

Youth Employment Data Brief:

Racial and Geographic Inequities in Youth and
Young Adult Joblessness and Disconnection in
Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S.,
2019–2023

Data Brief
May 2025

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Executive Summary

Introduction

In May 2024, Great Cities Institute (GCI) published a report on youth employment on the uneven recovery following the COVID-19 recession. The 2024 report demonstrated that:

Chicago continues to have far higher jobless and out-of-school & jobless rates for Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16- to 19-year-olds than Illinois and the U.S.

- More than 6,000 additional 16- to 19-year-olds were jobless in Chicago in 2022 compared to the year prior.
- In Chicago, the rate and number of out-of-school and jobless Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 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 lower for White (non-Hispanic or Latino) and Hispanic or Latino 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago compared to the U.S. in 2022, but was 7.5 percentage points higher for Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago compared to the U.S.

Joblessness and disconnection among Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago dropped sharply from 2021 to 2022, signaling meaningful post-pandemic recovery, but longstanding racial/ethnic inequalities persist.

- There was a 14.1 percentage point decrease in the jobless rate between 2021 to 2022 for Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, decreasing from 57.4% to 43.3%.
- There was a large decrease of 7.4 percentage points in the share of Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago who were out-of-school and jobless between 2021 and 2022, going from 39.2% to 31.8%, but is still 23.8 percentage points higher than for White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20- to 24-year-olds.

Following these findings, we sought to update the provided data with the recent figures from 2023 to further analyze the uneven trends in jobless and out-of-school and jobless rates in youth and young adults. In addition to utilizing 2023 data, the most recent available from the American Community Survey, we include annual figures from 2019 to provide context to the most recent data. We compare Chicago, Cook County (outside of Chicago), Illinois, and the U.S. to analyze differences in trends by geography, age group, race/ethnicity, and sex.

Our recent analysis allows for a closer examination of the uneven, and at times parallel, jobless and out-of-school & jobless trends among 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds across Chicago, suburban Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S., disaggregated by race/ethnicity and sex. We also update our spatial analysis using 2023 data to assess where joblessness and disconnection remain most concentrated within subsections of Cook County.

Key findings of this data brief:

Joblessness in Chicago

Staggeringly high youth joblessness rates in Chicago persist across all racial/ethnic groups

In 2023, over 78% of Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago were jobless, alongside 74.2% of Hispanic or Latino youth and 73.8% of White (non-Hispanic or Latino) youth, far exceeding national and statewide rates and reflecting continued structural exclusion from the labor market (see Figure 1).

Sharp racial divergence in recovery for 20- to 24-year-olds

While joblessness for Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago dropped by 14.1 percentage points in 2022, it rose again to 47.6% in 2023, even as rates for White (non-Hispanic or Latino) and Hispanic or Latino peers steadily declined, revealing instability and ongoing disparities in labor market access (see Figure 2)

Hispanic or Latino Youth in Chicago See Dramatic Decline in Out-of-School and Jobless Rate for 16- to 19-Year-Olds

Among 16- to 19-year-olds, Hispanic or Latino youth saw a sharp drop in the out-of-school and jobless rate, from 11.1% in 2020 to just 3.6% in 2023 (see Figure 3).

Steady Progress for Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) Young Adults' Out-of-School and Jobless Rate from 2020 to 2023

Out-of-school and jobless rates for Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago dropped from a peak of 40.5% in 2020 and steadily declined to 27.2% in 2023 (see Figure 4).

Spatial Concentration of Joblessness and Out-of-School & Jobless Rates

Some South, Northwest, and Southeast Chicago neighborhoods show youth joblessness rates over 80% for 16- to 19-year-olds.

Spatial analysis reveals extreme concentrations of joblessness, with areas on the Northwest, South, and Southeast sides showing youth joblessness rates for 16- to 19-year-olds exceeding 80% (see Map 1)

High rates of joblessness for 20- to 24-year-olds in West and South Side neighborhoods

Joblessness rates for 20- to 24-year-olds exceeded 50% in South Side communities such as stretching from Douglas, over to Chicago Lawn, and down to Riverdale (see Map 2).

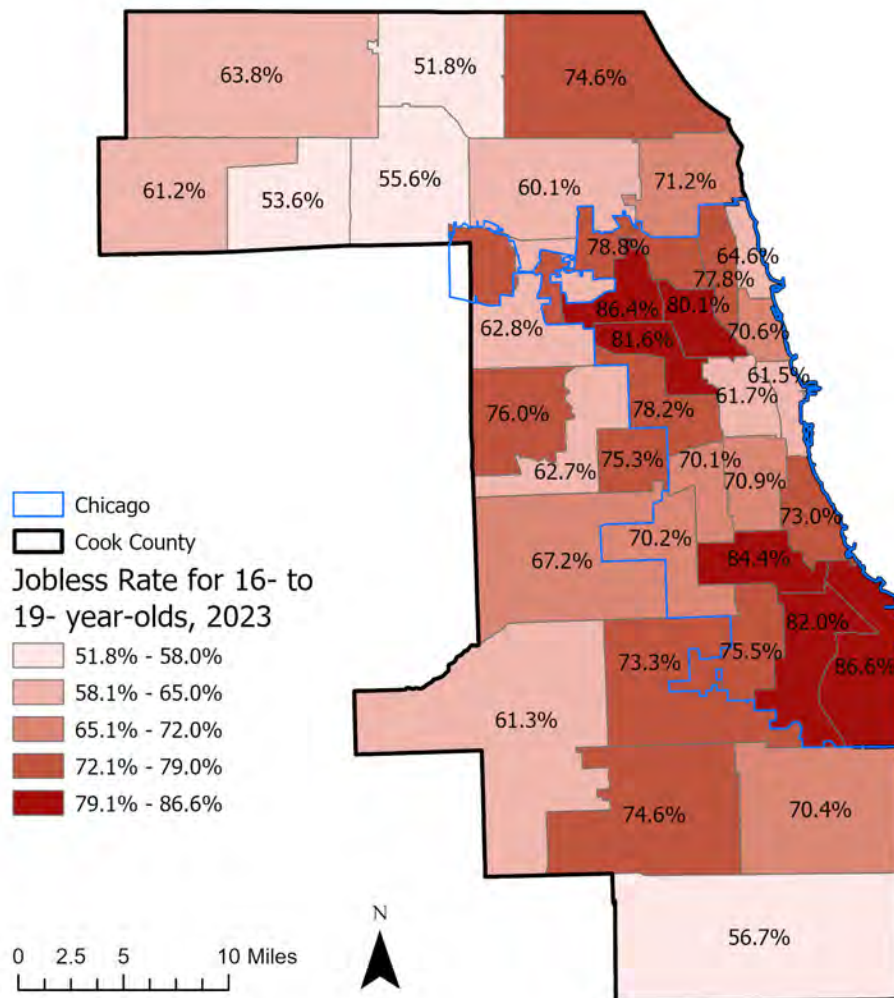
Disconnection from school and work among 16- to 19-year-olds concentrated on the South and Southwest sides of Chicago, and Southwestern Cook County

Out-of-school and jobless rates for 16- to 19-year-olds are highly concentrated in clusters of community areas across the South and Southwest sides of Chicago (see Map 3).

Stark geographic divides in disconnection from school and work among 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago

West and Southside Community Areas had out-of-school and jobless rates over 30% while areas around the loop and on the northside were below 3% (see Map 4).

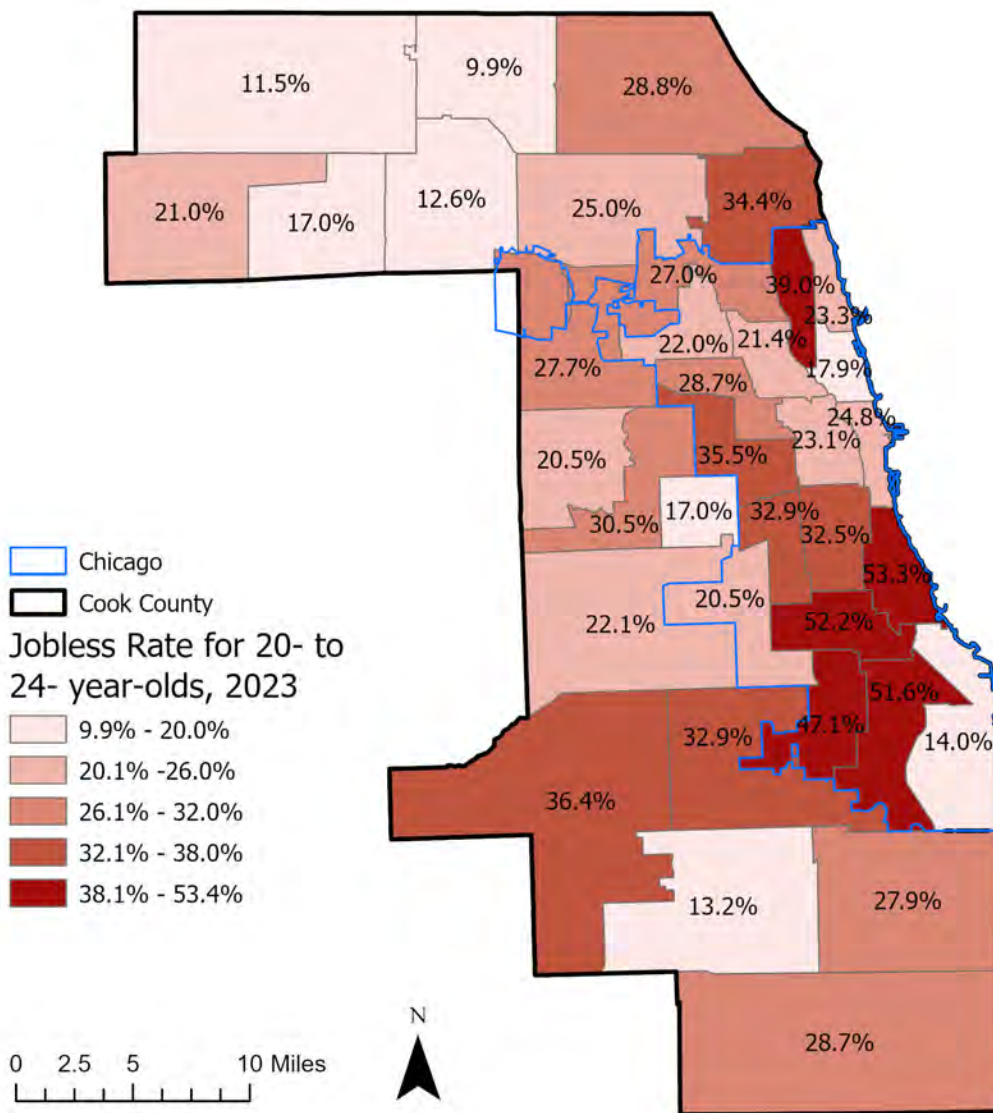
Jobless Rate for 16- to 19-year-olds by Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), 2023



Data source: 2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimate, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.

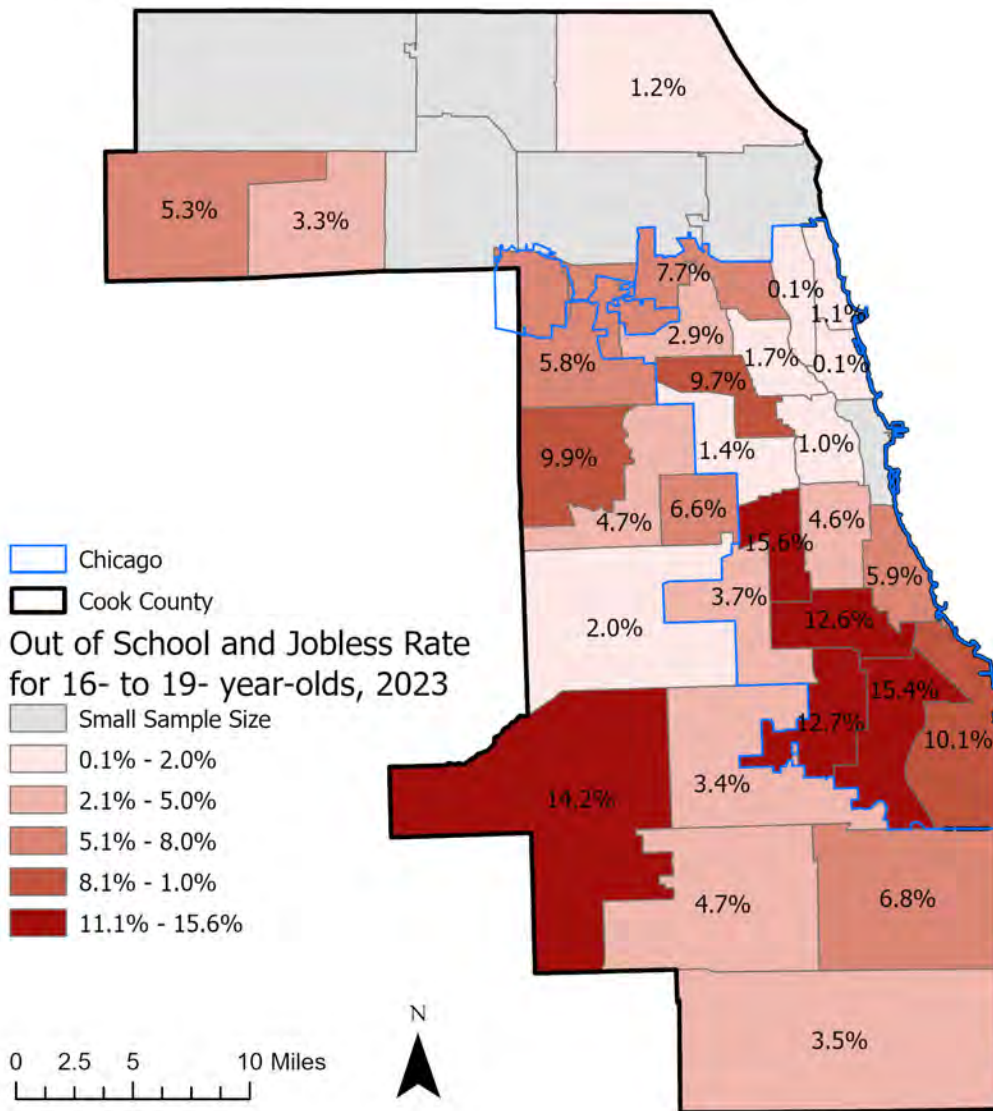
Map created by Great Cities Institute.

Jobless Rate for 20- to 24-year-olds by Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), 2023



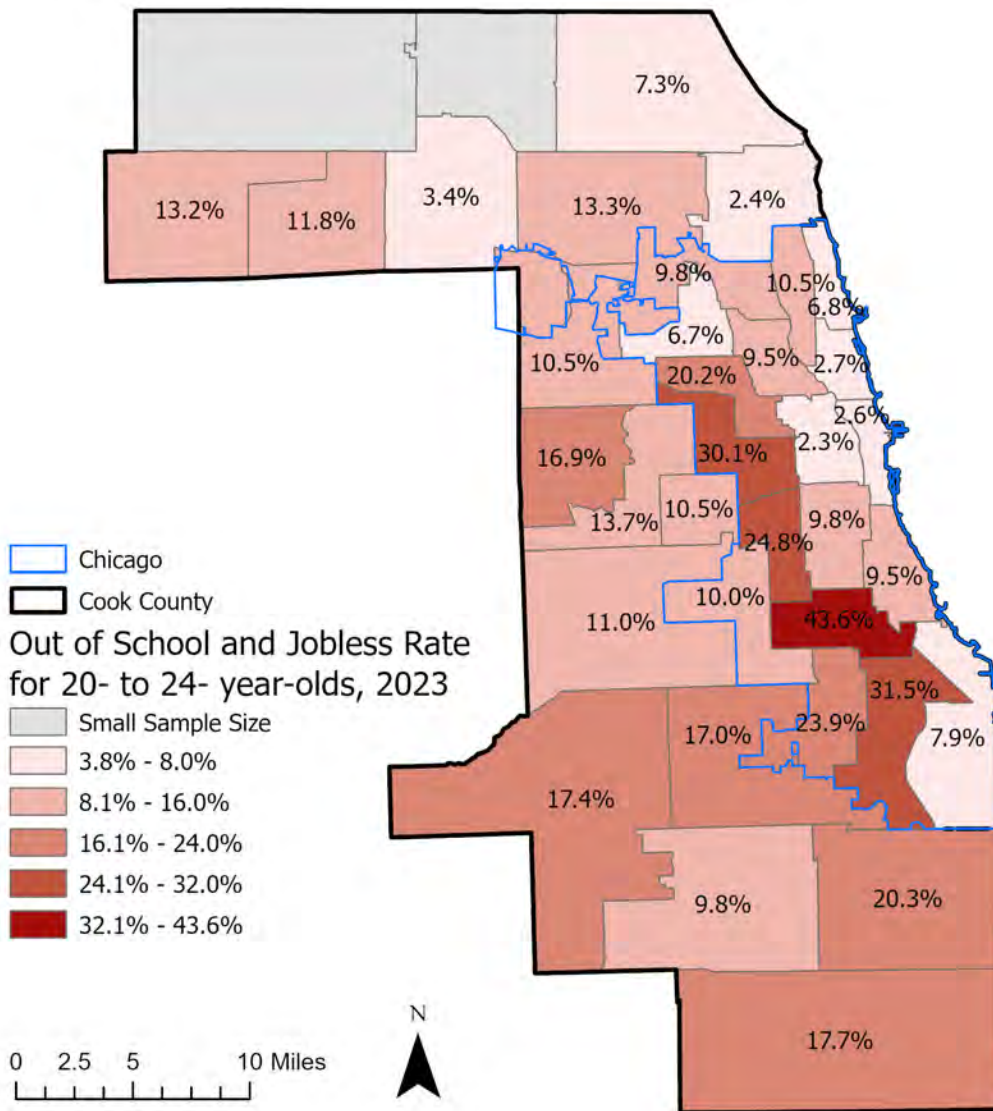
Data source: 2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimate, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.
 Map created by Great Cities Institute.

Out of School and Jobless Rate for 16- to 19-year-olds by Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), 2023



Data source: 2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimate, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.
Map created by Great Cities Institute.

Out of School and Jobless Rate for 20- to 24-year-olds by Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), 2023



Data source: 2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimate, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.
 Map created by Great Cities Institute.

Evidence on the Impacts of Summer Youth Employment Programs

Research has consistently found that summer youth employment programs yield significant short-term benefits, including reduced violence, improved job readiness, stronger social-emotional skills, and modest academic gains. The following studies offer robust evidence from major cities.

Chicago: One Summer Chicago Plus (Heller et al., 2017)

A randomized control trial evaluated a summer jobs program serving 1,634 disadvantaged Chicago youth, primarily African American students from low-income communities. Participants worked 25 hours per week, with some receiving supplemental social-emotional learning training.

Key Findings:

- **Violence reduction:** Participants saw a 43% drop in violent crime arrests during the program.

- **Cost-effectiveness:** At \$3,000 per participant, the program generated an estimated 11:1 benefit-cost ratio, primarily from reduced criminal justice costs.

Boston: Summer Youth Employment Program (Modestino & Paulsen, 2019)

This study examined Boston's program through a comparison of 663 randomly selected participants with 664 non-participants. Youth worked six-week jobs at minimum wage, primarily in nonprofit and government settings.

Key Findings:

- **Career readiness:** Participants were 29 percentage points more likely to have resumes prepared and 10 percentage points more likely to practice interview skills.

- **Social benefits:** Participants reported a 14.8 percentage point increase in feeling connected to people in their neighborhood and stronger mentorship ties.

New York City: Summer Youth Employment Program (Schwartz et al., 2020)

This large-scale study used a lottery-based design with nearly 200,000 applicants from 2005–2008 revealed:

- **Academic benefits:** SYEP participation led to statistically significant increases in the number of high school Regents exams taken and passed.

- **Effect size:** Participating students passed 0.023 more exams on average, equivalent to 20% of the pass rate gap between low- and higher-income students.

- **Scalability:** At \$2,150 per participant, the program proved cost-effective given its educational and behavioral benefits.

Boston: Youth Violence Prevention Program (Sum et al., 2013)

In Boston, Sum et al. (2013) evaluated the Youth Violence Prevention (YVP) summer employment program, which served over 420 disadvantaged youth aged 14–24 in high-crime neighborhoods.

Key findings:

- **Behavioral improvements:** Participants showed significant reductions in 19 of 22 risky behaviors, including drug use and violence.

- **Employment access:** While 100% of participants obtained jobs, only 27% of non-participants found summer work.

Long-Term Financial Benefits of Youth Employment (Painter, 2010)

Drawing from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, this research examined how adolescent work experience influences adult economic outcomes.

Key Findings:

- **Higher adult wealth:** Youth employment correlates with higher adult wealth accumulation

- **Greater homeownership:** Early work experience predicts greater likelihood of homeownership

- **Higher stock market participation:** Adolescent employment associates with increased stock market participation

Introduction

In the second quarter of 2020, the U.S. economy experienced a historic downturn due to the COVID-19 pandemic, pushing unemployment to its highest levels since the Great Depression. While the national unemployment rate has since dropped significantly—reaching 3.9% by December 2022 and remaining stable—this headline figure masks deep and persistent disparities in the labor market, particularly for young people of color in cities like Chicago.

A 2024 report from the Great Cities Institute (GCI) highlighted how youth and young adult employment recovery in Chicago lagged behind both Illinois and the U.S. While some improvements emerged post-pandemic, the report revealed that Black and Latino youth in Chicago, especially those aged 16 to 19, continued to face alarmingly high rates of joblessness and disconnection from school and work. In particular, the number of out-of-school and jobless Black 16- to 19-year-olds nearly doubled between 2021 and 2022, signaling a worsening of long-standing racial disparities in economic opportunity (Wilson and Sepulveda 2024).

This 2025 update uses newly released 2023 data to assess whether those disparities have narrowed or persisted. The report analyzes five years of data (2019–2023) from the American Community Survey to examine trends in joblessness and out-of-school and jobless rates among 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds. We disaggregate data by geography (Chicago, suburban Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S.), race/ethnicity, and sex to explore differences in recovery trajectories and persistent inequities. We also incorporate spatial analysis to assess where joblessness and disconnection remain most concentrated within Cook County.

Research consistently shows that young people face structural barriers in the labor market including limited work experience, smaller professional networks, and competition with older workers for entry-level jobs (Royster 2003). These disadvantages were exacerbated by the pandemic and continue to shape unequal recovery patterns. While national-level employment indicators suggest stabilization, youth in Chicago, particularly Black and Latino youth, remain disconnected at rates far above their peers, pointing to the need for targeted, place-based interventions.

Findings

Jobless Rates

Youth jobless rates in Chicago remain high across all racial/ethnic groups and are comparatively worse for Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16- to 19-year-olds (see Figure 1).

- In 2023, jobless rates for 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago were 78.5% for Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) youth, 74.2% for Hispanic or Latino youth, and 73.8% for White (non-Hispanic or Latino) youth, the highest across all comparison geographies.
- These rates were notably higher than Illinois, Cook County (outside Chicago), and national averages for the same groups. For instance, the U.S. rate for Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) youth aged 16 to 19 was 71.2%, and Illinois was 72.9% compared to 78.5% in Chicago.

Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago face the highest jobless rates over time, despite brief improvement (see Figure 2).

- After dropping from a peak of 57.4% in 2021 to 43.3% in 2022, the jobless rate for Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago increased again to 47.6% in 2023 (see Figure 2).

- Over the five-year period from 2019 to 2023, Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago consistently had the highest jobless rates of any racial/ethnic group across all areas.
- There was a 14.1 percentage point decrease in the jobless rate between 2021 to 2022 for Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, and a 4.3 percentage point increase the following year.

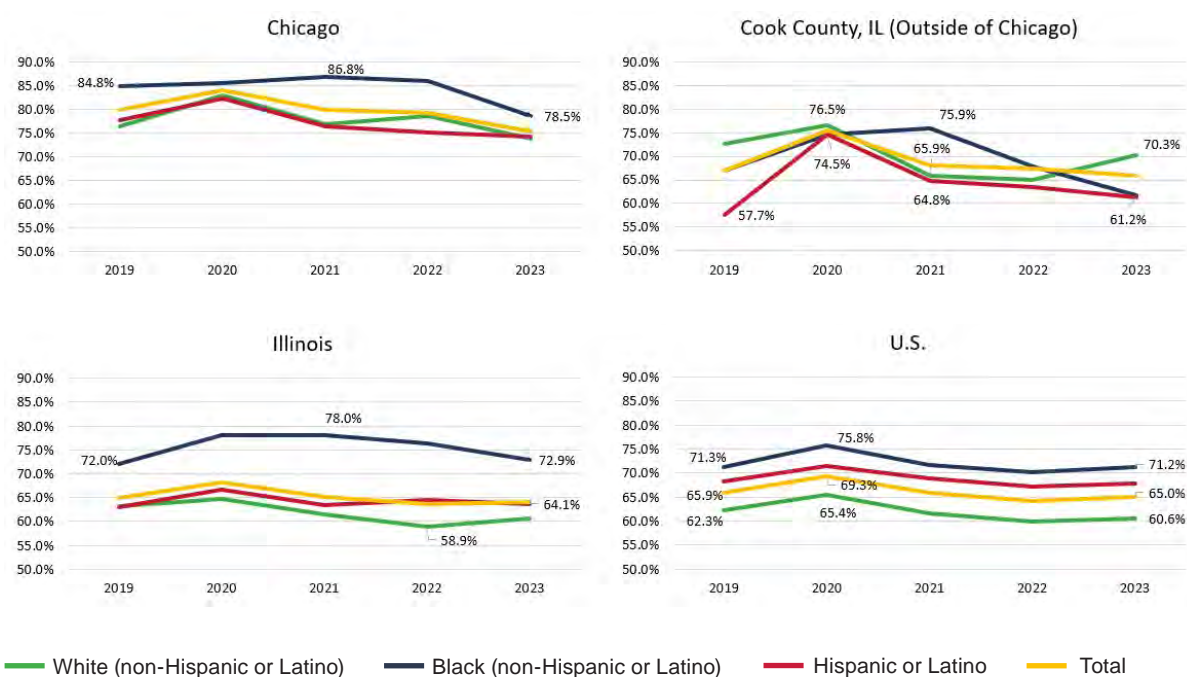
White (non-Hispanic or Latino) and Hispanic or Latino young adults saw continued improvement, widening racial disparities (see Figure 2).

- Between 2022 and 2023, jobless rates for White (non-Hispanic or Latino) and Hispanic or Latino 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago declined from 23.2% to 19.5% and from 30.2% to 25.1%, respectively (see Figure 2).
- This divergence highlights continued instability for Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) youth in a period when their peers experienced steady gains.

Suburban Cook County Hispanic or Latino youth had the lowest jobless rate among young adults in 2023 (see Figure 2).

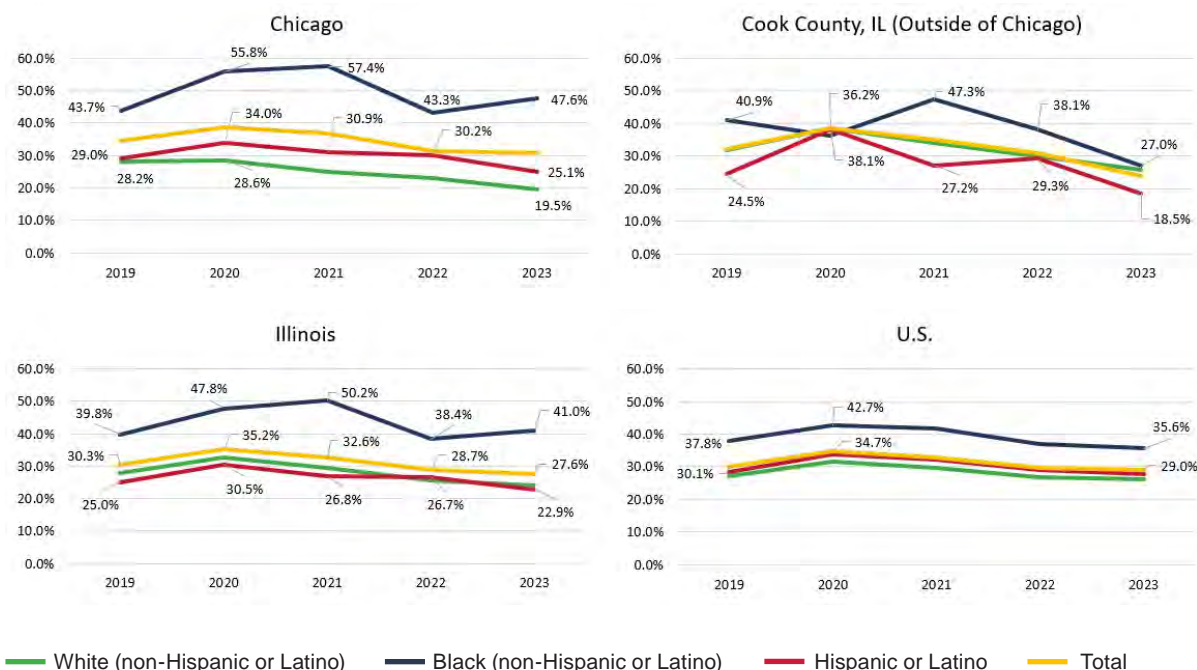
- In Cook County outside of Chicago, 20- to 24-year-old Hispanic or Latino youth had a jobless rate of just 18.5% in 2023, compared to 27.0% for Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) youth and 25.9% for White (non-Hispanic or Latino) youth.
- Among all racial/ethnic and geographic subgroups in the 20- to 24-year-old category, this was the lowest observed rate in the region.

Figure 1: Percent of racial/ethnic group that was jobless for 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago, Cook County (outside of Chicago), Illinois, and the U.S. 2019-2023



Data source: 2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimate, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau. Map created by Great Cities Institute.

Figure 2: Percent of racial/ethnic group that was jobless for 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, Cook County (outside of Chicago), Illinois, and the U.S. 2019-2023



White (non-Hispanic or Latino) Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) Hispanic or Latino Total

Data source: 2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimate, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau. Map created by Great Cities Institute.

Findings

Out-of-School and Jobless Rates

Disconnection among Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago remains far higher than for their peers (see Figure 3).

- In 2023, 14.3% of Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago were out of school and jobless, compared to just 3.1% of White (non-Hispanic or Latino) youth and 3.6% of Hispanic or Latino youth.
- The disconnection rate for Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago was more than four times that of White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16- to 19-year-olds and exceeded the U.S. average for Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16- to 19-year-olds (9.3%)

Dramatic drop in disconnection among Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16- to 19-year-olds in suburban Cook County (see Figure 3)

- In 2023, only 2.7% of Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16- to 19-year-olds in suburban Cook County were out of school and jobless, down from 15.9% in 2022 and lower than any other group in any region.
- This rate was lower than for both White (non-Hispanic or Latino) (3.0%) and Hispanic or Latino (6.2%) youth in the same geography.

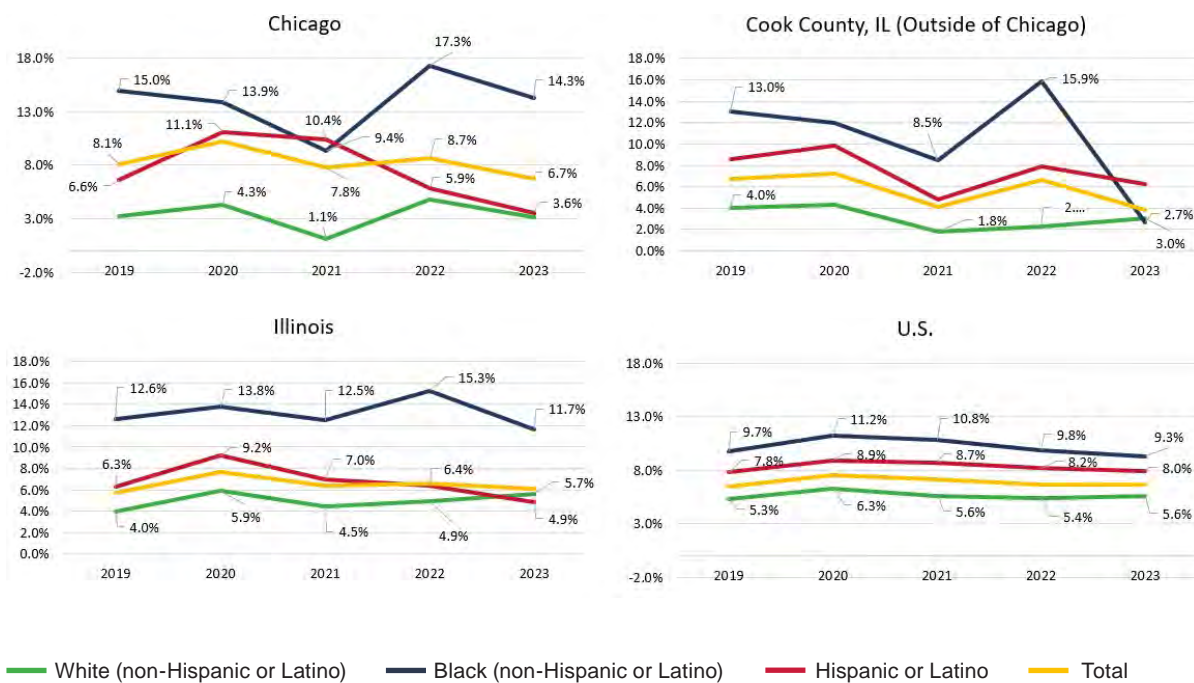
In Illinois, among 16- to 19-year-olds, both the Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) and Hispanic or Latino group saw a drop in the out-of-school and jobless rate while the White (non-Hispanic or Latino) group faced an increase in 2023 (See Figure 3).

- From 2022-2023, the out-of-school and jobless rate for Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16- to 19-year-olds in Illinois dropped from 15.3% to 11.7% alongside the Hispanic or Latino 16- to 19-year olds who dropped from 6.4% to 4.9%.
- The out-of-school and jobless rate for White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16- to 19-year-olds in Illinois rose from 4.9% in 2022 to 5.7% in 2023.

Statewide and national gaps in disconnection persist but are smaller than in Chicago (see Figures 3 and 4).

- In Illinois, 11.7% of Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16- to 19-year-olds were out of school and jobless in 2023, compared to 5.7% of White (non-Hispanic or Latino) and 4.9% of Hispanic or Latino 16- to 19-year-olds.
- Nationally, the disconnection rate for Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20- to 24-year-olds was 21.4% in 2023, lower than in Chicago, but still double the national rate for White (non-Hispanic or Latino) peers (11.3%).

Figure 3: Percent of racial/ethnic group that was out-of-school and jobless for 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago, Cook County (outside of Chicago), Illinois, and the U.S. 2019-2023

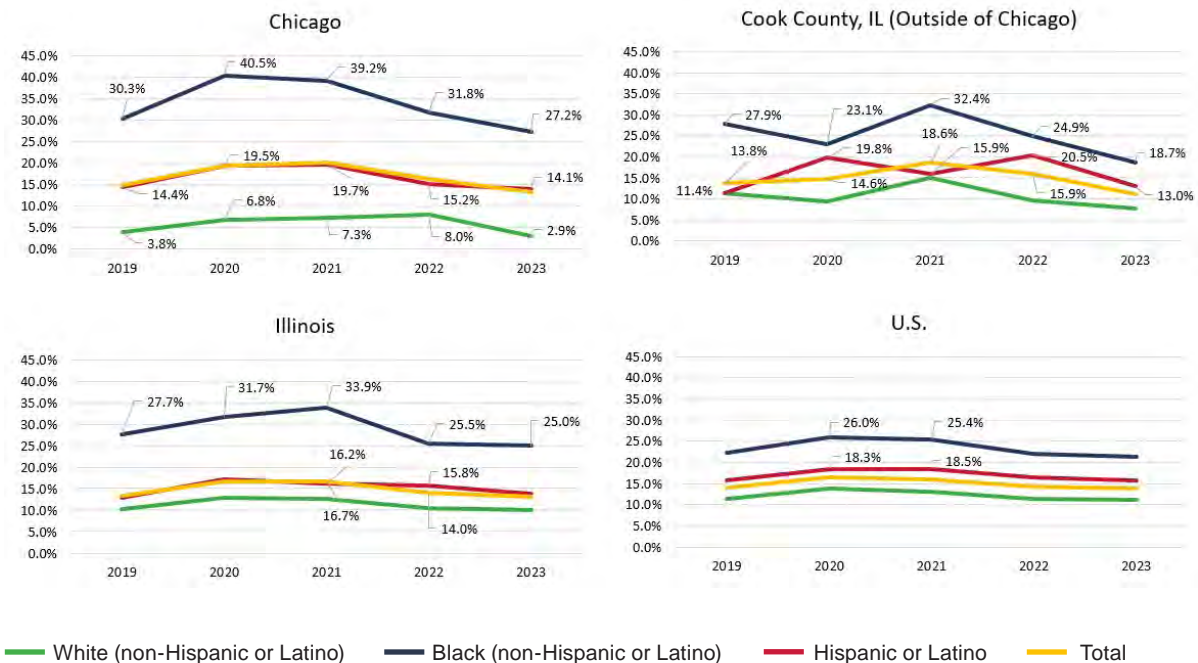


Data source: 2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimate, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau. Map created by Great Cities Institute.

Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) young adults in Chicago remain most disconnected from school and work, despite declines (see Figure 4).

- Among 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, 27.2% of Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) young adults were out of school and jobless in 2023, compared to 14.1% of Hispanic or Latino young adults and just 2.9% of White (non-Hispanic or Latino) young adults.
- Though down from a peak of 40.5% in 2020, the 2023 rate for Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) young adults in Chicago remains nearly ten times higher than the rate for White (non-Hispanic or Latino) peers.

Figure 4: Percent of racial/ethnic group that was out-of-school and jobless for 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, Cook County (outside of Chicago), Illinois, and the U.S. 2019-2023



Data source: 2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimate, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau. Map created by Great Cities Institute.

Findings

Spatial Concentrations of Joblessness and Out-of-School and Jobless Populations in Cook County

The maps in this report use data aggregated to Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), a census-defined geography with populations of at least 100,000. PUMAs are the smallest geographic units available in the American Community Survey (ACS) public use microdata. In Chicago, PUMAs generally align with Community Areas, with 19 located within the city and 17 more in the rest of Cook County (see Appendix 1).

Jobless Rates

Youth joblessness highest on the Northwest, South, and Southeast Sides of Chicago

Map 1 shows the jobless rate for 16- to 19-year-olds by PUMA in 2023 in Cook County.

- Jobless rates for 16- to 19-year-olds exceed 80% in parts of the Northwest, South, and Southeast Sides of Chicago.
- In contrast, rates are significantly lower in many suburban Cook County areas, particularly in northern and northwestern suburbs where rates fall below 60%.

Joblessness among young adults heavily concentrated on the South and West Sides of Chicago

Map 2 shows the jobless rate for 20- to 24-year-olds by PUMA in 2023 in Cook County.

- For 20- to 24-year-olds, jobless rates above 50% are concentrated across wide stretches of the South and West Sides of Chicago.
- By comparison, much of suburban Cook County, especially north and northwest townships, shows substantially lower jobless rates, often under 20%.

Out of School & Jobless Rates

Disconnection from school and work among 16- to 19-year-olds most severe in South and Southwest Chicago, and parts of southern Cook County

Map 3 shows the out-of-school and jobless rate for 16- to 19-year-olds by PUMA in 2023 in Cook County.

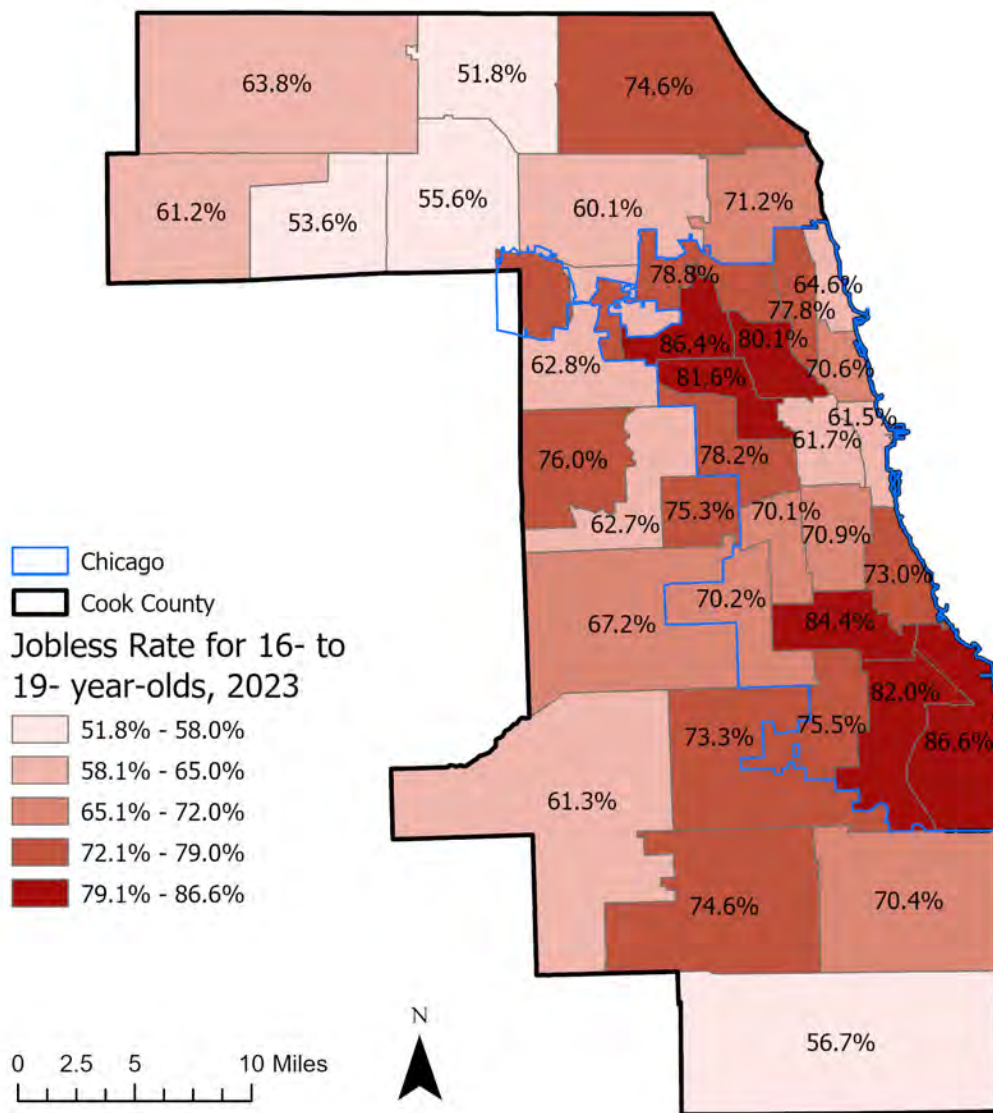
- Out-of-school and jobless rates for 16- to 19-year-olds are highest on the South and Southwest Sides of Chicago, and in pockets of southwestern Cook County.
- Rates in northern and lakeshore-adjacent neighborhoods, as well as most northern suburbs, remain consistently low, often under 2%

Disconnection for young adults sharply divides South and West Sides from the North Side and suburbs. Map 2 shows the jobless rate for 20- to 24-year-olds by PUMA in 2023 in Cook County.

Map 4 shows the out-of-school and jobless rate for 20- to 24-year-olds by PUMA in 2023 in Cook County.

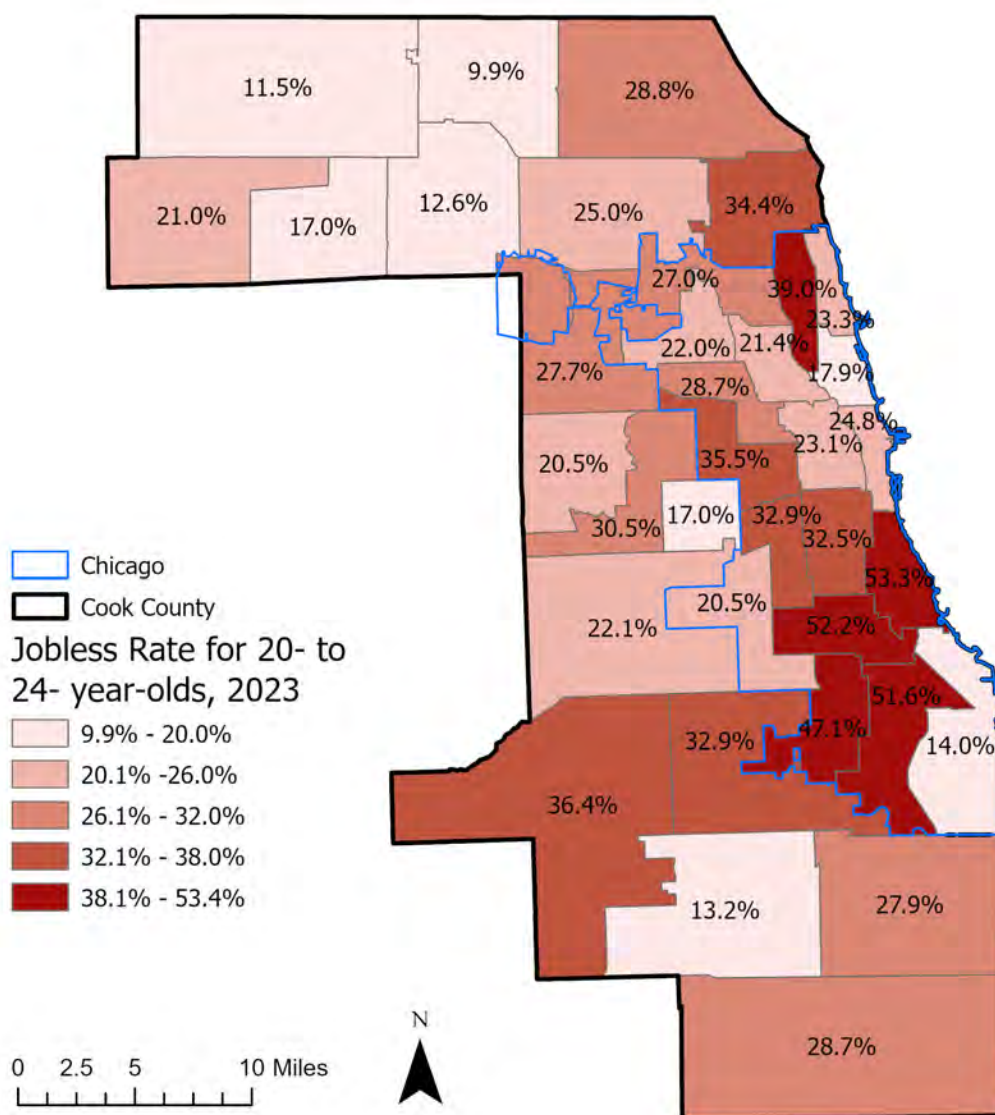
- For 20- to 24-year-olds, out-of-school and jobless rates above 30% are concentrated on the South and West Sides of the city, with the highest observed rate exceeding 40%.
- In sharp contrast, areas around the Loop, the North Side, and northern suburban townships report disconnection rates below 10%, underscoring stark geographic and economic divides.

Map 1: Jobless Rate for 16- to 19-year-olds by Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), 2023



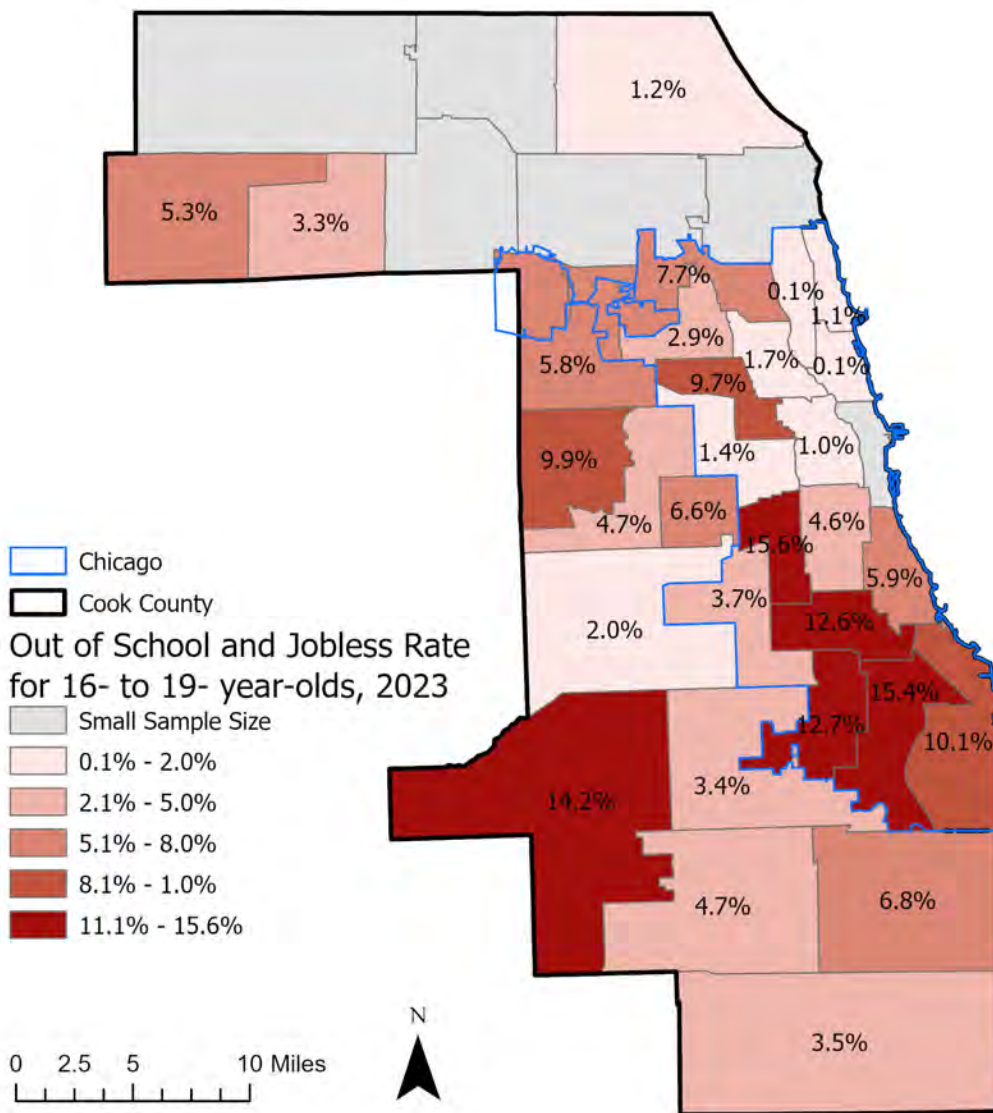
Data source: 2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimate, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.
Map created by Great Cities Institute.

Map 2: Jobless Rate for 20- to 24-year-olds by Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), 2023



Data source: 2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimate, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.
Map created by Great Cities Institute.

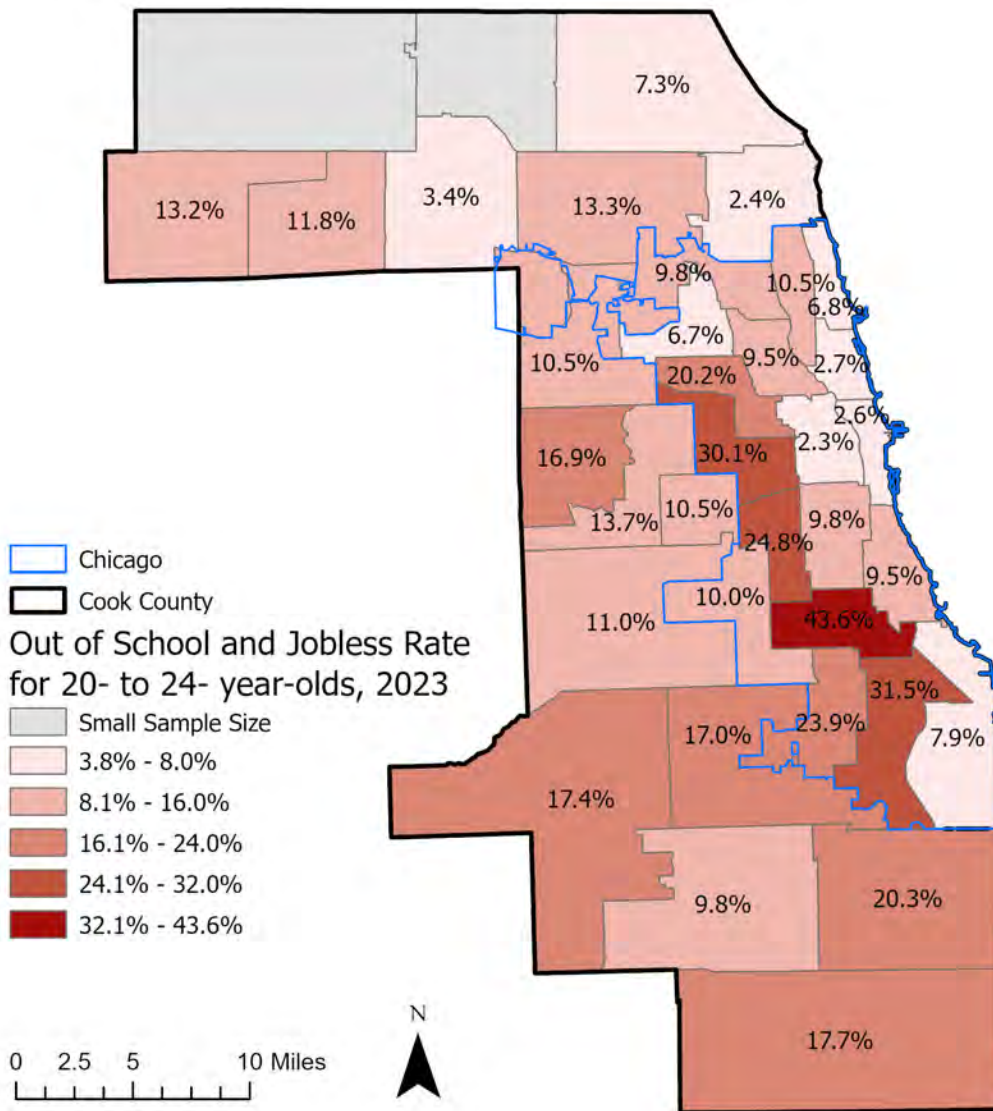
Map 3: Out of School and Jobless Rate for 16- to 19-year-olds by Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), 2023



Data source: 2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimate, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.

Map created by Great Cities Institute.

Map 4: Out of School and Jobless Rate for 20- to 24-year-olds by Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), 2023



Data source: 2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimate, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.

Map created by Great Cities Institute.

Evidence on the Impacts of Summer Youth Employment Programs

A growing body of evidence shows that summer youth employment programs (SYEPs) produce meaningful short-term and long-term benefits for young people, particularly those from disadvantaged backgrounds. These programs have been shown to reduce involvement in crime, improve job readiness and social-emotional skills, and even enhance academic outcomes.

In Chicago, Heller, Pollack, and Davis (2017) conducted a randomized controlled trial involving 1,634 disadvantaged applicants to the One Summer Chicago Plus program. Participants in the program experienced a 43% reduction in arrests for violent crimes. The program, which cost

roughly \$3,000 per participant (including wages and administrative costs), had an estimated benefit-cost ratio of up to 11:1, driven largely by reductions in crime-related costs.

In a longitudinal study using data from the 1979 cohort of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, Painter (2010) found that high school employment had significant long-term financial benefits. Youth who were employed during high school—especially those with longer durations of consistent work experience—were more likely to accumulate wealth as adults, own homes, and participate in stock investment. This research suggests that beyond short-term improvements in job readiness and social skills, youth employment may foster financial behaviors and human capital development that improve lifetime economic outcomes.

An evaluation by Modestino and Paulsen (2019) of Boston's 2015–2017 Summer Youth Employment Program showed clear advantages for randomly selected participants over non-participants. Participants were significantly more likely to prepare job application materials, practice interviewing, feel connected to their communities, and develop relationships with mentors. For example:

- Resume preparation increased by 29.3 percentage points.
- Practicing interview skills with an adult increased by 10.1 percentage points.
- Feeling connected to people in their neighborhood rose by 14.8 percentage points.

In New York City, Schwartz et al. (2020) analyzed the Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP), a lottery-based program offering summer jobs to youth ages 14–24. Using data from nearly 200,000 applicants, the study found that SYEP participation increased the number of standardized exams (Regents exams) students attempted and passed, with effects growing stronger for repeat participants. For example, the exam pass rate (scoring ≥ 65) increased by 0.023 exams per participant, equivalent to a 0.14 standard deviation boost in 8th-grade reading scores. Additionally, the program was cost-effective, with a per-participant cost of approximately \$2,150.

In Boston, Sum et al. (2013) evaluated the Youth Violence Prevention (YVP) summer employment program, which served over 420 disadvantaged youth aged 14–24 in high-crime neighborhoods. The program provided subsidized jobs in nonprofits, government agencies, and private-sector firms, coupled with mentorship and skill-building activities. The evaluation found:

- Reductions in risky and violent behavior: Program participants showed statistically significant improvements in 19 of 22 behavioral measures, including reduced alcohol use, drug sales, physical fights, and property damage.
- In contrast, a comparison group of youth who applied but did not participate experienced deterioration in 19 behavioral outcomes, 9 of which were statistically significant.
- Employment access: While 100% of YVP participants secured summer jobs, only 27% of the

comparison group found employment, often with fewer hours.

- Skill development and outlook: Participants reported gaining soft skills (e.g., problem-solving, teamwork) and increased career readiness, with 92% indicating they would return to the program.
- Community connection and self-efficacy: 90% of participants stated the program “opened new doors” for their futures.

These findings reinforce the potential of summer employment initiatives to improve the lives of young people in the short term and lay the foundation for longer-term success. Policymakers should consider expanding access to these programs, particularly for at-risk youth, and support opportunities for multi-year participation to maximize lasting impacts.

Conclusion

The data in this report reveals that although the overall labor market has improved since the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, recovery remains incomplete and uneven, especially for Black and Latino youth in Chicago. The persistently high rates of joblessness and disconnection from school and/or work demonstrate ongoing inequities that continue to marginalize young people of color in the city and across the region.

While programs like One Summer Chicago and other youth employment initiatives have shown strong short-term impacts and cost-effectiveness, broader and more sustained investment is needed. Policymakers and institutions must take targeted actions to expand access to employment, skills training, and mentorship opportunities, especially in communities hardest hit by unemployment and economic hardship.

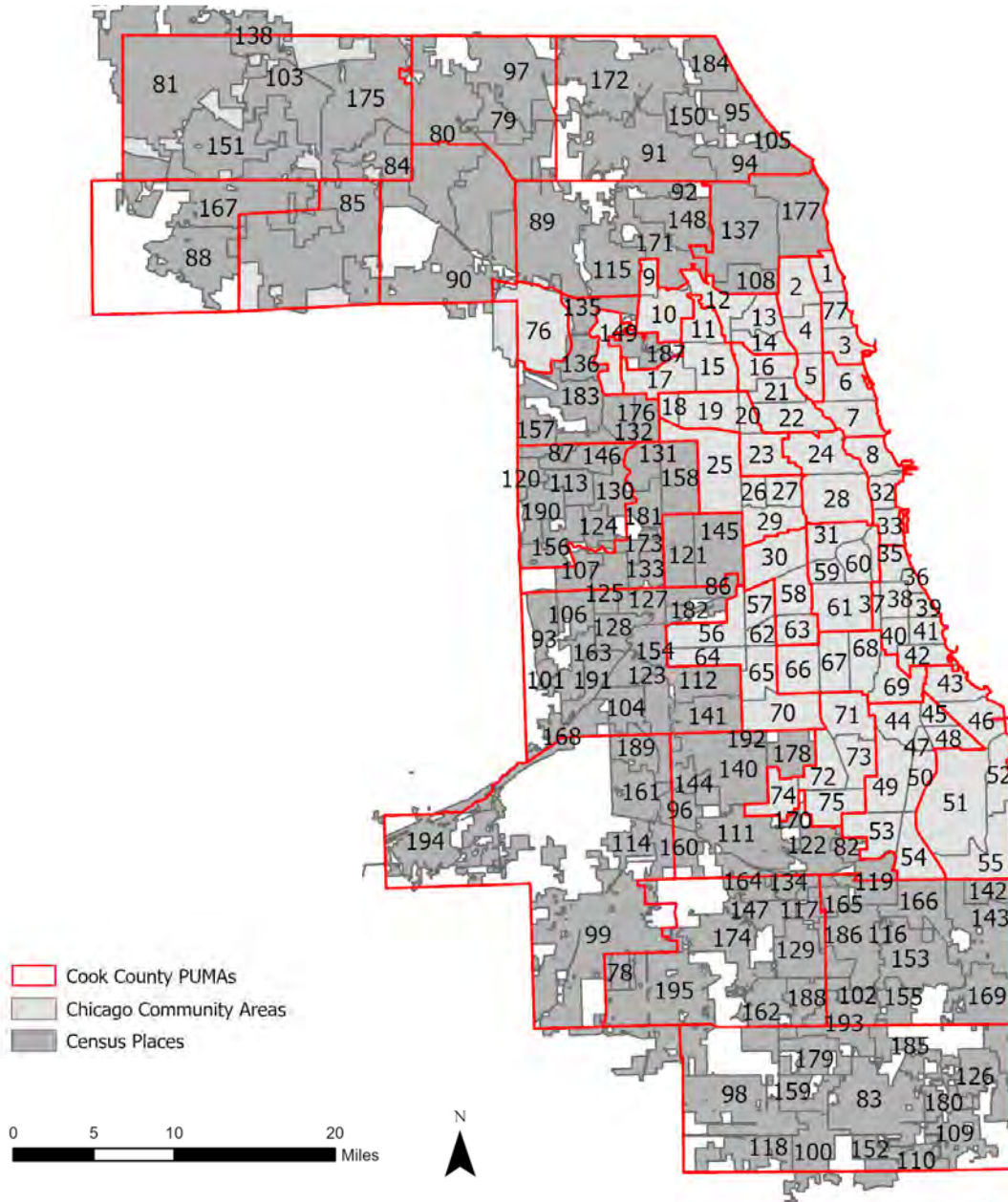
Summer youth employment programs have been proven to have positive impacts immediately as participants are enrolled in the programs. They have been shown to be cost-effective overall, as they reduce crime, enhance job readiness, and foster a greater sense of community and self-esteem among participants.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

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Chicago Community Areas and Cook County Census Places Locator Map

Map 5: Chicago Community Areas and Cook County Census Places Locator



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 Figure 1: Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, 2019-2023

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	%	78.5%	85.8%	75.1%	79.2%	23.2%	43.3%	30.2%	31.4%
	n	19,792	29,834	38,573	98,590	13,258	19,774	21,817	62,312
2023	%	73.8%	78.5%	74.2%	75.2%	19.5%	47.6%	25.1%	30.7%
	n	16,788	31,252	40,784	95,991	10,733	21,141	16,414	58,899

Data source: 2019-2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendix 2 Figure 2: Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Cook County, IL, 2019-2023

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	%	72.6%	67.0%	57.7%	67.0%	32.0%	40.9%	24.5%	32.1%
	n	36,290	15,769	21,465	82,128	17,356	10,633	11,349	44,762
2020	%	76.5%	74.7%	74.5%	75.5%	38.5%	36.2%	38.1%	38.4%
	n	35,131	15,833	30,322	90,790	23,064	8,384	15,118	53,212
2021	%	65.9%	75.9%	64.8%	68.1%	34.0%	47.3%	27.2%	35.0%
	n	34,198	18,197	29,214	93,448	16,397	10,996	12,335	46,418
2022	%	65.1%	67.7%	63.5%	67.4%	29.9%	38.1%	29.3%	31.0%
	n	31,681	15,350	24,997	84,010	14,500	10,470	12,259	40,902
2023	%	70.3%	61.8%	61.2%	65.9%	25.9%	27.0%	18.5%	23.9%
	n	34,664	11,032	26,557	83,176	11,974	5,986	9,287	31,301

Data source: 2019-2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendix 2 Figure 3: Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Illinois, 2019-2023

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
2023	%	60.7%	72.9%	63.7%	64.1%	23.9%	41.0%	22.9%	27.6%
	n	193,691	66,351	114,751	423,525	98,261	46,422	47,531	226,461

Data source: 2019-2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendix 2 Figure 4: Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in the U.S., 2019-2023

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
2023	%	60.6%	71.2%	67.8%	65.0%	26.3%	35.6%	27.9%	29.0%
	n	5,227,710	1,610,649	3,045,527	11,475,189	2,909,904	981,508	1,474,693	6,273,984

Data source: 2019-2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendix 2 Figure 5: Out-of-school and Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, 2019-2023

		16-19				20-24			
Year		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	%	4.8%	17.3%	5.9%	8.7%	8.0%	31.8%	15.2%	16.3%
	n	1,202	6,029	3,044	10,792	4,603	14,519	11,016	32,390
2023	%	3.1%	14.3%	3.6%	6.7%	2.9%	27.2%	14.1%	13.3%
	n	712	5,689	1,969	8,552	1,614	12,105	9,215	25,601

Data source: 2019-2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendix 2 Figure 6: Out-of-school and Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Cook County, IL (Outside of Chicago), 2019-2023

		16-19				20-24			
Year		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%	13.0%	8.6%	6.8%	11.4%	27.9%	11.4%	13.8%
	n	2,013	3,062	3,211	8,286	6,190	7,250	5,267	19,244
2020	%	4.3%	12.0%	9.8%	7.3%	9.4%	23.1%	19.8%	14.6%
	n	1,980	2,544	4,005	8,744	5,626	5,358	7,843	20,304
2021	%	1.8%	8.5%	4.8%	4.1%	15.1%	32.4%	15.9%	18.6%
	n	925	2,031	2,162	5,624	7,281	7,530	7,234	24,693
2022	%	2.2%	15.9%	8.0%	6.7%	9.6%	24.9%	20.5%	15.9%
	n	1,092	3,595	3,130	8,306	4,659	6,845	8,570	21,000
2023	%	3.0%	2.7%	6.2%	3.9%	7.6%	18.7%	13.0%	11.2%
	n	1,489	484	2,708	4,898	3,535	4,152	6,535	14,731

Data source: 2019-2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendix 2 Figure 7: Out-of-school and Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Illinois, 2019-2023

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
2023	%	5.7%	11.7%	4.9%	6.1%	10.1%	25.0%	13.9%	13.1%
	n	18,065	10,638	8,808	40,605	41,271	28,253	28,923	107,685

Data source: 2019-2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendix 2 Figure 8: Out-of-school and Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in the U.S., 2019-2023

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
2023	%	5.6%	9.3%	8.0%	6.6%	11.3%	21.4%	15.9%	13.8%
	n	480,893	210,322	357,086	1,166,589	1,245,595	588,483	837,137	2,983,691

Data source: 2019-2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.

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	%	78.7%	78.4%	84.9%	86.6%	75.9%	74.2%	79.5%	78.8%
	n	9,850	9,942	13,437	16,397	20,769	17,804	50,320	48,270
2023	%	80%	69%	78%	79%	70%	79%	75%	75%
	n	8,303	8,485	15,693	15,559	19,688	21,096	48,196	47,795
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	%	29.7%	18.0%	50.9%	37.6%	32.2%	28.3%	35.6%	27.9%
	n	7,494	5,764	10,011	9,763	11,164	10,653	32,342	29,970
2023	%	24%	16%	55%	41%	24%	26%	33%	28%
	n	5,649	5,084	11,652	9,489	8,095	8,319	31,054	27,845

Data source: 2019-2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendix 2 Figure 10: Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Cook County, IL (Outside of 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	%	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
2023	%	73%	67%	67%	56%	48%	73%	65%	67%
	n	20,195	14,469	6,200	4,832	9,734	16,823	42,144	41,032
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
2023	%	27%	24%	39%	18%	14%	23%	24%	23%
	n	6,922	5,052	3,771	2,215	3,575	5,712	16,133	15,168

Data source: 2019-2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.

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
2023	%	63%	59%	72%	74%	60%	67%	64%	64%
	n	105,095	88,596	33,614	32,737	52,043	62,708	216,975	206,550
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
2023	%	26%	22%	50%	33%	21%	25%	29%	26%
	n	54,413	43,848	26,391	20,031	21,818	25,713	120,635	105,826

Data source: 2019-2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.

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
2023	%	62%	59%	75%	67%	67%	68%	67%	63%
	n	2,769,099	2,458,611	876,106	734,543	1,545,643	1,499,884	6,027,367	5,447,822
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
2023	%	26.0%	27.0%	38.0%	33.0%	26.0%	30.0%	29.0%	29.0%
	n	1,483,529	1,426,375	523,400	458,108	693,940	780,753	3,180,518	3,093,466

Data source: 2019-2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendix 2 Figure 13: Out-of-school and Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, 2019-2023

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	%	16-19	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
%	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	
%	1.6%		-	17.1%	-	8.1%	12.9%	9.0%	6.5%	
n	197		-	3,197	-	2,117	3,074	5,511	3,530	
%	4.0%		5.6%	13.1%	20.9%	8.5%	3.1%	8.5%	8.8%	
n	497		705	2,068	3,961	2,312	732	5,394	5,398	
2022	%	4.0%	3.0%	20.0%	9.0%	5.0%	2.0%	9.0%	4.0%	
	n	398	314	3,971	1,718	484	643	5,772	2,780	
2019	%	20-24	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
%	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	
%	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	
%	8.1%		8.0%	41.1%	24.8%	17.5%	13.1%	18.9%	14.2%	
n	2,043		2,560	8,083	6,436	6,082	4,934	17,172	15,218	
2022	%		3.0%	3.0%	33.0%	22.0%	16.0%	12.0%	16.0%	11.0%
	n		739	875	6,938	5,167	5,555	3,660	14,929	10,672

Data source: 2019-2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendix 2 Figure 14: Out-of-school and Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Cook County, IL (Outside of Chicago), 2019-2023

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	%	16-19	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
2023	%		4.0%	2.0%	5.0%	NA	7.0%	6.0%	5.0%	3.0%
	n		1,061	428	484	NA	1,401	1,307	3,118	1,780
2019	%	20-24	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
2023	%		9.0%	6.0%	29.0%	11.0%	8.0%	18.0%	11.0%	11.0%
	n		2,217	1,318	2,791	1,361	2,083	4,452	7,549	7,182

Data source: 2019-2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendix 2 Figure 15: Out-of-school and Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in Illinois, 2019-2023

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
2023	%	7.0%	5.0%	16.0%	7.0%	5.0%	5.0%	7.0%	5.0%
	n	10,956	7,109	7,517	3,121	4,475	4,333	25,190	15,415
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
2023	%	12.0%	8.0%	30.0%	21.0%	13.0%	15.0%	14.0%	12.0%
	n	24,392	16,879	15,660	12,593	13,844	15,079	59,245	48,440

Data source: 2019-2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.

Appendix 2 Figure 16: Out-of-school and Jobless 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds in the U.S., 2019-2023

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
2023	%	6.0%	5.0%	11.0%	7.0%	8.0%	7.0%	7.0%	6.0%
	n	269,294	211,599	129,986	80,336	192,894	164,192	661,743	504,836
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
2023	%	11.0%	12.0%	25.0%	18.0%	14.0%	18.0%	14.0%	14.0%
	n	627,202	618,393	338,710	249,773	387,114	450,023	1,514,778	1,468,913

Data source: 2019-2023 American Community Survey 1-year estimates, public use data, U.S. Census Bureau.

