



**Great Cities
Institute**

Data Brief: Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Youth and Young Adult Employment in Chicago, Illinois, and the U.S.

May 2023

**Great Cities Institute
University of Illinois Chicago**

Teresa Córdova, Ph.D.

Director and Professor

Great Cities Institute (MC 107)
University of Illinois at Chicago
412 South Peoria Street, Suite 400
Chicago, Illinois 60607-7067

312.996.8700

gcities@uic.edu

greatcities.uic.edu

Authors

Matthew D. Wilson, Ph.D.

Associate Director for Economic and Workforce Development
Great Cities Institute

Brandon Patterson

James J. Stukel Student Fellow
Great Cities Institute

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Executive Summary

As previously documented, youth joblessness and disconnection from school and work are ongoing systemic issues in Chicago, with higher rates of violence in areas of concentrated youth joblessness (Córdova and Wilson, 2017a). In this data brief, we seek to examine how the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted those rates and what has been the pace, if any, of recovery.

The brief quantifies the pandemic's impact on jobless, and jobless and out of school rates for young people, breaking down the data by race/ethnicity, and sex for Chicago, Illinois and the U.S. We examine data for 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds, breaking down the data by race/ethnicity and sex for Chicago, Illinois, and the U.S.

The Peak Unemployment Rate During The Pandemic Was The Highest Since The Great Depression

As the U.S. economy has partially recovered from the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic-induced recession, this recovery has been uneven across lines of age, race, sex, and geography. The pandemic caused an economic recession marked by a 14.7 percent unemployment rate in April 2020 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2021), the highest since the Great Depression, and more than 4.2 million people leaving the labor force between February 2020 and 2021 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2021). Notably, more than 1.13 million people have died from COVID-19 in the U.S., causing irreparable damage to families and communities.

While jobless rates (the percent of individuals that were unemployed and individuals not in the labor force) have trended downward for people aged 25 and older since their peak in April 2020, changes in the rates for young people ages 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 have been more sporadic, though in January 2023, jobless rates for both age groups for the U.S. overall were similar to those in March 2020, just prior to mandated stay-at-home measures (see Figure 1).

Chicago and Illinois Had Higher Youth Jobless Rates and Rates of Those Jobless and Out of School than the U.S. Overall

However, as this data brief shows, *the pandemic has had a more pronounced impact on both jobless, and jobless and out-of-school rates for young people in Chicago and Illinois than for the U.S. overall, with Black and Latino youth and young adults experiencing an uneven recovery toward pre-pandemic levels, and in some cases, no recovery at all.* This data brief focuses on jobless, and jobless and out-of-school rates in three time periods:

- 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic had economic and social consequences;
- 2020 when the most hardship was endured; and in
- 2021 when much of the economy was in a period of recovery.

As policymakers, economic analysts, and researchers have studied the array of employment and economic consequences for youth and young adults stemming from the pandemic, this data brief provides insights into how conditions have changed within these areas, by race/ethnicity and sex, and between them.

The Jobless Rate for Black 20- to 24-year-old Females Nearly Doubled from 2019 to 2021 in Chicago

The jobless-and-out-of-school rate for Black 20- to 24-year-olds females in Chicago nearly doubled from 2019 (21.2 percent) to 2021 (39.6 percent). Black 20- to 24-year-olds females in Illinois as a whole had a similar trend in these rates, increasing from 22.8 percent in 2019 to 27.4 percent in 2020, and increasing again to 35.2 percent in 2021 as other groups recovered toward pre-pandemic levels.

Key findings of this data brief include:

Joblessness

- ***Chicago/Illinois Top U.S. Overall Jobless Rates:*** Jobless rates remain worse in Chicago and Illinois than in the U.S. overall, with Black Chicago and Illinoisans showing worsening jobless rates with no recovery in 2021 towards pre-pandemic jobless rates, while White and Latino 20- to 24-year-olds began to recover (see Figure 3).
- ***Substantial Number of Jobless Youth and Young Adults:*** In 2021, there were 439,209 jobless 16- to 19-year-olds in Illinois, 185,959 in Cook County, and 92,511 in Chicago. For 20- to 24-year-olds, there were 261,124 in Illinois, 113,284 in Cook County, and 66,866 in Chicago (see Table 1).
- ***Joblessness for Black 20- to 24-year-olds Increased in Illinois and Chicago from 2020 to 2021 while White and Hispanic or Latinos Recovered:*** The jobless rate for Black 20- to 24-year-olds in the U.S., Illinois, and Chicago increased from 2019 to 2020 when the pandemic had its largest impacts in the labor market. However, while the jobless rate for Black 20- to 24-year-olds in 2021 showed a slight recovery toward the pre-pandemic rate in the U.S., the jobless rate continued to climb in Illinois and Chicago from 2020 to 2021 (see Figure 3).
- ***The Pandemic Exacerbated Existing Racial/ethnic Inequality:*** The large differences in jobless rates between White and Black, and White and Hispanic or Latino 20- to 24-year-olds were already larger in Chicago than in Illinois and the U.S. before the pandemic, and these gaps were widened between 2020 and 2021 (see Figure 3).
- ***The Pandemic Disproportionately Impacted Joblessness for Black 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago:*** The Black jobless rate for 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago increased from 2019 and 2020, going from 43.7 percent to 55.8 percent and continuing to increase to 57.4 percent in 2021 while the White and Hispanic or Latino jobless rates decreased from 2020 to 2021 (see Figure 3).
- ***The Jobless Rate for Black 20- to 24-year-old Females in Chicago Nearly Doubled From 2019 to 2021:*** The jobless rate for Black 20- to 24-year-old females in Chicago nearly doubled from 2019 to 2021, rising from 32.0 percent in 2019 to 59.3 percent in 2021.

Additionally, Hispanic or Latino males in Chicago had a slight increase from 2020 to 2021, going from 32.9 percent in 2020 to 33.6 percent in 2021 while White and Hispanic or Latino males in Illinois and the U.S. showed recovery towards pre-pandemic levels (see Figure 5).

- ***Chicago leads Illinois and the U.S. in jobless rates for White, Black and Hispanic or Latino 16- to 19-year-olds, with Black Chicagoans being most impacted by the pandemic:*** Jobless rates for Black 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago increased from 2020 to 2021 while other racial/ethnic groups returned to near pre-pandemic, yet still high, rates of joblessness by 2021 in Illinois and the U.S. (see Figures 2 and 4).

Jobless and Out of School

- ***Substantial Numbers of Jobless and Out of School Youth and Young Adults:*** In 2021 there were 43,039 16- to 19-year-olds in Illinois who were both jobless and out of school; 14,665 in Cook County; and 9,041 in Chicago. For 20- to 24-year-olds, there were 134,027 in Illinois; 61,451 in Cook County; and 36,758 in Chicago (see Table 2).
- ***The Pandemic Exacerbated Inequality:*** Jobless and out of school rates for 20- to 24-year-olds remained higher in Chicago and Illinois than in the U.S. and gaps between the three areas and racial inequality within them increased as a result of the pandemic (see Figure 7).
- ***Jobless and Out of School Rate Increased Substantially for Black 20- to 24-year olds in Chicago:*** The jobless and out of school rate for Black 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago jumped 10.2 percentage points from 2019 to 2020, from 30.3 percent to 40.5 percent, and only decreased slightly to 39.2 percent in 2021 (see Figure 7).
- ***Jobless and Out and School Rates for Black 20- to 24-year-old Females and Hispanic or Latino Males Increased as Others Recovered:*** The jobless and out of school rate for Black 20- to 24-year-olds females in Chicago nearly doubled from 2019 (21.2 percent) to 2021 (39.6 percent). Black 20- to 24-year-olds females in Illinois had a similar trend in jobless and out of school rates. Hispanic or Latino 20- to 24-year-olds males in Chicago had a 9.2 percentage point increase in their jobless and out of school rate going from 14.7 percent in 2019 to 18.9 percent in 2020 to 23.9 percent in 2021 (see Figure 8).

Programmatic Response to Out of School and Jobless Youth

Failure to complete high school is correlated with higher unemployment rates and lower lifetime earnings potential (Córdova and Wilson, 2017b). Both joblessness and failure to complete high school are associated with poorer social and emotional health outcomes for young people and higher rates of incarceration and exposure to violence (Córdova and Wilson, 2017a).

In June 2020, the Illinois Department of Human Services launched the COVID-19 Summer Youth Employment Program, aimed at employing more than 2,000 young people aged 16 to 24 across Illinois during the summer of 2020. Chicago and Cook County also operate annual summer youth employment programs. However, the number of young people in need of jobs far exceeds the number of youth reached by these types of programs. Additionally, many programs run only during

the summer months and leave young people ages 18 to 24, many of whom are not in school during the academic year, without job support during most of the year. The data in this data brief underscores the need for increased funding for youth employment programs in Chicago and Illinois.

Recent assessments of youth employment programs in major cities, however, have affirmed their positive impact on youth outcomes, including impacts on job readiness, academic and career aspirations, social cohesion, and conflict resolution skills. Even where the impact on outcomes was found to end with the termination of the program, the social benefits of such programs were found to outweigh the costs by as much as 11 to 1. Progress can be made to address youth and young adults' lagging recovery from the economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic by boosting State, County, and local government funding for youth employment programs, including training and job readiness programs.

Introduction: The COVID-19 Pandemic and Youth and Young Adult Employment Challenges

We know that youth joblessness and disconnection from school and work have been issues in Chicago and that there are higher rates of violence in areas of concentrated youth joblessness (Córdova and Wilson, 2017a). In this data brief, we seek to examine how the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted those rates and what has been the pace, if any, of recovery. As the U.S. economy has partially recovered from the 2020 COVID-19 pandemic-induced recession, this recovery has been uneven across lines of age, race, sex, and geography. The pandemic caused an economic recession marked by a 14.7 percent unemployment rate in April 2020 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2021), the highest since the Great Depression, and more than 4.2 million people leaving the labor force between February 2020 and 2021 (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2021). Notably, more than 1.13 million people have died from COVID-19 in the U.S., causing irreparable damage to families and communities.

While jobless rates (the percent of individuals that were unemployed and individuals not in the labor force) have trended downward for people aged 25 and older since their peak in April 2020, changes in the rates for young people ages 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 have been more sporadic, though in January 2023, jobless rates for both age groups for the U.S. overall were similar to those in March 2020, just prior to mandated stay-at-home measures (see Figure 1). However, as this data brief shows, *the pandemic has had a more pronounced impact on both jobless, and jobless and out of school rates for young people in Chicago and Illinois than for the U.S. overall, with Black and Latino youth and young adults experiencing uneven, and in some cases, no recovery towards pre-pandemic levels.* This data brief quantifies the pandemic's impact on jobless, and jobless and out of school rates for young people, breaking down the data by race/ethnicity, and sex for Chicago, Illinois, and the U.S.

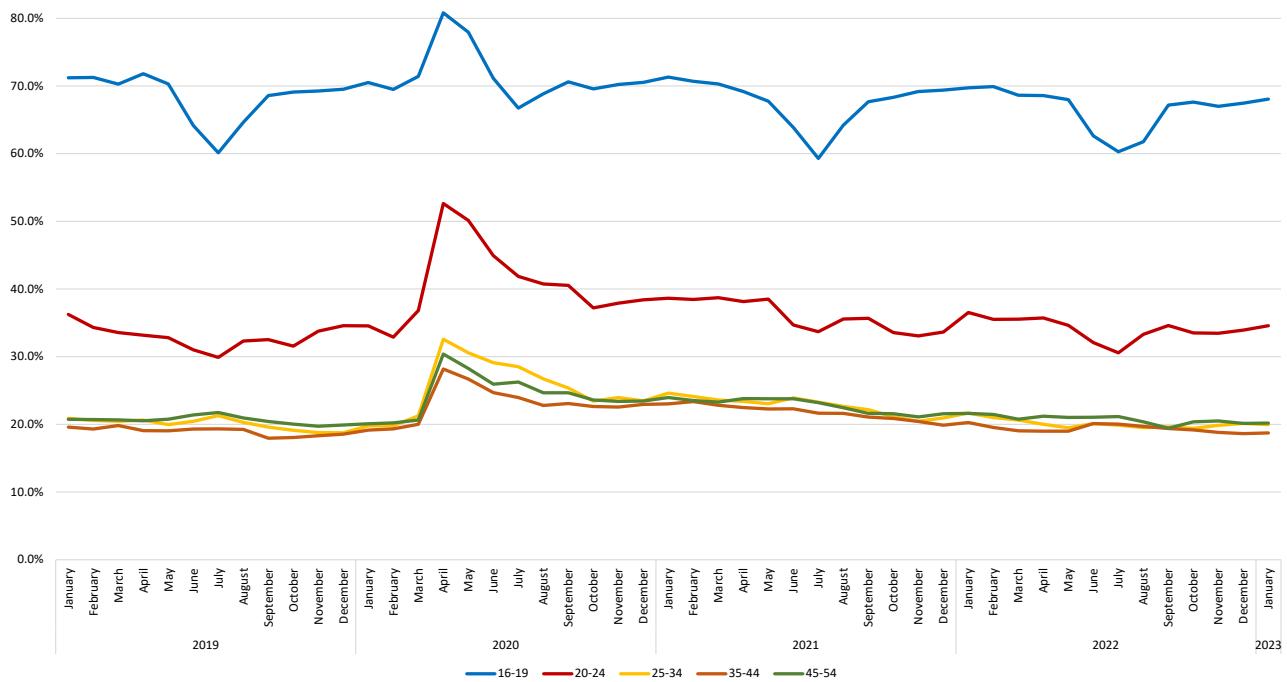
Academic research has found that the pandemic's impact on jobless, and jobless and out of school rates for young people may, in turn, have additional societal consequences: For example, an analysis by the University of Chicago Crime Lab found that increased involvement of teenagers aged 17 and younger – and, in particular, teens who live in areas with lower school attendance and internet connectivity rates, especially during the height of the pandemic – was likely driving the city's 2021 surge in carjackings (Crime Lab, 2021). Public officials have also expressed concern about raucous gatherings of large groups of young people downtown – a phenomenon in the summer in recent years – that have sometimes turned violent and resulted in shootings, like that in May 2022, during which a 16-year-old was killed and that spurred Mayor Lori Lightfoot to sign an executive order expanding the city's youth curfew.

More recently on an unseasonably warm weekend in April of this year, large groups of young people ascended downtown, with a small number of them disrupting traffic and damaging property. Those events, along with a video surfacing showing two bystanders being attacked and reports of two teenagers being shot have led youth advocates to once again call for investments in more programming to create jobs and safe spaces for young people.

Recent evaluations of youth employment programs in major cities have affirmed their positive impact on youth outcomes, including impacts on job readiness, academic and career aspirations, social cohesion, and conflict resolution skills. In the summer of 2012, One Summer Chicago Plus offered an 8-week summer job at the minimum wage and an adult mentor to all participants. Additionally, half of the participants received cognitive behavioral therapy. 1,634 youth applicants from 13 Chicago public schools were randomly assigned to participate in the program or serve as a member of a control group to measure program impacts. An evaluation by Heller, Pollack, and Davis (2017) of the program found that:

- Violent crime dropped by 45% for program participants during the year they participated in the summer program, but the decline in crime did not stretch into the second year when the program was not administered.
- The overall social benefits may outweigh costs by as much as 11 to 1.

Figure 1. Jobless rate by age in the U.S., January 2019-January 2023



Data source: Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics

In this data brief, we focus on jobless rates and out of school and out of work rates in three time periods: in 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic had economic and social consequences; in 2020 when the most hardship was endured; and in 2021 when much of the economy was in a period of recovery. We examine data for 16- to 19- and 20- to 24-year-olds breaking down the data by race/ethnicity and sex for Chicago, Illinois, and the U.S. As policymakers, service providers, economic analysts, and researchers have sought to understand the array of employment and economic consequences for youth and young adults stemming from the pandemic, this data brief provides insights into the vastly uneven and in some cases lack of employment recovery across the three areas and between racial/ethnic groups within them.

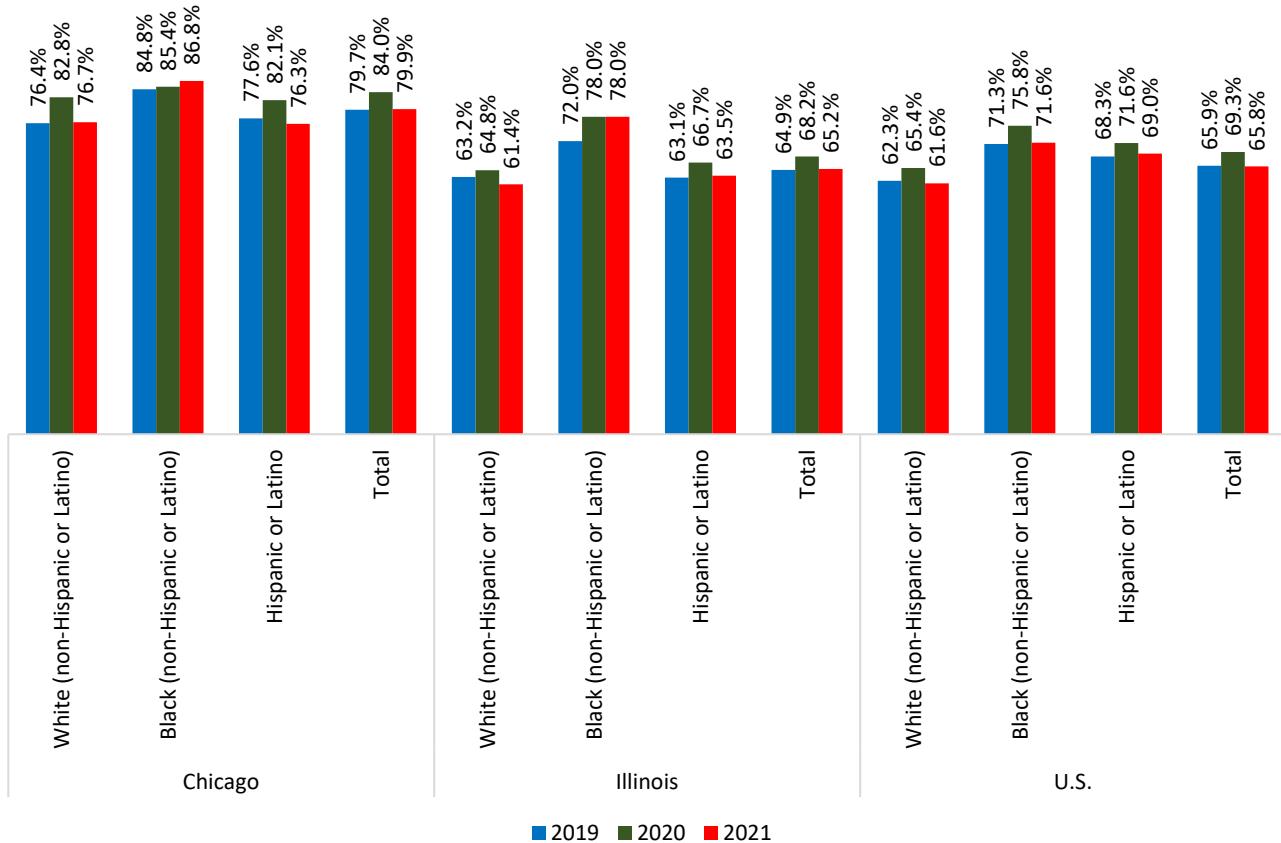
The Youth and Young Adult Employment Situation in Chicago, Illinois, and the U.S.

Joblessness by Race/Ethnicity

Jobless rates for Black 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago increased from 2020 to 2021 while other racial/ethnic groups returned to near pre-pandemic, yet still high, rates of joblessness by 2021 in Illinois and the U.S. (see Figure 2).

- In Chicago and Illinois, while White and Hispanic or Latino 16- to 19-year-olds had jobless rates in 2021 near 2019 pre-pandemic levels, the Black 16- to 19-year-olds jobless rate increased slightly from 2020 (85.4 percent) to 2021 (86.8 percent) in Chicago and stayed flat in Illinois (78.0 percent).
- The jobless rate for 16- to 19-year-old Hispanic or Latino males in Chicago was much higher than the rate in Illinois, with the rate in Chicago being 78.5 and in Illinois being 13.4 percentage points lower at 65.1 in 2021.
- Black 16- to 19-year-old males in Chicago had a jobless rate of 92.0 percent in 2021, 16.3 percent higher than the rate in the U.S.
- The jobless rate for 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago in 2019 was 79.7 percent and increased to 84.0 percent in 2020 before recovering to a near pre-pandemic level in 2021 of 79.9 percent.
- In Chicago, while White and Latino 16- to 19-year-olds had jobless rates in 2021 near 2019 pre-pandemic levels, the Black 16- to 19-year-olds jobless rate increased slightly from 2020 (85.4 percent) to 2021 (86.8 percent).
- Jobless rates were higher in Chicago than in Illinois and the U.S. from 2019 to 2021 for Black, White, and Hispanic or Latino 16- to 19-year-olds and the gap widened the most for Black 16- to 19-year-olds from 2019 to 2021.

Figure 2. Percent of racial/ethnic group that was jobless for 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago, Illinois, and the U.S. 2019-2021

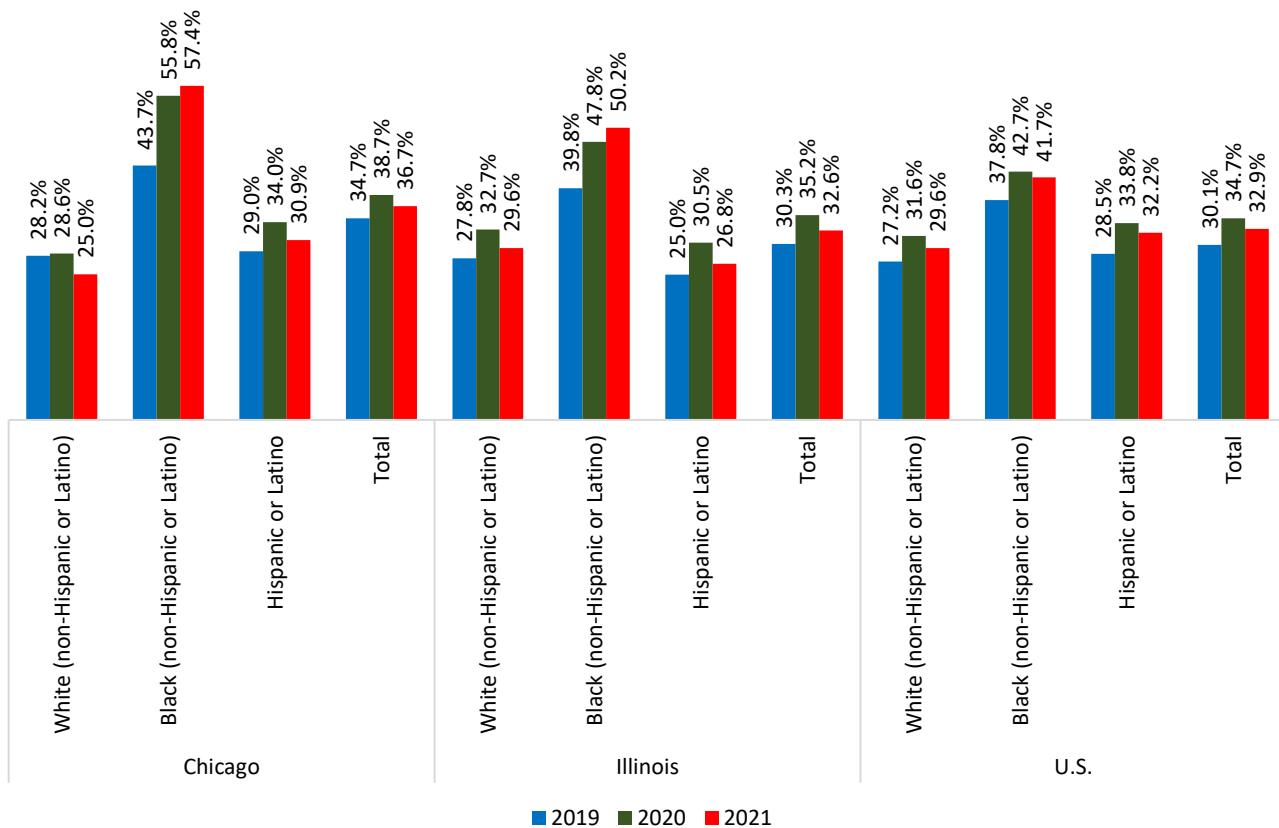


Data Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

The jobless rate for Black 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago and Illinois increased from 2020 to 2021 while White and Hispanic or Latino 20- to 24-year-olds decreased toward pre-pandemic levels (see Figure 3).

- The jobless rate for 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago increased from 34.7 percent in 2019 to 38.7 percent in 2020 and decreased 2 percentage points in 2021 to 36.7, still above the pre-pandemic jobless rate.
- In Chicago, while the White 20-to 24-year-olds jobless rate recovered in 2021 to 25 percent, 3.2 percentage points below the pre-pandemic 2019 level, the Hispanic or Latino Jobless rate decreased to 30.9 percent in 2021, 1.9 percentage points higher than the 2019 level.
- The pandemic disproportionately impacted Black 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago. The Black jobless rate for 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago increased more than in Illinois and the U.S. between 2019 and 2020, going from 43.7 percent to 55.8 percent, and continuing to increase to 57.4 percent in 2021 while the White and Hispanic or Latino jobless rates decreased.
- In 2021, the White and Latino jobless rates of 25.0 and 30.9 percent for 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago were lower than the rates in the U.S., but for Black 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, the 2021 jobless rate of 57.4 percent was 15.7 percentage points higher than in the U.S.

Figure 3. Percent of racial/ethnic group that was jobless for 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, Illinois, and the U.S. 2019-2021



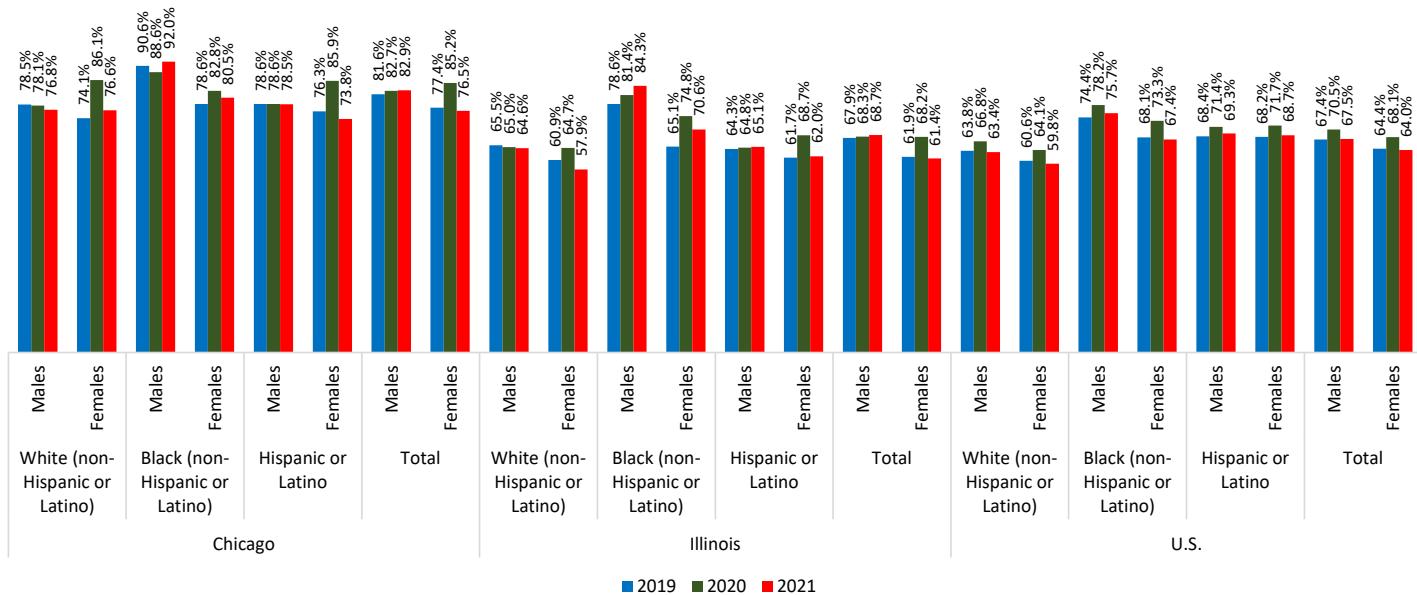
Data Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Joblessness by Race/Ethnicity and Sex

Jobless rates for 16- to 19-year-olds males in Chicago increased slightly from 2019 to 2021, not returning to pre-pandemic joblessness levels (see Figure 4).

- The jobless rate for 16- to 19-year-olds males in Chicago in 2019 was 81.6 percent and increased to 82.7 percent in 2020 before slightly increasing in 2021 to 82.9 percent.
- Jobless rates were higher for males and females in Chicago than in Illinois and the U.S. from 2019 to 2021 for Black, White, and Hispanic or Latino 16- to 19-year-olds, with a large gap occurring for Black 16- to 19-year-old males in Chicago where the jobless rate of 92.0 percent was 16.3 percentage points higher than in the U.S.
- 16- to 19-year-old Latino males had a large gap in the jobless rates in 2021 between Chicago and the U.S., with the rate in Chicago being 78.5 and in the U.S. being 9.2 percentage points lower at 69.3.
- 16- to 19-year-old White females also had a large gap in the jobless rates in 2021 between Chicago and the U.S., with the rate of 76.6 in Chicago being 16.8 percentage points higher in Chicago.

Figure 4. Percent of racial/ethnic group that was jobless for 16- to 19-year-olds by sex in Chicago, Illinois, and the U.S. 2019-2021

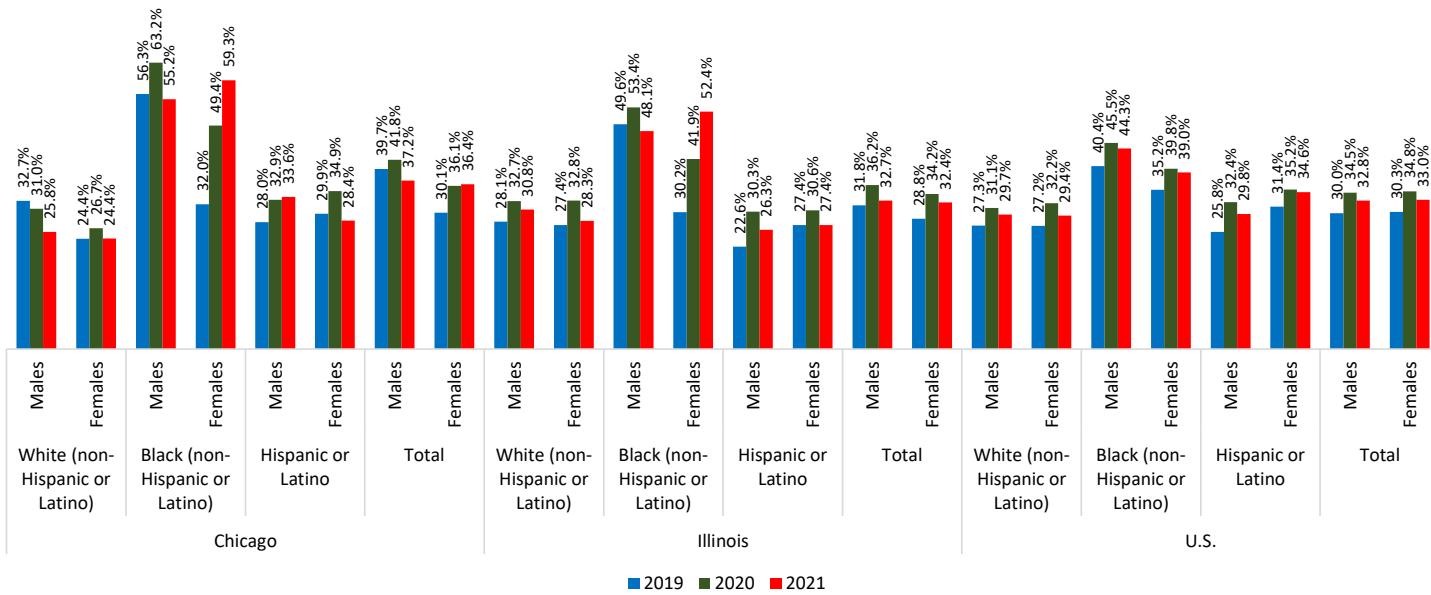


Data Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

The jobless rate for Black 20- to 24-year-old females in Chicago nearly doubled from 2019 to 2021 (see Figure 5).

- The jobless rate for Black 20- to 24-year-olds females in Illinois also showed substantial increases in 2020 and 2021, growing 22.2 percentage points between 2019 and 2021 while increasing just 3.9 percent for the U.S. overall.
- Hispanic or Latino males in Chicago had a slight increase from 2020 to 2021, going from 32.9 percent in 2020 and 33.6 percent in 2021 while White and Hispanic or Latino males in Illinois and the U.S. showed recovery towards pre-pandemic levels.
- Black 20- to 24-year-olds females in Illinois also had a large steady increase in the jobless rate from 2019 to 2021, going from 30.2 percent to 52.4 percent.
- Hispanic or Latino males in Chicago had a slight increase rather than recovery from 2020 to 2021, going from 32.9 percent in 2020 and 33.6 percent in 2021.

Figure 5. Percent of racial/ethnic group that was jobless for 20- to 24-year-olds by sex in Chicago, Illinois, and the U.S. 2019-2021



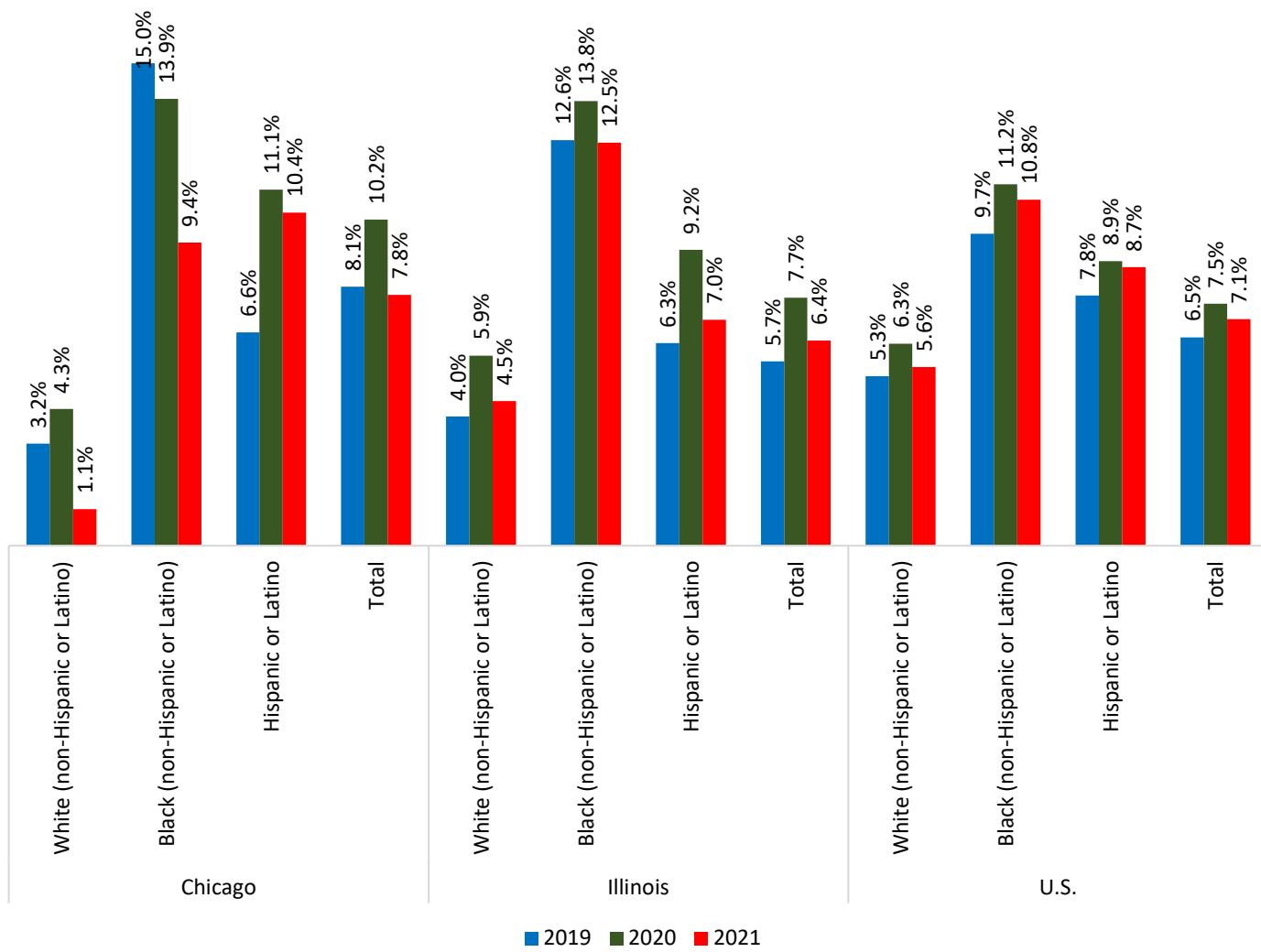
Data Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Jobless and Out of School by Race/Ethnicity

Jobless and out of school rates for 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago recovered to the pre-pandemic level in 2021 but Hispanic or Latino 16- to 19-year-olds only showed slight recovery and had a higher rate than Black and White 16- to 19-year-olds (see Figure 6).

- The jobless and out of school rate for Hispanic or Latino 16- to 19-year-olds increased from 6.6 percent in 2019 to 11.1 percent in 2020 before only slightly recovering to 10.4 percent in 2021, higher than the rate for White and Black 16- to 19-year-olds.
- Hispanic or Latino 16- to 19-year-olds had higher jobless and out of school rates in Chicago (10.4 percent) in 2021 than in Illinois (7.0 percent) or the U.S. (8.7 percent).
- After a 4.5 percentage point decrease in the jobless and out of school rate in Chicago from 13.9 percent in 2020 to 9.4 percent in 2021, Black 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago had a lower jobless and out of school rate in 2021 (9.4 percent) compared to Illinois (12.5 percent) and the U.S. (10.8 percent).

Figure 6. Percent of racial/ethnic group that was jobless and out of school for 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago, Illinois, and the U.S. 2019-2021

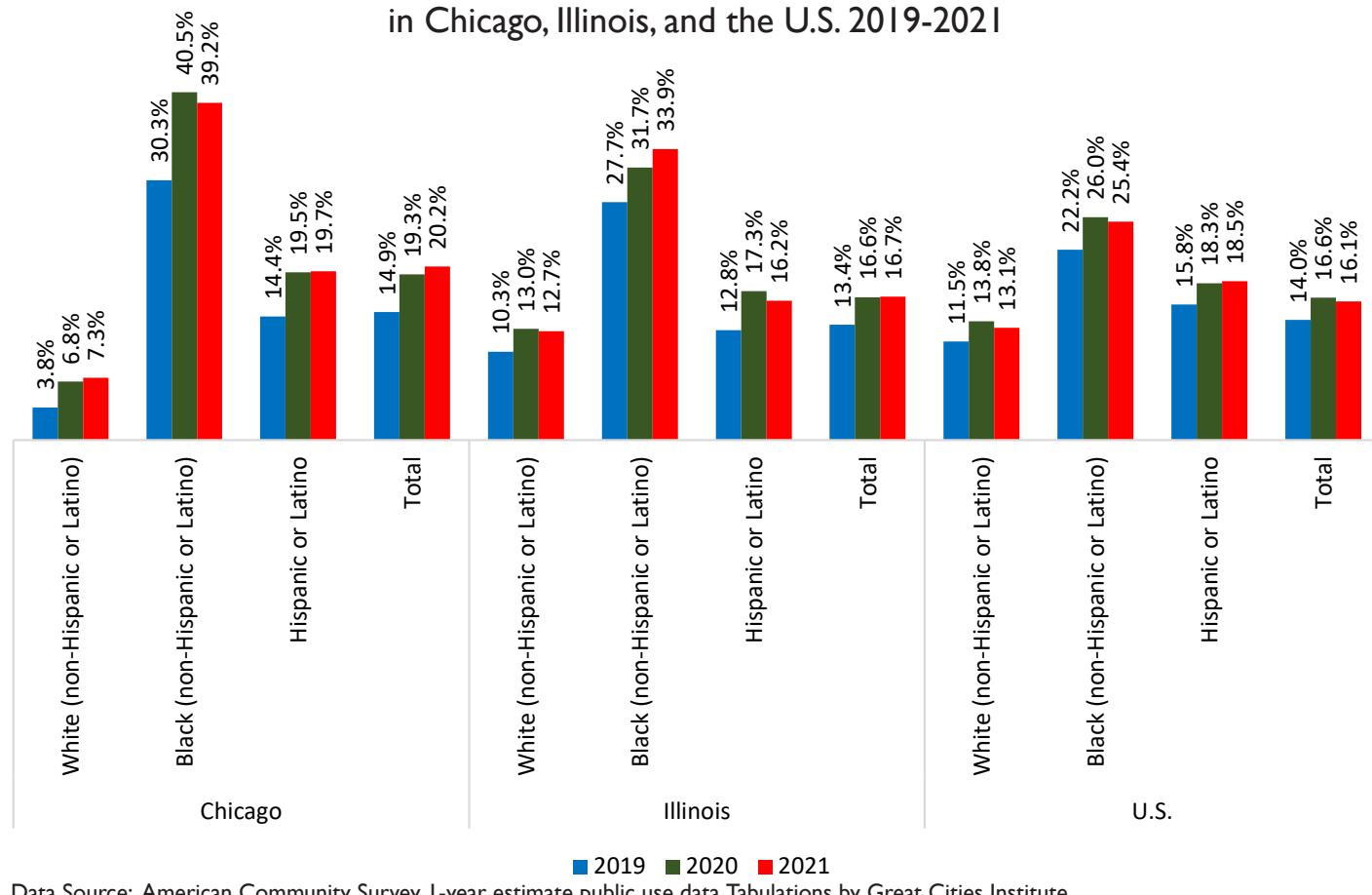


Data Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

The jobless and out of school rate for 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago showed little to no recovery in 2021 compared to pre-pandemic rates (see Figure 7).

- The jobless and out of school rate for 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago increased from 14.9 percent in 2019 to 19.3 percent in 2020 and increased slightly to 20.2 percent in 2021.
- The jobless and out of school rate for Black 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago jumped 10.2 percentage points from 2019 to 2020, from 30.3 percent to 40.5 percent, and only decreased slightly to 39.2 percent in 2021.
- While White and Hispanic or Latino 20- to 24-year-olds in Illinois showed a slight recovery in jobless and out of school rates from 2020 to 2021, Black Illinoisans saw a continued increase, going from 27.7 percent in 2019 to 31.7 percent in 2020, and increasing further to 33.9 percent in 2021.

Figure 7. Percent of racial/ethnic group that was jobless and out of school for 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, Illinois, and the U.S. 2019-2021



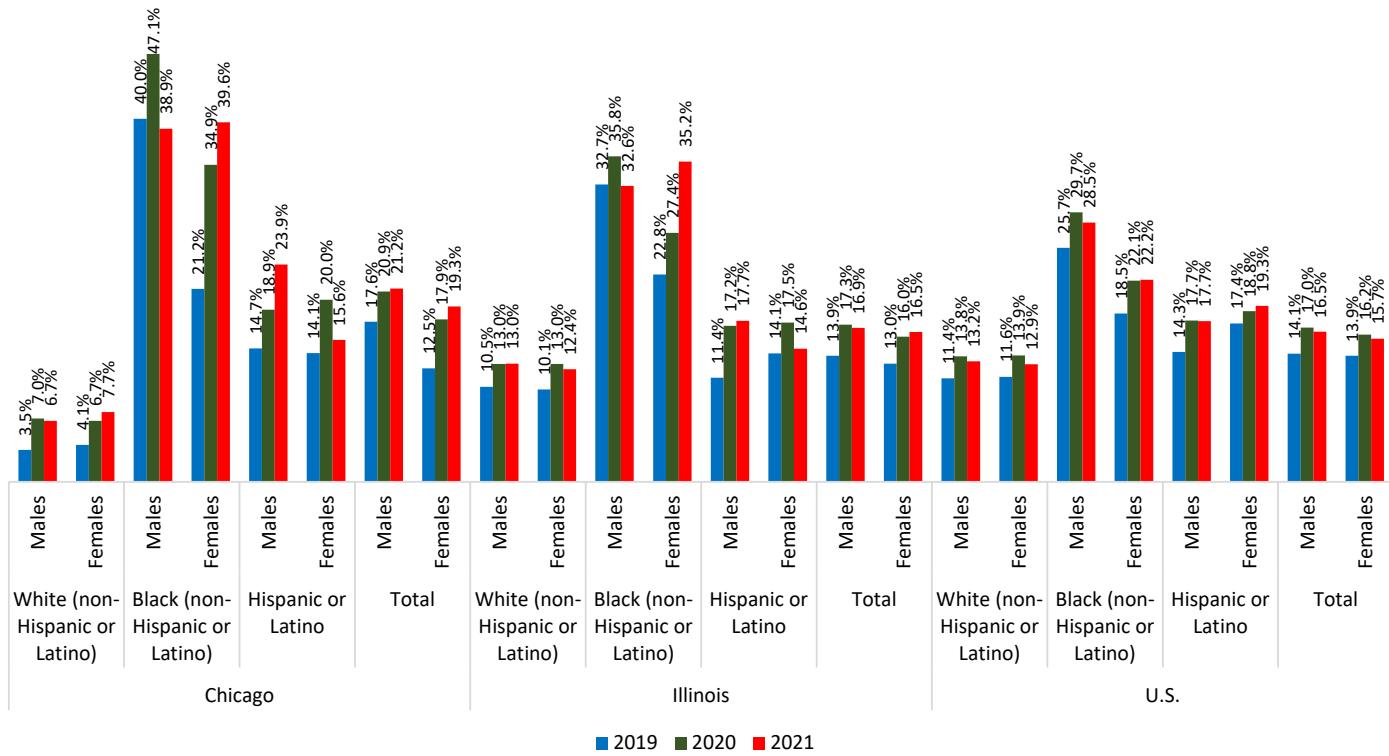
Data Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Jobless and Out of School by Race/Ethnicity and Sex

The jobless and out of school rate for Black 20- to 24-year-old females and Hispanic or Latino males in Chicago and Illinois continued to increase from 2020 to 2021 as other groups had recovered towards pre-pandemic levels (see Figure 8).

- The jobless and out of school rate for Black 20- to 24-year-olds females in Chicago nearly doubled from 2019 (21.2 percent) to 2021 (39.6 percent). Black 20- to 24-year-olds females in Illinois had a similar trend in jobless and out of school rates, increasing from 22.8 percent in 2019 to 27.4 percent in 2020, and increasing again to 35.2 percent as other groups recovered toward pre-pandemic levels.
- Hispanic or Latino 20- to 24-year-olds males in Chicago had a 9.2 percentage point increase in their jobless and out of school rate after increases in both 2020 and 2021 from the prior year, going from 14.7 percent in 2019 to 18.9 percent in 2020 to 23.9 percent in 2021.
- While the White jobless and out of school rate for 20- to 24-year-olds increased slightly from 2020 (6.8 percent) to 2021(7.3 percent), the gap between White and Black 20- to 24-year-olds was larger in 2021 (31.9 percentage points) than the pre-pandemic 2019 level (26.5 percentage points).

Figure 8. Percent of racial/ethnic group that was jobless and out of school for 20- to 24-year-olds by sex in Chicago, Illinois, and the U.S. 2019-2021



Data Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Percent and Number of Jobless and Out of School

In Illinois, there were 439,209 jobless 16-to 19-year-olds and 261,124 jobless 20-24-year-olds in 2021.

- In 2021, there were 92,511 jobless 16- to 19-year-olds in Chicago, 185,959 in Cook County, and 439,209 in Illinois. For 20- to 24-year-olds, there were 66,866 in Chicago, 113,284 in Cook County, and 261,124 in Illinois.

Table 1. Jobless rate and number for 16 to 19 and 20- to 24-year-olds by race/ethnicity in Chicago, Cook County, and Illinois, 2021									
Age		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
Chicago	%	76.7%	86.8%	76.3%	79.9%	25.0%	57.4%	30.9%	36.7%
	#	17,980	29,424	38,170	92,511	12,955	28,346	18,342	66,866
Cook County	%	69.3%	82.3%	70.8%	73.5%	29.3%	54.2%	29.3%	36.0%
	#	52,178	47,621	67,384	185,959	29,352	39,342	30,677	113,284
Illinois	%	61.4%	78.0%	63.5%	65.2%	29.6%	50.2%	26.8%	32.6%
	#	208,408	75,275	106,254	439,209	121,203	60,698	49,857	261,124

Data Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

In Illinois, there were 43,039 16-to 19-year-olds and 134,027 20- 24-year-olds that were jobless and out of school in 2021.

- In 2021, there were 9,041 16- to 19-year-olds who were jobless and out of school in Chicago, 14,665 in Cook County, and 43,039 in Illinois. For 20- to 24-year-olds, there were 36,758 in Chicago, 61,451 in Cook County, and 134,027 in Illinois.

Table 2. Jobless and out of school rate and number for 16 to 19 and 20- to 24-year-olds by race/ethnicity in Chicago, Cook County, and Illinois, 2021									
Age		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
Chicago	%	N/A	9.4%	10.4%	7.8%	7.3%	39.2%	19.7%	20.2%
	#	N/A	3,197	5,191	9,041	3,755	19,371	11,664	36,758
Cook County	%	1.6%	9.0%	7.7%	5.8%	11.0%	37.0%	18.0%	19.5%
	#	1,193	5,228	7,353	14,665	11,036	26,901	18,898	61,451
Illinois	%	4.5%	12.5%	7.0%	6.4%	12.7%	33.9%	16.2%	16.7%
	#	15,280	12,115	11,770	43,039	52,019	40,945	30,107	134,027

Data Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Benefits of Youth Employment Programs

In the summer of 2012, One Summer Chicago Plus offered an 8-week summer job at the minimum wage and an adult mentor to all participants. Additionally, half of the participants received cognitive behavioral therapy. 1,634 youth applicants from 13 Chicago public schools were randomly assigned to participate in the program or serve as a control group to measure program impacts. An evaluation by Heller, Pollack, and Davis (2017) of the program found that:

- Violent crime dropped by 45% for program participants during the year they participated in the summer program, but the decline in crime does not stretch into the second year when the program was not administered.
- The overall social benefits may outweigh costs by as much as 11 to 1.

In the summer of 2015, 663 participants of Boston's Summer Youth Employment Program (SYEP) were surveyed to better understand program impacts. An evaluation by Modestino and Paulsen (2019) found that after involvement in the SYEP, participants had increased community engagement and social skills, job readiness skills, and future work plans and academic aspirations. Specifically, after participants completed the program there was a:

- 14.7 percentage point increase in the number of participants who felt like they had a lot to contribute to the groups they belonged to.
- 14.8 percentage point increase in the share of participants that felt connected to people in their neighborhood.
- 29.3 percentage point increase in the share of participants who had prepared a resume.
- 11.9 percentage point increase in the share of participants who searched for a job online.
- 10.1 percentage point increase in the share of participants who had practiced interviewing skills with an adult.
- 7.4 percentage point increase in the share of participants who planned to work the following fall.
- 4.9 percentage point increase in the share of participants that planned to enroll in a four-year college or university.

Additionally, the 663 surveyed participants were also compared to 664 non-participants who applied for the program but did not receive an opportunity to participate. Acceptance into the program was random so the surveyed non-participants provided a research control group to evaluate the program. Compared to non-participants, participants had:

- An 11.6 percentage point higher share of individuals felt they knew how to ask for help when they needed it.
- A 13.6 percentage point higher share of individuals reported that they knew how to constructively resolve a conflict with a peer.

Conclusion

Failure to complete high school is correlated with higher unemployment rates and lower lifetime earnings potential (Córdova and Wilson, 2017b). Both joblessness and failure to complete high school are associated with poorer social and emotional health outcomes for young people and higher rates of incarceration and exposure to violence (Córdova and Wilson, 2017a). Recent assessments of youth employment programs in major cities, however, have affirmed their positive impact on youth outcomes, including impacts on job readiness, academic and career aspirations, social cohesion, and conflict resolution skills. Even where the impact on outcomes was found to end with the termination of the program, the social benefits of such programs were found to outweigh the costs by as much as 11 to 1. State, county, and local governments should significantly increase funding for youth employment programs, including training and job readiness programs to address youth and young adults' lagging recovery from the economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) and the Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) jointly launched the COVID-19 Summer Youth Employment Program in June 2020 to provide jobs to 2,200 low-income and minority youth living in high poverty neighborhoods in the state. IDHS committed \$2 million to the program and an additional \$750,000 was raised by a private foundation partner. The program was not renewed for 2021, however. The State also started the Illinois Youth Investment Program-Community Intermediaries initiative which used American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) money to provide grants of several hundred thousand to several million dollars to youth employment organizations to expand their work with youth during the pandemic, but the program was only operated through June 2022. And the state's FY 2022-2023 budget included \$7 million for summer youth outreach, including youth employment.

The City of Chicago operates the One Summer Chicago youth employment program annually. The program employed 20,544 young people between the ages of 16 and 24 during the summer of 2022 (City of Chicago, 2022). The program only operates during the summer, however, leaving young people with fewer opportunities during the remainder of the year. As the data in this brief shows, significantly increased funding is needed to expand state and city job programs to reach more young people and operate for the duration of the calendar year.

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Appendix: Data tables

Chicago

Appendix Table 1. Percent and number of population that was jobless by race/ethnicity for 16 to 19 and 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, 2019-2021									
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

Data Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Appendix Table 2. Percent and number of population that was jobless and out of school by race/ethnicity for 16 to 19 and 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, 2019-2021									
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	%	N/A	9.4%	10.4%	7.8%	7.3%	39.2%	19.7%	20.2%
	n	N/A	3,197	5,191	9,041	3,755	19,371	11,664	36,758

Data Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Other Major Cities

Appendix Table 3. Percent of racial/ethnic groups that were jobless and out of school for 20- to 24-year-olds in major cities, 2021

	White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	Hispanic or Latino	Total
Baltimore, MD	6.8%	31.3%	N/A	21.7%
Boston, MA	N/A	15.2%	24.2%	9.2%
Chicago, IL	7.3%	39.2%	19.7%	20.2%
Denver, CO	10.1%	7.5%	18.6%	13.7%
Detroit, MI	24.7%	39.7%	42.7%	36.0%
Los Angeles, CA	16.6%	26.8%	19.5%	18.3%
Miami, FL	N/A	37.2%	9.1%	13.4%
Minneapolis, MN	2.6%	32.4%	N/A	6.7%
New York, NY	10.8%	30.3%	27.5%	21.9%
Philadelphia, PA	12.3%	38.0%	30.7%	25.6%
Phoenix, AZ	13.0%	11.3%	16.5%	14.9%
San Francisco, CA	6.0%	44.5%	19.0%	13.4%
Seattle, WA	10.3%	21.1%	25.9%	11.3%
Washington, DC	N/A	48.9%	N/A	20.5%

Data Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Illinois

Appendix Table 4. Percent and number of population that was jobless by race/ethnicity for 16 to 19 and 20- to 24-year-olds in Illinois, 2019-2021

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

Data Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Appendix Table 5. Percent and number of population that was jobless and out of school by race/ethnicity for 16 to 19 and 20- to 24-year-olds in Illinois, 2019-2021

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

Data Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

All States

Appendix Table 6. Jobless rate for 16 to 19 and 20- to 24-year-olds by state, 2021

	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
Alabama	62.9%	73.5%	67.9%	66.6%	30.7%	42.3%	27.8%	33.8%
Alaska	68.4%	49.6%	64.2%	65.2%	22.4%	36.8%	24.4%	24.4%
Arizona	59.3%	66.0%	67.1%	64.4%	27.8%	28.0%	28.6%	29.1%
Arkansas	74.1%	74.6%	67.3%	73.6%	31.6%	31.3%	27.5%	30.6%
California	70.4%	78.7%	74.3%	74.3%	37.4%	50.0%	34.5%	38.4%
Colorado	58.7%	72.3%	61.4%	60.7%	23.1%	21.4%	25.9%	24.4%
Connecticut	60.8%	72.7%	63.3%	62.9%	35.0%	31.9%	29.3%	33.2%
Delaware	64.2%	65.2%	62.5%	64.3%	30.6%	33.3%	25.6%	31.4%
District of Columbia	80.7%	79.8%	65.7%	78.1%	29.1%	62.4%	42.4%	43.5%
Florida	66.2%	70.3%	71.0%	68.9%	30.5%	36.8%	32.6%	32.7%
Georgia	63.7%	71.8%	66.1%	67.6%	29.7%	37.9%	29.1%	33.2%
Hawaii	66.4%	67.8%	66.7%	72.6%	17.6%	0.8%	26.6%	28.2%
Idaho	50.6%	91.0%	53.1%	51.7%	24.2%	6.2%	24.7%	24.0%
Illinois	61.4%	78.0%	63.5%	65.2%	29.6%	50.2%	26.8%	32.6%
Indiana	59.6%	66.2%	67.0%	61.4%	27.6%	40.0%	31.7%	29.6%
Iowa	50.6%	65.2%	46.9%	50.3%	22.1%	32.4%	15.6%	22.8%
Kansas	52.1%	58.6%	60.0%	54.5%	29.0%	35.8%	30.8%	29.7%
Kentucky	63.0%	56.3%	55.9%	62.1%	29.5%	38.4%	23.1%	30.2%
Louisiana	66.6%	78.2%	76.9%	72.3%	31.6%	52.2%	26.8%	39.6%
Maine	54.5%	55.3%	54.4%	56.2%	30.5%	36.7%	24.0%	31.2%

Maryland	64.1%	74.3%	67.3%	68.6%	27.2%	41.2%	33.0%	34.2%
Massachusetts	64.2%	68.5%	62.8%	66.3%	31.8%	37.2%	35.6%	34.0%
Michigan	59.7%	66.8%	62.7%	61.8%	28.5%	44.5%	29.7%	31.6%
Minnesota	51.2%	52.5%	42.3%	51.9%	20.0%	33.5%	22.3%	22.7%
Mississippi	66.1%	74.9%	75.2%	71.7%	34.4%	47.5%	32.6%	39.5%
Missouri	57.9%	68.8%	60.1%	60.2%	26.7%	26.0%	20.9%	27.4%
Montana	54.9%	N/A	56.0%	55.6%	22.2%	4.5%	39.7%	24.6%
Nebraska	55.3%	69.3%	47.5%	55.0%	21.7%	41.5%	18.0%	22.3%
Nevada	62.3%	70.0%	64.8%	66.0%	27.1%	41.8%	28.6%	30.7%
New Hampshire	49.9%	N/A	52.5%	50.1%	25.4%	32.7%	23.7%	26.7%
New Jersey	68.1%	78.5%	72.7%	72.0%	35.1%	48.0%	36.8%	38.4%
New Mexico	65.1%	71.9%	65.2%	66.7%	31.0%	15.0%	37.6%	36.9%
New York	68.7%	79.2%	79.1%	74.1%	34.6%	49.7%	45.2%	40.8%
North Carolina	61.0%	67.7%	60.6%	63.2%	31.9%	38.8%	25.8%	33.2%
North Dakota	51.8%	N/A	61.1%	52.2%	18.5%	9.8%	38.3%	19.9%
Ohio	57.8%	65.2%	60.3%	59.2%	27.2%	38.0%	27.3%	29.2%
Oklahoma	64.0%	62.7%	61.1%	63.2%	26.1%	37.8%	25.1%	28.4%
Oregon	64.4%	68.0%	63.1%	64.3%	32.4%	39.2%	24.8%	32.6%
Pennsylvania	58.6%	71.8%	65.1%	61.9%	31.0%	50.8%	36.1%	34.6%
Rhode Island	60.8%	70.2%	60.7%	59.4%	40.0%	33.1%	38.6%	37.2%
South Carolina	63.3%	66.2%	66.1%	64.0%	30.1%	35.2%	24.0%	31.4%
South Dakota	45.7%	37.2%	55.0%	50.5%	15.7%	50.0%	18.5%	23.0%
Tennessee	62.2%	70.8%	60.4%	63.5%	29.2%	46.7%	24.8%	32.1%
Texas	64.9%	74.1%	71.5%	69.8%	31.2%	40.8%	32.6%	33.8%
Utah	45.3%	69.9%	49.6%	46.8%	19.8%	41.1%	25.1%	21.3%
Vermont	61.6%	N/A	81.7%	63.4%	40.1%	41.2%	60.6%	41.2%
Virginia	63.2%	66.6%	63.5%	64.1%	28.0%	35.5%	24.5%	30.2%
Washington	65.9%	74.6%	65.1%	66.8%	28.9%	49.7%	26.1%	30.3%
West Virginia	67.7%	85.0%	64.1%	69.2%	36.8%	43.1%	20.0%	36.0%
Wisconsin	47.8%	62.2%	44.9%	48.6%	23.8%	45.2%	28.5%	27.2%
Wyoming	50.2%	N/A	39.6%	50.5%	15.8%	N/A	23.0%	19.3%

Data Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Appendix Table 7. Jobless and out of school rates for 16 to 19 and 20- to 24-year-olds by state, 2021

	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
Alabama	7.2%	15.6%	12.4%	10.2%	13.7%	26.7%	16.5%	17.4%
Alaska	21.7%	N/A	N/A	15.6%	14.4%	N/A	13.5%	17.2%
Arizona	6.9%	13.2%	8.4%	7.8%	11.3%	8.7%	17.8%	14.8%
Arkansas	7.8%	10.7%	4.9%	8.9%	20.4%	20.8%	17.9%	19.8%
California	5.8%	15.9%	8.2%	7.3%	14.3%	27.7%	18.2%	16.7%
Colorado	4.5%	8.5%	10.1%	6.6%	12.1%	8.5%	17.9%	13.8%
Connecticut	3.9%	4.6%	7.5%	4.6%	13.2%	18.6%	12.8%	13.3%
Delaware	3.8%	N/A	9.8%	5.0%	8.5%	7.1%	15.5%	9.2%
District of Columbia	N/A	9.6%	N/A	6.7%	2.1%	48.9%	N/A	20.5%
Florida	6.4%	7.5%	8.1%	7.0%	12.8%	22.8%	15.3%	15.7%
Georgia	6.9%	10.6%	8.4%	8.2%	13.4%	23.2%	16.5%	17.1%
Hawaii	6.5%	N/A	13.3%	9.2%	10.8%	N/A	18.7%	16.3%
Idaho	6.8%	N/A	13.9%	7.7%	11.7%	N/A	16.2%	12.3%
Illinois	4.5%	12.5%	7.0%	6.4%	12.7%	33.9%	16.2%	16.7%
Indiana	5.5%	14.5%	6.3%	6.3%	13.6%	31.4%	20.5%	15.8%
Iowa	2.8%	8.2%	6.9%	3.7%	9.0%	20.9%	12.7%	9.8%
Kansas	4.7%	12.5%	7.3%	5.2%	12.3%	25.4%	22.2%	14.7%
Kentucky	7.0%	22.9%	4.5%	8.6%	18.2%	30.0%	16.1%	19.1%
Louisiana	7.5%	14.4%	6.2%	10.3%	14.4%	38.1%	15.8%	23.4%
Maine	7.4%	N/A	N/A	6.9%	17.3%	N/A	N/A	17.1%
Maryland	5.1%	6.7%	8.1%	6.1%	11.0%	23.4%	19.1%	16.1%
Massachusetts	3.2%	3.6%	10.2%	4.7%	8.8%	16.6%	18.3%	10.8%
Michigan	5.9%	14.8%	8.4%	7.7%	12.0%	30.2%	20.1%	15.5%
Minnesota	4.6%	3.5%	5.0%	4.9%	8.8%	22.8%	16.7%	11.4%
Mississippi	6.0%	9.1%	8.6%	7.5%	17.4%	28.8%	12.6%	22.1%
Missouri	5.5%	15.7%	6.0%	6.7%	12.3%	17.5%	10.9%	13.1%
Montana	4.2%	N/A	N/A	6.3%	12.9%	N/A	30.3%	15.4%
Nebraska	2.2%	N/A	7.0%	3.0%	10.5%	26.6%	12.3%	12.2%
Nevada	6.7%	16.7%	12.3%	9.8%	15.3%	33.5%	20.9%	20.5%
New Hampshire	3.8%	N/A	N/A	4.4%	10.7%	N/A	13.0%	10.7%
New Jersey	3.3%	10.7%	9.2%	5.9%	12.9%	22.6%	19.8%	15.8%
New Mexico	8.8%	34.7%	12.0%	12.3%	19.0%	10.3%	29.1%	27.4%
New York	5.0%	9.1%	10.2%	6.7%	12.2%	29.2%	25.1%	17.9%
North Carolina	5.5%	10.0%	8.6%	7.4%	13.7%	20.9%	15.5%	16.0%
North Dakota	5.2%	N/A	N/A	6.7%	5.9%	N/A	14.5%	7.2%
Ohio	5.5%	8.8%	8.4%	6.2%	13.2%	24.5%	16.1%	15.0%
Oklahoma	7.8%	12.1%	6.1%	7.8%	15.4%	22.5%	17.7%	17.8%
Oregon	7.2%	N/A	6.5%	7.0%	19.8%	29.0%	15.4%	18.9%

Pennsylvania	4.7%	12.8%	9.6%	6.2%	12.5%	31.5%	21.7%	15.7%
Rhode Island	1.2%	N/A	6.8%	2.5%	12.1%	N/A	20.8%	12.6%
South Carolina	7.2%	11.0%	11.7%	8.5%	13.2%	20.8%	18.1%	15.9%
South Dakota	4.8%	N/A	N/A	5.9%	7.2%	N/A	N/A	12.2%
Tennessee	6.0%	9.8%	11.1%	7.2%	15.8%	32.2%	15.7%	18.5%
Texas	6.3%	11.0%	9.8%	8.4%	14.6%	23.0%	20.3%	18.1%
Utah	4.7%	12.3%	8.5%	5.7%	9.4%	24.6%	18.4%	11.3%
Vermont	6.3%	N/A	N/A	5.5%	16.3%	N/A	N/A	15.1%
Virginia	4.8%	7.8%	4.2%	5.1%	10.8%	20.9%	11.0%	12.8%
Washington	6.4%	11.2%	8.3%	7.1%	15.1%	29.7%	15.2%	15.6%
West Virginia	7.0%	N/A	N/A	7.7%	21.6%	N/A	N/A	21.2%
Wisconsin	5.2%	16.7%	5.9%	5.8%	11.2%	36.3%	15.1%	14.5%
Wyoming	5.4%	N/A	N/A	5.4%	9.5%	N/A	N/A	10.3%

Data Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Appendix Table 8. Percent and number of the population that was Jobless for 16 to 19 and 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, 2019-2021

Year			Males				Females			
			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	%	16-19	78.5%	90.6%	78.6%	81.6%	74.1%	78.6%	76.3%	77.4%
	n		10,333	15,314	22,954	51,506	8,585	12,598	16,034	41,697
2020	%		78.1%	88.6%	78.6%	82.7%	86.1%	82.8%	85.9%	85.2%
	n		8,090	17,415	18,161	47,831	12,492	19,580	18,056	54,283
2021	%		76.8%	92.0%	78.5%	82.9%	76.6%	80.5%	73.8%	76.5%
	n		9,257	17,168	20,582	50,893	8,723	12,256	17,588	41,618
2019	%	20-24	32.7%	56.3%	28.0%	39.7%	24.4%	32.0%	29.9%	30.1%
	n		8,106	13,956	7,865	34,745	7,003	8,503	9,064	29,183
2020	%		31.0%	63.2%	32.9%	41.8%	26.7%	49.4%	34.9%	36.1%
	n		9,617	15,910	9,603	40,619	10,317	14,483	11,507	41,447
2021	%		25.8%	55.2%	33.6%	37.2%	24.4%	59.3%	28.4%	36.4%
	n		5,701	12,463	9,699	31,322	7,254	15,883	8,643	35,544

Data Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Appendix Table 9. Percent and number of the population that was jobless for 16 to 19 and 20- to 24-year-olds in Illinois, 2019-2021

Year			Males				Females			
			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	%	16-19	65.5%	78.6%	64.3%	67.9%	60.9%	65.1%	61.7%	61.9%
	n		113,793	38,207	52,896	224,563	102,471	30,371	46,580	197,565
2020	%		65.0%	81.4%	64.8%	68.3%	64.7%	74.8%	68.7%	68.2%
	n		108,445	36,274	55,302	225,557	102,182	35,617	56,658	217,531
2021	%		64.6%	84.3%	65.1%	68.7%	57.9%	70.6%	62.0%	61.4%
	n		113,335	43,834	53,615	239,832	95,073	31,441	52,639	199,377
2019	%	20-24	28.1%	49.6%	22.6%	31.8%	27.4%	30.2%	27.4%	28.8%
	n		63,701	31,650	20,863	133,445	58,837	19,737	25,265	117,547
2020	%		32.7%	53.4%	30.3%	36.2%	32.8%	41.9%	30.6%	34.2%
	n		72,753	34,084	27,432	151,411	68,626	25,436	28,547	137,817
2021	%		30.8%	48.1%	26.3%	32.7%	28.3%	52.4%	27.4%	32.4%
	n		63,957	29,460	24,900	133,659	57,246	31,238	24,957	127,465

Data Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Appendix Table 10. Percent and number of the population that was jobless for 16 to 19 and 20- to 24-year-olds in the U.S., 2019-2021

Year			Males			Total	Females			Total
			White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	Hispanic or Latino		White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	Hispanic or Latino	
2019	%	16-19	63.8%	74.4%	68.4%	67.4%	60.6%	68.1%	68.2%	64.4%
	n		2,893,511	913,631	1,425,701	5,882,340	2,606,570	783,530	1,358,394	5,369,491
2020	%		66.8%	78.2%	71.4%	70.5%	64.1%	73.3%	71.7%	68.1%
	n		2,881,880	864,339	1,480,674	6,020,217	2,655,254	794,082	1,402,935	5,582,328
2021	%		63.4%	75.7%	69.3%	67.5%	59.8%	67.4%	68.7%	64.0%
	n		2,851,428	876,595	1,514,229	6,023,994	2,552,966	742,034	1,412,527	5,438,681
2019	%	20-24	27.3%	40.4%	25.8%	30.0%	27.2%	35.2%	31.4%	30.3%
	n		1,618,732	609,893	643,637	3,312,011	1,515,971	521,246	736,220	3,165,101
2020	%		31.1%	45.5%	32.4%	34.5%	32.2%	39.8%	35.2%	34.8%
	n		1,798,347	655,358	804,476	3,791,935	1,756,873	556,195	866,344	3,671,758
2021	%		29.7%	44.3%	29.8%	32.8%	29.4%	39.0%	34.6%	33.0%
	n		1,694,506	640,133	753,532	3,582,323	1,594,525	544,346	843,751	3,449,030

Data Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Appendix Table 11. Percent and number of the population that was jobless and out of school for 16 to 19 and 20- to 24-year-olds in Chicago, 2019-2021										
Year			Males				Females			
			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	16-19	%	5.4%	17.4%	8.0%	10.0%	0.7%	12.6%	4.8%	5.8%
		n	705	2,932	2,331	6,333	81	2,012	1,003	3,096
2020		%	3.0%	13.2%	10.4%	9.5%	5.2%	14.5%	11.8%	10.7%
		n	308	2,590	2,406	5,515	750	3,433	2,483	6,827
2021		%	1.6%	17.1%	8.1%	9.0%	0.6%	0.0%	12.9%	6.5%
		n	197	3,197	2,117	5,511	71	-	3,074	3,530
2019	20-24	%	3.5%	40.0%	14.7%	17.6%	4.1%	21.2%	14.1%	12.5%
		n	867	9,905	4,114	15,398	1,168	5,644	4,291	12,095
2020		%	7.0%	47.1%	18.9%	20.9%	6.7%	34.9%	20.0%	17.9%
		n	2,163	11,840	5,522	20,350	2,595	10,239	6,609	20,552
2021		%	6.7%	38.9%	23.9%	21.2%	7.7%	39.6%	15.6%	19.3%
		n	1,479	8,779	6,906	17,902	2,276	10,592	4,758	18,856

Data Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Appendix Table 12. Percent and number of the population that was jobless and out of school for 16 to 19 and 20- to 24-year-olds in Illinois, 2019-2021										
Year			Males				Females			
			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	16-19	%	4.9%	14.2%	7.8%	6.9%	3.1%	11.0%	4.7%	4.6%
		n	8,458	6,917	6,405	22,714	5,303	5,107	3,540	14,562
2020		%	5.5%	17.9%	10.5%	8.4%	6.3%	10.0%	7.9%	7.0%
		n	9,226	7,985	8,927	27,743	9,992	4,771	6,529	22,411
2021		%	5.6%	15.6%	6.7%	7.4%	3.4%	9.0%	7.4%	5.3%
		n	9,752	8,120	5,515	25,727	5,528	3,995	6,255	17,312
2019	20-24	%	10.5%	32.7%	11.4%	13.9%	10.1%	22.8%	14.1%	13.0%
		n	23,653	20,866	10,549	58,246	21,816	14,893	13,040	53,122
2020		%	13.0%	35.8%	17.2%	17.3%	13.0%	27.4%	17.5%	16.0%
		n	28,896	22,875	15,513	72,306	27,102	16,624	16,310	64,231
2021		%	13.0%	32.6%	17.7%	16.9%	12.4%	35.2%	14.6%	16.5%
		n	26,975	19,942	16,751	69,155	25,044	21,003	13,356	64,872

Data Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Appendix Table 13. Percent and number of the population that was jobless and out of school for 16 to 19 and 20- to 24-year olds in the U.S., 2019-2021

Year			Males				Females			
			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	16-19	%	5.8%	11.9%	8.2%	7.2%	4.8%	7.4%	7.4%	5.7%
		n	261,772	145,618	170,023	628,497	204,978	85,559	147,495	478,328
2020		%	6.8%	13.1%	9.6%	8.3%	5.7%	9.4%	8.1%	6.7%
		n	294,793	144,302	199,090	707,838	237,095	101,849	157,770	552,501
2021		%	6.1%	12.5%	9.4%	7.8%	5.0%	8.9%	7.9%	6.3%
		n	272,062	145,261	205,843	694,509	215,326	98,014	162,177	533,633
2019	20-24	%	11.4%	25.7%	14.3%	14.1%	11.6%	18.5%	17.4%	13.9%
		n	675,979	389,005	356,123	1,557,966	644,459	274,312	407,829	1,449,659
2020		%	13.8%	29.7%	17.7%	17.0%	13.9%	22.1%	18.8%	16.2%
		n	796,811	427,365	440,384	1,864,528	759,149	309,380	461,420	1,705,875
2021		%	13.2%	28.5%	17.7%	16.5%	12.9%	22.2%	19.3%	15.7%
		n	756,327	412,582	446,935	1,804,691	699,727	310,454	471,277	1,648,058

Data Source: American Community Survey 1-year estimate public use data. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

