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, decreasing from 57.4% to 40.4%.

Out-of-school Rates and Jobless

■ For 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago:

There were 11,559 out-of-school and jobless 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago in 2022 (see Appendix 2 Figure 5).

This figure is only slightly less than during the 2020 peak due to the pandemic induced recession when the figure was 12,342.

In Chicago, the rate and number of out-of-school and jobless Black 16- to 19-year-olds increased substantially from 2021 to 2022, widening preexisting inequality before the COVID-19 pandemic (see Figure 4).

The out-of-school and jobless rate for Black 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago increased from 9.4% to 17.5% from 2021 to 2022 while the number more than doubled from 3,197 to 6,527.

■ For 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago:

There were 33,759 out-of-school and jobless 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago in 2022 (see Appendix 2 Figure 5).

This figure is about 7,000 lower than in 2020 when the number peaked due to the pandemic induced recession.

There was a large decrease of 9.6 percentage points in the share of Black 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago who were out-of-school and jobless between 2021 and 2022, going from 39.2% to 29.6% (see Figure 5).

However, while the out-of-school and jobless rate decreased for Black 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago by 9.6 percentage points between 2021 and 2022, large gaps remain between racial/ethnic groups

Spatial Concentrations of Joblessness and Out-of-school-and-jobless Rates

For 16- to 19-year-olds, the highest jobless rates in Cook County were located within Chicago, with a large cluster on the Southside (see Map 1).

The highest jobless rates in Cook County were located in Chicago, with the highest rate being 92.8% in the Public Use Microdata Area (PUMA) encompassing Pilsen, Bridgeport, McKinley Park, Fuller Park, and New City (Back of the Yards). The far south side of Chicago had a large cluster of high jobless rates ranging from 86.7% to 92% for 16- to 19-year-olds in 2022.

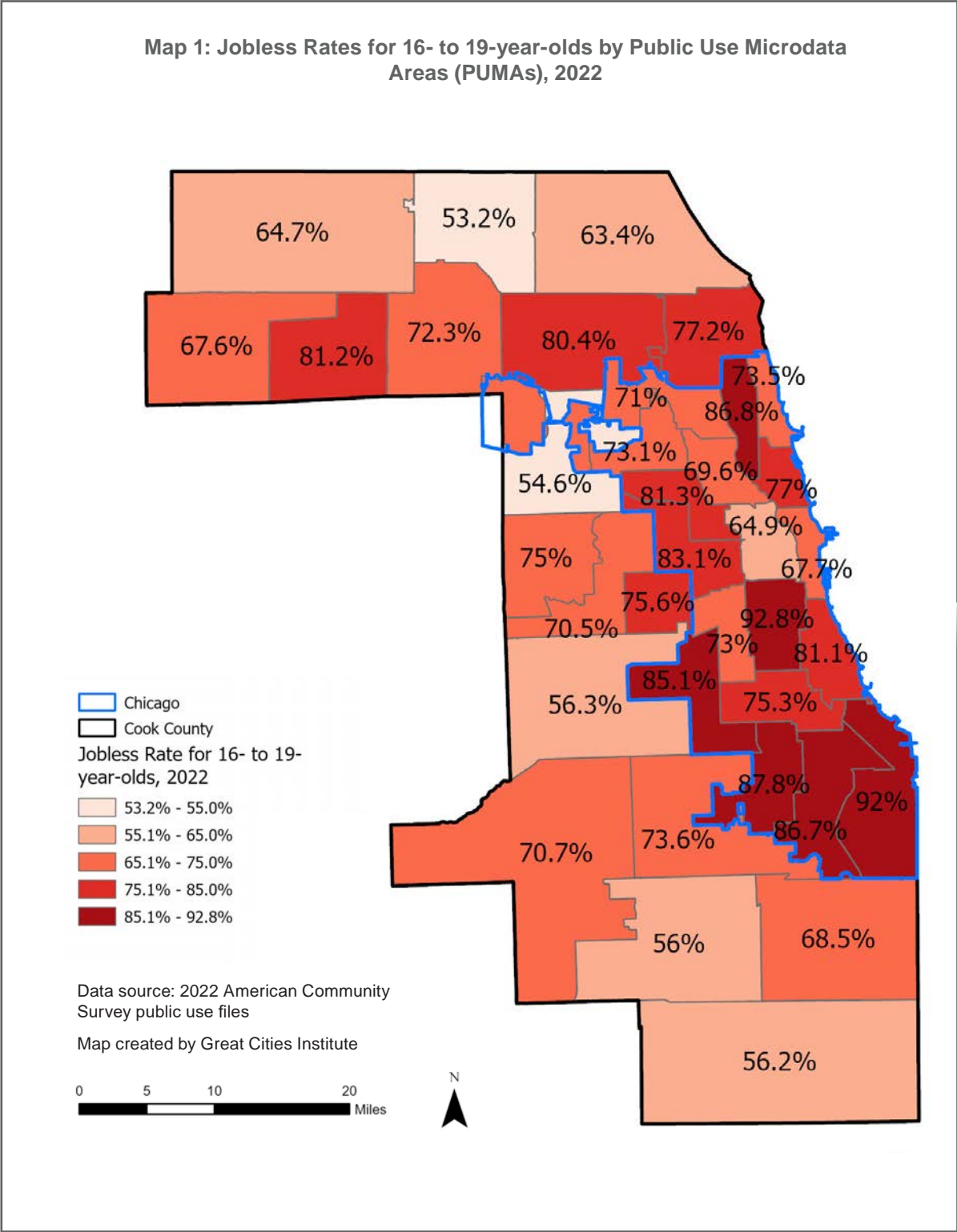
For 20- to 24-year-olds, parts of Chicago had jobless rates that were 40 percentage points higher than areas in Cook County outside of Chicago (see Map 2).

Areas around Schaumburg (15.9%) and Oak Lawn (17.2%) had the lowest jobless rates for 20- to 24-year-olds in Cook County in 2022. Chicago Lawn, West Englewood, East Englewood, and Greater Grand Crossing had the highest jobless rate for 20- to 24-year-olds in Cook County of 56.7%, while Austin, North Lawndale, East Garfield Park, and West Garfield Park had a similar rate of 54.5%.

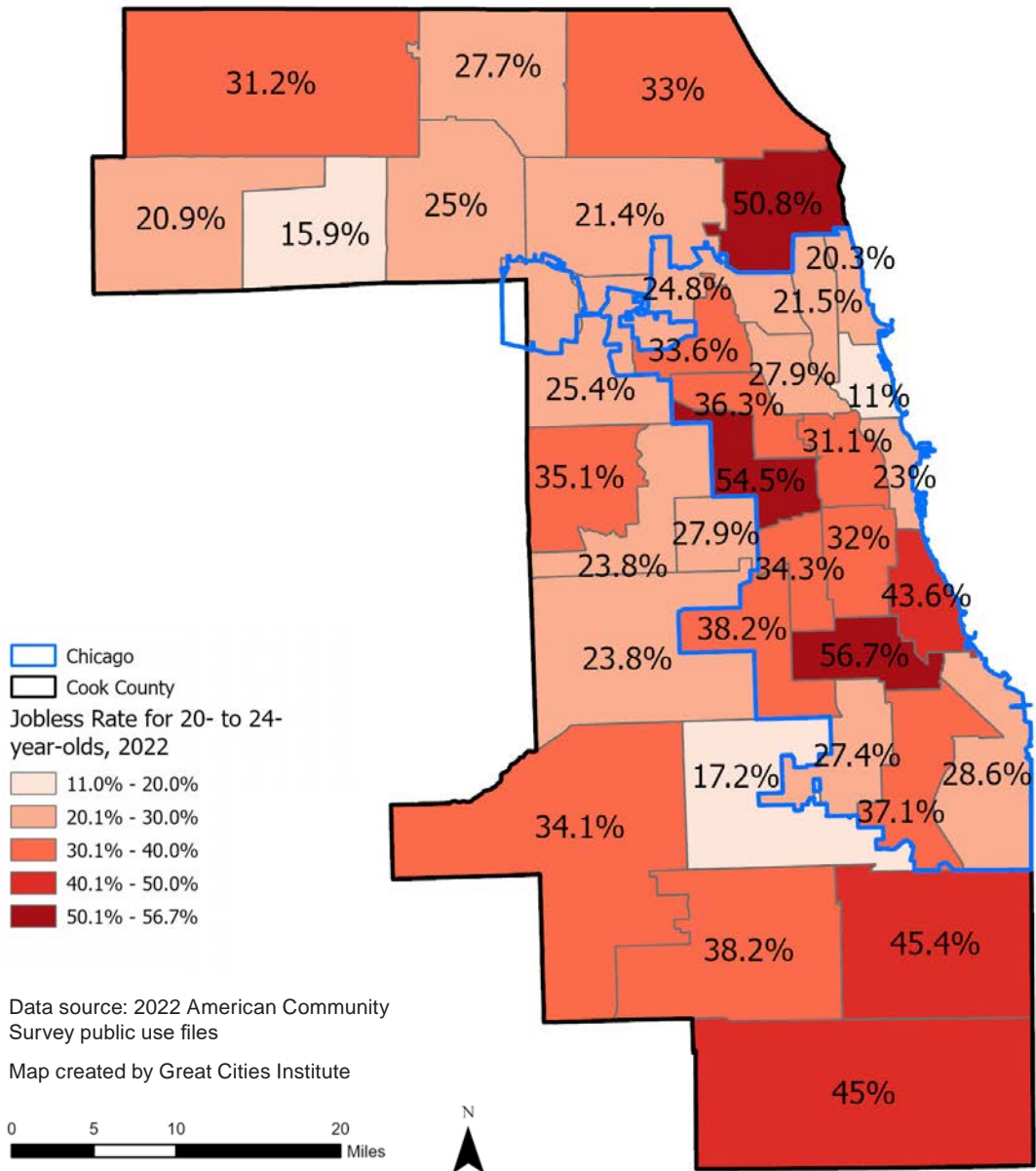
Substantial inequalities exist in jobless and out-of-school rates in Cook County for 20- to 24-year-olds in 2022, ranging from 1.5 to 48.3% (see Map 4).

The PUMA including Austin, North Lawndale, East Garfield Park, and West Garfield Park had the highest out-of-school and jobless rate for 20- to 24-year-olds in Cook County of 48.3% and the PUMA including Chicago Lawn, West Englewood, East Englewood, and Greater Grand Crossing had a similar rate of 43.8%.

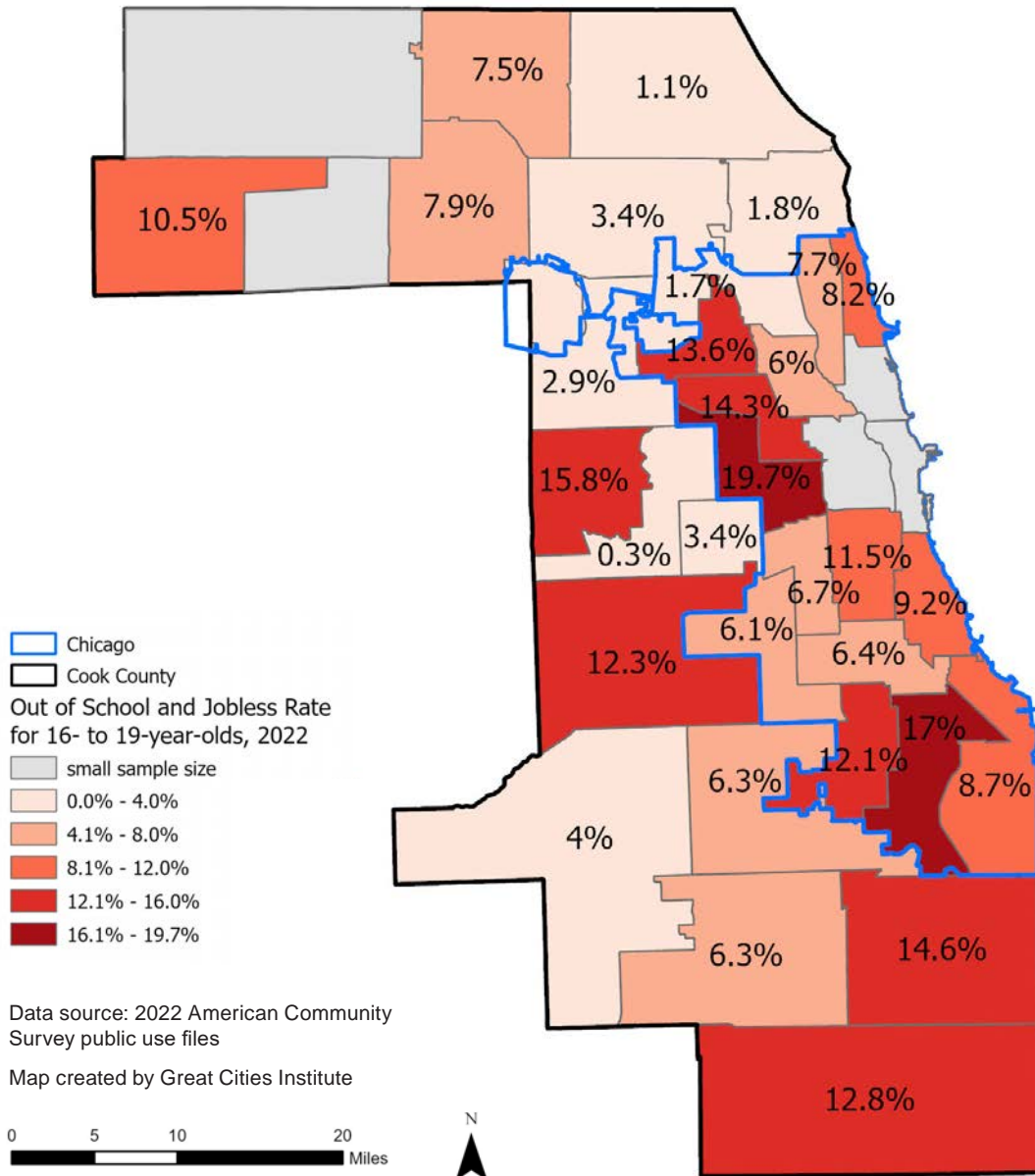
Map 1: Jobless Rates for 16- to 19-year-olds by Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), 2022



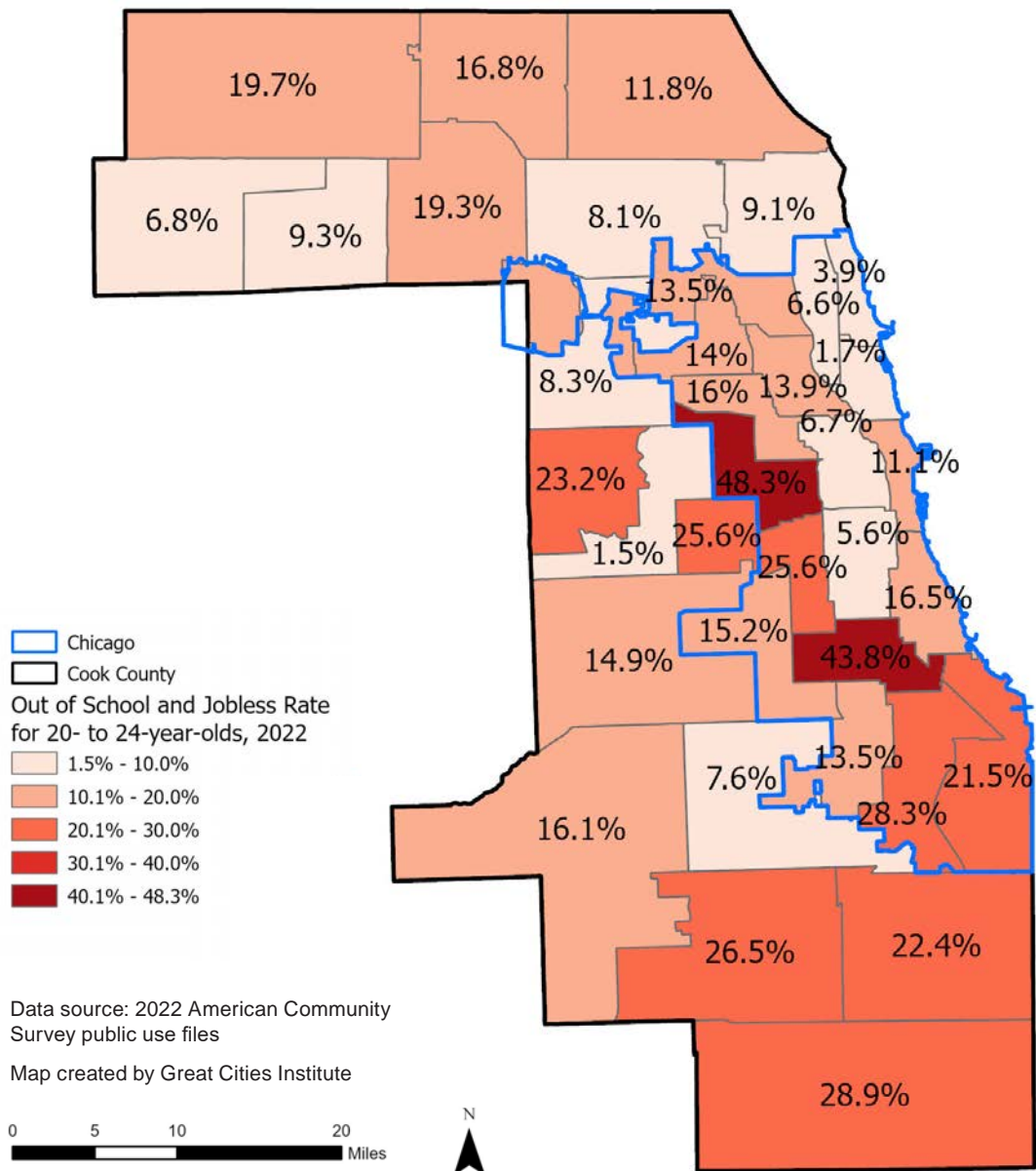
Map 2: Jobless Rates for 20- to 24-year-olds by Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), 2022



Map 3: Out-of-school and Jobless Rates for 16- to 19-year-olds by Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), 2022



Map 4: Out-of-school and Jobless Rates for 20- to 24-year-olds by Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), 2022



The Importance of Youth Employment

Evaluations of summer youth employment programs have found positive short-term impacts that occur in the immediate period that youth are enrolled in the programs.

In Chicago, Heller, Pollack, and Davis (2017) randomly assigned 1,634 disadvantaged youth applicants to participate in a youth employment program called One Summer Chicago Plus or be in a control group to measure program impacts.

The main findings of the research included:

- The One Summer Chicago Plus program decreased arrests for violent crimes of participants by 43 percent.
- With the program costs being about \$3,000 per youth, including wages and administrative costs, the benefit-cost ratio from reduced crime could be 11 to 1 for the year youth participate.

In Boston, Modestino and Paulsen (2019) evaluated the 2015-2017 Boston Summer Youth Employment Program which compared 663 chosen at random participants aged 14 to 24 who participated in the program to 664 non-participants who applied for the program but were not chosen.

Participants completed a pre- and post-program survey about community engagement and social skills, job readiness skills, and future work plans and academic aspirations to assess program impacts on a broad range of outcomes. The largest increases for the participants included:

- A 14.7 percentage point increase in participants believing they had a lot to contribute to the group they belong to (46.6% post-program).
- 14.8 percentage point increase in participants feeling connected to people in their neighborhood (36.8% post-program).
- A 29.3 percentage point increase in participants that had prepared a resume (70.1% post-program).
- A 20.4 percentage point increase in participants that had prepared a cover letter (43.7% post-program).
- A 11.9 percentage point increase in participants that had searched for a job online (59.6% post-program).
- A 10.1 percentage point increase in participants that had practiced interview skills with an adult (64.9% post-program).
- A 7.4 percentage point increase in participants that planned to work in the Fall (48.0% post-program).

INTRODUCTION

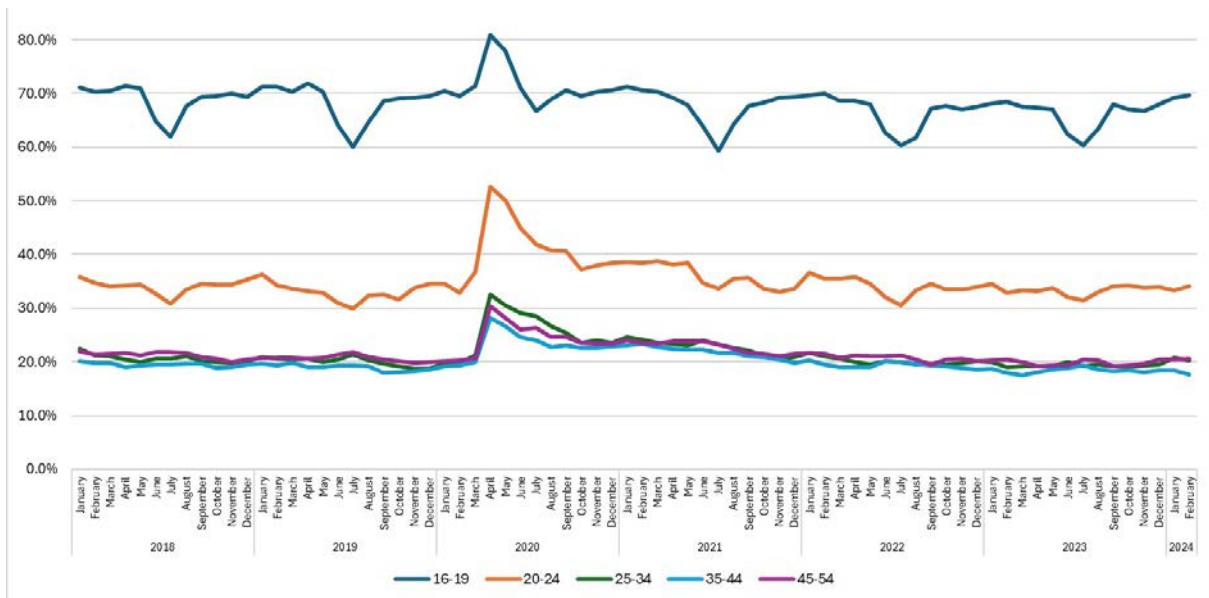
In the second quarter of 2020, the U.S. economy entered a recession induced by the COVID-19 pandemic which featured the highest rates of unemployment since the Great Depression. Since a peak unemployment rate of 14.8% in April of 2020, the economy has largely rebounded, with the unemployment rate falling to 3.9% by December of 2022 and remaining steady through today. However, the overall unemployment rate is just a small glimpse into the health of the U.S. economy.

In a recent report from Great Cities Institute (GCI) on youth employment after the COVID-19 recession of 2020, we found that recovery in employment levels were uneven amongst youth and young adults in Chicago, that recovery in Chicago was lagging behind Illinois and the U.S., and that Black and Latino youth and young adults experienced uneven and in some cases no recovery towards pre-pandemic employment levels of joblessness and out-of-school and jobless rates (Wilson and Patterson 2023).

For example, while White and Hispanic or Latino 20- to 24-year-olds recovered below, or close to pre-pandemic levels of joblessness in 2021, the jobless rate for Black 20- to 24-year-old females in Chicago nearly doubled from 2019 to 2021, going from 32.0% in 2019 to 59.3% in 2021 (Wilson Patterson, 2023). The jobless-and-out-of-school rate for Black 20- to 24-year-olds females also nearly doubled in Chicago from 2019 (21.2%) to 2021 (39.6%) (Wilson and Patterson 2023).

Knowing that recovery was uneven amongst racial/ethnic groups, slower in Chicago, and with an additional year of data now available, we now seek to answer if any inequalities persist in joblessness and out-of-school and jobless rates and if new disparities have emerged. This data brief examines jobless rates, and out-of-school-and-jobless rates for 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, Illinois, and the U.S. by race/ethnicity and sex. Additionally, we examine sub-sections of Cook County with 2022 data to examine the extent to which spatial concentrations exist.

Figure 1: Jobless rate by age in the U.S., January 2018 – February 2024



Data source: Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Research on youth and young adult employment has revealed that young people have long been positioned at a disadvantage to obtain work than their older counterparts. Compared to their older counterparts, young people are more likely to be less experienced and have less education and training than older job seekers and might be competing for the same jobs. Additionally, they may have more limited networks to be referred to jobs (Royster 2003). Jobless rates (the percentage of individuals who were unemployed and individuals not in the labor force) in the U.S. peaked in April 2020. This peak happened for 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds at a time when seasonal employment is highest during the summer months. In 2021 through today, seasonal trends of employment rebounded and have remained steady since (see Figure 1). However, this data brief provides more granular data for Chicago, Cook County, and Illinois that illustrates that this recovery has occurred unevenly and that patterns of inequality before the pandemic remain for youth and young adults.

Data highlights from this report include:

Joblessness

- More than 16,000 additional 16- to 19-year-olds were jobless in Chicago in 2022 compared to the year prior.
- Chicago remained worse off than Illinois and the U.S. in joblessness for 16- to 19-year-olds in 2022.
- Jobless rates for Black 20- to 24- year-olds in Chicago had a substantial decrease from 2021 to 2022 decreasing from 57.4% to 40.4%.
- Chicago remains worse off than Illinois and the U.S in joblessness for Black and Hispanic or Latino 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds, with 16- to 19-year-olds having much higher jobless rates in Chicago.

Out-of-school and jobless

- In Chicago, the rate and number of out-of-school and jobless Black 16- to 19-year-olds increased substantially from 2021 to 2022, widening preexisting inequality before the COVID-19 pandemic.
- The out-of-school and jobless rate was much higher for Black 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago compared to the U.S. and was lower for White and Hispanic or Latino 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago than the U.S. in 2022.
- There was a large decrease of 9.6 percentage points in the share of Black 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago that were out-of-school and jobless between 2021 and 2022, going from 39.2% to 29.6%.

Jobless Rates

In 2022, jobless rates were below 2019 pre-pandemic levels for Black, White, and Hispanic or Latino 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago (see Figures 2 and 3).

- In Chicago, jobless rates decreased to below pre-pandemic levels for Black, White, and Hispanic or Latino 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in 2022, with the total population of 16- to 19-year-olds having a 2.1 percentage point drop, and 20- to 24-year-olds having a 5.4 percentage point drop in their jobless rate from 2021 to 2022.
- Hispanic or Latino 16- to 19-year-olds had the largest percentage point decrease in the jobless rate in Chicago from 2021 to 2022, decreasing from 76.3% to 72.9%.

Jobless rates for Black 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago had a substantial decrease from 2021 to 2022 decreasing from 57.4% to 40.4% (see Figure 3).

- There was a 17.4 percentage point decrease in the jobless rate between 2021 to 2022 for Black 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, decreasing from 57.4% to 40.4%.

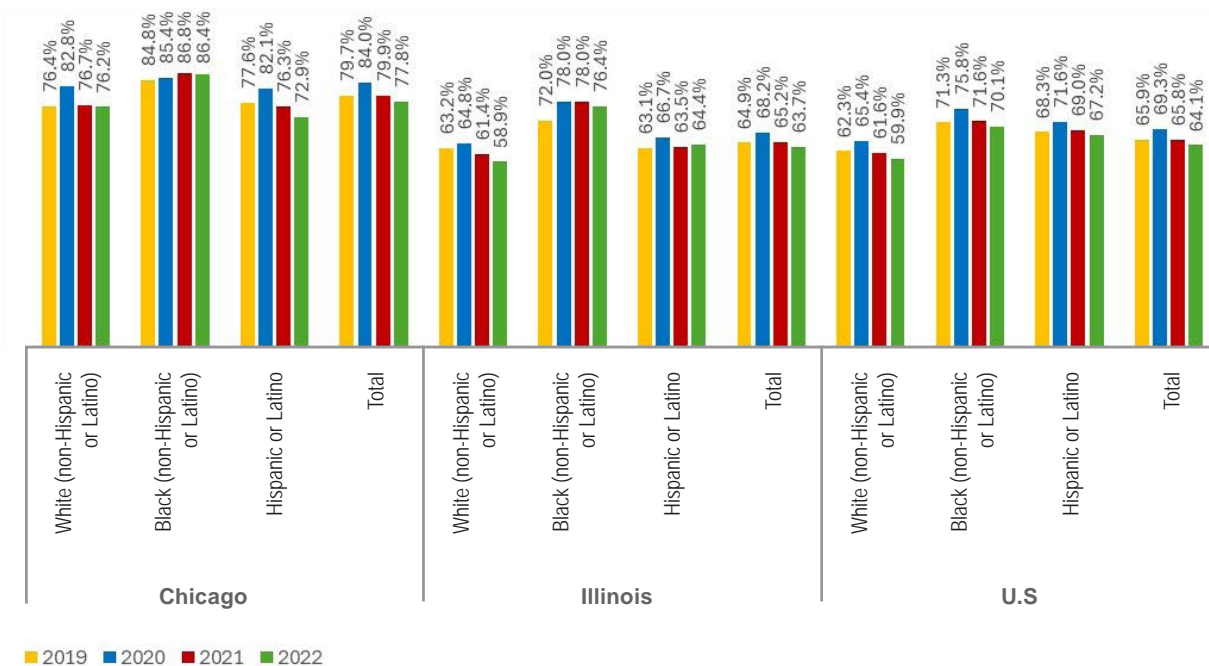
While jobless rates decreased for 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago, the absolute number of jobless 16- to 19-year-olds increased from 92,511 to 108,715 (see Figure 2 and Appendix 2 Figure 1).

- The jobless rate decreased 2.1 percentage points for 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago from 2021 to 2022, but a larger population of 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago resulted in an increase of more than 16,000 jobless 16- to 19-year-olds from 2021 to 2022.

Chicago remains worse off than Illinois and the U.S. in joblessness for Black and Hispanic or Latino 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds, with 16- to 19-year-olds having much higher jobless rates in Chicago (see Figures 2 and 3).

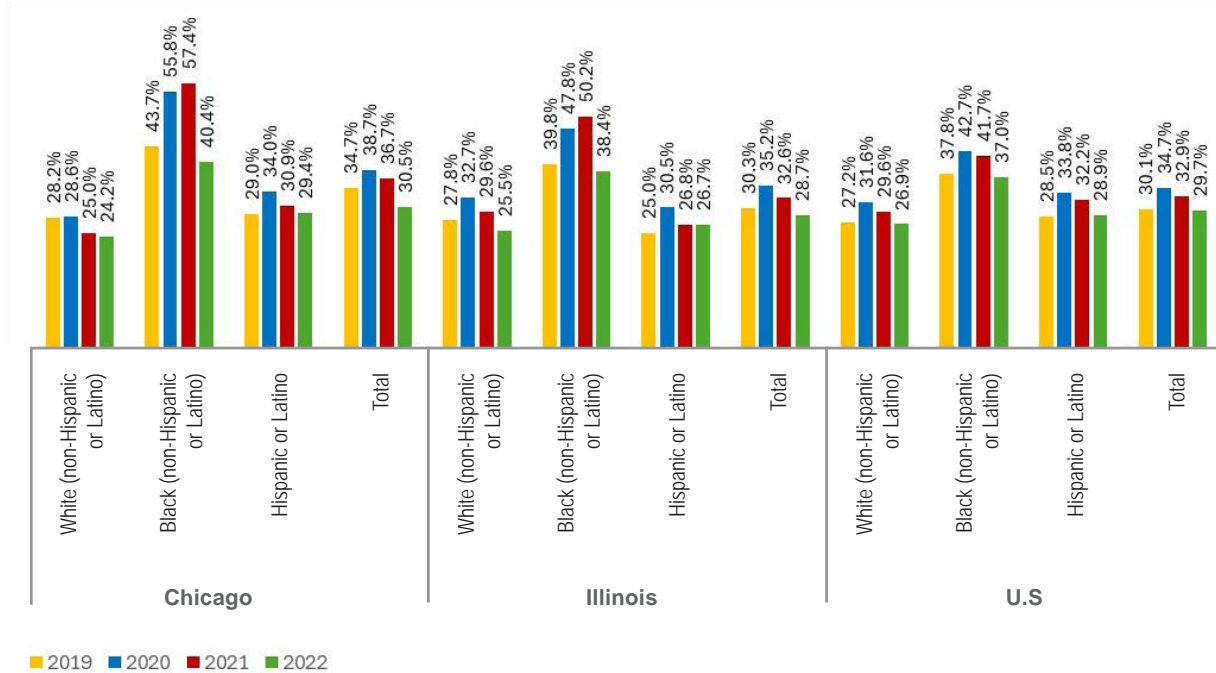
- White, Black, and Hispanic or Latino 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago had much higher jobless rates than in the U.S. overall in 2022, with the white jobless rate in Chicago of 76.2% being 16.3 percentage points higher than in the U.S., the Black jobless rate of 86.4% being 16.3 percentage points higher than in the U.S., and the Hispanic or Latino jobless rate of 72.9% being 5.7 percentage points higher.
- Gaps between Chicago and the U.S. were smaller for 20- to 24-year-olds, and White 20- to 24-year-olds had a lower jobless rate in Chicago than in the U.S. by 2.7 percentage points in 2022. Black 20- to 24-year-olds had a jobless rate of 40.4%, 3.4 percentage points higher than in the U.S., while Hispanic or Latino 20- to 24-year-olds had a jobless rate of 29.4%, just .5 percentage points higher than in the U.S.

Figure 2: Percent of racial/ethnic group that was jobless for 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago, Illinois, and the U.S., 2019-2022



Data source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data

Figure 3: Percent of racial/ethnic group that was jobless for 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, Illinois, and the U.S., 2019-2022



Data source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data

Out-of-school Rates and Jobless

In Chicago, the rate and number of out-of-school and jobless Black 16- to 19-year-olds increased substantially from 2021 to 2022, widening preexisting inequality before the COVID-19 pandemic (see Figure 4 and Appendix 2 Figure 13).

- The out-of-school and jobless rate for Black 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago increased from 9.4% to 17.5% from 2021 to 2022 while the number more than doubled from 3,197 to 6,527.
- During the same period the out-of-school and jobless rate decreased for Hispanic or Latino 16- to 19-year-olds from 10.4% to 5.4%.

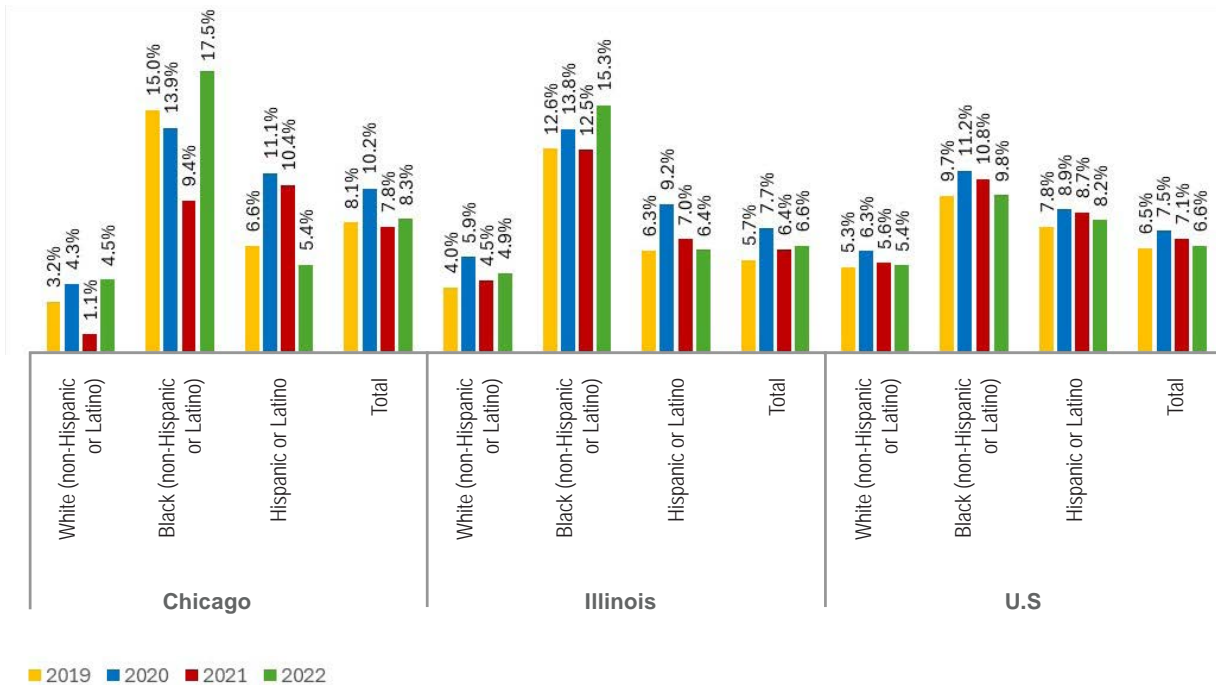
The out-of-school and jobless rate was lower for White and Hispanic or Latino 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago compared to the U.S. in 2022, while it was much higher for Black 16- to 19-year-olds (see Figure 4).

- The out-of-school and jobless rate for Black 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago of 17.5% was 7.7 percentage points higher than in the U.S.
- Simultaneously, the out-of-school and jobless rates in Chicago of 4.5% for White 16- to 19-year-olds and 5.4% for Hispanic or Latino 16- to 19-year-olds were .9 and 2.8 percentage points lower than in the U.S. respectively.

There was a large decrease of 9.6 percentage points in the share of Black 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago that were out-of-school and jobless between 2021 and 2022, going from 39.2% to 29.6% (see Figure 5).

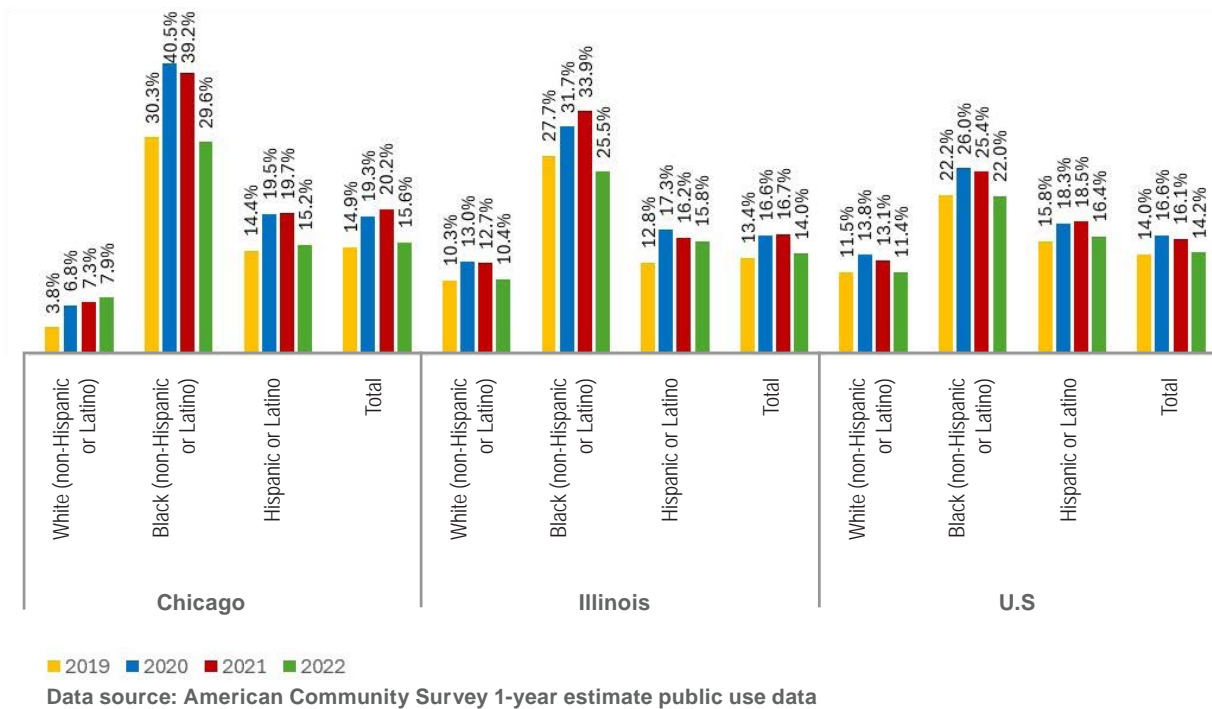
- While the out-of-school and jobless rate decreased for Black 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago by 9.6 percentage points between 2021 and 2022, large gaps remain between racial/ethnic groups. These gaps are lower than in recent years but remain high as the percent of out-of-school and jobless 20- to 24-year-old Hispanic or Latinos was 15.6% in 2022, and for White 20- to 24-year-olds was 7.9%.
- Illinois also had a large decrease in the out-of-school and jobless rate for Black 20- to 24-year-olds from 2021 to 2022, decreasing 8.4 percentage points to 25.5% in 2022.

Figure 4: Percent of racial/ethnic group that was out-of-school and jobless for 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago, Illinois, and the U.S., 2019-2022



Data source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data

Figure 5: Percent of racial/ethnic group that was out-of-school and jobless for 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, Illinois, and the U.S., 2019-2022



SPATIAL CONCENTRATIONS OF JOBLESSNESS AND OUT-OF-SCHOOL AND JOBLESS POPULATIONS IN COOK COUNTY

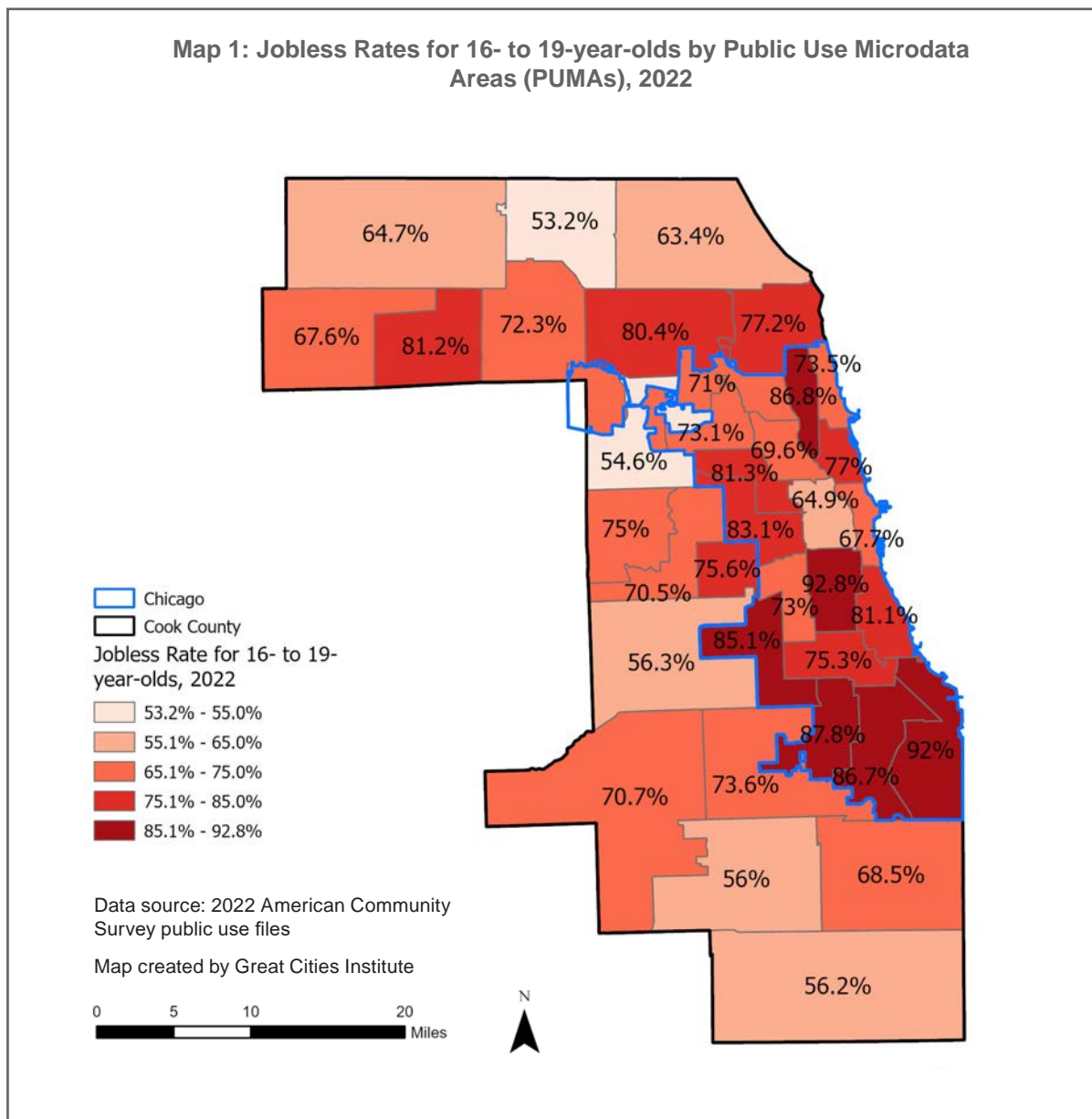
The data for the following maps are aggregated to public use microdata areas (PUMAs), which are a census geography that contain at least 100,000 people. PUMAs are the smallest geographic unit that public use microdata from the American Community Survey (ACS) can be aggregated to. Within Chicago, PUMAs align with Community Areas and there are 19 PUMAs in Chicago, and an additional 17 PUMAs in Cook County outside of Chicago (see Appendix 1).

Jobless Rates

The data for the following maps are aggregated to public use microdata areas (PUMAs), which are a census geography that contain at least 100,000 people. PUMAs are the smallest geographic unit that public use microdata from the American Community Survey (ACS) can be aggregated to. Within Chicago, PUMAs align with Community Areas and there are 19 PUMAs in Chicago, and an additional 17 PUMAs in Cook County outside of Chicago (see Appendix 1).

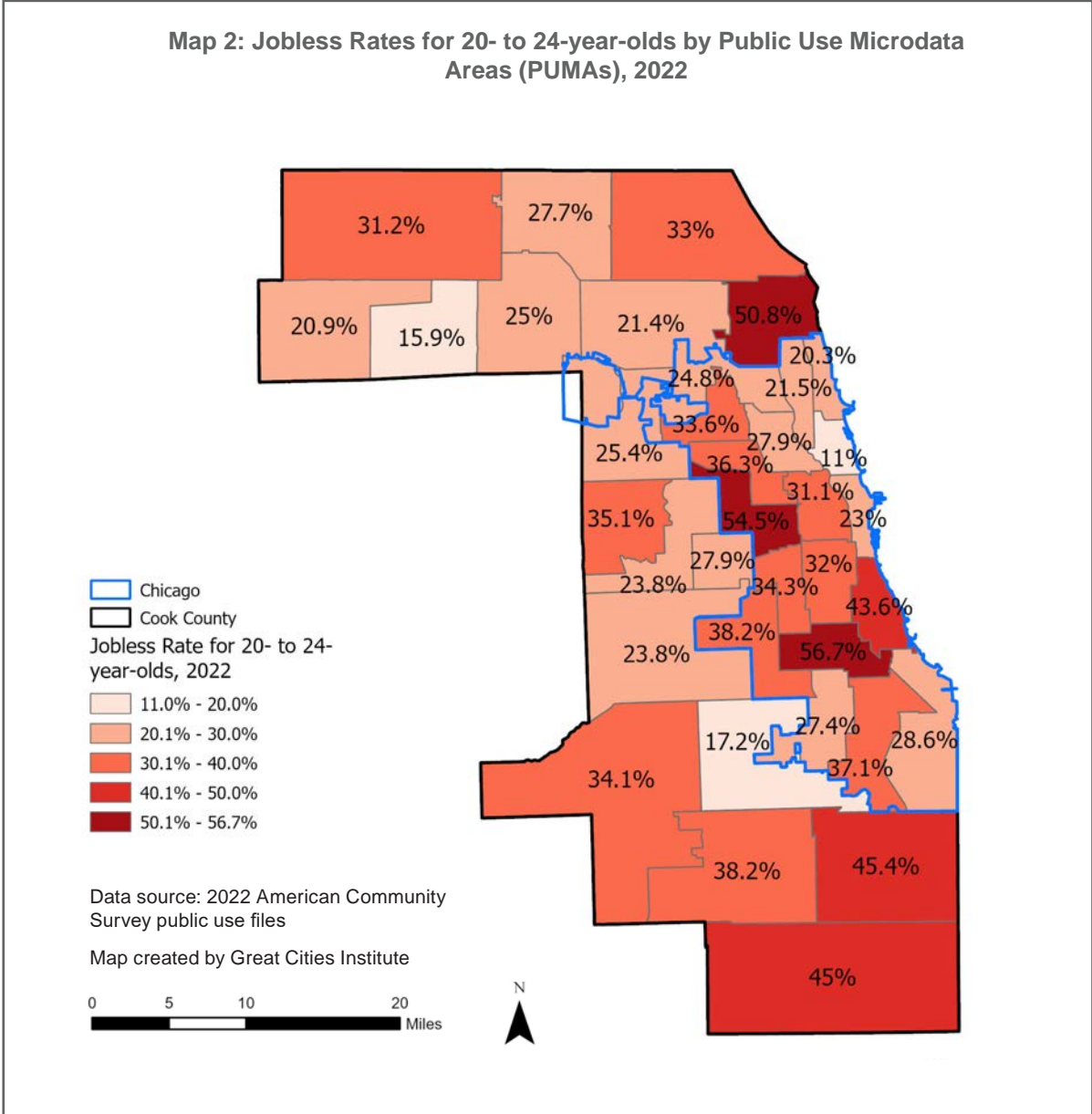
Map 1 shows the jobless rate for 16- to 19-year-olds by PUMA in 2022 in Cook County.

- Across Chicago, high percentages of joblessness are prevalent, with the highest rate recorded at 92.8% around Pilsen, Bridgeport, McKinley Park, Fuller Park, and New City (Back of the Yards).
- Areas with lower jobless rates tended to be located in Cook County outside of Chicago, with the Arlington Heights area having a jobless rate of 53.2%, and northwest, southwest, and far south suburbs of Cook County having jobless rates of less than 60%.
- The far south side of Chicago had a large cluster of high jobless rates ranging from 86.7% to 92% for 16- to 19-year-olds in 2022.



Map 2 shows the jobless rate for 20- to 24-year-olds by PUMA in 2022 in Cook County.

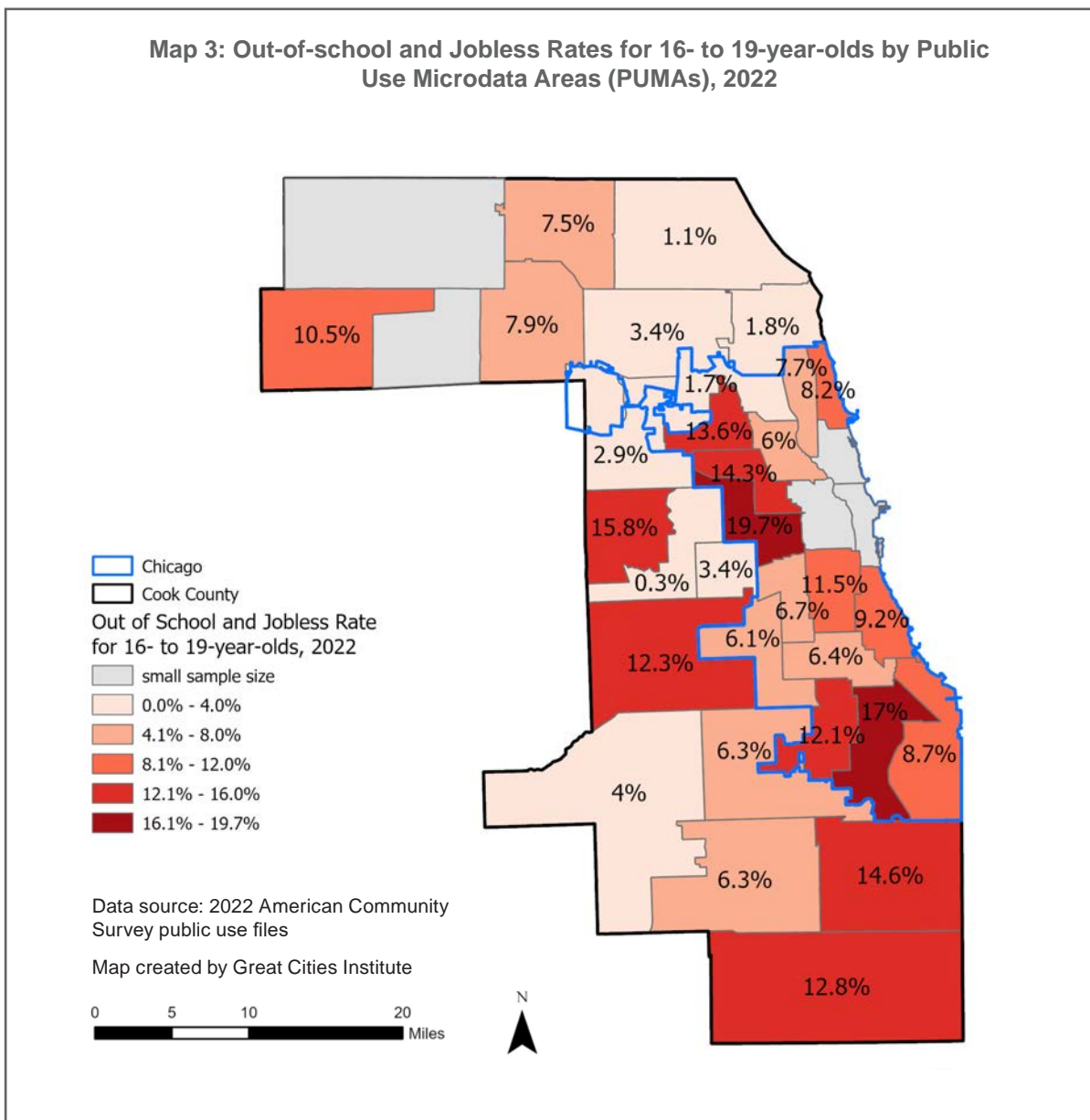
- Areas around Schaumburg (15.9%) and Oak Lawn (17.2%) had the lowest jobless rates for 20- to 24-year-olds in Cook County in 2022.
- Chicago Lawn, West Englewood, East Englewood, and Greater Grand Crossing had the highest jobless rate for 20- to 24-year-olds in Cook County of 56.7%, while Austin, North Lawndale, East Garfield Park, and West Garfield Park had a similar rate of 54.5%.
- In Cook County outside of Chicago, the Evanston and Skokie areas had the highest jobless rate of 50.8%, likely because of the high concentration of university students enrolled at Northwestern. The PUMA that encompasses Hyde Park may also be high due to a high number of university students that are not employed.



Out-of-school Rates and Jobless

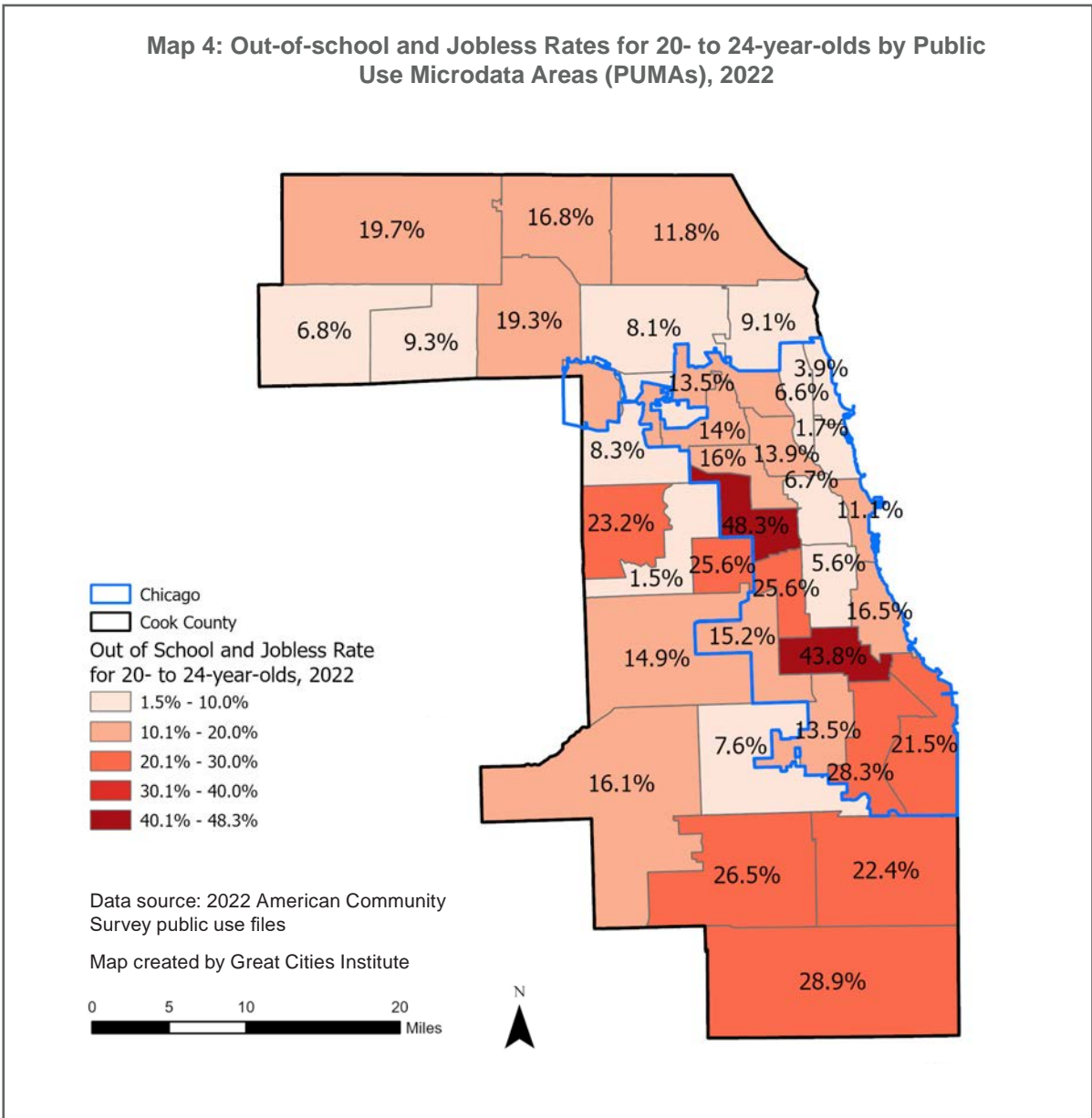
Map 3 shows the out-of-school and jobless rate for 16- to 19-year-olds by PUMA in 2022 in Cook County.

- The PUMA with the highest out-of-school and jobless rate for 16- to 19-year-olds included the Community Areas of Chicago Lawn, West Englewood, East Englewood, and Greater Grand Crossing (19.7%).
- Northern suburbs of Chicago had amongst the lowest out-of-school and jobless rates for 16- to 19-year-olds, ranging from 1.1% to 3.4%.
- A cluster of high out-of-school and jobless rates were in the southern area of Cook County.



Map 4 shows the out-of-school and jobless rate for 20- to 24-year-olds by PUMA in 2022, in Cook County.

- Substantial inequalities exist in jobless and out-of-school rates in Cook County, ranging from 1.5% to 48.3%.
- The PUMA including Austin, North Lawndale, East Garfield Park, and West Garfield Park had the highest out-of-school and jobless rate for 20- to 24-year-olds in Cook County of 48.3% and the PUMA including Chicago Lawn, West Englewood, East Englewood, and Greater Grand Crossing had a similar rate of 43.8%.



THE IMPORTANCE OF YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

Evaluations of summer youth employment programs have found positive short-term impacts that occur in the immediate period that youth are enrolled in the programs.

In Chicago, Heller, Pollack, and Davis (2017) randomly assigned 1,634 disadvantaged youth applicants to participate in a youth employment program called One Summer Chicago Plus or to be in a control group to measure program impacts. Applicants attended 13 Chicago public schools and were on average 16 years old, 96% African American, 92% were eligible for free and reduced-price lunch, missed on average 6 weeks of school the year prior, 10% had arrest records, and just 8 percent had worked a job in the year prior.

Program participants worked five hours per day, five days per week, and had job mentors to help them be successful in the workplace. Some participants spent three hours per day at a job site and spent two hours in social-emotional learning education to help participants understand how their behavior and emotions were related to successful participation at their worksites.

The main findings of the research included:

- The One Summer Chicago Plus program decreased arrests for violent crimes of participants by 43 percent.
- With the program costs being about \$3,000 per youth including wages and administrative costs, the benefit-cost ratio from reduced crime could be 11 to 1 for the year youth participate.

In Boston, Modestino and Paulsen (2019) evaluated the 2015-2017 Boston Summer Youth Employment Program which compared 663 chosen at random participants aged 14 to 24 who participated in the program, to 664 non-participants who applied for the program but were not chosen. Participants in the program received a six-week, maximum of 25-hour per week job that paid the Massachusetts minimum wage. Participants worked with local non-profits, community-based organizations, city agencies, or in the private sector.

While 100% of the participants in the program worked, just 26.5% of applicants who were not chosen for the program obtained summer employment in 2015, and when they did work, it was generally for fewer hours.

The participant group compared to the non-participant control group had better workplace outcomes including:

- 52.2% of participants would consider a career in the type of work they did in the summer, compared to 38.5% of non-participants.
- 85.5% of participants had someone they could use as a job reference, compared to 76.2 for non-participants.
- 67.7% of participants had worked with someone that they considered a mentor, compared to 52.4% for non-participants.
- 92.5% of participants felt better prepared to enter a new job, compared to 76.2% for non-participants.

Participants also completed a pre- and post-program survey about community engagement and social skills, job readiness skills, and future work plans and academic aspirations to assess program impacts on a broad range of outcomes. The largest increases for the participants included:

- A 14.7 percentage point increase in participants believing they had a lot to contribute to the group they belong to (46.6% post-program).
- 14.8 percentage point increase in participants feeling connected to people in their neighborhood (36.8% post-program).
- A 29.3 percentage point increase in participants that had prepared a resume (70.1% post-program).
- A 20.4 percentage point increase in participants that had prepared a cover letter (43.7% post-program).
- A 11.9 percentage point increase in participants that had searched for a job online (59.6% post-program).
- A 10.1 percentage point increase in participants that had practiced interview skills with an adult (64.9% post-program).
- A 7.4 percentage point increase in participants that planned to work in the Fall (48.0% post-program).

CONCLUSION

The data presented in this report shows that despite an overall rebound in employment levels since the COVID-19 recession, recovery has been uneven amongst racial/ethnic and age groups in Chicago. Black and Latino youth and young adults in Chicago continue to have higher jobless and out-of-school-and-jobless rates compared to White Chicagoans, highlighting the importance of implementing targeted programs to promote more equitable employment opportunities for youth and young adults.

Summer youth employment programs have been proven to have positive impacts immediately as participants are enrolled in the programs. They have been shown to be cost-effective overall, as they reduce crime, enhance job readiness, and foster a greater sense of community and self-esteem among participants. A more inclusive economic recovery can be promoted through targeted investments and enhancing participation in summer and year-round employment opportunities for youth.

REFERENCES

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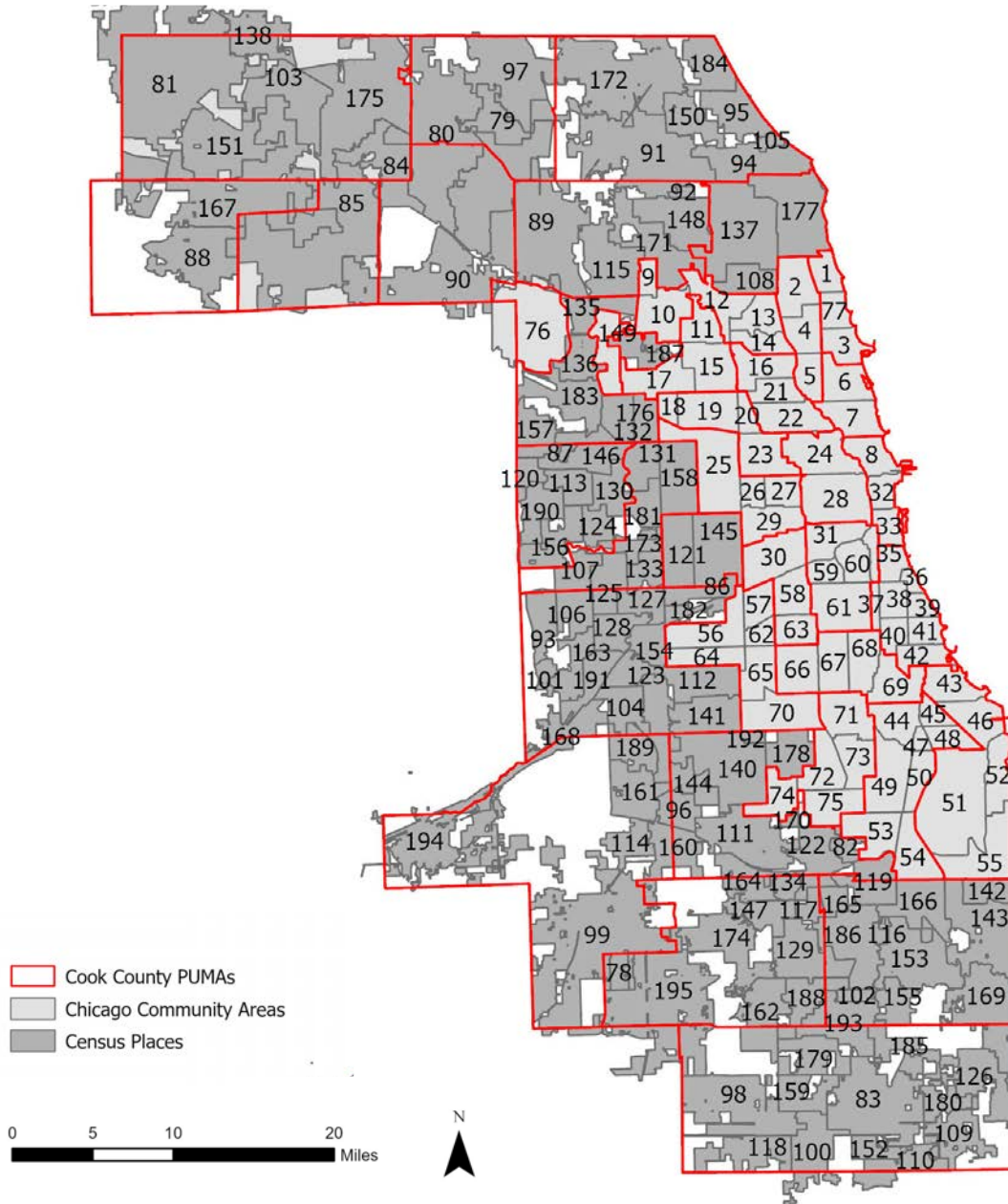
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APPENDIX 1: COMMUNITY AREA AND COOK COUNTY CENSUS PLACE LOCATOR MAP

Map 5: Out-of-school and Jobless Rates for 20- to 24-year-olds by Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), 2022



Label	Area	Label	Area	Label	Area
1	Rogers Park	66	Chicago Lawn	131	River Forest
2	West Ridge	67	West Englewood	132	River Grove
3	Uptown	68	Englewood	133	Riverside
4	Lincoln Square	69	Greater Grand Crossing	134	Robbins
5	North Center	70	Ashburn	135	Rosemont
6	Lake View	71	Auburn Gresham	136	Schiller Park
7	Lincoln Park	72	Beverly	137	Skokie
8	Near North Side	73	Washington Heights	138	Barrington
9	Edison Park	74	Mount Greenwood	139	Mount Prospect
10	Norwood Park	75	Morgan Park	140	Oak Lawn
11	Jefferson Park	76	Ohare	141	Burbank
12	Forest Glen	77	Edgewater	142	Burnham
13	North Park	78	Orland Hills	143	Calumet City
14	Albany Park	79	Prospect Heights	144	Chicago Ridge
15	Portage Park	80	Arlington Heights	145	Cicero
16	Irving Park	81	Barrington Hills	146	Melrose Park
17	Dunning	82	Calumet Park	147	Midlothian
18	Montclare	83	Chicago Heights	148	Morton Grove
19	Belmont Cragin	84	Rolling Meadows	149	Norridge
20	Hermosa	85	Schaumburg	150	Northfield
21	Avondale	86	Stickney	151	South Barrington
22	Logan Square	87	Stone Park	152	South Chicago Heights
23	Humboldt Park	88	Streamwood	153	South Holland
24	West Town	89	Des Plaines	154	Summit
25	Austin	90	Elk Grove Village	155	Thornton
26	West Garfield Park	91	Glenview	156	Westchester
27	East Garfield Park	92	Golf	157	Northlake
28	Near West Side	93	Western Springs	158	Oak Park
29	North Lawndale	94	Wilmette	159	Olympia Fields
30	South Lawndale	95	Winnetka	160	Palos Heights
31	Lower West Side	96	Worth	161	Palos Hills
32	Loop	97	Wheeling	162	Country Club Hills
33	Near South Side	98	Matteson	163	Countryside
34	Armour Square	99	Orland Park	164	Crestwood
35	Douglas	100	Park Forest	165	Dixmoor
36	Oakland	101	Indian Head Park	166	Dolton
37	Fuller Park	102	East Hazel Crest	167	Hoffman Estates
38	Grand Boulevard	103	Inverness	168	Willow Springs
39	Kenwood	104	Justice	169	Lansing
40	Washington Park	105	Kenilworth	170	Merrionette Park
41	Hyde Park	106	La Grange	171	Niles
42	Woodlawn	107	La Grange Park	172	Northbrook
43	South Shore	108	Lincolnwood	173	North Riverside
44	Chatham	109	Sauk Village	174	Oak Forest
45	Avalon Park	110	Steger	175	Palatine
46	South Chicago	111	Alsip	176	Elmwood Park
47	Burnside	112	Bedford Park	177	Evanston
48	Calumet Heights	113	Bellwood	178	Evergreen Park
49	Roseland	114	Palos Park	179	Flossmoor
50	Pullman	115	Park Ridge	180	Ford Heights
51	South Deering	116	Phoenix	181	Forest Park
52	East Side	117	Posen	182	Forest View
53	West Pullman	118	Richton Park	183	Franklin Park
54	Riverdale	119	Riverdale	184	Glencoe
55	Hegewisch	120	Berkeley	185	Glenwood
56	Garfield Ridge	121	Berwyn	186	Harvey
57	Archer Heights	122	Blue Island	187	Harwood Heights
58	Brighton Park	123	Bridgeview	188	Hazel Crest
59	Mckinley Park	124	Broadview	189	Hickory Hills
60	Bridgeport	125	Brookfield	190	Hillside
61	New City	126	Lynwood	191	Hodgkins
62	West Elsdon	127	Lyons	192	Hometown
63	Gage Park	128	Mccook	193	Homewood
64	Clearing	129	Markham	194	Lemont
65	West Lawn	130	Maywood	195	Tinley Park

APPENDIX 2: ADDITIONAL DATA

Jobless

Chicago

Appendix 2 Figure 1: Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, 2019-2022

Year		16-19				20-24			
		White (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Black (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Hispanic or Latino	Total	White (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Black (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Hispanic or Latino	Total
2019	%	76.4%	84.8%	77.6%	79.7%	28.2%	43.7%	29.0%	34.7%
	n	18,918	27,912	38,988	93,203	15,109	22,459	16,929	63,928
2020	%	82.8%	85.4%	82.1%	84.0%	28.6%	55.8%	34.0%	38.7%
	n	20,582	36,995	36,217	102,114	19,934	30,393	21,110	82,066
2021	%	76.7%	86.8%	76.3%	79.9%	25.0%	57.4%	30.9%	36.7%
	n	17,980	29,424	38,170	92,511	12,955	28,346	18,342	66,866
2022	%	76.2%	86.4%	72.9%	77.8%	24.2%	40.4%	29.4%	30.5%
	n	22,996	32,281	42,207	108,715	15,584	20,002	22,792	65,841

Data source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data

Cook County

Appendix 2 Figure 2: Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Cook County, IL, 2019-2022

Year		16-19				20-24			
		White (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Black (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Hispanic or Latino	Total	White (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Black (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Hispanic or Latino	Total
2019	%	73.9%	77.4%	69.1%	73.2%	30.1%	42.8%	27.0%	33.6%
	n	55,208	43,681	60,453	175,331	32,465	33,092	28,278	108,690
2020	%	78.7%	81.9%	78.4%	79.8%	33.2%	49.9%	35.6%	38.6%
	n	55,713	52,828	66,539	192,904	42,998	38,777	36,228	135,278
2021	%	69.3%	82.3%	70.8%	73.5%	29.3%	54.2%	29.3%	36.0%
	n	52,178	47,621	67,384	185,959	29,352	39,342	30,677	113,284
2022	%	69.7%	78.7%	70.1%	73.3%	26.3%	41.4%	29.8%	31.2%
	n	51,473	45,184	63,570	182,600	27,758	30,244	34,076	103,214

Data source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data

Illinois

Appendix 2 Figure 3: Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Illinois, 2019-2022

Year		16-19				20-24			
		White (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Black (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Hispanic or Latino	Total	White (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Black (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Hispanic or Latino	Total
2019	%	63.2%	72.0%	63.1%	64.9%	27.8%	39.8%	25.0%	30.3%
	n	216,264	68,578	99,476	422,128	122,538	51,387	46,128	250,992
2020	%	64.8%	78.0%	66.7%	68.2%	32.7%	47.8%	30.5%	35.2%
	n	210,627	71,891	111,960	443,088	141,379	59,520	55,979	289,228
2021	%	61.4%	78.0%	63.5%	65.2%	29.6%	50.2%	26.8%	32.6%
	n	208,408	75,275	106,254	439,209	121,203	60,698	49,857	261,124
2022	%	58.9%	76.4%	64.4%	63.7%	25.5%	38.4%	26.7%	28.7%
	n	191,960	68,498	108,247	416,003	110,435	46,898	54,811	244,869

Data source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data

U.S.

Appendix 2 Figure 4: Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in the U.S., 2019-2022

Year		16-19				20-24			
		White (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Black (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Hispanic or Latino	Total	White (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Black (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Hispanic or Latino	Total
2019	%	62.3%	71.3%	68.3%	65.9%	27.2%	37.8%	28.5%	30.1%
	n	5,500,081	1,697,161	2,784,095	11,251,831	3,134,703	1,131,139	1,379,857	6,477,112
2020	%	65.4%	75.8%	71.6%	69.3%	31.6%	42.7%	33.8%	34.7%
	n	5,537,134	1,658,421	2,883,609	11,602,545	3,555,220	1,211,553	1,670,820	7,463,693
2021	%	61.6%	71.6%	69.0%	65.8%	29.6%	41.7%	32.2%	32.9%
	n	5,404,394	1,618,629	2,926,756	11,462,675	3,289,031	1,184,479	1,597,283	7,031,353
2022	%	59.9%	70.1%	67.2%	64.1%	26.9%	37.0%	28.9%	29.7%
	n	5,169,268	1,550,602	2,893,668	11,111,777	3,120,948	1,101,574	1,536,110	6,690,663

Data source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data

Out-of-school Rates and Jobless

Chicago

Appendix 2 Figure 5: Out-of-school and Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, 2019-2022

Year		16-19				20-24			
		White (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Black (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Hispanic or Latino	Total	White (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Black (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Hispanic or Latino	Total
2019	%	3.2%	15.0%	6.6%	8.1%	3.8%	30.3%	14.4%	14.9%
	n	786	4,944	3,334	9,429	2,035	15,549	8,405	27,493
2020	%	4.3%	13.9%	11.1%	10.2%	6.8%	40.5%	19.5%	19.3%
	n	1,058	6,023	4,889	12,342	4,758	22,079	12,131	40,902
2021	%	1.1%	9.4%	10.4%	7.8%	7.3%	39.2%	19.7%	20.2%
	n	268	3,197	5,191	9,041	3,755	19,371	11,664	36,758
2022	%	4.5%	17.5%	5.4%	8.3%	7.9%	29.6%	15.2%	15.6%
	n	1,362	6,527	3,153	11,559	5,102	14,622	11,783	33,759

Data source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data

Cook County

Appendix 2 Figure 6: Out-of-school and Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Cook County, IL, 2019-2022

Year		16-19				20-24			
		White (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Black (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Hispanic or Latino	Total	White (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Black (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Hispanic or Latino	Total
2019	%	3.7%	14.2%	7.5%	7.4%	7.6%	29.5%	13.1%	14.4%
	n	2,799	8,006	6,545	17,715	8,225	22,799	13,672	46,737
2020	%	4.3%	13.3%	10.5%	8.7%	8.0%	35.3%	19.6%	17.4%
	n	3,038	8,567	8,894	21,086	10,384	27,437	19,974	61,206
2021	%	1.6%	9.0%	7.7%	5.8%	11.0%	37.0%	18.0%	19.5%
	n	1,193	5,228	7,353	14,665	11,036	26,901	18,898	61,451
2022	%	3.1%	16.8%	6.8%	7.7%	8.8%	29.2%	17.2%	16.2%
	n	2,294	9,624	6,174	19,098	9,262	21,364	19,586	53,390

Data source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data

Illinois

Appendix 2 Figure 7: Out-of-school and Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Illinois, 2019-2022

Year	16-19				20-24				
	White (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Black (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Hispanic or Latino	Total	White (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Black (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Hispanic or Latino	Total	
2019	%	4.0%	12.6%	6.3%	5.7%	10.3%	27.7%	12.8%	13.4%
	n	13,761	12,024	9,945	37,276	45,469	35,759	23,589	111,368
2020	%	5.9%	13.8%	9.2%	7.7%	13.0%	31.7%	17.3%	16.6%
	n	19,218	12,756	15,456	50,154	55,998	39,499	31,823	136,537
2021	%	4.5%	12.5%	7.0%	6.4%	12.7%	33.9%	16.2%	16.7%
	n	15,280	12,115	11,770	43,039	52,019	40,945	30,107	134,027
2022	%	4.9%	15.3%	6.4%	6.6%	10.4%	25.5%	15.8%	14.0%
	n	16,115	13,746	10,697	43,356	45,173	31,061	32,293	119,725

Data source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data

U.S.

Appendix 2 Figure 8: Out-of-school and Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in the U.S., 2019-2022

Year	16-19				20-24				
	White (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Black (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Hispanic or Latino	Total	White (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Black (non- Hispanic or Latino)	Hispanic or Latino	Total	
2019	%	5.3%	9.7%	7.8%	6.5%	11.5%	22.2%	15.8%	14.0%
	n	466,750	231,177	317,518	1,106,825	1,320,438	663,317	763,952	3,007,625
2020	%	6.3%	11.2%	8.9%	7.5%	13.8%	26.0%	18.3%	16.6%
	n	531,888	246,151	356,860	1,260,339	1,555,960	736,745	901,804	3,570,403
2021	%	5.6%	10.8%	8.7%	7.1%	13.1%	25.4%	18.5%	16.1%
	n	487,388	243,275	368,020	1,228,142	1,456,054	723,036	918,212	3,452,749
2022	%	5.4%	9.8%	8.2%	6.6%	11.4%	22.0%	16.4%	14.2%
	n	467,345	215,840	353,419	1,146,939	1,327,816	655,486	873,996	3,196,641

Data source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data

Jobless by Sex

Chicago

Appendix 2 Figure 9: Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, 2019-2022

Year	Age	White (non-Hispanic or Latino)		Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)		Hispanic or Latino		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2019	%	78.5%	74.1%	90.6%	78.6%	78.6%	76.3%	81.6%	77.4%
	n	10,333	8,585	15,314	12,598	22,954	16,034	51,506	41,697
2020	%	78.1%	86.1%	88.6%	82.8%	78.6%	85.9%	82.7%	85.2%
	n	8,090	12,492	17,415	19,580	18,161	18,056	47,831	54,283
2021	%	76.8%	76.6%	92.0%	80.5%	78.5%	73.8%	82.9%	76.5%
	n	9,257	8,723	17,168	12,256	20,582	17,588	50,893	41,618
2022	%	75.6%	76.8%	86.1%	86.7%	73.8%	71.8%	78.0%	77.6%
	n	11,058	11,938	15,814	16,467	22,658	19,549	55,794	52,921
2019	%	32.7%	24.4%	56.3%	32.0%	28.0%	29.9%	39.7%	30.1%
	n	8,106	7,003	13,956	8,503	7,865	9,064	34,745	29,183
2020	%	31.0%	26.7%	63.2%	49.4%	32.9%	34.9%	41.8%	36.1%
	n	9,617	10,317	15,910	14,483	9,603	11,507	40,619	41,447
2021	%	25.8%	24.4%	55.2%	59.3%	33.6%	28.4%	37.2%	36.4%
	n	5,701	7,254	12,463	15,883	9,699	8,643	31,322	35,544
2022	%	28.5%	20.6%	47.7%	35.1%	31.5%	27.4%	33.8%	27.7%
	n	8,322	7,262	10,011	9,991	11,901	10,891	33,907	31,934

Data source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data

Cook County

Appendix 2 Figure 10: Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Cook County, 2019-2022

Year	Age	White (non-Hispanic or Latino)		Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)		Hispanic or Latino		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2019	%	75.0%	72.7%	81.2%	73.4%	71.0%	67.0%	75.1%	71.2%
	n	28,470	26,738	23,358	20,323	33,351	27,102	92,626	82,705
2020	%	77.0%	80.5%	85.0%	78.9%	77.2%	79.6%	79.9%	79.7%
	n	27,313	28,400	26,670	26,158	31,920	34,619	94,839	98,065
2021	%	74.0%	64.5%	89.4%	73.9%	72.2%	69.5%	77.3%	69.5%
	n	27,851	24,327	27,968	19,653	33,718	33,666	99,594	86,365
2022	%	72.4%	67.0%	76.3%	80.9%	69.6%	70.6%	73.1%	73.5%
	n	26,289	25,184	21,434	23,750	34,831	28,739	94,541	88,059
2019	%	31.2%	29.0%	55.3%	30.8%	22.9%	30.7%	36.1%	31.1%
	n	16,774	15,691	20,878	12,214	11,418	16,860	56,905	51,785
2020	%	35.7%	30.6%	55.8%	44.5%	36.1%	35.1%	41.3%	36.0%
	n	23,170	19,828	20,758	18,019	17,527	18,701	69,877	65,401
2021	%	32.1%	26.8%	52.3%	55.9%	29.5%	29.0%	36.1%	35.9%
	n	15,687	13,665	18,162	21,180	15,769	14,908	56,655	56,629
2022	%	30.3%	22.4%	45.5%	37.8%	29.4%	30.3%	33.2%	29.3%
	n	15,606	12,152	15,326	14,918	16,528	17,548	53,444	49,770

Data source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data

Illinois

Appendix 2 Figure 11: Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Illinois, 2019-2022

Year	Age	White (non-Hispanic or Latino)		Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)		Hispanic or Latino		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2019	%	65.5%	60.9%	78.6%	65.1%	64.3%	61.7%	67.9%	61.9%
	n	113,793	102,471	38,207	30,371	52,896	46,580	224,563	197,565
2020	%	65.0%	64.7%	81.4%	74.8%	64.8%	68.7%	68.3%	68.2%
	n	108,445	102,182	36,274	35,617	55,302	56,658	225,557	217,531
2021	%	64.6%	57.9%	84.3%	70.6%	65.1%	62.0%	68.7%	61.4%
	n	113,335	95,073	43,834	31,441	53,615	52,639	239,832	199,377
2022	%	60.8%	56.8%	76.7%	76.0%	62.9%	66.2%	64.4%	62.9%
	n	103,281	88,679	36,621	31,877	56,651	51,596	220,716	195,287
2019	%	28.1%	27.4%	49.6%	30.2%	22.6%	27.4%	31.8%	28.8%
	n	63,701	58,837	31,650	19,737	20,863	25,265	133,445	117,547
2020	%	32.7%	32.8%	53.4%	41.9%	30.3%	30.6%	36.2%	34.2%
	n	72,753	68,626	34,084	25,436	27,432	28,547	151,411	137,817
2021	%	30.8%	28.3%	48.1%	52.4%	26.3%	27.4%	32.7%	32.4%
	n	63,957	57,246	29,460	31,238	24,900	24,957	133,659	127,465
2022	%	25.9%	25.0%	43.3%	33.8%	26.2%	27.3%	30.0%	27.4%
	n	57,585	52,850	25,707	21,191	26,980	27,831	130,015	114,854

Data source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data

U.S.

Appendix 2 Figure 12: Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in the U.S., 2019-2022

Year	Age	White (non-Hispanic or Latino)		Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)		Hispanic or Latino		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2019	%	84.5%	60.6%	74.4%	68.1%	68.4%	68.2%	67.4%	64.4%
	n	3,830,501	2,606,570	913,631	783,530	1,425,701	1,358,394	5,882,340	5,369,491
2020	%	74.4%	64.1%	78.2%	73.3%	71.4%	71.7%	70.5%	68.1%
	n	3,210,563	2,655,254	864,339	794,082	1,480,674	1,402,935	6,020,217	5,582,328
2021	%	69.0%	59.8%	75.7%	67.4%	69.3%	68.7%	67.5%	64.0%
	n	3,104,053	2,552,966	876,595	742,034	1,514,229	1,412,527	6,023,994	5,438,681
2022	%	68.0%	57.6%	72.8%	67.3%	67.3%	67.2%	65.7%	62.4%
	n	3,027,800	2,408,024	818,933	731,669	1,494,152	1,399,516	5,859,576	5,252,201
2019	%	34.3%	27.2%	40.4%	35.2%	25.8%	31.4%	30.0%	30.3%
	n	2,038,361	1,515,971	609,893	521,246	643,637	736,220	3,312,011	3,165,101
2020	%	34.2%	32.2%	45.5%	39.8%	32.4%	35.2%	34.5%	34.8%
	n	1,977,732	1,756,873	655,358	556,195	804,476	866,344	3,791,935	3,671,758
2021	%	31.8%	29.4%	44.3%	39.0%	29.8%	34.6%	32.8%	33.0%
	n	1,818,814	1,594,525	640,133	544,346	753,532	843,751	3,582,323	3,449,030
2022	%	28.6%	27.3%	39.5%	34.5%	26.8%	31.1%	29.5%	30.0%
	n	1,708,822	1,535,085	591,839	509,735	730,364	805,746	3,399,013	3,291,650

Data source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data

Out-of-school Rates and Jobless

Chicago

Appendix 2 Figure 13: Out-of-school and Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, 2019-2022

Year	Age	White (non-Hispanic or Latino)		Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)		Hispanic or Latino		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2019	%	5.4%	0.7%	17.4%	12.6%	8.0%	4.8%	10.0%	5.8%
	n	705	81	2,932	2,012	2,331	1,003	6,333	3,096
2020	%	3.0%	5.2%	13.2%	14.5%	10.4%	11.8%	9.5%	10.7%
	n	308	750	2,590	3,433	2,406	2,483	5,515	6,827
2021	%	1.6%	-	17.1%	-	8.1%	12.9%	9.0%	6.5%
	n	197	-	3,197	-	2,117	3,074	5,511	3,530
2022	%	4.5%	4.5%	14.0%	20.9%	7.5%	3.1%	8.5%	8.1%
	n	657	705	2,566	3,961	2,312	841	6,052	5,507
2019	%	3.5%	4.1%	40.0%	21.2%	14.7%	14.1%	17.6%	12.5%
	n	867	1,168	9,905	5,644	4,114	4,291	15,398	12,095
2020	%	7.0%	6.7%	47.1%	34.9%	18.9%	20.0%	20.9%	17.9%
	n	2,163	2,595	11,840	10,239	5,522	6,609	20,350	20,552
2021	%	6.7%	7.7%	38.9%	39.6%	23.9%	15.6%	21.2%	19.3%
	n	1,479	2,276	8,779	10,592	6,906	4,758	17,902	18,856
2022	%	7.6%	8.2%	38.5%	23.0%	17.9%	12.7%	17.9%	13.7%
	n	2,220	2,882	8,083	6,539	6,748	5,035	18,015	15,744

Data source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data

Cook County

Appendix 2 Figure 14: Out-of-school and Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Cook County, 2019-2022

Year	Age	White (non-Hispanic or Latino)		Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)		Hispanic or Latino		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2019	%	4.5%	3.0%	17.8%	10.4%	9.4%	5.3%	9.4%	5.3%
	n	1,696	1,103	5,131	2,875	4,408	2,137	11,600	6,115
2020	%	4.3%	4.3%	14.9%	11.8%	11.0%	10.0%	9.3%	8.1%
	n	1,529	1,509	4,666	3,901	4,530	4,364	11,069	10,017
2021	%	1.4%	1.8%	13.5%	3.8%	6.0%	9.4%	6.0%	5.6%
	n	513	680	4,211	1,017	2,817	4,536	7,751	6,914
2022	%	3.0%	3.2%	16.6%	17.0%	8.2%	5.1%	8.2%	7.1%
	n	1,079	1,215	4,648	4,976	4,079	2,095	10,569	8,529
2019	%	9.1%	6.2%	38.5%	20.8%	10.6%	15.3%	16.2%	12.8%
	n	4,892	3,333	14,540	8,259	5,287	8,385	25,500	21,237
2020	%	8.9%	7.1%	39.1%	31.9%	19.6%	19.6%	18.4%	16.5%
	n	5,752	4,632	14,539	12,898	9,500	10,474	31,175	30,031
2021	%	11.2%	10.9%	35.5%	38.4%	19.5%	16.5%	19.5%	19.6%
	n	5,484	5,552	12,354	14,547	10,403	8,495	30,558	30,893
2022	%	10.2%	7.4%	35.4%	24.0%	17.1%	17.2%	17.8%	14.6%
	n	5,265	3,997	11,906	9,458	9,638	9,948	28,545	24,845

Data source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data

Illinois

Appendix 2 Figure 15: Out-of-school and Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Illinois, 2019-2022

Year	Age	White (non-Hispanic or Latino)		Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)		Hispanic or Latino		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2019	%	4.9%	3.1%	14.2%	11.0%	7.8%	4.7%	6.9%	4.6%
	n	8,458	5,303	6,917	5,107	6,405	3,540	22,714	14,562
2020	%	5.5%	6.3%	17.9%	10.0%	10.5%	7.9%	8.4%	7.0%
	n	9,226	9,992	7,985	4,771	8,927	6,529	27,743	22,411
2021	%	5.6%	3.4%	15.6%	9.0%	6.7%	7.4%	7.4%	5.3%
	n	9,752	5,528	8,120	3,995	5,515	6,255	25,727	17,312
2022	%	5.5%	4.3%	15.6%	15.0%	7.2%	5.4%	7.4%	5.8%
	n	9,403	6,712	7,443	6,303	6,494	4,203	25,437	17,919
2019	%	10.5%	10.1%	32.7%	22.8%	11.4%	14.1%	13.9%	13.0%
	n	23,653	21,816	20,866	14,893	10,549	13,040	58,246	53,122
2020	%	13.0%	13.0%	35.8%	27.4%	17.2%	17.5%	17.3%	16.0%
	n	28,896	27,102	22,875	16,624	15,513	16,310	72,306	64,231
2021	%	13.0%	12.4%	32.6%	35.2%	17.7%	14.6%	16.9%	16.5%
	n	26,975	25,044	19,942	21,003	16,751	13,356	69,155	64,872
2022	%	10.7%	10.1%	31.8%	19.4%	15.0%	16.5%	15.2%	12.9%
	n	23,855	21,318	18,896	12,165	15,514	16,779	65,660	54,065

Data source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data

U.S.

Appendix 2 Figure 16: Out-of-school and Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in the U.S., 2019-2022

Year	Age	White (non-Hispanic or Latino)		Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)		Hispanic or Latino		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2019	%	8.2%	4.8%	11.9%	7.4%	8.2%	7.4%	7.2%	5.7%
	n	373,011	204,978	145,618	85,559	170,023	147,495	628,497	478,328
2020	%	7.7%	5.7%	13.1%	9.4%	9.6%	8.1%	8.3%	6.7%
	n	333,515	237,095	144,302	101,849	199,090	157,770	707,838	552,501
2021	%	6.8%	5.0%	12.5%	8.9%	9.4%	7.9%	7.8%	6.3%
	n	307,329	215,326	145,261	98,014	205,843	162,177	694,509	533,633
2022	%	6.7%	4.9%	11.1%	8.4%	8.8%	7.6%	7.2%	6.0%
	n	298,190	203,053	124,976	90,864	194,500	158,919	645,695	501,244
2019	%	15.2%	11.6%	25.7%	18.5%	14.3%	17.4%	14.1%	13.9%
	n	905,329	644,459	389,005	274,312	356,123	407,829	1,557,966	1,449,659
2020	%	15.5%	13.9%	29.7%	22.1%	17.7%	18.8%	17.0%	16.2%
	n	893,490	759,149	427,365	309,380	440,384	461,420	1,864,528	1,705,875
2021	%	14.4%	12.9%	28.5%	22.2%	17.7%	19.3%	16.5%	15.7%
	n	823,431	699,727	412,582	310,454	446,935	471,277	1,804,691	1,648,058
2022	%	12.5%	11.5%	24.8%	19.2%	15.0%	18.0%	14.3%	14.2%
	n	744,276	649,260	371,906	283,580	408,431	465,565	1,643,378	1,553,263

Data source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data



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