Great Cities Institute

Industrial Restructuring and the Continuing Impact on Youth Employment in Illinois

Produced for: Alternative Schools Network

May 2018

Great Cities Institute
University of Illinois at Chicago

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Executive Summary

Introduction

Since 2016, the Great Cities Institute (GCI) has produced a series of reports for the Alternative Schools Network that have documented employment and related challenges that young people face. These reports have primarily focused on Chicago and Cook County with comparisons to similar sized cities, counties, Illinois, and the U.S. In 2017, GCI's report, *Abandoned in their Neighborhoods: Youth Joblessness amidst the Flight of Industry and Opportunity* focused on changes in the Chicago economy that have impacted the economic cirumstances of young people. Factors such as industrial restructuring, the movement of jobs from neighborhoods, and the impact of the Great Recession help explain present declining employment of young people.

We now turn our focus to analyze employment conditions for young people in areas throughout the state of Illinois. This report is unique in that it provides a more detailed view of youth jobless and jobless and out of school data throughout the state of Illinois than what has been analyzed to date and has findings that have implications for the direction of future policy aimed at improving employment conditions for young people in Illinois and the economy more broadly.

This report *Industrial Restructuring and the Continuing Impact on Youth Employment in Illinois*, also commissioned by the Alternative Schools Network, updates the following figures: *out of work; out of school and out of work*; and *out of school and out of work with no high school diploma* figures for Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S. and examines *out of work*; and *out of school and out of work* figures in subsections of Illinois. Additionally, data from four Illinois counties are examined as case studies to observe economic transformations in the sectors of the economy in these counties over time, young people's position in the economy, and the growing poverty in these areas since 1980.

This document is organized into three sections. The first section contains *out of work*, and *out of school and out of work* figures by subsections of Illinois for 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 year olds by race/ethnicity in 2012-2016. The figures in this section represent data collected in a 5-year period from 2012-2016 and are displayed in a series of maps.[1] The next section contains *out of work*, and *out of school and out of work* figures for Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S. for 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 year olds by race/ethnicity and race/ethnicity and gender in 2014, 2015, and 2016. The third section contains case studies of four counties in Illinois including Peoria, Tazewell, Kankakee, and Sangamon counties to get a more in-depth view of economic transformations in counties with mid-sized cities. Data displayed for each county includes employment to population ratios by age from 1980 to 2012-2016, employment by industry by age in 1980 and 2012-2016, employment by industry with median earning in 1980 and 2012-2016, and ratio of income to poverty level in 1980 and 2012-2016. There are two appendices of this document. Appendix 1 contains technical definitions of terminologies used in this report, a list of data sources with explanations of their use, and a methodology section. Appendix 2 contains a race/ethnicity dot density map of Illinois to display where racial/ethnic groups are located in Illinois.

This report finds that there has been a decrease in *out of work*, and *out of work and out of school* rates for Black 20 to 24-year olds in Chicago in recent years but that substantial racial and gender gaps remain. These figures are encouraging but far from acceptable as in 2016, nearly a third of Black 20-24-year olds and 37.0% of Black 20 to 24-year olds men were *out of work and out of school*. Holding true from prior years, jobless, and jobless and out of school figures for Black 20 to 24-year old men and women were still worse in 2016 in Chicago than in Cook County, Illinois and the U.S. Less encouraging is that *out of school and out of work* figures increased for Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24-year olds, increasing by 3 percentage points from 2014-2016. This increase was driven by a growing *out of school and*

[1] The 2012-2016 time period is referenced in this report as a single time period due to American Comunity Survey (ACS) data collection. For more information about 2012-2016 5-year data, see Data Sources and Methodology section in Appendix 1.

out of work rate for females, which increased more than 6 percentage points from 2014 to 2016. For 16 to 19-year olds in Chicago, *out of work* rates decreased by over 14 percentage points for Hispanic or Latinos and changed relatively little for Black and White 16 to 19-year olds. In Illinois, and the U.S., *out of work* figures decreased each year from 2014 to 2016 for each racial/ethnic group for 16 to 19-year olds.

While *out of work*, and *out of school and out of work* rates are thought to be a Chicago and Cook County problem, this report finds that across Illinois subsections, *out of work*, and *out of school and out of work* rates for the total population, Black, White and Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24-year olds were higher in sections of southern, western and central Illinois than in Cook County. However, for the younger population, 16 to 19-year olds fared worse in Cook County where *out of work* rates for Black, White and the total population of 16 to 19-year olds were highest in Cook County compared to all other subsections of Illinois.

In case study counties, manufacturing decline has resulted in growing retail trade and professional and related service jobs, both of which have lower median earnings than manufacturing in those four counties. The industrial transformations have led to deepening poverty in each of the case study counties as middle-income households have shrunk and families living in poverty have increased.

A generation of young people in Illinois and the Illinois economy are at stake. With net-negative out-migration and work becoming more technical and educationally intensive, employers across the nation are citing labor shortages that is preventing businesses from expanding.[2] These factors combined with an aging workforce position the next generation of workers as an integral part of the economic future of Illinois and the nation. Enticing the disaffected worker into the labor force to address any labor shortages must involve extensive access to education and training, opportunities for advancement, and adequate wages.

Investments into education and skills training for young people will expand the economy and lower the costs that result from so many youth and young adults who are jobless and out of school. Research from the Labor Market Studies at Northeastern University in Boston has shown that re-enrolling and graduating an out of school youth to earn a high school diploma will save over $290,000 to Illinois tax payers over the life of that youth because they will earn more income, pay more taxes and rely less on social services.[3] Research from the Great Cities Institute showed that someone with a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment contributes roughly $200,000 more in taxes than someone without a high school diploma over their working life.[4] Additionally, University of Chicago Crime Lab showed the yearly cost of shootings in Chicago was $2.5 billion,[5] a condition related to youth joblessness.[6] These are just a few examples of the contributions of investing and supporting youth and young adults that will not only increase the benefits to the young people themselves and businesses, but also to Illinois tax payers and the Illinois tax base.

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[2] Paquette, D. (2017, Dec 28). *2018's Challenge: Too Many Jobs, Not Enough Workers.* The Washington Post. Retrieved from www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2017/12/28/2018s-challenge-too-many-jobs-not-enough-workers/?utm_term=.04d33f3838d5.

[3] Sum, A, Khatiwada, I, McLaughlin, J, Palma, S. (2009, Oct). *The Consequences of Dropping Out of high School: Joblessness and Jailing for High School Dropouts and the High Cost for Taxpayers.* Center for Labor Market Studies, Northeastern University. Retrieved from https://repository.library.northeastern.edu/downloads/neu:376324?datastream_id=content.

[4] Córdova, T, Wilson, M.D. (2017, Jun 12). *The High Costs for Out of School and Jobless Youth in Chicago and Cook County.* Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago. Retrieved from https://greatcities.uic.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/HighCostsforYouth-v1.5-min.pdf.

[5] Kapustin, M, Ludwig, J, Punkay, M, Smith, K, Speigel, L, Welgus, D. (2017, Jan). *Gun Violence in Chicago, 2016.* University of Chicago Crime Lab. Retrieved from http://urbanlabs.uchicago.edu/attachments/store/2435a5d4658e2ca19f4f225b810ce0dbdb9231cbdb8d702e784087469ee3/UChicagoCrimeLab+Gun+Violence+in+Chicago+2016.pdf.

[6] Córdova, T, Wilson, M.D. (2017, Jan 29). *Abandoned in their Neighborhoods: Youth Joblessness amidst the Flight of Industry and Opportunity*. Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago. Retrieved from https://greatcities.uic.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Abandoned-in-their-Neighborhoods.pdf.

What We Learned

Joblessness and Out of School and Out of Work Rates were Comparatively Worse in Areas of South, West, and Central Illinois Compared to Cook County: The highest jobless rates for 20 to 24-year olds in Illinois were located outside of the Chicago Metro Area in South, West, and Central Illinois.

Black 20 to 24-Year Olds had Large Improvements in Out of Work Figures: Black 20 to 24-year olds in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois and the U.S. had large decreases in out of work rates.

Out of School and Out of Work Conditions Improved for Black 20 to 24-Year Olds and Worsened for Latinos in Chicago: There were improvements in out of school and out of work rates for Black 20 to 24-year olds in Chicago and worsening figures for Latinos from 2014 to 2016.

Teen Employment in Mid-Sized Cities and Rural Areas Declined Substantially: Employment to population ratios for 16 to 19-year olds in Illinois case study counties with mid-sized cities have decreased substantially since 1980.

Economies of Mid-Sized Cities and Rural Economies are not Incorporating Young People into the Workforce: The mix of jobs in rural economies has changed in similar ways to Chicago,[7] resulting in fewer opportunities for young people as older populations are increasingly employed in industries that young people have historically been employed in such as retail.

Middle-class occupations are leaving medium-sized cities and rural areas as income inequalities grow: Proportions of individuals in poverty and in high income groups in Illinois case study counties are growing as middle income groups are shrinking.

In what follows, the relevant data supporting each point is illustrated with tables, figures and maps.

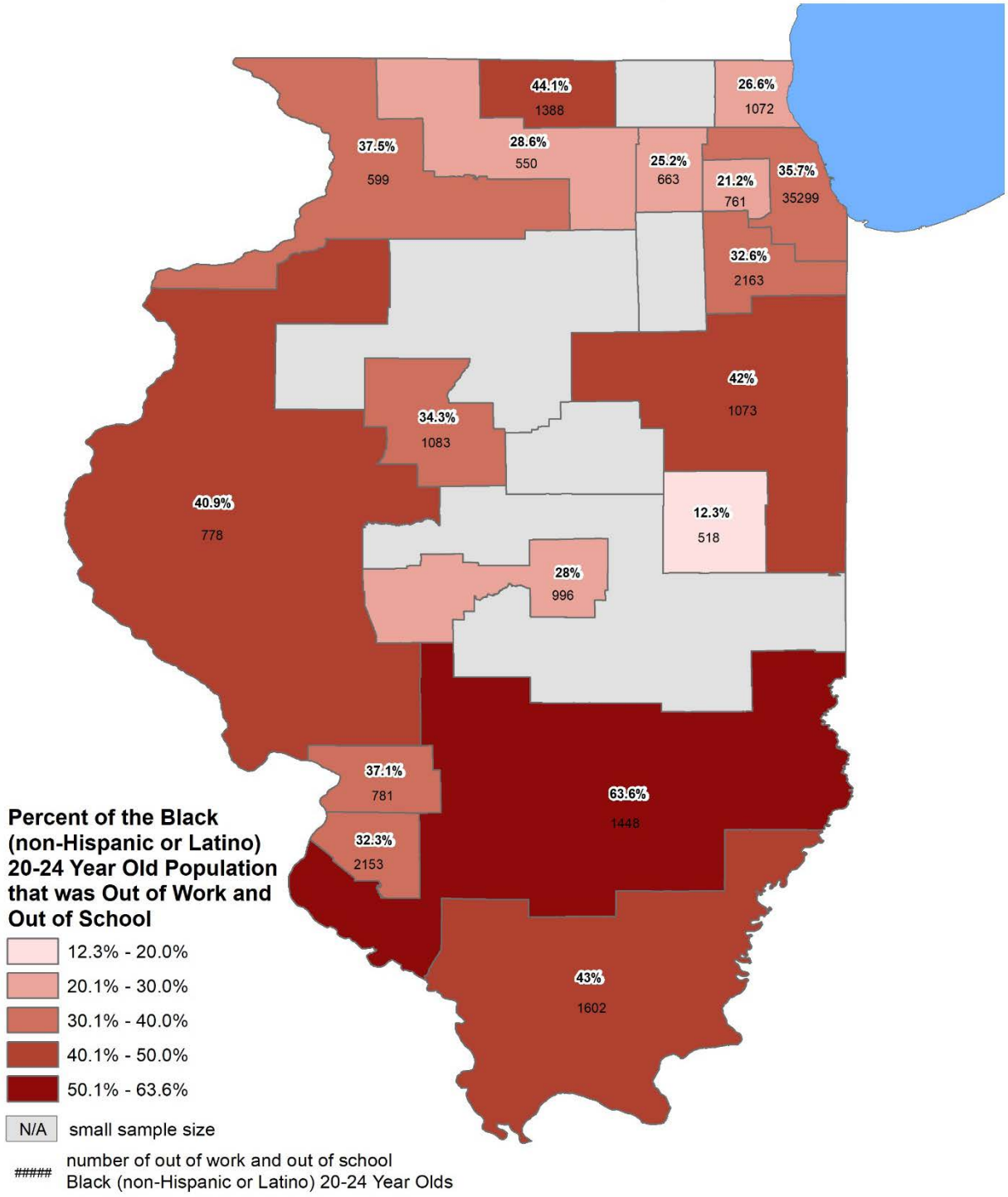
[7] Córdova, T, Wilson, M.D. (2017, Jan 29). *Abandoned in their Neighborhoods: Youth Joblessness amidst the Flight of Industry and Opportunity*. Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago. Retrieved from https://greatcities.uic.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Abandoned-in-their-Neighborhoods.pdf.

Report Highlights

Joblessness and Out of School and Out of Work Rates were Comparatively Worse in Areas of South, West, and Central Illinois Compared to Cook County: The highest jobless rates for 20 to 24-year olds in Illinois were located outside of the Chicago Metro Area in South, West, and Central Illinois.

- Jobless, and out of school and out of work rates for the total population, Black, White and Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24-year olds were higher in sections of southern, western and central Illinois than in Cook County (See Maps 6-9 and 11-14).
- Five Subsections of Illinois had an out of school and out of work rate for Black 20 to 24-year olds above 40% and one area had a rate of 63.6% (See Map 13)

Map 13: Percent and Number of Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20 to 24-Year Olds that were Out of School and Out of Work by Subsections of Illinois, 2012-2016



Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute
Map Created by Great Cities Institute

Black 20 to 24-Year Olds had Large Improvements in Out of Work Figures: Black 20 to 24-year olds in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois and the U.S. had large decreases in out of work rates.

- In Chicago, Black 20 to 24-year olds had decreased out of work rates from 2015 to 2016, decreasing 13.4 percentage points from 60.2% to 46.8% (See Table 2).
    - The out of work rate for Black 20 to 24-year old females decreased more than males in Chicago, going from 60.4% in 2015 to 42.7% in 2016 for females and from 59.6% to 51.2% for males (See Table 7).

Table 7: Percent and Number of Out of Work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Race/Ethnicity and Gender in Chicago, 2014-2016

			Males			Females		
Year			**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	16-19	74.5%	72.8%	81.7%	78.7%	74.0%	70.6%
	(n)		(8,749)	(8,564)	(9,329)	(9,519)	(9,654)	(8,888)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%		89.7%	88.8%	88.9%	89.8%	81.5%	85.7%
	(n)		(19,093)	(19,518)	(18,479)	(21,960)	(20,346)	(16,963)
Hispanic or Latino	%		84.9%	82.4%	71.0%	84.5%	80.6%	70.0%
	(n)		(20,828)	(19,336)	(19,045)	(21,078)	(20,125)	(19,219)
Total Population	%		84.3%	83.2%	79.0%	84.0%	79.6%	76.2%
	(n)		(52,551)	(51,775)	(50,649)	(56,033)	(54,184)	(48,845)
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	20-24	29.8%	25.7%	23.2%	19.1%	21.8%	24.2%
	(n)		(8,807)	(7,314)	(5,805)	(6,307)	(6,402)	(7,895)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%		59.6%	60.0%	51.2%	57.9%	60.4%	42.7%
	(n)		(21,056)	(20,517)	(14,815)	(21,557)	(21,869)	(13,167)
Hispanic or Latino	%		35.6%	29.2%	33.8%	38.0%	37.6%	36.0%
	(n)		(11,742)	(10,041)	(11,603)	(12,106)	(11,548)	(12,034)
Total Population	%		42.5%	39.6%	38.2%	39.6%	42.8%	36.5%
	(n)		(44,878)	(42,744)	(37,201)	(43,858)	(45,092)	(39,107)

Data Source: 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

- From 2014 to 2016, the out of work rate for Black 20 to 24-year olds improved by 13.8 percentage points in Cook County, 14.3 in Illinois, and 5.4 percentage points in the U.S (See Tables 3-5).

Out of School and Out of Work Conditions Improved for Black 20 to 24-Year Olds and Worsened for Latinos in Chicago: There were improvements in out of school and out of work rates for Black 20 to 24-year olds in Chicago and worsening figures for Latinos from 2014 to 2016.

- The Black 20 to 24-year old out of school and out of work rate in Chicago decreased from 39.5% 32.9% from 2014 to 2016 while it increased for Hispanic or Latinos from 18.2% to 21.2% (See Table 12).

Table 12: Percent and Number of Out of School and Out of Work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Race/Ethnicity in Chicago, 2014-2016

		16-19			20-24		
Year		**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	5.6%	6.3%	2.9%	6.3%	6.9%	6.6%
	(n)	(1,346)	(1,555)	(700)	(3,950)	(3,962)	(3,827)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	12.5%	12.9%	10.9%	39.5%	39.1%	32.9%
	(n)	(5,724)	(6,072)	(4,419)	(28,707)	(27,528)	(19,680)
Hispanic or Latino	%	7.8%	8.2%	6.6%	18.2%	20.8%	21.2%
	(n)	(3,843)	(3,974)	(3,595)	(11,834)	(13,501)	(14,355)
Total Population	%	8.6%	9.1%	6.9%	21.2%	21.9%	19.4%
	(n)	(11,088)	(11,800)	(8,861)	(45,757)	(46,765)	(39,763)

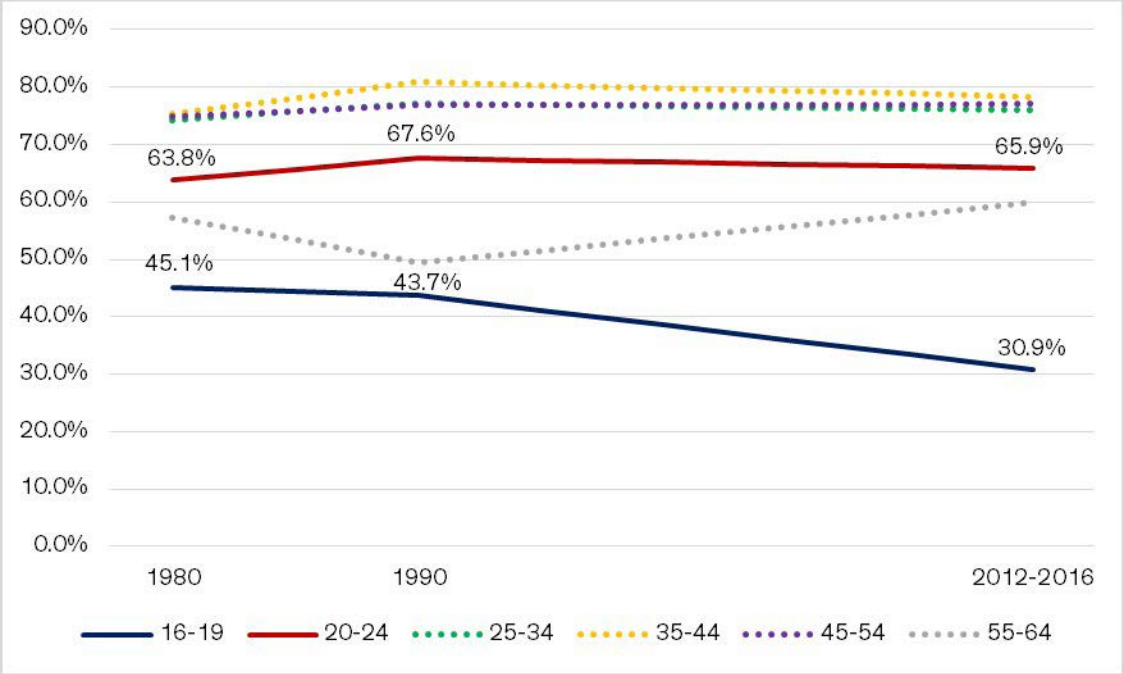
Data Source: 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

- While figures did improve, out of work, and out of school and out of work figures for Black 20 to 24-year old men and women were still worse in 2016 in Chicago than in Cook County, Illinois and the U.S. in 2016 (See Tables 17-20).

Teen Employment in Mid-Sized Cities and Rural Areas Declined Substantially: Employment to population ratios for 16 to 19-year olds in Illinois case study counties with mid-sized cities have decreased substantially since 1980.

- Employment to population ratios for 16 to 19-year olds decreased in Peoria County from 45.1% in 1980 to 30.9% in 2012-2016, decreased in Tazewell County from 59.0% in 2000 to 36.6% in 2012-2016, decreased in Kankakee County from 53.1% in 2000 to 29.5% in 2012-2016, and decreased in Sangamon County from 55.0% in 1980 to 29.6% in 2012-2016 (See Figures 1, 6, 11, and 16).

Figure 1: Employment to Population Ratios for 16 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64 Year Olds, Peoria County, IL, 1980, 1990, and 2012-2016



Data Source: 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses, and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Economies of Mid-Sized Cities and Rural Economic are not Incorporating Young People into the Workforce:
The mix of jobs in rural economies has changed in similar ways to Chicago,[8] resulting in fewer opportunities for young people as older populations are increasingly employed in industries that young people have historically been employed in such as retail.

- The proportions of 16 to 19-year olds working in retail trade, manufacturing, and professional and related services stayed relatively stable from 1980 to 2012-2016 compared to older age groups.
- 20 to 24-year olds and the population 25 and over experienced large losses in manufacturing and increases in retail trade and professional and related services from 1980 to 2012-2016 (See Tables 22, 24, 26, and 28).
- In Peoria, Tazewell, and Kankakee County, the declining manufacturing sectors had higher median earnings while the growing retail trade and professional and related service sectors had lower earnings (See Tables 23, 25, 27).

[8] Córdova, T, Wilson, M.D. (2017, Jan 29). *Abandoned in their Neighborhoods: Youth Joblessness amidst the Flight of Industry and Opportunity.* Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago. Retrieved from https://greatcities.uic.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Abandoned-in-their-Neighborhoods.pdf.

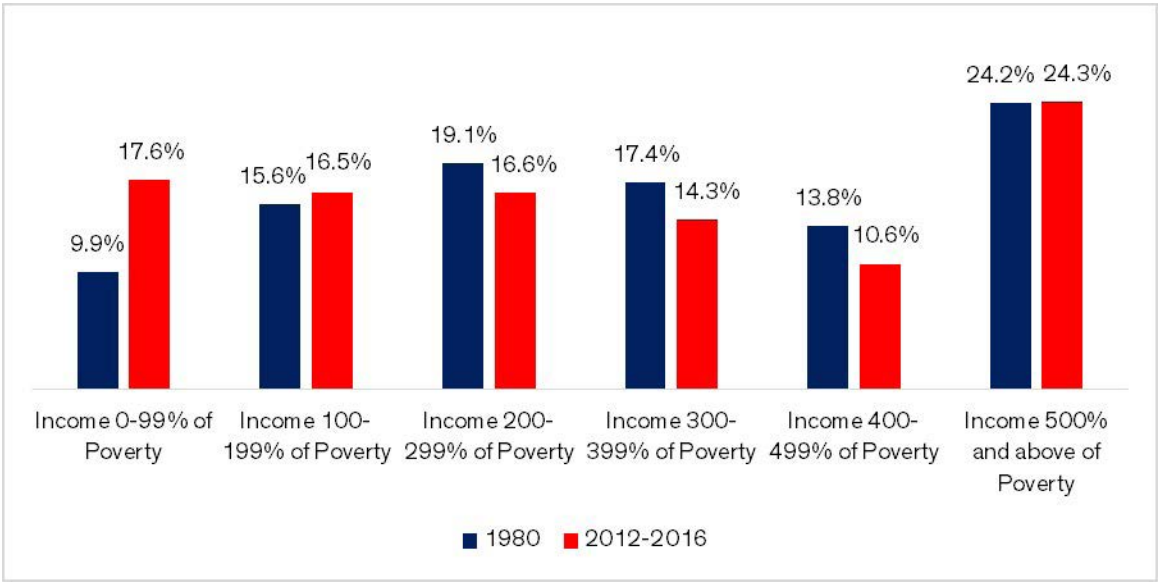
Table 23: Employment by Industry for Full-Time Workers, 1980 and 2012-2016 with 2012-2016 Median Earnings in Peoria County, IL				
Industry	**1980**	**2012-2016**	**Percent Change (1980 to 2012-2016)**	**Median Earnings in 2012-2016***
Retail Trade	12.7%	13.4%	5.7%	26,359
Manufacturing	34.0%	19.7%	-42.2%	60,828
Professional and Related Services	17.2%	31.6%	83.5%	40,000
All Industries	48,680	59,278	21.8%	41,566

Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
Tabulations by Great Cities Institute *In 2016 dollars

Middle-class occupations are leaving medium-sized cities and rural areas as income inequalities grow: Proportions of individuals in poverty and in high income groups in Illinois case study counties are growing as middle income groups are shrinking.

- From 1980 to 2012-2016, the percentage of population in poverty increased from 9.9% to 17.6% in Peoria County, from 5.5% to 8.0% in Tazewell County, from 12.9% to 15.4% in Kankakee County, and 9.0% to 15.0% in Sangamon County.
- In these counties, middle income ratios of income to poverty are decreasing while those in poverty and those with income 5 times the poverty level are increasing, showing growing income inequality (See Figures 5, 10, 15 and 20).

Figure 5: Poverty Status for Individuals in Peoria County, IL, 1980 and 2012-2016



Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Concluding Thoughts

This report, *Industrial Restructuring and the Continuing Impact on Youth Employment in Illinois*, provides further evidence of the enduring impacts of deindustrialization in Illinois. Displaced workers continue to characterize the "new economy" and the severe impacts continue to reverberate. Most devastating, is the extent to which, for some, joblessness has become an entrenched condition that has now faced generations of households and communities whose previous stability and even prosperity was tied to a vibrant and relatively speaking, inclusive economy – although certainly not without its shortcomings (including discriminatory practices and environmental impacts).

This report demonstrates that there are regions within Illinois where, since 1980, there is an increase in poverty and full time low wage employment and for young people throughout Illinois, the impacts of chronic joblessness remain a deep-rooted issue. In an economy which is susceptible to fluctuations, there are certain marginalized groups and geographic locations, that are particularly vulnerable to structural shifts in the economy, requiring, therefore, focused efforts to pursue policies that create opportunities for more people in more places to participate in the economy as it evolves.

In previous reports on youth employment, UIC's Great Cities Institute (GCI) demonstrated that joblessness among young people in Chicago and Cook County was *chronic and concentrated* and *comparatively worse* than Los Angeles, New York and the U.S. as a whole. Young Black men in Chicago, ages 20 to 24, had the highest rates of their population both *out of school and out of work*. This report updates our Chicago and Cook County data and adds more detailed information on clusters within Illinois.

It is good news that *out of school and out of work* figures for Blacks 20 to 24 in Chicago and Cook County improved in 2016 (compared to the previous years since the 2008 recession) but the numbers still remain high with 19,680 and 27,105 Black 20 to 24-year old young adults in Chicago and Cook County respectively. Latinos, however, showed the opposite trend, whose *out of school and out of work* figures rose.

Chicago and Cook County figures were also worse for Blacks and Latinos when compared to Illinois as a whole but through this report, we find that similar to Chicago and Cook County, high rates of joblessness are concentrated in certain parts of Illinois, including rural areas with large white majority populations. This new report provides data on counties in Illinois that reveals conditions of chronic youth joblessness concentrated in west, central, and southern Illinois that are worse than in Chicago and Cook County. Black, Latino and White young people in these sections of mid-size cities and rural Illinois are experiencing combinations of joblessness, low wage labor and high rates of poverty. The declining employment is much worse in areas most adversely affected by the loss of manufacturing jobs. In its place, there are populations particularly vulnerable to economic crises and downturns.

As we write this conclusion to our fifth major report on youth joblessness, The U.S. Department of Labor reports an unemployment rate for April 2018 of 3.9%, the lowest since the late 1990s. While the figures may suggest rays of optimism, there are several reasons to be cautious. First, unemployment rates are not the same as the joblessness figures that we provide in our reports. Department of Labor statistics compile unemployment data based on the number of people in the workforce who are out of a job, but actively seeking one. The employment to population data, allows us to more accurately capture the percentage of the population (or particular age group) that is employed. Thus, a lower unemployment rate may mean that fewer people are unemployed, but it may also mean, that more people have dropped out of the labor force completely and are not even searching for jobs. Second, even with a more optimistic interpretation, the 3.9% is a national figure and therefore does not reflect regional and community variations. Third, the recent figures on unemployment rates also show that wages have not improved at the same

rate, suggesting that to the extent that unemployment is down, increased employment is likely occurring in areas of low-wage labor, another issue that contributes to the unhealthy state of the economy. Finally, to the extent that net job growth has occurred, issues continue about the extent to which these jobs are being filled by those most in need of having a job: those young people who are experiencing *chronic and concentrated conditions of joblessness*.

In Illinois, there has been some modest growth in the number of jobs, although according to a February 2018 report for the State of Illinois Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability, we continue to lag behind surrounding states in the Midwest and Great Lakes region. In 2017, only Kansas had a lower rate of job growth than Illinois most likely attributable to recent state austerity policies that are hotly contested in Kansas and are becoming examples of what not to do.

While the report for the State of Illinois Commission raises concerns about the rate of job growth in Illinois, this newest report for the Alternative Schools Network by UIC's Great Cities Institute, suggests that the issue is even more severe in parts of Illinois, where chronic joblessness, a shrinking middle class, low wage labor, and higher percentages of the population living in poverty have become deeply entrenched. Although racial disparities continue to be a profound factor, it is also the case that white residents of mid-size cities and rural areas in parts of Illinois are severely affected. It is not farfetched to suggest that many of these young people are responding with feelings of discouragement and despair. Given the trends that we have described, which are exacerbated by the contraction of the public sector, we are likely to see exacerbated inequality and disparities in wealth, along with the associated personal and social ills, that will extend far into the future if there are not interventions that reverse the trends.

Once again, these GCI reports on joblessness among young people highlight what has become *entrenched chronic and concentrated* adverse impacts of the restructuring of the economy that benefitted some while dramatically neglecting others. More than forty years later, many regions in the rustbelt continue to reel from the impacts of industrial restructuring as they attempt to build 21st century economies while many of their residents still suffer from job loss, lower wages, reduced public sector spending and fewer economic and educational opportunities. Increased homicide rates and other self-destructive behaviors are symptomatic of communities in despair. Those with fewer options tend to suffer the greatest.

The disparities are stark as exemplified by a Chicago Tribune article[9] comparing the salaries of corporate CEOs in the state of Illinois to the amount of the average worker in their company. McDonald's CEO, for example, had an annual pay of $21.76 million, which was 3,101 times higher than the $7,017 that the company's average worker made. McDonald's is not alone in this kind of dramatic disparity between top executives and average workers. These are not easy issues to address and requires confronting more than forty years of economic policies and corporate behavior. As we do so, it is necessary to not deny the systematic realities that have been created by an exclusive economy. Tax policies, wage structures, land development priorities, etc. should all be carefully considered in light of the extent to which they create an economy for all to benefit.

We hope that this report is yet another clarion call for a broad-based attack on poverty and racial disparities in access to economic and educational opportunities. At a recent series of events hosted by the Great Cities Institute, we commemorated fifty years since the release of the Report of the Commission on Civil Disorders, known as the Kerner Report. Among our special guests was Dr. Fred Harris, the sole remaining member of the Kerner Commission,

[9] Elejalde-Ruiz, A. (2018, Apr 27). *The boss makes how much? Illinois companies reveal CEO-to-worker pay ratio*. The Chicago Tribune. Retrieved from http://www.chicagotribune.com/business/ct-biz-ceo-pay-ratio-20180427-story.html

named after its Chair, former Illinois Governor, Otto Kerner. It was indeed notable that each of the speakers emphasized the extent to which conditions related to jobs, welfare, police force and housing, which had sparked the urban uprisings of the early 1960s, were all still issues that remained fifty years later and in some cases, were worse. Despite the many improvements, *entrenched chronic and concentrated joblessness* affecting young Black, Latino and rural white youth in parts of Chicago, Cook County and Illinois are worse than forty years ago. In conjunction with events commemorating the February 29,1968 release of the report, Former U.S. Senator Fred Harris and Alan Curtis issued a new report: *Healing our Divided Society: Investing in America Fifty Years after the Kerner Report.*

Joseph Stiglitz, a recipient of a Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, wrote a chapter for the book entitled, "Economic Justice: Fifty Years after the Kerner Report." Calling for a "tight economy" with lower unemployment (and we would add joblessness) Stiglitz suggests that public sector investments to close gaps in education, employment, welfare and health programs "far outweigh any deficits that may be experienced to support it or any inflation that might be engendered." He goes on,

> More importantly, there is evidence that growing up in a family in poverty hurts future prospects [and not just in access, e.g. education]. It affects learning and aspirations, determines the experiences one is exposed to, and shapes the individual's sense of identity and worth.
>
> There are a range of ways of increasing taxes to finance investments in the country's future – including the kind of education, welfare, and jobs programs that the Kerner Commission called for – that would simultaneously increase economic performance and reduce inequality. The evidence that reducing inequality would itself improve performance enhances further the benefit of such policies.

We conclude by emphasizing that investments in our young people, is an investment in the future of Illinois. Policy makers can seek the commitment and cooperation of the corporate sector, who in reality, have more to benefit in the long run from an inclusive economy than by allowing the current economy to further deteriorate the conditions of a healthy society. Reinvesting profits into further job generation can yield more equitable distributions of wealth, while still remaining competitive. Might it also be useful to listen to Nobel Prize winning economists like Stiglitz and Paul Krugman, who offer concrete suggestions on public expenditures and tax policies? They have worked out the numbers and confidently assert that public investments that we make today ensure a successful tomorrow. Inequalities undermine a healthy and productive society. We agree with Stiglitz, "that everyone will lose if we continue in that direction." We also agree that "An alternative world is possible" despite how difficult it will be to achieve it.

Great Cities Institute

Industrial Restructuring and the Continuing Impact on Youth Employment in Illinois

Produced for: Alternative Schools Network

May 2018

Great Cities Institute
University of Illinois at Chicago

Introduction

Since 2016, the Great Cities Institute (GCI) has produced a series of reports for the Alternative Schools Network that have documented employment and related challenges that young people face. These reports have primarily focused on Chicago and Cook County with comparisons to similar sized cities, counties, Illinois, and the U.S. In 2017, GCI's report, *Abandoned in their Neighborhoods: Youth Joblessness amidst the Flight of Industry and Opportunity* focused on changes in the Chicago economy that have impacted the economic cirumstances of young people. Factors such as industrial restructuring, the movement of jobs from neighborhoods, and the impact of the Great Recession help explain present declining employment of young people.

We now turn our focus to analyze employment conditions for young people in areas throughout the state of Illinois. This report is unique in that it provides a more detailed view of youth jobless and jobless and out of school data throughout the state of Illinois than what has been analyzed to date and has findings that have implications for the direction of future policy aimed at improving employment conditions for young people in Illinois and the economy more broadly.

This report *Industrial Restructuring and the Continuing Impact on Youth Employment in Illinois*, also commissioned by the Alternative Schools Network, updates the following figures: *out of work; out of school and out of work*; and *out of school and out of work with no high school diploma* figures for Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S. and examines *out of work*; and *out of school and out of work* figures in subsections of Illinois. Additionally, data from four Illinois counties are examined as case studies to observe economic transformations in the sectors of the economy in these counties over time, young people's position in the economy, and the growing poverty in these areas since 1980.

This document is organized into three sections. The first section contains *out of work*, and *out of school and out of work* figures by subsections of Illinois for 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 year olds by race/ethnicity in 2012-2016. The figures in this section represent data collected in a 5-year period from 2012-2016 and are displayed in a series of maps.[10] The next section contains *out of work*, and *out of school and out of work* figures for Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S. for 16 to 19 and 20 to 24 year olds by race/ethnicity and race/ethnicity and gender in 2014, 2015, and 2016. The third section contains case studies of four counties in Illinois including Peoria, Tazewell, Kankakee, and Sangamon counties to get a more in-depth view of economic transformations in counties with mid-sized cities. Data displayed for each county includes employment to population ratios by age from 1980 to 2012-2016, employment by industry by age in 1980 and 2012-2016, employment by industry with median earning in 1980 and 2012-2016, and ratio of income to poverty level in 1980 and 2012-2016. There are two appendices of this document. Appendix 1 contains technical definitions of terminologies used in this report, a list of data sources with explanations of their use, and a methodology section. Appendix 2 contains a race/ethnicity dot density map of Illinois to display where racial/ethnic groups are located in Illinois.

This report finds that there has been a decrease in *out of work*, and *out of work and out of school* rates for Black 20 to 24-year olds in Chicago in recent years but that substantial racial and gender gaps remain. These figures are encouraging but far from acceptable as in 2016, nearly a third of Black 20-24-year olds and 37.0% of Black 20 to 24-year olds men were *out of work and out of school*. Holding true from prior years, jobless, and jobless and out of school figures for Black 20 to 24-year old men and women were still worse in 2016 in Chicago than in Cook County, Illinois and the U.S. Less encouraging is that *out of school and out of work* figures increased for Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24-year olds, increasing by 3 percentage points from 2014-2016. This increase was driven by a growing *out of school and out of work* rate for females, which increased more than 6 percentage points from 2014 to 2016. For 16 to 19-year olds

[10] The 2012-2016 time period is referenced in this report as a single time period due to American Comunity Survey (ACS) data collection. For more information about 2012-2016 5-year data, see Data Sources and Methodology section in Appendix 1.

in Chicago, *out of work* rates decreased by over 14 percentage points for Hispanic or Latinos and changed relatively little for Black and White 16 to 19-year olds. In Illinois, and the U.S., *out of work* figures decreased each year from 2014 to 2016 for each racial/ethnic group for 16 to 19-year olds.

While *out of work*, and *out of school and out of work* rates are thought to be a Chicago and Cook County problem, this report finds that across Illinois subsections, *out of work*, and *out of school and out of work* rates for the total population, Black, White and Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24-year olds were higher in sections of southern, western and central Illinois than in Cook County. However, for the younger population, 16 to 19-year olds fared worse in Cook County where *out of work* rates for Black, White and the total population of 16 to 19-year olds were highest in Cook County compared to all other subsections of Illinois.

In case study counties, manufacturing decline has resulted in growing retail trade and professional and related service jobs, both of which have lower median earnings than manufacturing in those four counties. The industrial transformations have led to deepening poverty in each of the case study counties as middle-income households have shrunk and families living in poverty have increased.

A generation of young people in Illinois and the Illinois economy are at stake. With net-negative out-migration and work becoming more technical and educationally intensive, employers across the nation are citing labor shortages that is preventing businesses from expanding.[11] These factors combined with an aging workforce position the next generation of workers as an integral part of the economic future of Illinois and the nation. Enticing the disaffected worker into the labor force to address any labor shortages must involve extensive access to education and training, opportunities for advancement, and adequate wages.

Investments into education and skills training for young people will expand the economy and lower the costs that result from so many youth and young adults who are jobless and out of school. Research from the Labor Market Studies at Northeastern University in Boston has shown that re-enrolling and graduating an out of school youth to earn a high school diploma will save over $290,000 to Illinois tax payers over the life of that youth because they will earn more income, pay more taxes and rely less on social services.[12] Research from the Great Cities Institute showed that someone with a high school diploma as their highest level of educational attainment contributes roughly $200,000 more in taxes than someone without a high school diploma over their working life.[13] Additionally, University of Chicago Crime Lab showed the yearly cost of shootings in Chicago was $2.5 billion,[14] a condition related to youth joblessness.[15] These are just a few examples of the contributions of investing and supporting youth and young adults that will not only increase the benefits to the young people themselves and businesses, but also to Illinois tax payers and the Illinois tax base.

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[11] Paquette, D. (2017, Dec 28). *2018's Challenge: Too Many Jobs, Not Enough Workers.* The Washington Post. Retrieved from www.washingtonpost.com/news/wonk/wp/2017/12/28/2018s-challenge-too-many-jobs-not-enough-workers/?utm_term=.04d33f3838d5.

[12] Sum, A, Khatiwada, I, McLaughlin, J, Palma, S. (2009, Oct). *The Consequences of Dropping Out of high School: Joblessness and Jailing for High School Dropouts and the High Cost for Taxpayers.* Center for Labor Market Studies, Northeastern University. Retrieved from https://repository.library.northeastern.edu/downloads/neu:376324?datastream_id=content.

[13] Córdova, T, Wilson, M.D. (2017, Jun 12). *The High Costs for Out of School and Jobless Youth in Chicago and Cook County.* Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago. Retrieved from https://greatcities.uic.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/HighCostsforYouth-v1.5-min.pdf.

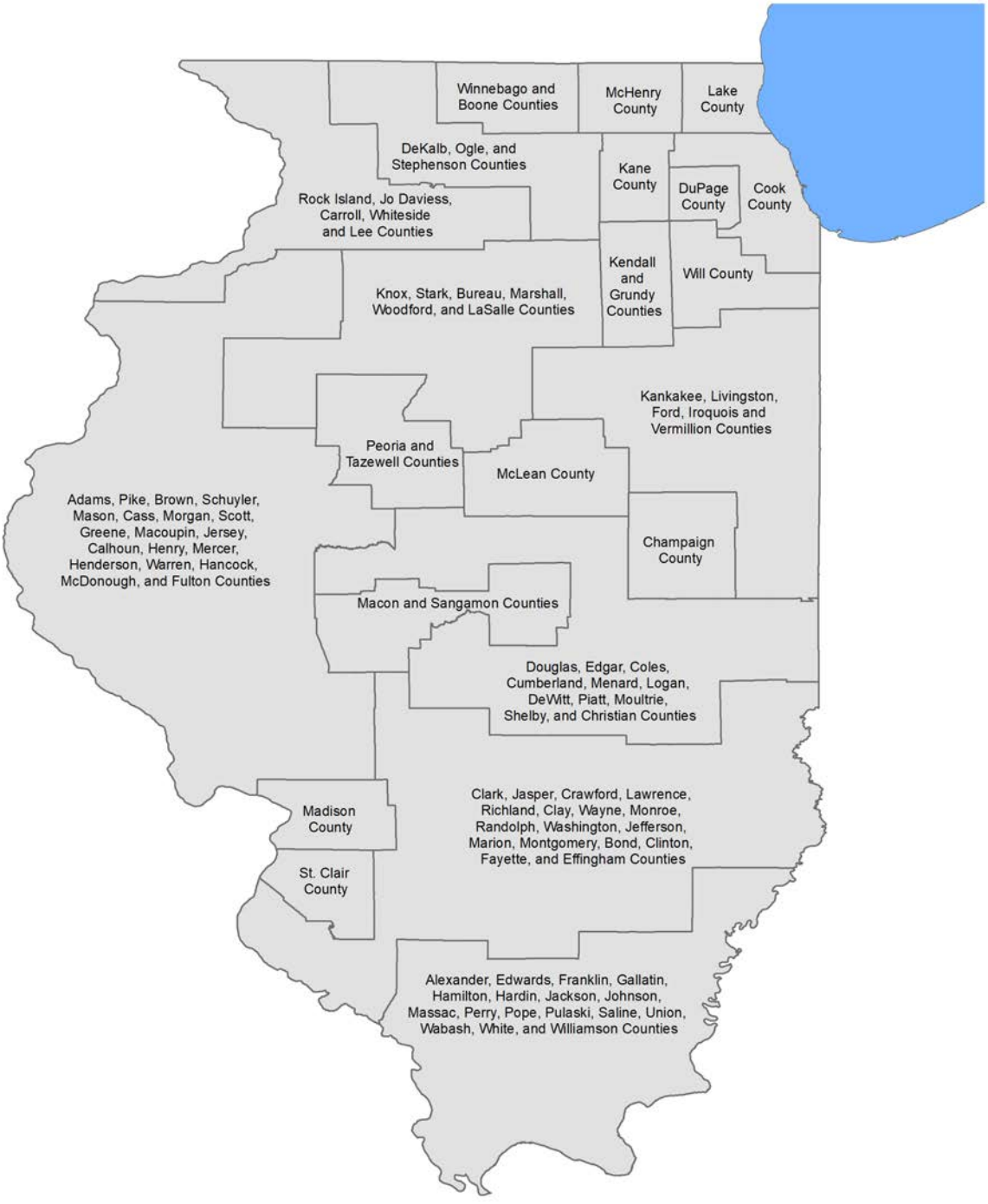
[14] Kapustin, M, Ludwig, J, Punkay, M, Smith, K, Speigel, L, Welgus, D. (2017, Jan). *Gun Violence in Chicago, 2016*. University of Chicago Crime Lab. Retrieved from http://urbanlabs.uchicago.edu/attachments/store/2435a5d4658e2ca19f4f225b810ce0dbdb9231cbdb8d702e784087469ee3/UChicagoCrimeLab+Gun+Violence+in+Chicago+2016.pdf.

[15] Córdova, T, Wilson, M.D. (2017, Jan 29). *Abandoned in their Neighborhoods: Youth Joblessness amidst the Flight of Industry and Opportunity*. Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago. Retrieved from https://greatcities.uic.edu/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Abandoned-in-their-Neighborhoods.pdf.

Out of Work, and Out of School and Out of Work Data for Subsections of Illinois

Map 1 shows the Illinois sub-section geographies that are used for the out of work, and out of school and out of work maps that follow. These geographies represent single and combined Illinois counties and are referred to in this report as subsections of Illinois and by the county/ies encompassing each area. For more information about these geographic aggregations, see Appendix 1.

Map 1: County and Combined County Geographies for Analysis



Map Created by Great Cities Institute

Out of Work Rates for 16 to 19-Year Old Population and by Race/Ethnicity in Subsections of Illinois

Out of Work 16 to 19-Year Olds by Illinois Subsections

Map 2 shows the percent and number of out of work 16-19-year olds by subsections of Illinois.

- 205,657 or 42% of all out of work 16 to 19-year olds in Illinois lived in Cook County.
- Cook County had the highest out of work rate in Illinois for 16 to 19-year olds at 78.5%.
- Five subsections of Illinois had out of work rates for 16 to 19-year olds that were higher than 70%. Those included Cook County (78.5%), Champaign County (72.6%), Alexander, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union, Wabash, White, and Williamson Counties (71.2%), Dekalb, Ogle, and Stephenson Counties (70.6%), and St. Clair County (70.4%).
- Five subsections of Illinois had out of work rates for 16 to 19-year olds that were lower than 65%. Those included Rock Island, JoDaviess, Carroll, Whiteside, and Lee Counties (59.6%), Clark, Jasper, Crawford, Lawrence, Richland, Clay, Wayne, Monroe, Randolph, Washington, Jefferson, Marion, Montgomery, Bond, Clinton, Fayette, and Effingham Counties (60.2%), Knox, Stark, Bureau, Marshall, Woodford, and LaSalle Counties (61.4%), Kane County (61.8%), and Lake County (63.8%).

Out of Work White 16 to 19-Year Olds by Illinois Subsections

Map 3 shows the percent and number of out of work White 16-19-year olds by subsections of Illinois.

- Cook County had the highest out of work rate in Illinois for White 16 to 19-year olds at 72.2% followed by Champaign County (69.6%) and Alexander, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union, Wabash, White, and Williamson Counties (69.5%).
- Four subsections of Illinois had out of work rates for White 16 to 19-year olds that were lower than 60%. Those areas included Kane County (56.3%), Rock Island, JoDaviess, Carroll, Whiteside, and Lee Counties (57.1%), Clark, Jasper, Crawford, Lawrence, Richland, Clay, Wayne, Monroe, Randolph, Washington, Jefferson, Marion, Montgomery, Bond, Clinton, Fayette, and Effingham Counties (59.3%), and Knox, Stark, Bureau, Marshall, Woodford, and LaSalle Counties (59.7%).

Out of Work Black 16 to 19-Year Olds by Illinois Subsections

Map 4 shows the percent and number of out of work Black 16-19-year olds by subsections of Illinois.

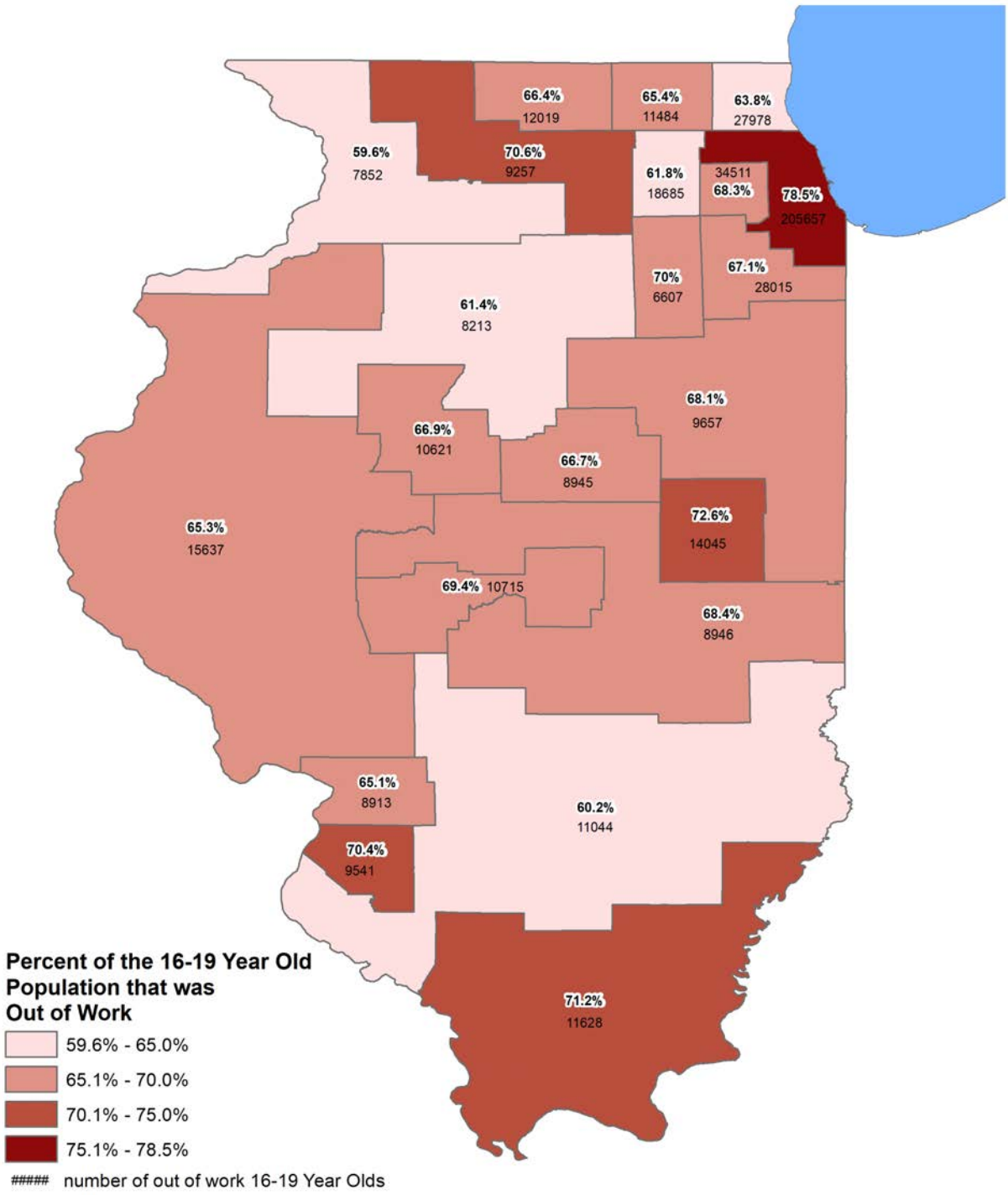
- Cook County had the highest out of work rate for Black 16 to 19-year olds at 87%.
- After Cook County, the next highest out of work rates for Black 16 to 19-year olds were in Kankakee, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois, and Vermillion Counties (86.3%), Kane County (81.9%), Winnebago and Boone Counties (82.7%), and DeKalb, Ogle, and Stephenson Counties (82.6%).
- The subsections of Illinois with the lowest out of work rates for Black 16 to 19-year olds were in Lake County (66.1%), Rock Island, JoDaviess, Carroll, Whiteside, and Lee Counties (69.3%), and McLean County (69.0%).

Out of Work Hispanic or Latino 16 to 19-Year Olds by Illinois Subsections

Map 5 shows the percent and number of out of work Hispanic or Latino 16-19-year olds by subsections of Illinois.

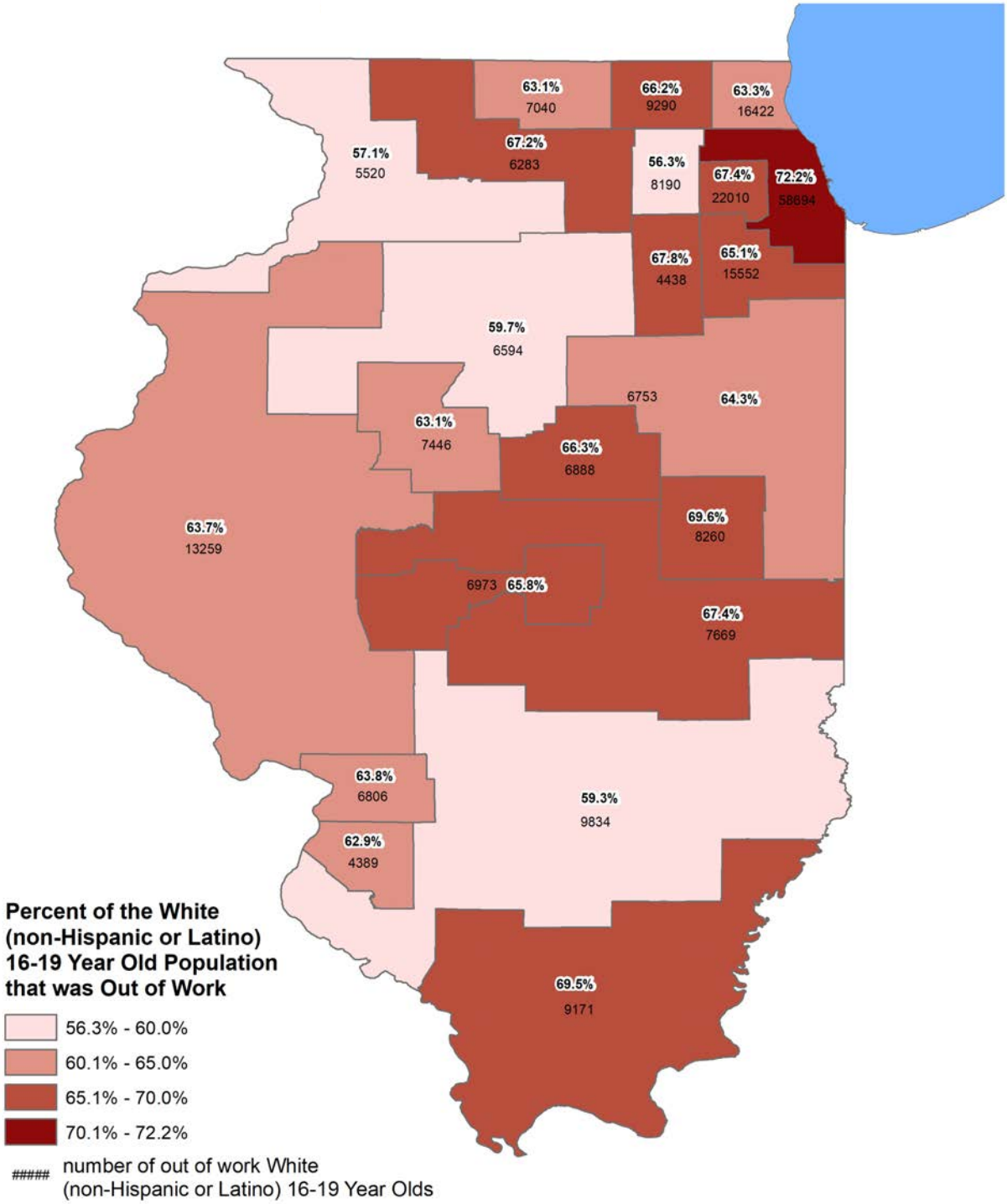
- The subsections of Illinois with the highest out of work rates for Hispanic or Latino 16 to 19-year olds were Macon and Sangamon Counties (83.3%), Peoria and Tazewell Counties (83.0%), and St. Clair County (80.3%).
- Cook County had a higher out of work rate for Hispanic or Latino 16 to 19-year olds (76.3%) than its surrounding counties of Lake County (60.6%), McHenry County (62.4%), DuPage County (62.6%), and Will County (63.7%), which had among the lowest rates across Illinois.
- Rock Island, JoDaviess, Carroll, Whiteside, and Lee Counties had the lowest out of work rate for Hispanic or Latino 16 to 19-year olds in Illinois with a rate of (56.5%).

Map 2: Percent and Number of 16 to 19-Year Olds that were Out of Work by Subsections of Illinois, 2012-2016



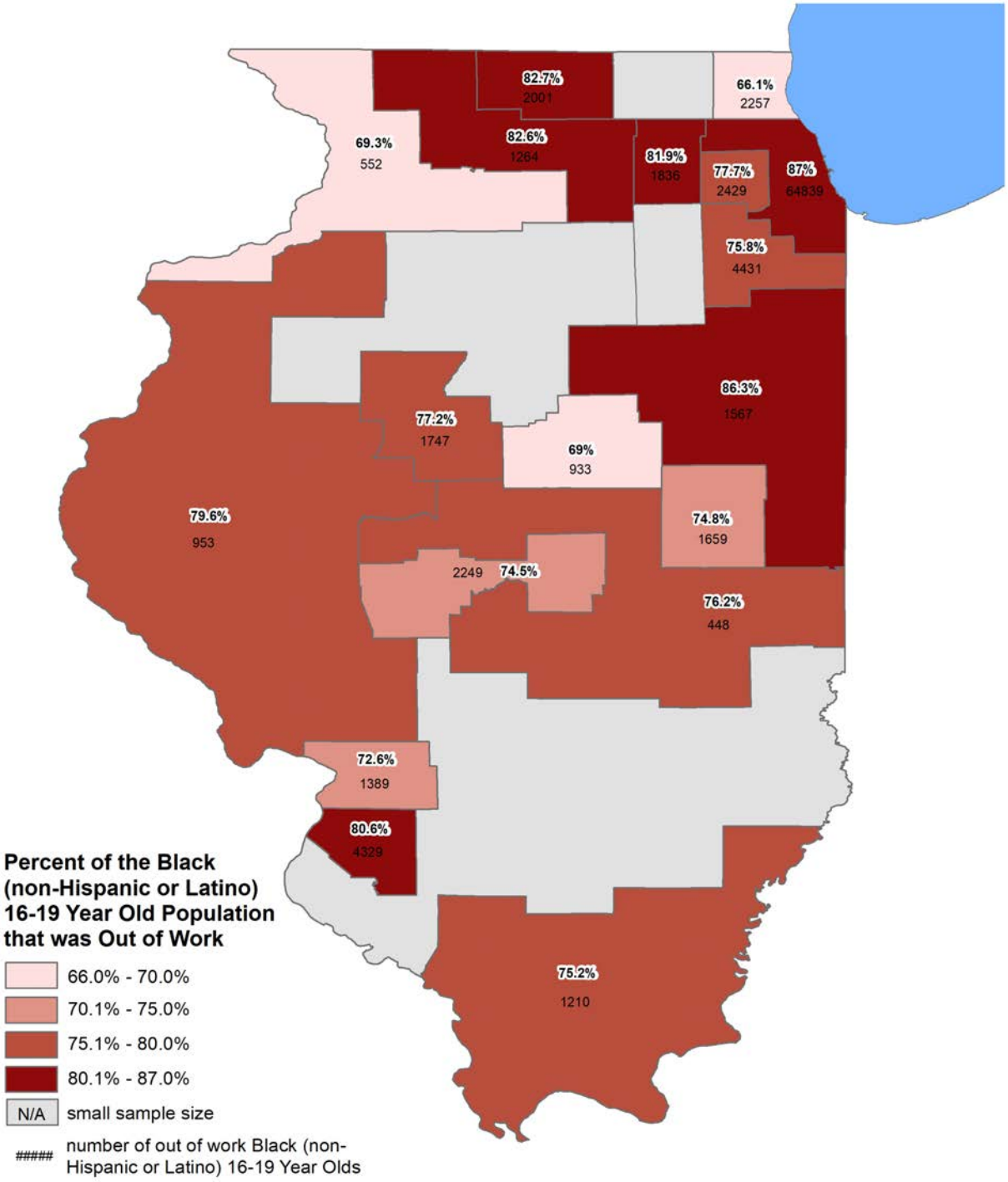
Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute
Map Created by Great Cities Institute

Map 3: Percent and Number of White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16 to 19-Year Olds that were Out of Work by Subsections of Illinois, 2012-2016



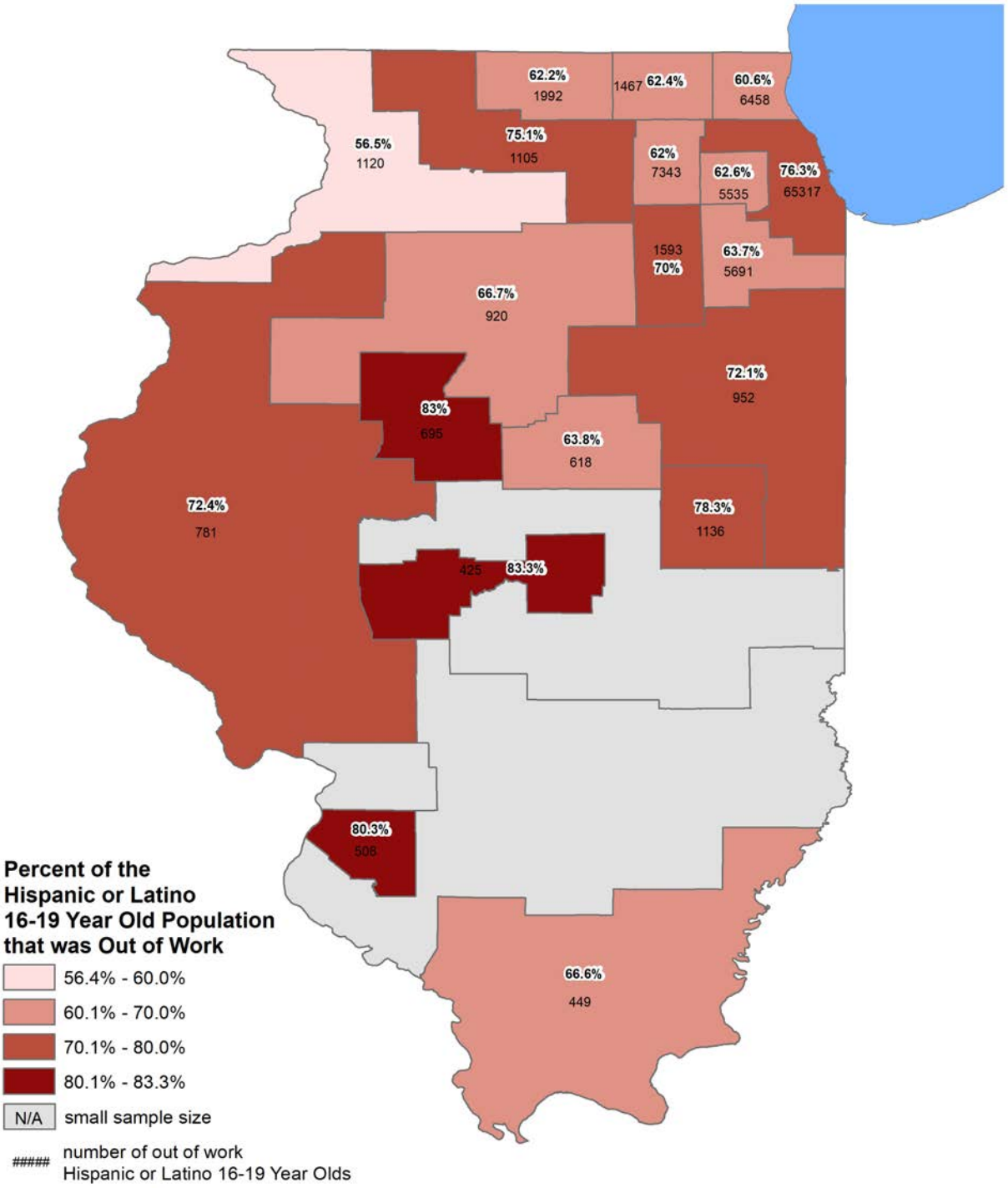
Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute
Map Created by Great Cities Institute

Map 4: Percent and Number of Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 16 to 19-Year Olds that were Out of Work by Subsections of Illinois, 2012-2016



Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute
Map Created by Great Cities Institute

Map 5: Percent and Number of Hispanic or Latino 16 to 19-Year Olds that were Out of Work by Subsections of Illinois, 2012-2016



Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute
Map Created by Great Cities Institute

Out of Work Rates for 20 to 24-Year Old Population and by Race/Ethnicity in Subsections of Illinois

Out of Work 20 to 24-Year Olds by Illinois Subsections

Map 6 shows the percent and number of out of work 20-24-year olds by subsections of Illinois.

- Champaign County (44.6%) and Alexander, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union, Wabash, White, and Williamson Counties (43.0%) had the highest out of work rates for 20 to 24-year olds.
- Multiple subsections of Illinois had out of work rates close to 40.0% including Kankakee, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois and Vermillion Counties (38.9%), St. Clair County (38.5%), Cook County (38.2%), and Adams, Pike, Brown, Schuyler, Mason, Cass, Morgan, Scott, Greene, Macoupin, Jersey, Calhoun, Henry, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, and Fulton Counties (38.0%).
- Cook County's surrounding counties had much lower out of work rates for 20 to 24-year olds and were five of the seven lowest out of work rates of the subsections of the state along with Mclean County (28.2%) and Kendall and Grundy Counties (27.4%).

Out of Work White 20 to 24-Year Olds by Illinois Subsections

Map 7 shows the percent and number of out of work White 20-24-year olds by subsections of Illinois.

- Champaign County (41.1%) and Alexander, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union, Wabash, White, and Williamson Counties (39.6%) had the highest percent of out of work White 20 to 24-year olds.
- Cook County and Counties in the Chicago metropolitan region had among the lowest out of work rates for White 20 to 24-year olds in Illinois. McHenry County (24.0%), Kane County (23.2%), and Kendall and Grundy Counties (23.7%) had the three lowest rates of subsections in Illinois.

Out of Work Black 20 to 24-Year Olds by Illinois Subsections

Map 8 shows the percent and number of out of work Black 20-24-year olds by subsections of Illinois.

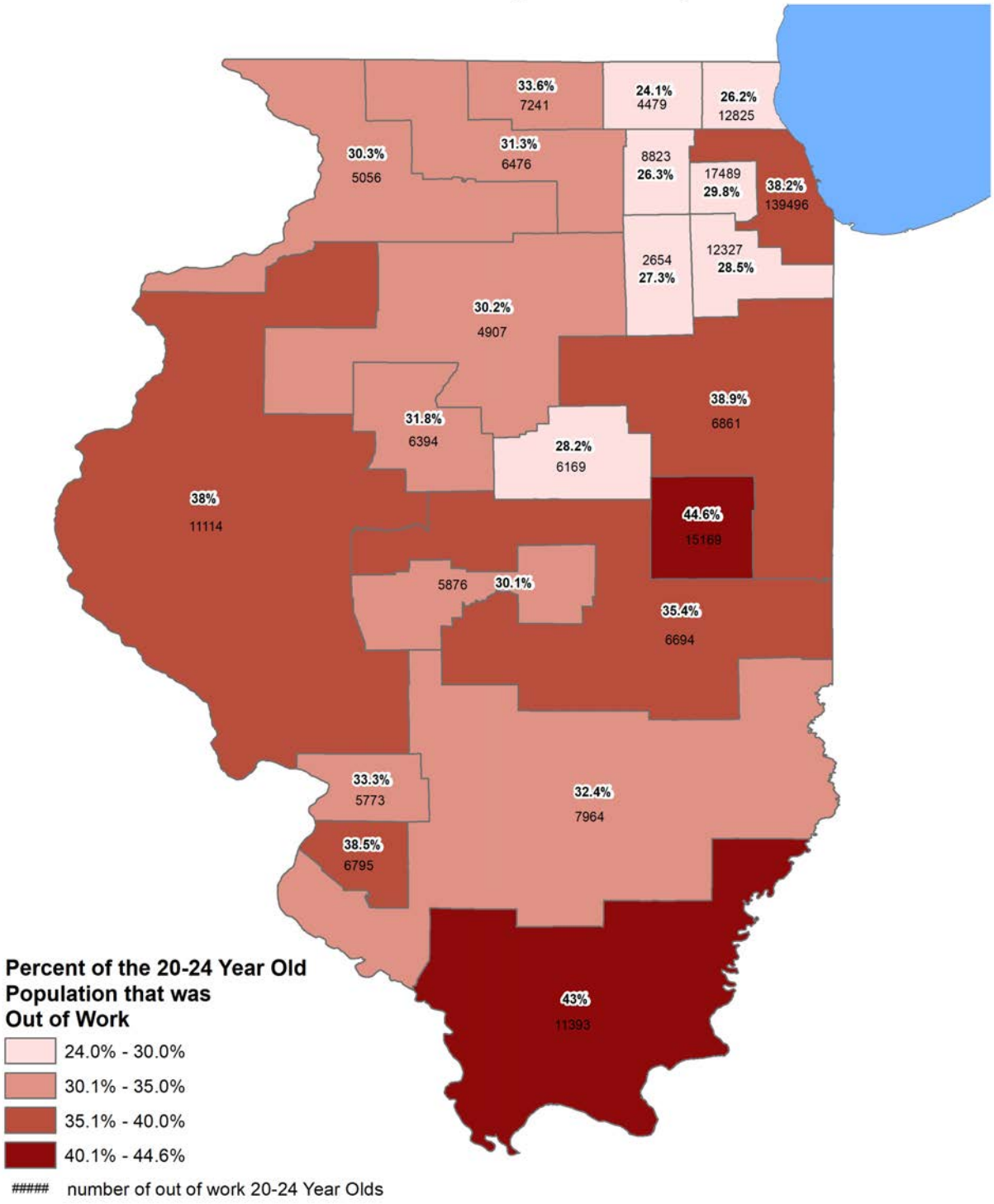
- Three Illinois subsections had out of work rates for Black 20-24-year olds that were near or above 70.0%. Those areas included Rock Island, JoDaviess, Carroll, Whiteside, and Lee Counties (69.4%), Adams, Pike, Brown, Schuyler, Mason, Cass, Morgan, Scott, Greene, Macoupin, Jersey, Calhoun, Henry, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, and Fulton Counties (76.5%), and Clark, Jasper, Crawford, Lawrence, Richland, Clay, Wayne, Monroe, Randolph, Washington, Jefferson, Marion, Montgomery, Bond, Clinton, Fayette, and Effingham Counties (81.2%).
- Kane County (30.0%), Champaign County (32.2%), Macon and Sangamon Counties (34.2%), Mclean County (37.4%), and Lake County (40.0%) all had out of work rates for Black 20 to 24-year olds that were less than half of the highest Illinois subsection.

Out of Work Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24-Year Olds by Illinois Subsections

Map 9 shows the percent and number of out of work Hispanic or Latino 20-24-year olds by subsections of Illinois.

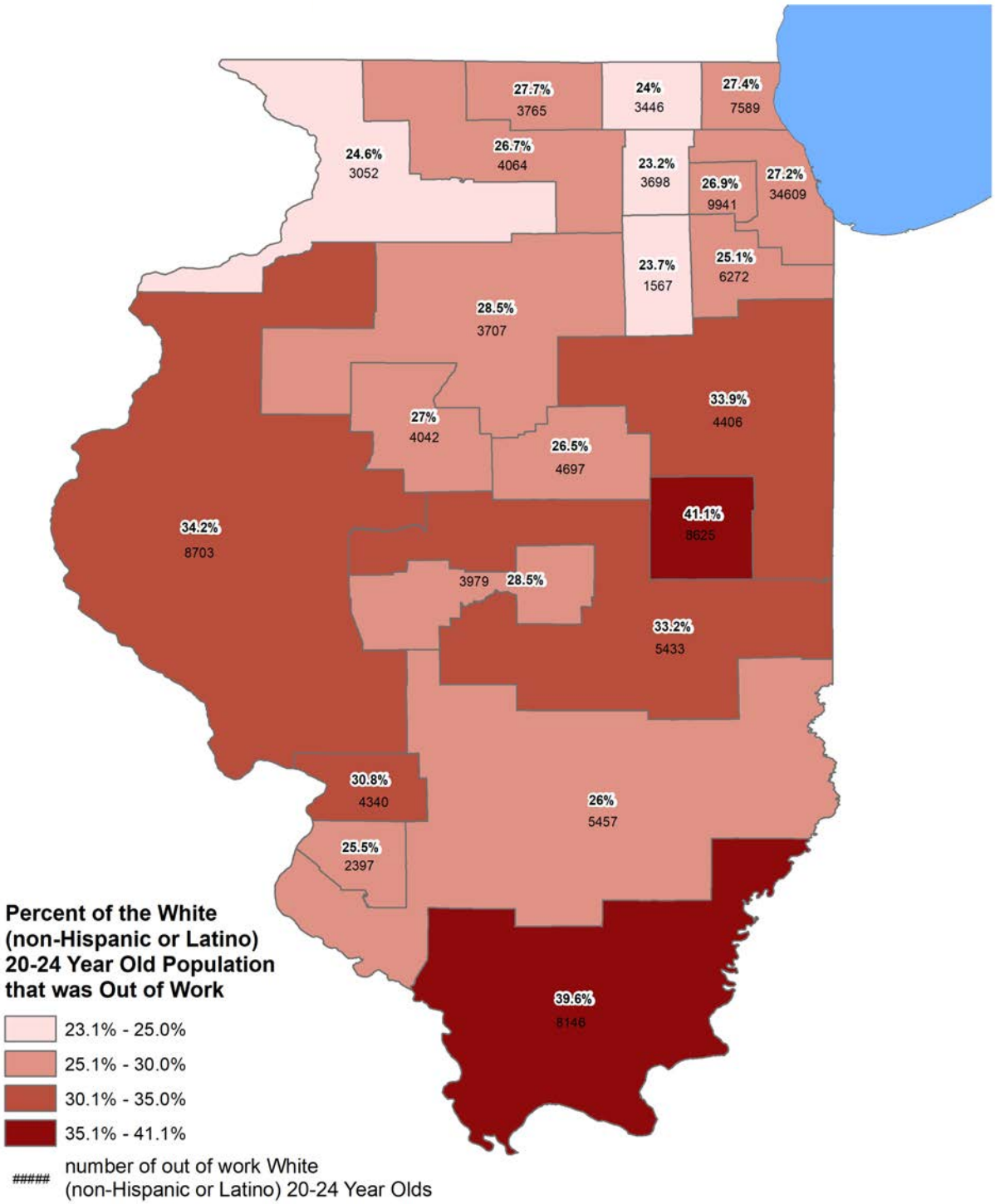
- The highest out of work rates for Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24-year olds were in Kankakee, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois, and Vermillion Counties (51.0%), Adams, Pike, Brown, Schuyler, Mason, Cass, Morgan, Scott, Greene, Macoupin, Jersey, Calhoun, Henry, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, and Fulton Counties (48.9%), Kendall and Grundy Counties (46.7%), and Alexander, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union, Wabash, White, and Williamson Counties (45.8%).
- The lowest out of work rates for Latino 20 to 24-year olds were in northern Illinois, surrounding Cook County and spanning west to Rock Island, Jo Daviess, Carroll, Whiteside and Lee Counties.

Map 6: Percent and Number of 20 to 24-Year Olds that were Out of Work by Subsections of Illinois, 2012-2016



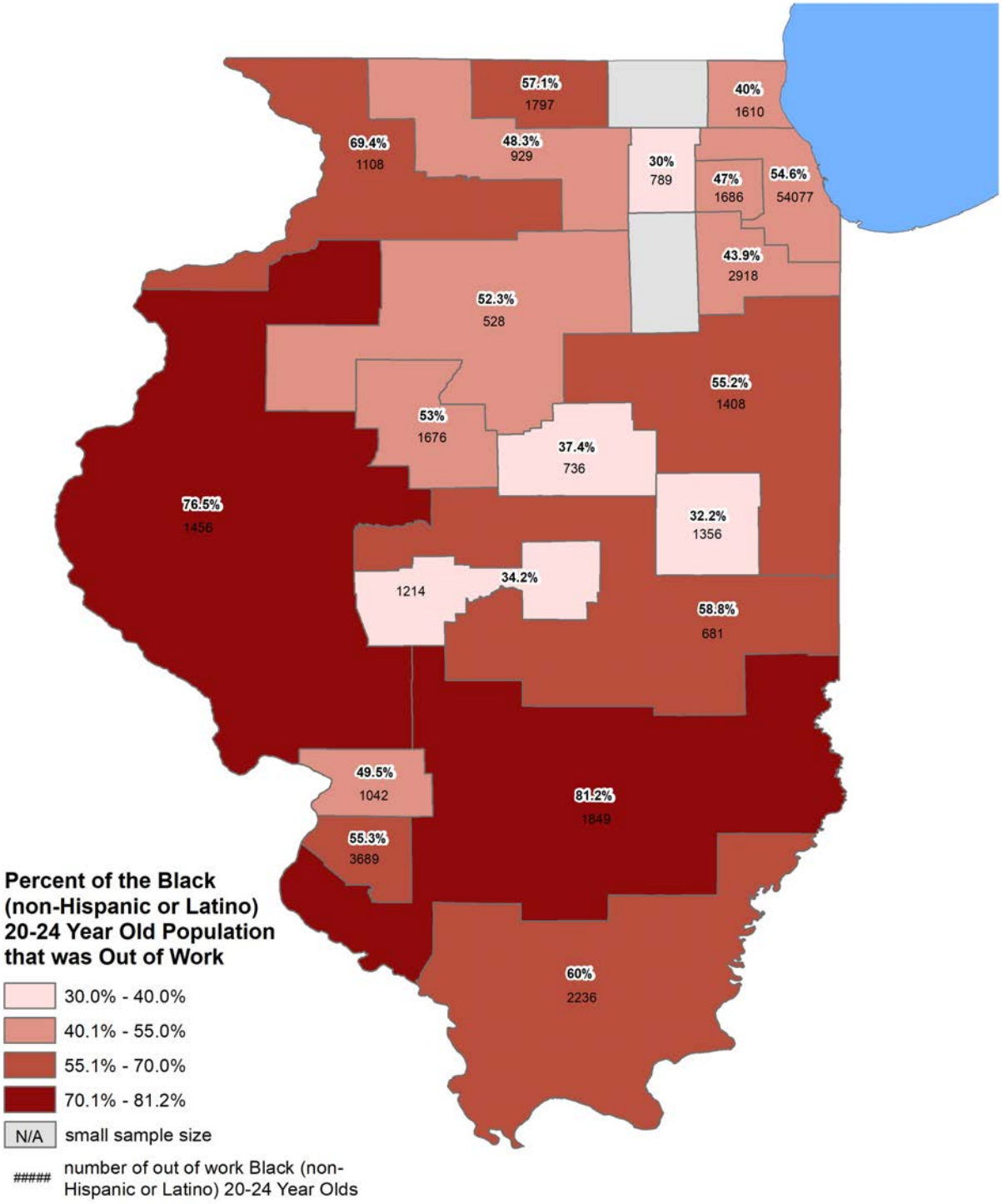
Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute
Map Created by Great Cities Institute

Map 7: Percent and Number of White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20 to 24-Year Olds that were Out of Work by Subsections of Illinois, 2012-2016



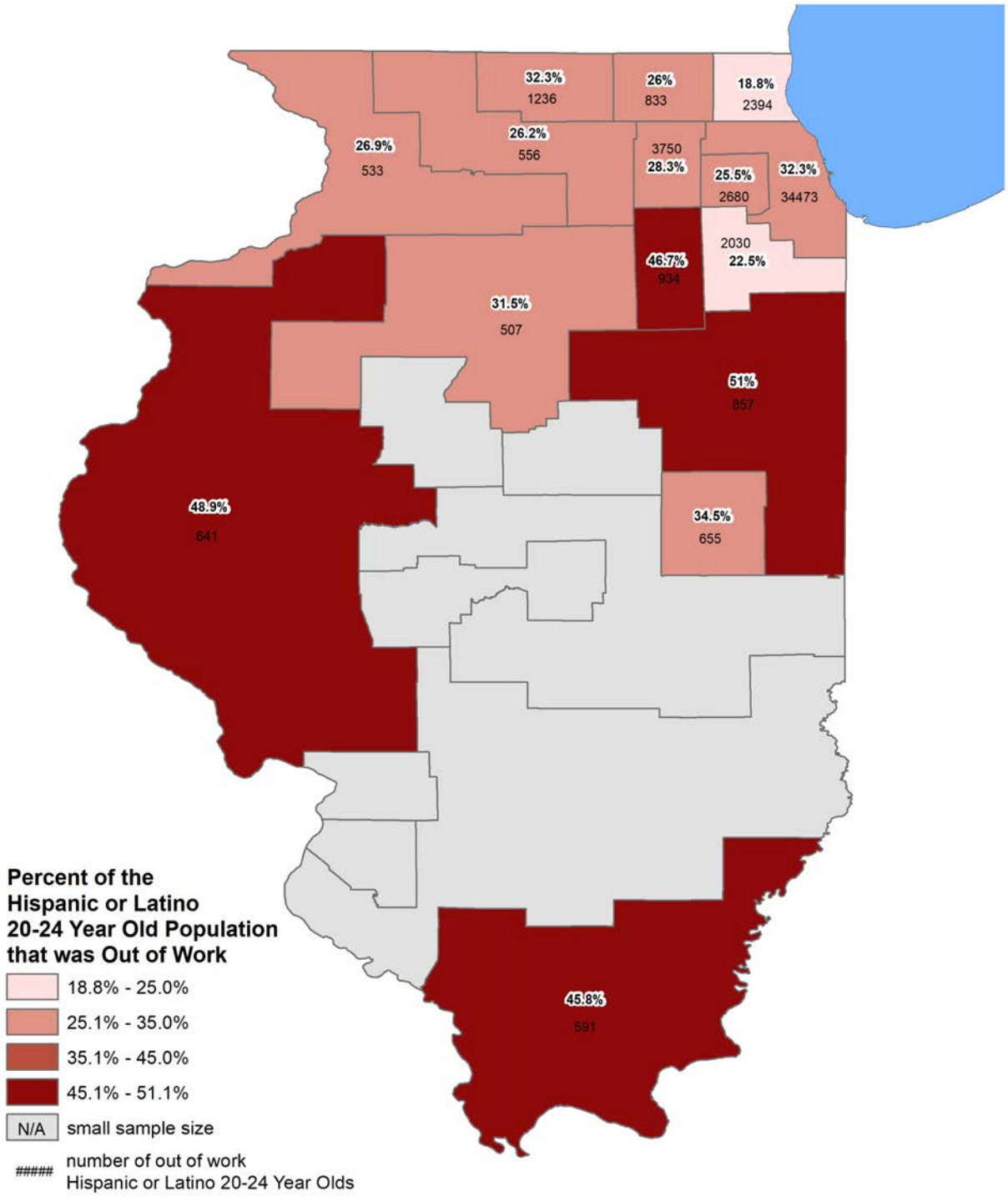
Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute
Map Created by Great Cities Institute

Map 8: Percent and Number of Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20 to 24-Year Olds that were Out of Work by Subsections of Illinois, 2012-2016



Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute
Map Created by Great Cities Institute

Map 9: Percent and Number of Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24-Year Olds that were Out of Work by Subsections of Illinois, 2012-2016



Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute
Map Created by Great Cities Institute

Out of School and Out of Work Data for 16 to 19-Year Old Population, 20 to 24-Year Old Population and by Race/Ethnicity in Subsections of Illinois

Out of School and Out of Work 16 to 19-Year Olds by Illinois Subsections[16]

Map 10 shows the percent and number of out of school and out of work 16-19-year olds by subsections of Illinois.

- St. Clair County had the highest percent of out of school and out of work 16 to 19-year olds with 10.5%. The next highest out of school and out of work rates for 16 to 19-year olds were in Kankakee, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois and Vermillion Counties (9.1%), and Kendall and Grundy Counties (8.9%).
- Champaign County had the lowest out of school and out of work rate for 16 to 19-year olds (1.8%), followed by McClean County (3.5%).
- Cook County's collar counties (with the exception of Will County) had among the lowest out of work rates for 16-19-year olds while Cook County was tied for fourth highest of the Illinois subsections.

Out of School and Out of Work 20 to 24-Year Olds by Illinois Subsections

Map 11 shows the percent and number of out of school and out of work 20-24-year olds by subsections of Illinois.

- The highest out of school and out of work rate for 20 to 24-year olds were in Subsections of Illinois were in Alexander, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union, Wabash, White, and Williamson Counties (25.1%) followed by Kankakee, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois and Vermillion Counties (24.5%), Clark, Jasper, Crawford, Lawrence, Richland, Clay, Wayne, Monroe, Randolph, Washington, Jefferson, Marion, Montgomery, Bond, Clinton, Fayette, and Effingham Counties (22.2%), St. Clair County (21.5%), and Winnebago and Boone Counties (21.5%).
- The lowest out of school and out of work rates for 20 to 24-year olds were in Champaign County (5.3%) and McClean County (6.8%).
- Cook County with an 18.6% out of school and out of work rate for 20 to 24-year olds was higher than its collar counties of Will County (14.9%), DuPage County (11.1%), Kane County (14.7%), McHenry County (10.9%), and Lake County (10.9%).

Out of School and Out of Work White 20 to 24-Year Olds by Illinois Subsections

Map 12 shows the percent and number of out of school and out of work White 20-24-year olds by subsections of Illinois.

- Alexander, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union, Wabash, White, and Williamson Counties had the highest out of school and out of work rate for White 20 to 24-year olds (22.0%) followed by Kankakee, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois and Vermillion Counties (20.2%).
- Champaign County (4.4%), McClean County (5.8%) had the lowest out of school and out of work rates for White 20 to 24-year olds.
- Cook County's out of school and out of work rate for White 20 to 24-year olds (8.2%) was lower than its collar counties with the exception of Kane County (6.9%).

Out of School and Out of Work Black 20 to 24-Year Olds by Illinois Subsections

Map 13 shows the percent and number of out of school and out of work Black 20-24-year olds by subsections of Illinois.

- One subsection of Illinois was an outlier with an out of school and out of work rate for Black 20 to 24-year olds of 63.6%. That subsection of Illinois included Clark, Jasper, Crawford, Lawrence, Richland, Clay, Wayne, Monroe, Randolph, Washington, Jefferson, Marion, Montgomery, Bond, Clinton, Fayette, and Effingham Counties.

[16] Data not presented for 16 to 19-year olds by race/ethnicity because of low data-reliability of small sample sizes for population

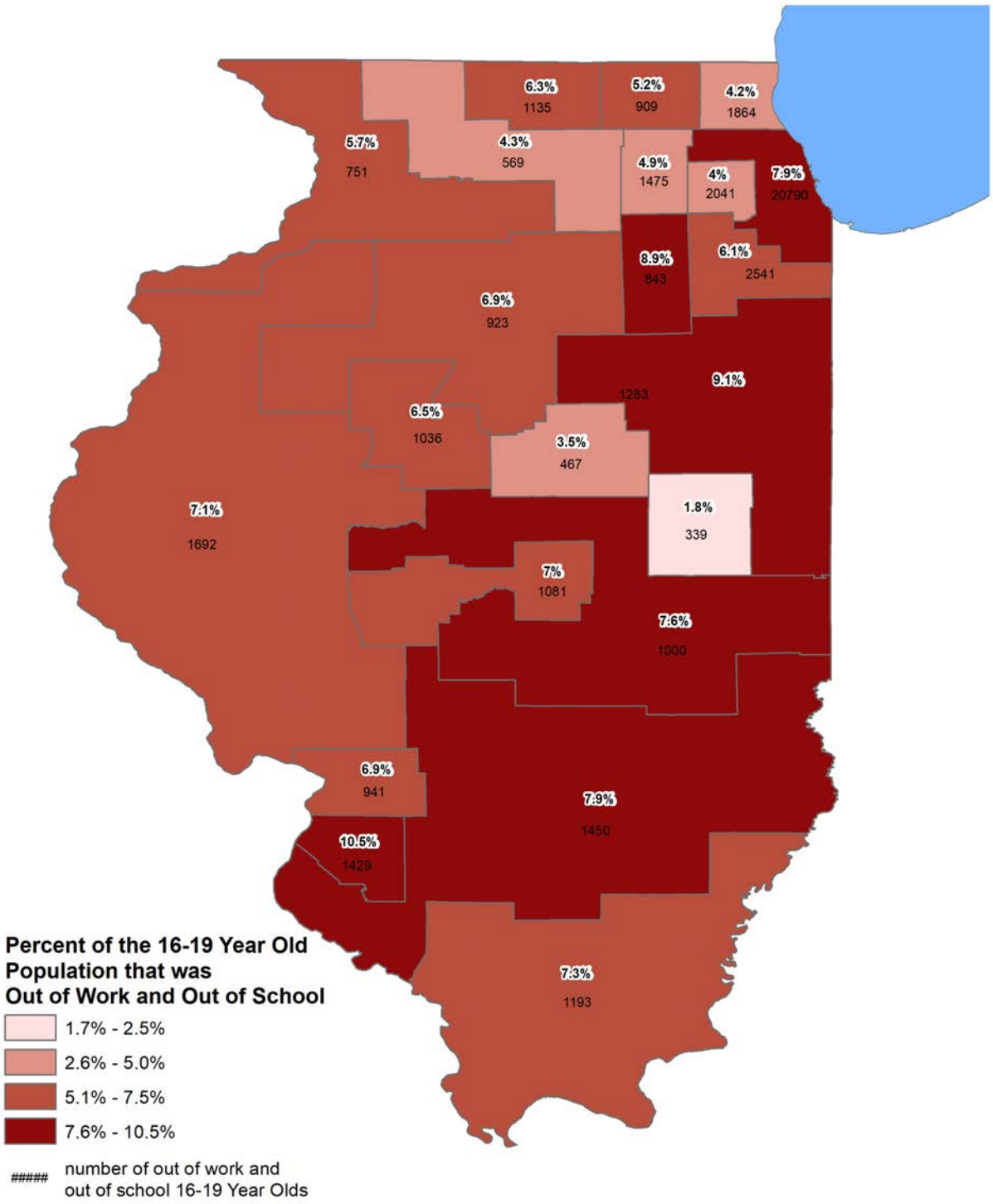
- Four subsections of Illinois had out of school and out of work rates for Black 20 to 24-year olds that were higher than 40.0%. Those areas included Winnebago and Boone Counties (44.1%), Alexander, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union, Wabash, White, and Williamson Counties (43.0%), Kankakee, Livingston, Ford, Iroquois and Vermillion Counties (42.0%), and Adams, Pike, Brown, Schuyler, Mason, Cass, Morgan, Scott, Greene, Macoupin, Jersey, Calhoun, Henry, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, and Fulton Counties (40.9%).
- Cook County's out of school and out of work rate for Black 20 to 24-year olds (35.7%), was higher than its collar counties with reliable sample sizes.
- Champaign County had the lowest out of school and out of work rate for Black 20 to 24-year olds with 12.3%.

Out of School and Out of Work Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24-Year Olds by Illinois Subsections

Map 14 shows the percent and number of out of school and out of work Hispanic or Latino 20-24-year olds by subsections of Illinois. With most of the Hispanic or Latino population being concentrated in northeastern Illinois, areas with reliable sample sizes did not extend far beyond the northeastern Illinois.

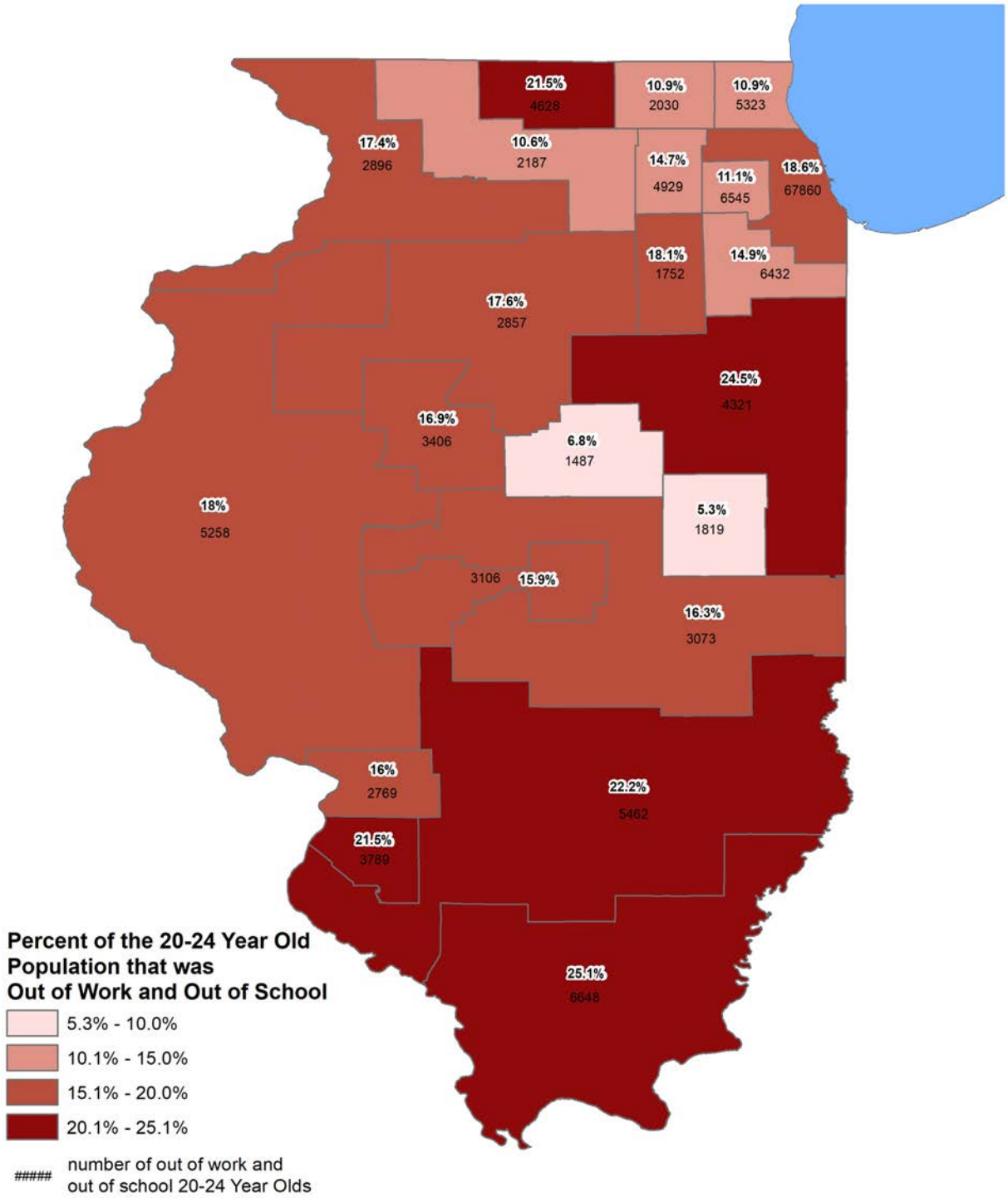
- Lake County had the lowest out of school and out of work rate for Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24-year olds followed by DuPage County (12.9%) and Will County (15.9%).
- Kendall and Grundy Counties (27.0%), Winnebago and Boone Counties (23.4%), and Kane County (22.0%) had the highest out of school and out of work rates for Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24-year olds.

Map 10: Percent and Number of 16 to 19-Year Olds that were Out of School and Out of Work by Subsections of Illinois, 2012-2016



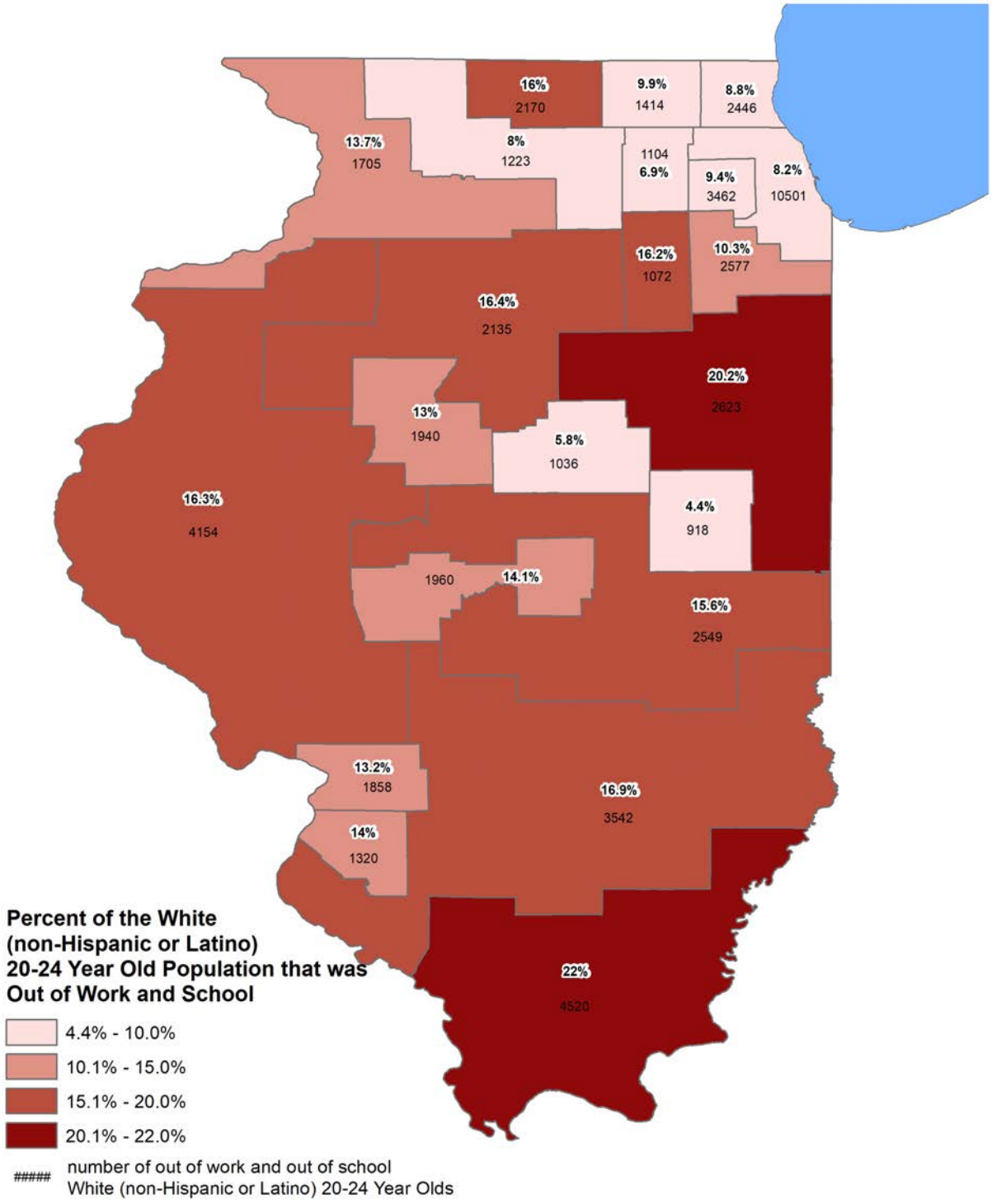
Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute
Map Created by Great Cities Institute

Map 11: Percent and Number of 20 to 24-Year Olds that were Out of School and Out of Work by Subsections of Illinois, 2012-2016



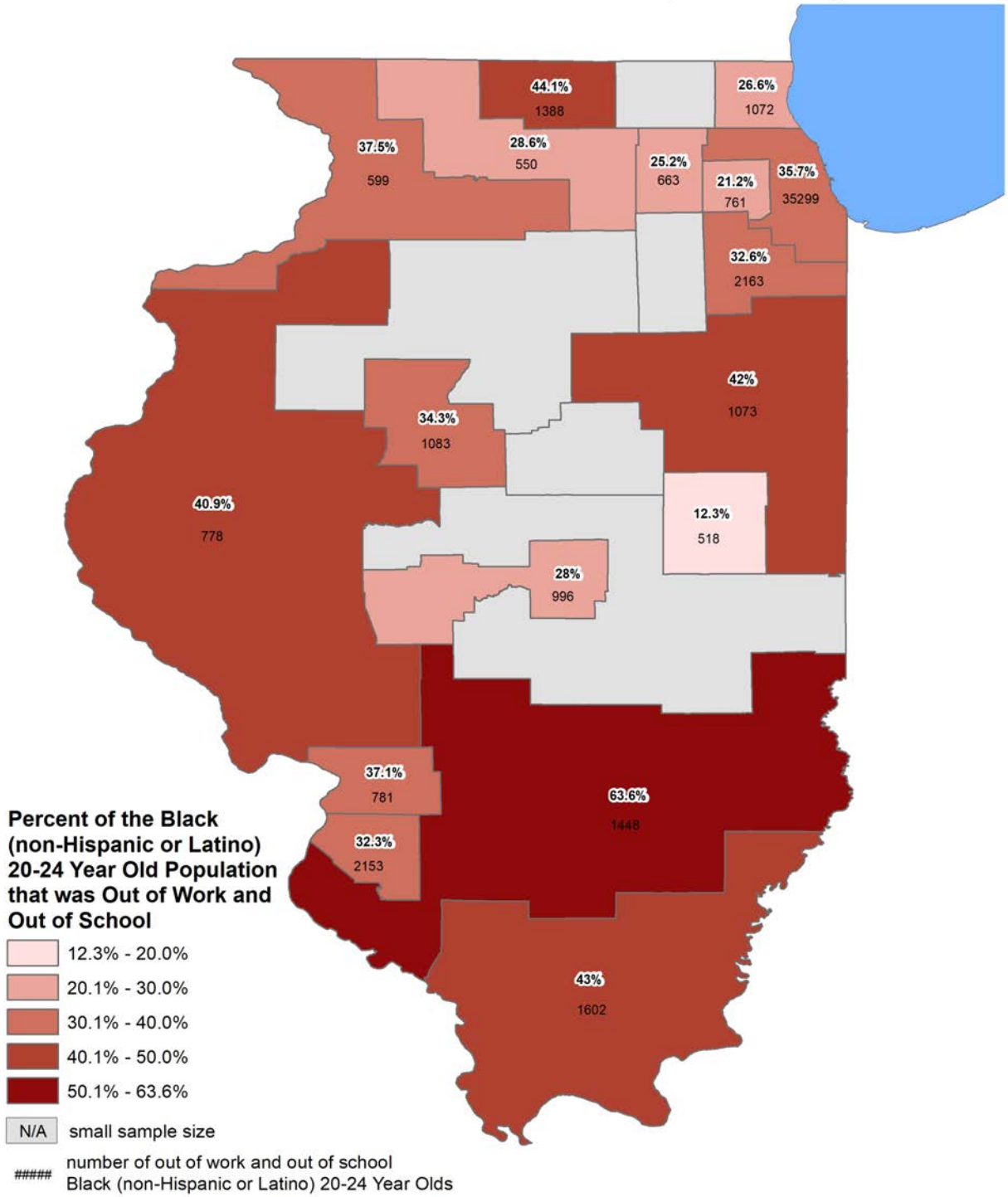
Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute
Map Created by Great Cities Institute

Map 12: Percent and Number of White (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20 to 24-Year Olds that were Out of School and Out of Work by Subsections of Illinois, 2012-2016



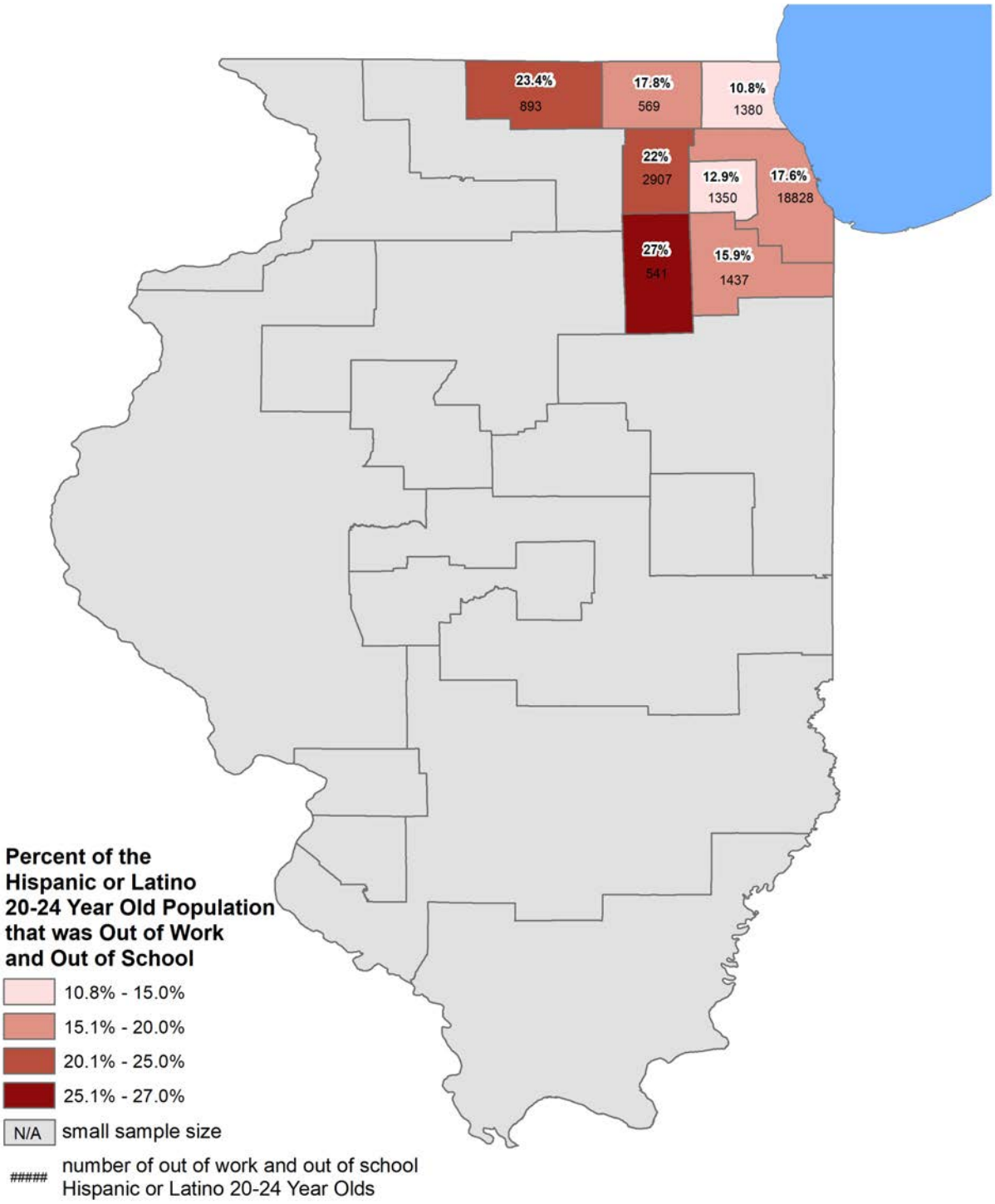
Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute
Map Created by Great Cities Institute

Map 13: Percent and Number of Black (non-Hispanic or Latino) 20 to 24-Year Olds that were Out of School and Out of Work by Subsections of Illinois, 2012-2016



Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute
Map Created by Great Cities Institute

Map 14: Percent and Number of Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24-Year Olds that were Out of School and Out of Work by Subsections of Illinois, 2012-2016



Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute
Map Created by Great Cities Institute

Out of Work, and Out of School and Out of Work data for Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S.

Out of Work Data by Race/Ethnicity for Chicago, Cook County, Illinois and the U.S.

Out of Work Rates for 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois and the U.S. in 2016

Table 1 shows the percent and number of out of work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-year olds by race/ethnicity in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S. in 2016.

- Chicago had a higher out of work rate for 16 to 19-year olds than Cook County, Illinois and the U.S. for the total population, White, and Black populations, and had a lower out of work rate for Hispanic or Latinos than only the U.S.
- For 16 to 19-year olds, the largest gap between out of work rates racial/ethnic groups across all geographies occurred between Hispanic or Latino (70.5%) and Black (87.4%) 16 to 19-year olds where 16.9 percentage points separated them.
- Comparing racial/ethnic groups, Hispanic or Latino 16 to 19-year olds had the lowest out of work rates in Chicago (70.5%) and Cook County (68.4%) and White 16 to 19-year olds had the lowest out of work rates in Illinois (64.6%) and the U.S. (64.5%).
- For 20 to 24-year olds, Chicago had a lower out of work rate than Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S., for the White 20 to 24-year olds, and higher out of work rates for the Black, Hispanic or Latino, and total population of 20 to 24-year olds.
- For 20 to 24-year olds, the largest gap between out of work rates for racial/ethnic groups across all geographies occurred between White (23.8%) and Black (46.8%) 20 to 24-year olds where 23.0 percentage points separated them.

Table 1: Percent and Number of Out of Work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Race/Ethnicity in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S., 2016

		16-19				20-24			
		Chicago	Cook County	Illinois	U.S.	Chicago	Cook County	Illinois	U.S.
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	75.9%	70.6%	64.6%	64.5%	23.8%	27.0%	26.5%	29.3%
	(n)	(18,217)	(54,445)	(230,976)	(5,920,566)	(13,700)	(31,883)	(126,225)	(3,544,555)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	87.4%	84.9%	78.0%	75.4%	46.8%	44.1%	42.3%	39.4%
	(n)	(35,442)	(57,137)	(90,094)	(1,853,754)	(27,982)	(41,887)	(64,711)	(1,265,144)
Hispanic or Latino	%	70.5%	68.4%	65.6%	71.3%	34.9%	30.6%	27.6%	32.1%
	(n)	(38,264)	(61,020)	(102,095)	(2,746,401)	(23,637)	(32,080)	(48,641)	(1,546,316)
Total Population	%	77.6%	74.4%	68.2%	68.6%	37.3%	35.2%	31.3%	32.7%
	(n)	(99,494)	(189,134)	(465,554)	(11,785,742)	(76,308)	(123,545)	(272,588)	(7,278,068)

Data Source: 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Out of Work Rates for 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois and the U.S. from 2014 to 2016

Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 show the percent and number of out of work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-year olds by race/ethnicity in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S. in 2014, 2015, and 2016.

- In Chicago, by racial/ethnic group, the out of work rate for Hispanic or Latino 16 to 19-year olds decreased the most, going from 84.7% in 2014 to 81.5% in 2015 to 70.5% in 2016, a decrease of 16.8% from 2014 to 2016.
- The out of work rate for Black 20 to 24-year olds in Chicago decreased from 60.2% in 2015 to 46.8% in 2016, representing the largest decrease in out of work rate across age groups, race/ethnic groups and all geographies.
- Even after improvement in the out of work rate for Black 20 to 24-year olds, a 23-percentage point difference remained in 2016 between White and Black 20 to 24-year olds.
- In Cook County, all racial/ethnic groups of 16 to 19-year olds had lower out of work rates in 2016 than 2014, with the largest differences being for Hispanic or Latino 16 to 19-year olds, going from 79.1% in 2015 to 68.4% in 2016, followed by Black 16 to 19-year olds going from 90.5% in 2014 to 84.9% in 2016, and White 16 to 19-year olds, going from 76.2% in 2014 to 70.6% in 2016.
- In Cook County, the out of work rate for Hispanic or Latino and White 20 to 24-year olds changed only slightly from 2014 (31.0%) to 2016 (30.6%) while the Black out of work rate went from 57.9% in 2014 to 44.1% in 2016.
- In Illinois, all racial/ethnic groups of 16 to 19-year olds had improvements in out of work rates from 2014 to 2015 to 2016 with Black 16 to 19-year olds having the largest decrease from 2014 (85.4%) to 2015 (81.2%) and Hispanic or Latino 16 to 19-year olds having the largest decrease in out of work rate going from 2015 (71.5%) to 2016 (65.6%).
- For 20 to 24-year olds in Illinois, all racial ethnic groups had lower out of work rates in 2016 than 2015 and 2014. From 2014 to 2016, out of work rates for Black 20 to 24-year olds decreased the most, going from 56.6% to 42.3%.
- In the U.S., each racial/ethnic group of 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-year olds had improved out of work rates from 2014 to 2015 to 2016.

Table 2: Percent and Number of Out of Work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Race/Ethnicity in Chicago, 2014-2016

		16-19			20-24		
Year		**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	76.6%	73.4%	75.9%	24.2%	23.7%	23.8%
	(n)	(18,268)	(18,218)	(18,217)	(15,114)	(13,716)	(13,700)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	89.8%	84.9%	87.4%	58.7%	60.2%	46.8%
	(n)	(41,053)	(39,864)	(35,442)	(42,613)	(42,386)	(27,982)
Hispanic or Latino	%	84.7%	81.5%	70.5%	36.8%	33.2%	34.9%
	(n)	(41,906)	(39,461)	(38,264)	(23,848)	(21,589)	(23,637)
Total Population	%	84.2%	81.3%	77.6%	41.0%	41.2%	37.3%
	(n)	(108,584)	(105,959)	(99,494)	(88,736)	(87,836)	(76,308)

Data Source: 2014, 2015, and 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Table 3: Percent and Number of Out of Work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Race/Ethnicity in Cook County, 2014-2016							
		16-19			20-24		
Year		2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	76.2%	72.9%	70.6%	25.6%	27.9%	27.0%
	(n)	(61,674)	(56,849)	(54,445)	(32,258)	(33,677)	(31,883)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	90.5%	84.7%	84.9%	57.9%	56.3%	44.1%
	(n)	(62,289)	(56,646)	(57,137)	(61,377)	(57,196)	(41,887)
Hispanic or Latino	%	78.4%	79.1%	68.4%	31.0%	31.3%	30.6%
	(n)	(65,660)	(64,367)	(61,020)	(33,985)	(34,042)	(32,080)
Total Population	%	80.7%	78.5%	74.4%	38.5%	38.8%	35.2%
	(n)	(204,103)	(194,573)	(189,134)	(144,303)	(141,283)	(123,545)

Data Source: 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Table 4: Percent and Number of Out of Work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Race/Ethnicity in Illinois, 2014-2016							
		16-19			20-24		
Year		2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	66.9%	65.0%	64.6%	28.4%	29.2%	26.5%
	(n)	(255,273)	(237,697)	(230,976)	(140,735)	(143,089)	(126,225)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	85.4%	81.2%	78.0%	56.6%	51.0%	42.3%
	(n)	(96,728)	(88,548)	(90,094)	(93,127)	(84,119)	(64,711)
Hispanic or Latino	%	71.7%	71.5%	65.6%	30.2%	29.2%	27.6%
	(n)	(107,460)	(101,798)	(102,095)	(54,996)	(53,453)	(48,641)
Total Population	%	71.4%	69.9%	68.2%	35.4%	34.4%	31.3%
	(n)	(496,918)	(465,739)	(465,554)	(322,686)	(313,122)	(272,588)

Data Source: 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Table 5: Percent and Number of Out of Work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Race/Ethnicity in the U.S., 2014-2016							
		16-19			20-24		
Year		2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	66.2%	65.4%	64.5%	31.4%	30.3%	29.3%
	(n)	(6,151,429)	(6,034,614)	(5,920,566)	(3,944,624)	(3,747,072)	(3,544,555)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	78.8%	76.7%	75.4%	44.8%	41.8%	39.4%
	(n)	(1,932,335)	(1,849,130)	(1,853,754)	(1,505,107)	(1,396,797)	(1,265,144)
Hispanic or Latino	%	74.0%	73.0%	71.3%	34.8%	33.6%	32.1%
	(n)	(2,758,328)	(2,749,533)	(2,746,401)	(1,659,726)	(1,616,054)	(1,546,316)
Total Population	%	70.8%	69.7%	68.6%	35.3%	34.0%	32.7%
	(n)	(12,078,220)	(11,888,436)	(11,785,742)	(8,039,537)	(7,696,147)	(7,278,068)

Data Source: 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Out of Work Data by Race/Ethnicity and Gender for Chicago, Cook County, Illinois and the U.S.

Out of Work Rates for 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Gender in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois and the U.S. in 2016

Table 6 shows the percent and number of out of work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-year olds by race/ethnicity and gender in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S. in 2016.

- Among 16 to 19-year old males and females, Hispanic or Latinos had the lowest out of work rates in Chicago. For males, the out of work rate for Hispanic or Latinos (71.0%) was 10.7 percentage points lower than White males and 17.8 percentage points lower than Black males. For 16 to 19-year old Hispanic or females, the out of work rate was (70.0%), .6 percentage points lower than white females and 15.7 percentage points lower than Black females.
- For 16 to 19-year olds, out of work rates for males were higher than females in respective geographies except for Black and Hispanic or Latino females in Cook County and Hispanic or Latino females in the U.S.
- In Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S., White 16 to 19-year old males and females had lower out of work rates than Black or Hispanic or Latino 16 to 19-year olds while Hispanic or Latino male and females 16 to 19-year olds had the lowest out of work rates in Chicago.
- In Chicago, White 20 to 24-year old males and females had a lower out of work rate than in Cook County, Illinois and the U.S. while Black and Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24-year old males had higher out of work rates in Chicago than in Cook County, Illinois and the U.S.
- Among geographic areas, the largest gap in out of work rates between racial/ethnic groups for both genders was between White and Black 20 to 24-year old males in Chicago where White males had an out of work rate of 23.2% and Black males of 51.2%, a gap of 28 percentage points.

Table 6: Percent and Number of Out of Work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Race/Ethnicity and Gender in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S., 2016										
			Males				Females			
			Chicago	Cook County	Illinois	U.S.	Chicago	Cook County	Illinois	U.S.
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	16-19	81.7%	71.3%	66.5%	66.4%	70.6%	69.9%	62.5%	62.5%
	(n)		(9,329)	(27,757)	(120,980)	(3,130,084)	(8,888)	(26,688)	(109,996)	(2,790,482)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%		88.9%	84.4%	80.9%	78.1%	85.7%	85.4%	75.3%	72.6%
	(n)		(18,479)	(27,533)	(45,425)	(986,092)	(16,963)	(29,604)	(44,669)	(867,662)
Hispanic or Latino	%		71.0%	67.9%	66.2%	71.3%	70.0%	68.9%	65.1%	71.4%
	(n)		(19,045)	(28,742)	(49,039)	(1,407,296)	(19,219)	(32,278)	(53,056)	(1,339,105)
Total Population	%		79.0%	74.1%	69.7%	70.2%	76.2%	74.8%	66.7%	66.9%
	(n)		(50,649)	(92,344)	(236,744)	(6,182,079)	(48,845)	(96,790)	(228,810)	(5,603,663)
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	20-24	23.2%	27.8%	26.8%	29.5%	24.2%	26.3%	26.3%	29.2%
	(n)		(5,805)	(16,178)	(64,842)	(1,836,056)	(7,895)	(15,705)	(61,383)	(1,708,499)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%		51.2%	46.9%	47.4%	42.5%	42.7%	41.3%	37.6%	36.2%
	(n)		(14,815)	(21,884)	(34,946)	(698,160)	(13,167)	(20,003)	(29,765)	(566,984)
Hispanic or Latino	%		33.8%	31.0%	27.6%	29.2%	36.0%	30.3%	27.6%	35.2%
	(n)		(11,603)	(16,548)	(24,409)	726,269	(12,034)	(15,532)	(24,232)	(820,047)
Total Population	%		38.2%	36.3%	32.4%	32.7%	36.5%	34.2%	30.2%	32.6%
	(n)		(37,201)	(63,446)	(142,462)	(3,748,071)	(39,107)	(60,099)	(130,126)	(3,529,997)

Data Source: 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Out of Work Rates for 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Gender in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois and the U.S. from 2014 to 2016

Tables 7, 8, 9, and 10 show the percent and number of out of work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-year olds by race/ethnicity and gender in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S. in 2014, 2015, and 2016.

- In Chicago, the out of work rate for 16 to 19-year old white males increased from 72.8% in 2015 to 81.7% in 2016.
- In Chicago from 2014 to 2016, the out of work rate for 16 to 19-year olds Hispanic or Latino males decreased from 84.9% to 71.0%, and for females decreased from 84.5% to 70.0%, both being the lowest out of work rate in Chicago for 16 to 19-year olds for their respective genders.
- 20 to 24-year old Black males and females had large decreases in out of work rates from 2015 to 2016, with males going from 60.0% to 51.2% and females going from 60.4% to 42.7%.
- White 20 to 24-year old males in Chicago had decreasing out of work rates from 2014 to 2016 while females increased to where in 2016, females had a higher out of work rate.
- 16 to 19-year old Hispanic or Latino males and females in Cook County had the largest out of work percentage point decreases for 16 to 19-year olds with males decreasing from 78.1% in 2015 to 67.9% 2016 and females decreasing from 81.5% in 2014 to 68.9% in 2016.
- Black males and females had large decreases in their out of work rates from 2014 to 2016, with males decreasing from 59.1% to 46.9% in 2016 and females decreasing from 58.7% in 2015 to 41.3% in 2016.
- In Illinois, all racial/ethnic groups of 16 to 19-year olds males had decreased out of work rates in 2016 compared to 2014 with Black females and Hispanic or Latino males having the largest decreases.
- In Illinois, Black 20 to 24-year old females had the largest decrease in out of work rate among racial/ethnic groups, genders, and age groups decreasing from 50.4% in 2014 to 37.6% in 2016.
- In the U.S., out of work rates decreased for each gender, age group, and race/ethnic group from 2014 to 2016.
- In the U.S., Black males and females had the largest decrease in out of work percentage from 2014 to 2016, decreasing from 47.7% to 42.5% for males and from 41.8% to 36.2% for females.

Table 7: Percent and Number of Out of Work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Race/Ethnicity and Gender in Chicago, 2014-2016								
			Males			Females		
Year			2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	16-19	74.5%	72.8%	81.7%	78.7%	74.0%	70.6%
	(n)		(8,749)	(8,564)	(9,329)	(9,519)	(9,654)	(8,888)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%		89.7%	88.8%	88.9%	89.8%	81.5%	85.7%
	(n)		(19,093)	(19,518)	(18,479)	(21,960)	(20,346)	(16,963)
Hispanic or Latino	%		84.9%	82.4%	71.0%	84.5%	80.6%	70.0%
	(n)		(20,828)	(19,336)	(19,045)	(21,078)	(20,125)	(19,219)
Total Population	%		84.3%	83.2%	79.0%	84.0%	79.6%	76.2%
	(n)		(52,551)	(51,775)	(50,649)	(56,033)	(54,184)	(48,845)
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	20-24	29.8%	25.7%	23.2%	19.1%	21.8%	24.2%
	(n)		(8,807)	(7,314)	(5,805)	(6,307)	(6,402)	(7,895)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%		59.6%	60.0%	51.2%	57.9%	60.4%	42.7%
	(n)		(21,056)	(20,517)	(14,815)	(21,557)	(21,869)	(13,167)
Hispanic or Latino	%		35.6%	29.2%	33.8%	38.0%	37.6%	36.0%
	(n)		(11,742)	(10,041)	(11,603)	(12,106)	(11,548)	(12,034)
Total Population	%		42.5%	39.6%	38.2%	39.6%	42.8%	36.5%
	(n)		(44,878)	(42,744)	(37,201)	(43,858)	(45,092)	(39,107)

Data Source: 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Table 8: Percent and Number of Out of Work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Race/Ethnicity and Gender in Cook County, 2014-2016								
			Males			Females		
Year			2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	16-19	75.0%	74.1%	71.3%	77.4%	71.8%	69.9%
	(n)		(30,062)	(29,709)	(27,757)	(31,612)	(27,140)	(26,688)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%		88.9%	88.1%	84.4%	92.0%	81.4%	85.4%
	(n)		(30,310)	(28,969)	(27,533)	(31,979)	(27,677)	(29,604)
Hispanic or Latino	%		75.5%	78.1%	67.9%	81.5%	79.9%	68.9%
	(n)		(32,762)	(30,897)	(28,742)	(32,898)	(33,470)	(32,278)
Total Population	%		78.8%	79.3%	74.1%	82.6%	77.7%	74.8%
	(n)		(100,318)	(98,503)	(92,344)	(103,785)	(96,070)	(96,790)
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	20-24	28.3%	28.9%	27.8%	22.8%	26.9%	26.3%
	(n)		(17,823)	(17,273)	(16,178)	(14,435)	(16,404)	(15,705)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%		59.1%	53.8%	46.9%	56.7%	58.7%	41.3%
	(n)		(31,321)	(26,658)	(21,884)	(30,056)	(30,538)	(20,003)
Hispanic or Latino	%		32.5%	28.7%	31.0%	29.4%	34.1%	30.3%
	(n)		(18,476)	(16,156)	(16,548)	(15,509)	(17,886)	(15,532)
Total Population	%		40.1%	37.3%	36.3%	36.9%	40.4%	34.2%
	(n)		(75,888)	(68,324)	(63,446)	(68,415)	(72,959)	(60,099)

Data Source: 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Table 9: Percent and Number of Out of Work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Race/Ethnicity and Gender in Illinois, 2014-2016								
			Males			Females		
Year			2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	16-19	67.7%	67.3%	66.5%	66.0%	62.6%	62.5%
	(n)		(132,568)	(125,594)	(120,980)	(122,705)	(112,103)	(109,996)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%		86.6%	84.1%	80.9%	84.3%	78.6%	75.3%
	(n)		(49,353)	(44,055)	(45,425)	(47,375)	(44,493)	(44,669)
Hispanic or Latino	%		72.5%	70.8%	66.2%	70.7%	72.1%	65.1%
	(n)		(57,265)	(50,852)	(49,039)	(50,195)	(50,946)	(53,056)
Total Population	%		72.4%	71.4%	69.7%	70.4%	68.4%	66.7%
	(n)		(257,592)	(240,484)	(236,744)	(239,326)	(225,255)	(228,810)
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	20-24	28.6%	30.6%	26.8%	28.2%	27.8%	26.3%
	(n)		(72,078)	(76,860)	(64,842)	(68,657)	(66,229)	(61,383)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%		57.9%	51.6%	47.4%	55.1%	50.4%	37.6%
	(n)		(49,335)	(42,670)	(34,946)	(43,792)	(41,449)	(29,765)
Hispanic or Latino	%		30.4%	25.6%	27.6%	30.1%	33.2%	27.6%
	(n)		(28,491)	(24,255)	(24,409)	(26,505)	(29,198)	(24,232)
Total Population	%		36.1%	34.5%	32.4%	34.8%	34.4%	30.2%
	(n)		(167,945)	(160,941)	(142,462)	(154,741)	(152,181)	(130,126)

Data Source: 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Table 10: Percent and Number of Out of Work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Race/Ethnicity and Gender in the U.S., 2014-2016								
			Males			Females		
Year			2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	16-19	68.1%	67.6%	66.4%	64.2%	63.0%	62.5%
	(n)		(3,233,676)	(3,193,717)	(3,130,084)	(2,917,753)	(2,840,897)	(2,790,482)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%		81.3%	79.5%	78.1%	76.3%	73.7%	72.6%
	(n)		(1,019,660)	(980,317)	(986,092)	(912,675)	(868,813)	(867,662)
Hispanic or Latino	%		73.9%	72.3%	71.3%	74.0%	73.7%	71.4%
	(n)		(1,427,386)	(1,397,330)	(1,407,296)	(1,330,942)	(1,352,203)	(1,339,105)
Total Population	%		72.4%	71.3%	70.2%	69.1%	67.9%	66.9%
	(n)		(6,331,267)	(6,225,212)	(6,182,079)	(5,746,953)	(5,663,224)	(5,603,663)
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	20-24	31.2%	30.5%	29.5%	31.5%	30.2%	29.2%
	(n)		(2,014,600)	(1,936,940)	(1,836,056)	(1,930,024)	(1,810,132)	(1,708,499)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%		47.7%	45.2%	42.5%	41.8%	38.3%	36.2%
	(n)		(811,595)	(761,213)	(698,160)	(693,512)	(635,584)	(566,984)
Hispanic or Latino	%		30.9%	30.4%	29.2%	39.0%	37.0%	35.2%
	(n)		(766,411)	759,635	(726,269)	(893,315)	(856,419)	(820,047)
Total Population	%		34.8%	33.9%	32.7%	35.8%	34.0%	32.6%
	(n)		(4,072,169)	(3,945,610)	(3,748,071)	(3,967,368)	(3,750,537)	(3,529,997)

Data Source: 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Out of School and Out of Work Data by Race/Ethnicity for Chicago, Cook County, Illinois and the U.S.

Out of School and Out of Work Rates for 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois and the U.S. in 2016

Table 11 shows the percent and number of out of school and out of work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-year olds by race/ethnicity in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S. in 2016

- Between racial/ethnic groups, Black 16 to 19-year olds had the highest out of school and out of work rates in Chicago (10.9%), Cook County (11.4%), Illinois (10.5%), and the U.S. (9.5%).
- For Hispanic or Latino 16 to 19-year olds, the out of school and out of work rate in the U.S. (8.2%) was higher than in Illinois (6.0%), Cook County (6.4%), and Chicago (6.6%).
- White 16 to 19-year olds in Chicago had an out of school and out of work rate of 2.9%, lower than in Cook County (3.2%), Illinois (4.9%), and the U.S. (5.6%).
- There was a total of 48,624 out of school and out of work 16 to 24-year olds in Chicago, 76,900 in Cook County, 167,037 in Illinois, and 4,599,118 in the U.S.
- White 20 to 24-year olds had a lower out of school and out of work rate in Chicago (6.6%) than in Cook County (9.9%), Illinois (10.4%), and the U.S. (12.9%), while Black and Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24-year olds had higher rates in Chicago (32.9% and 21.2% respectively) than in Cook County (28.5% and 17.8%), Illinois (26.7% and 16.0%) and the U.S. (23.2% and 18.1%).

Table 11: Percent and Number of Out of School and Out of Work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Race/Ethnicity in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S., 2016

		16-19				20-24			
		Chicago	Cook County	Illinois	U.S.	Chicago	Cook County	Illinois	U.S.
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	2.9%	3.2%	4.9%	5.6%	6.6%	9.9%	10.4%	12.9%
	(n)	(700)	(2,441)	(17,432)	(511,341)	(3,827)	(11,655)	(49,396)	(1,553,506)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	10.9%	11.4%	10.5%	9.5%	32.9%	28.5%	26.7%	23.2%
	(n)	(4,419)	(7,646)	(12,076)	(232,792)	(19,680)	(27,105)	(40,816)	(744,905)
Hispanic or Latino	%	6.6%	6.4%	6.0%	8.2%	21.2%	17.8%	16.0%	18.1%
	(n)	(3,595)	(5,716)	(9,380)	(314,123)	(14,355)	(18,696)	(28,309)	(870,350)
Total Population	%	6.9%	6.5%	6.2%	6.7%	19.4%	17.2%	14.3%	15.5%
	(n)	(8,861)	(16,594)	(42,032)	(1,147,476)	(39,763)	(60,306)	(125,005)	(3,451,642)

Data Source: 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Tables 12, 13, 14, and 15 show the percent and number of out of school and out of work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-year olds by race/ethnicity in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S. in 2014, 2015, and 2016.

- In Chicago, out of school and out of work rates for 16 to 19-year olds increased slightly from 2014 to 2015 for Whites (from 5.6% to 6.3%), Blacks (12.5% to 12.9%), and Hispanic or Latinos (7.8% to 8.2%) and decreased from 2015 to 2016 to 2.9% for White, 10.9% for Black, and 6.6% for Hispanic or Latino 16 to 19-year olds.
- For 20 to 24-year olds in Chicago, out of school and out of work rates for Whites and Latinos changed slightly, increasing from 2014 to 2015 and decreasing to 2016 for Whites, going from 18.2% in 2014 to 20.8% in 2015 and 21.2% in 2016 for Hispanic or Latinos and dropping the most for Black 20 to 24-year olds, going from 39.5% in 2014 to 39.1% in 2015 and 32.9% in 2016.
- In Cook County for 16 to 19-year olds, each racial/ethnic group had improved out of school and out of work rates from 2014 to 2016 with Hispanic or Latinos decreasing 2.5 percentage points from 8.9% in 2014 to 6.4% in 2016, Whites decreasing 2.4 percentage points from 5.6% to 3.2%, and Blacks decreasing 1 percentage point from 12.4% to 11.4%.
- For 20 to 24-year olds in Cook County, the out of school and out of work rate for Whites increased 2.0 percentage points from 2014 to 2016, going from 7.9% to 9.9% while decreasing 11 percentage points for Blacks, from 39.5 to 28.5 and increasing for Latinos from 14.7 % in 2014 to 18.2% in 2015 before decreasing slightly to 17.8%.
- In Illinois, out of school and out of work rates for each racial/ethnic group of 16 to 19-year olds were lower in 2016 than they were in 2014 with out of school and out of work rates in 2016 of 4.9% for Whites, 10.5% for Blacks, and 6.0% for Hispanic or Latinos.
- For 20 to 24-year olds in Illinois, Hispanic or Latino's had the same out of school and out of work rate (16.0%) in 2014 and 2016 after an increase to 16.5% in 2015 while Whites had a similar pattern, dropping just .1 percentage point from 10.5% in 2014 to 10.4% in 2015 after increasing to 11.9% in 2015.
- Black 20 to 24-year olds in Illinois had a steady decrease in out of school and out of work rate from 2014 to 2016, going from 38.6% in 2014 to 32.6% in 2015 and 26.7% in 2016.
- In the U.S., out of school and out of work rates for 16 to 19-year olds decreased from 2014 to 2016, decreasing slightly for Whites from 5.9% in 2014 to 5.6% in 2016, decreasing from 10.8% for Blacks to 9.5% in 2016, and decreasing from 9.3% for Hispanic or Latinos to 8.2% in 2016.
- Out of school and out of work figures also increased for 20 to 24-year olds in the U.S. from 2014 to 2016, decreasing from 14.3% in 2014 to 12.9% in 2016 for Whites, decreasing from 27.8 to 23.2 for Blacks, and from 19.8 to 18.1% for Hispanic or Latinos.

Table 12: Percent and Number of Out of School and Out of Work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Race/Ethnicity in Chicago, 2014-2016

		16-19			20-24		
Year		**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	5.6%	6.3%	2.9%	6.3%	6.9%	6.6%
	(n)	(1,346)	(1,555)	(700)	(3,950)	(3,962)	(3,827)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	12.5%	12.9%	10.9%	39.5%	39.1%	32.9%
	(n)	(5,724)	(6,072)	(4,419)	(28,707)	(27,528)	(19,680)
Hispanic or Latino	%	7.8%	8.2%	6.6%	18.2%	20.8%	21.2%
	(n)	(3,843)	(3,974)	(3,595)	(11,834)	(13,501)	(14,355)
Total Population	%	8.6%	9.1%	6.9%	21.2%	21.9%	19.4%
	(n)	(11,088)	(11,800)	(8,861)	(45,757)	(46,765)	(39,763)

Data Source: 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Table 13: Percent and Number of Out of School and Out of Work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Race/Ethnicity in Cook County, 2014-2016							
		16-19			20-24		
Year		2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	5.6%	5.3%	3.2%	7.9%	9.0%	9.9%
	(n)	(4,504)	(4,136)	(2,441)	(9,925)	(10,870)	(11,655)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	12.4%	12.0%	11.4%	39.5%	34.3%	28.5%
	(n)	(8,525)	(7,996)	(7,646)	(41,909)	(34,853)	(27,105)
Hispanic or Latino	%	8.9%	8.4%	6.4%	14.7%	18.2%	17.8%
	(n)	(7,453)	(6,868)	(5,716)	(16,141)	(19,824)	(18,696)
Total Population	%	8.2%	7.9%	6.5%	19.0%	19.4%	17.2%
	(n)	(20,797)	(19,537)	(16,594)	(71,363)	(70,439)	(60,306)

Data Source: 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Table 14: Percent and Number of Out of School and Out of Work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Race/Ethnicity in Illinois, 2014-2016							
		16-19			20-24		
Year		2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	5.6%	5.0%	4.9%	10.5%	11.9%	10.4%
	(n)	(21,279)	(18,163)	(17,432)	(51,851)	(58,358)	(49,396)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	12.9%	9.5%	10.5%	38.6%	32.6%	26.7%
	(n)	(14,552)	(10,331)	(12,076)	(63,551)	(53,703)	(40,816)
Hispanic or Latino	%	7.1%	7.4%	6.0%	16.0%	16.5%	16.0%
	(n)	(10,670)	(10,476)	(9,380)	(29,042)	(30,188)	(28,309)
Total Population	%	6.9%	6.0%	6.2%	16.8%	16.6%	14.3%
	(n)	(48,046)	(40,190)	(42,032)	(152,787)	(150,711)	(125,005)

Data Source: 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Table 15: Percent and Number of Out of School and Out of Work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Race/Ethnicity in the U.S., 2014-2016							
		16-19			20-24		
Year		2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	5.9%	5.7%	5.6%	14.3%	13.4%	12.9%
	(n)	(546,697)	(522,371)	(511,341)	(1,804,944)	(1,653,991)	(1,553,506)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	10.8%	10.5%	9.5%	27.8%	24.9%	23.2%
	(n)	(263,648)	(252,716)	(232,792)	(934,545)	(831,751)	(744,905)
Hispanic or Latino	%	9.3%	8.6%	8.2%	19.8%	18.8%	18.1%
	(n)	(348,666)	(323,506)	(314,123)	(941,861)	(904,675)	(870,350)
Total Population	%	7.3%	7.0%	6.7%	17.6%	16.3%	15.5%
	(n)	(1,252,966)	(1,195,974)	(1,147,476)	(3,999,930)	(3,685,548)	(3,451,642)

Data Source: 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Out of School and Out of Work Data by Race/Ethnicity and Gender for Chicago, Cook County, Illinois and the U.S.

Out of School and Out of Work Rates for 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Gender in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois and the U.S. in 2016

Table 16 shows the percent and number of out of school and out of work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-year olds by race/ethnicity and gender in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S. in 2016.

- Chicago consistently had higher out of school and out of work rates than Cook County and Illinois for each racial/ethnic group of 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-year old males except for 20 to 24-year old White males in Chicago, which had lower rates than in Cook County and Illinois.
- Females had lower out of school and out of work rates for respective racial/ethnic groups of 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-year olds except for White and Hispanic or Latino 20 to 24-year old females.
- For respective genders and among racial/ethnic groups, White 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-year old males and females had the lowest out of school and out of work rates in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois and the U.S.
- Among gender and age groups, Black 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-year olds males and females had the highest out of school and out of work rates in all areas except for Hispanic or Latino 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-year olds in the U.S., whom had higher rates than Black 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-year olds females.
- For respective geographic areas, the largest gap in out of work rates between racial/ethnic groups for both genders was between White and Black 20 to 24-year old males in Chicago where White males had an out of school and out of work rate of 5.3% and Black males of 36.6%, a gap of 31.3 percentage points.

Table 16: Percent and Number of Out of School and Out of Work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Race/Ethnicity and Gender in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S., 2016

			Males				Females			
			Chicago	Cook County	Illinois	U.S.	Chicago	Cook County	Illinois	U.S.
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	16-19	6.0%	4.2%	5.6%	6.1%	N/A	2.1%	4.2%	5.0%
	(n)		(682)	(1,638)	(10,107)	(286,884)	N/A	(803)	(7,325)	(224,457)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%		15.3%	15.1%	14.0%	11.1%	6.3%	7.9%	7.1%	7.7%
	(n)		(3,182)	(4,909)	(7,878)	(140,151)	(1,237)	(2,737)	(4,198)	(92,641)
Hispanic or Latino	%		7.8%	7.5%	7.1%	8.2%	5.5%	5.4%	5.1%	8.1%
	(n)		(2,096)	(3,186)	(5,224)	(161,555)	(1,499)	(2,530)	(4,156)	(152,568)
Total Population	%		9.3%	8.0%	7.3%	7.3%	4.5%	5.1%	5.1%	6.0%
	(n)		(5,960)	(10,006)	(24,659)	(641,773)	(2,901)	(6,588)	(17,373)	(505,703)
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	20-24	5.3%	11.6%	11.0%	12.9%	7.6%	8.1%	9.8%	12.8%
	(n)		(1,334)	(6,780)	(26,547)	(804,346)	(2,493)	(4,875)	(22,849)	(749,160)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%		36.6%	33.5%	31.6%	27.1%	29.5%	23.7%	22.1%	19.1%
	(n)		(10,604)	(15,618)	(23,277)	(445,153)	(9,076)	(11,487)	(17,539)	(299,752)
Hispanic or Latino	%		19.8%	17.5%	16.4%	16.1%	22.6%	18.2%	15.7%	20.1%
	(n)		(6,789)	(9,364)	(14,497)	(401,789)	(7,566)	(9,332)	(13,812)	(468,561)
Total Population	%		19.9%	19.0%	15.4%	15.7%	19.0%	15.4%	13.3%	15.3%
	(n)		(19,411)	(33,249)	(67,606)	(1,799,172)	(20,352)	(27,057)	(57,399)	(1,652,470)

Data Source: 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute
Note: N/A denotes small sample size

Out of School and Out of Work Rates for 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Gender in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois and the U.S. from 2014 to 2016

Tables 17, 18, 19, and 20 show the percent and number of out of school and out of work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-year olds by race/ethnicity and gender in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S. in 2014, 2015, and 2016.

- In Chicago for males and females, the out of school and out of work rates for 16 to 19-year old by race/ethnic group were lower in 2016 than in 2014.
- The gap in out of school and out of work rates between Black 16 to 19-year old males and females was highest in 2016 when 15.4% of Black males and 6.3% of Black females were out of school and out of work.
- 20 to 24-year old Black males and females had large decreases in out of work school and out of work rates from 2015 to 2016, with the rate for males going from 42.8% to 36.6% and females going from 35.6% to 29.5%.
- White 20 to 24-year old males in Chicago had decreasing out of school and out of work from 2014 to 2016 while females increased to where in 2016, females had a higher out of school and out of work rate.
- White 20 to 24-year old males and females in Cook County had higher out of school and out of work rates in 2016 than in 2014.
- Black males and females in Cook County had large decreases in their out of school and out of work rates from 2014 to 2016, with males decreasing from 45.5% to 33.5% in 2016 and females decreasing from 33.5% to 23.7%.
- In Illinois, all racial/ethnic groups of 16 to 19-year olds males had decreased out of school and out of work rates in 2016 compared to 2014 with Black males having the largest decreases.
- In Illinois, Black 20 to 24-year old males had the largest decrease in out of school and out of work rate among racial/ethnic groups, genders, and age groups, decreasing from 44.7% in 2014 to 31.6% in 2016.
- In the U.S., out of work school and out of work rates decreased for each gender, age group, and race/ethnic group from 2014 to 2016 except for Black males between 2014 and 2015 which increased by just .2 percentage points.
- In the U.S., Black males and females had the largest decrease in out of school and out of work percentage from 2014 to 2016, decreasing from 32.1% to 27.1% for males and from 23.4% to 19.1% for females.

Table 17: Percent and Number of Out of School and Out of Work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Race/Ethnicity and Gender in Chicago, 2014-2016								
			Males			Females		
Year			2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	16-19	6.4%	6.9%	6.0%	4.9%	5.7%	N/A
	(n)		(757)	(817)	(682)	(589)	(738)	N/A
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%		18.6%	16.3%	15.3%	7.2%	10.0%	6.3%
	(n)		(3,962)	(3,581)	(3,182)	(1,762)	(2,491)	(1,237)
Hispanic or Latino	%		8.3%	7.8%	7.8%	7.3%	8.6%	5.5%
	(n)		(2,032)	(1,826)	(2,096)	(1,811)	(2,148)	(1,499)
Total Population	%		11.1%	10.0%	9.3%	6.2%	8.2%	4.5%
	(n)		(6,926)	(6,224)	(5,960)	(4,162)	(5,576)	(2,901)
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	20-24	8.4%	8.5%	5.3%	4.4%	5.3%	7.6%
	(n)		(2,483)	(2,414)	(1,334)	(1,467)	(1,548)	(2,493)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%		45.7%	42.8%	36.6%	33.7%	35.6%	29.5%
	(n)		(16,156)	(14,626)	(10,604)	(12,551)	(12,902)	(9,076)
Hispanic or Latino	%		20.0%	17.6%	19.8%	16.4%	24.3%	22.6%
	(n)		(6,618)	(6,045)	(6,789)	(5,216)	(7,456)	(7,566)
Total Population	%		24.7%	22.0%	19.9%	17.8%	21.9%	19.0%
	(n)		(26,094)	(23,676)	(19,411)	(19,663)	(23,089)	(20,352)

Data Source: 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute
Note: N/A denotes small sample size

Table 18: Percent and Number of Out of School and Out of Work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Race/Ethnicity and Gender in Cook County, 2014-2016								
			Males			Females		
Year			2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	16-19	5.9%	8.3%	4.2%	5.3%	2.2%	2.1%
	(n)		(2,350)	(3,320)	(1,638)	(2,154)	(816)	(803)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%		17.0%	15.9%	15.1%	7.8%	8.1%	7.9%
	(n)		(5,806)	(5,239)	(4,909)	(2,719)	(2,757)	(2,737)
Hispanic or Latino	%		10.2%	8.6%	7.5%	7.5%	8.3%	5.4%
	(n)		(4,437)	(3,391)	(3,186)	(3,016)	(3,477)	(2,530)
Total Population	%		10.1%	9.8%	8.0%	6.3%	6.0%	5.1%
	(n)		(12,908)	(12,112)	(10,006)	(7,889)	(7,425)	(6,588)
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	20-24	9.1%	9.5%	11.6%	6.7%	8.6%	8.1%
	(n)		(5,702)	(5,653)	(6,780)	(4,223)	(5,217)	(4,875)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%		45.5%	37.4%	33.5%	33.5%	31.4%	23.7%
	(n)		(24,147)	(18,531)	(15,618)	(17,762)	(16,322)	(11,487)
Hispanic or Latino	%		17.7%	15.1%	17.5%	11.6%	21.6%	18.2%
	(n)		(10,041)	(8,498)	(9,364)	(6,100)	(11,326)	(9,332)
Total Population	%		22.2%	19.0%	19.0%	15.9%	19.7%	15.4%
	(n)		(41,938)	(34,838)	(33,249)	(29,425)	(35,601)	(27,057)

Data Source: 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Table 19: Percent and Number of Out of School and Out of Work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Race/Ethnicity and Gender in Illinois, 2014-2016								
			Males			Females		
Year			2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	16-19	6.0%	6.0%	5.6%	5.1%	3.9%	4.2%
	(n)		(11,784)	(11,256)	(10,107)	(9,495)	(6,907)	(7,325)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%		16.7%	12.9%	14.0%	9.0%	6.3%	7.1%
	(n)		(9,498)	(6,754)	(7,878)	(5,054)	(3,577)	(4,198)
Hispanic or Latino	%		8.0%	7.0%	7.1%	6.2%	7.7%	5.1%
	(n)		(6,286)	(5,040)	(5,224)	(4,384)	(5,436)	(4,156)
Total Population	%		8.1%	7.0%	7.3%	5.7%	5.1%	5.1%
	(n)		(28,642)	(23,485)	(24,659)	(19,404)	(16,705)	(17,373)
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	20-24	11.3%	13.1%	11.0%	9.6%	10.7%	9.8%
	(n)		(28,523)	(32,856)	(26,547)	(23,328)	(25,502)	(22,849)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%		44.7%	36.7%	31.6%	32.1%	28.5%	22.1%
	(n)		(38,045)	(30,285)	(23,277)	(25,506)	(23,418)	(17,539)
Hispanic or Latino	%		18.0%	13.6%	16.4%	13.8%	19.7%	15.7%
	(n)		(16,886)	(12,894)	(14,497)	(12,156)	(17,294)	(13,812)
Total Population	%		18.7%	17.0%	15.4%	14.7%	16.1%	13.3%
	(n)		(87,216)	(79,382)	(67,606)	(65,571)	(71,329)	(57,399)

Data Source: 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Table 20: Percent and Number of Out of School and Out of Work 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds by Race/Ethnicity and Gender in the U.S., 2014-2016								
			Males			Females		
Year			2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	16-19	6.4%	6.1%	6.1%	5.4%	5.2%	5.0%
	(n)		(303,248)	(288,170)	(286,884)	(243,449)	(234,201)	(224,457)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%		11.8%	12.0%	11.1%	9.7%	8.9%	7.7%
	(n)		(148,228)	(147,803)	(140,151)	(115,420)	(104,913)	(92,641)
Hispanic or Latino	%		9.5%	8.7%	8.2%	9.2%	8.5%	8.1%
	(n)		(183,603)	(168,335)	(161,555)	(165,063)	(155,171)	(152,568)
Total Population	%		7.8%	7.5%	7.3%	6.8%	6.5%	6.0%
	(n)		(683,113)	(657,012)	(641,773)	(569,853)	(538,962)	(505,703)
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	20-24	14.0%	13.3%	12.9%	14.7%	13.5%	12.8%
	(n)		(903,576)	(845,708)	(804,346)	(901,368)	(808,283)	(749,160)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%		32.1%	29.2%	27.1%	23.4%	20.5%	19.1%
	(n)		(547,307)	(491,892)	(445,153)	(387,238)	(339,859)	(299,752)
Hispanic or Latino	%		17.5%	16.4%	16.1%	22.2%	21.3%	20.1%
	(n)		(433,443)	(410,546)	(401,789)	(508,418)	(494,129)	(468,561)
Total Population	%		17.4%	16.3%	15.7%	17.7%	16.2%	15.3%
	(n)		(2,037,390)	(1,896,138)	(1,799,172)	(1,962,540)	(1,789,410)	(1,652,470)

Data Source: 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Out of School and Out of Work with No High School Diploma Data for Chicago, Cook County, Illinois and the U.S.

Out of School and Out of Work Population without a High School Diploma for 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois and the U.S. in 2016

Table 21 shows number and percent of the out of work and out of school 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-year old population with no high school diploma by race/ethnicity in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and the U.S. in 2014, 2015, and 2016.

- Chicago had 13,335 16 to 24-year olds that were out of school and out of work with no high school diploma while Cook County had 20,532.
- For 16 to 19-year olds in Chicago, more than half (52.2%) of Hispanic or Latinos that were out of school and out of work did not have a high school diploma compared to 33.4% of Black and 30.1% of White 16 to 19-year olds.
- Hispanic or Latino and Black 16 to 19-year olds had higher proportions of their out of school and out of work population without a high school diploma compared to Cook County and Illinois which was the reverse for White 16 to 19-year olds, where the proportion of out of school and out of work population without a high school diploma was higher in Cook County and Illinois than Chicago.
- For 20 to 24-year olds for each racial/ethnic group, Cook County had higher proportions of the out of school and out of work population without a highs school diploma compared to Chicago.
- For 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-year olds, Hispanic or Latinos had the highest proportion of out of school and out of work population without a high school diploma in all geographies compared to Whites and Blacks of their respective age groups.

Table 21: Number and Percent of the Out of Work and Out of School 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-Year Olds Population with no High School Diploma by Race/Ethnicity in Chicago, Cook County, Illinois and the U.S., 2016

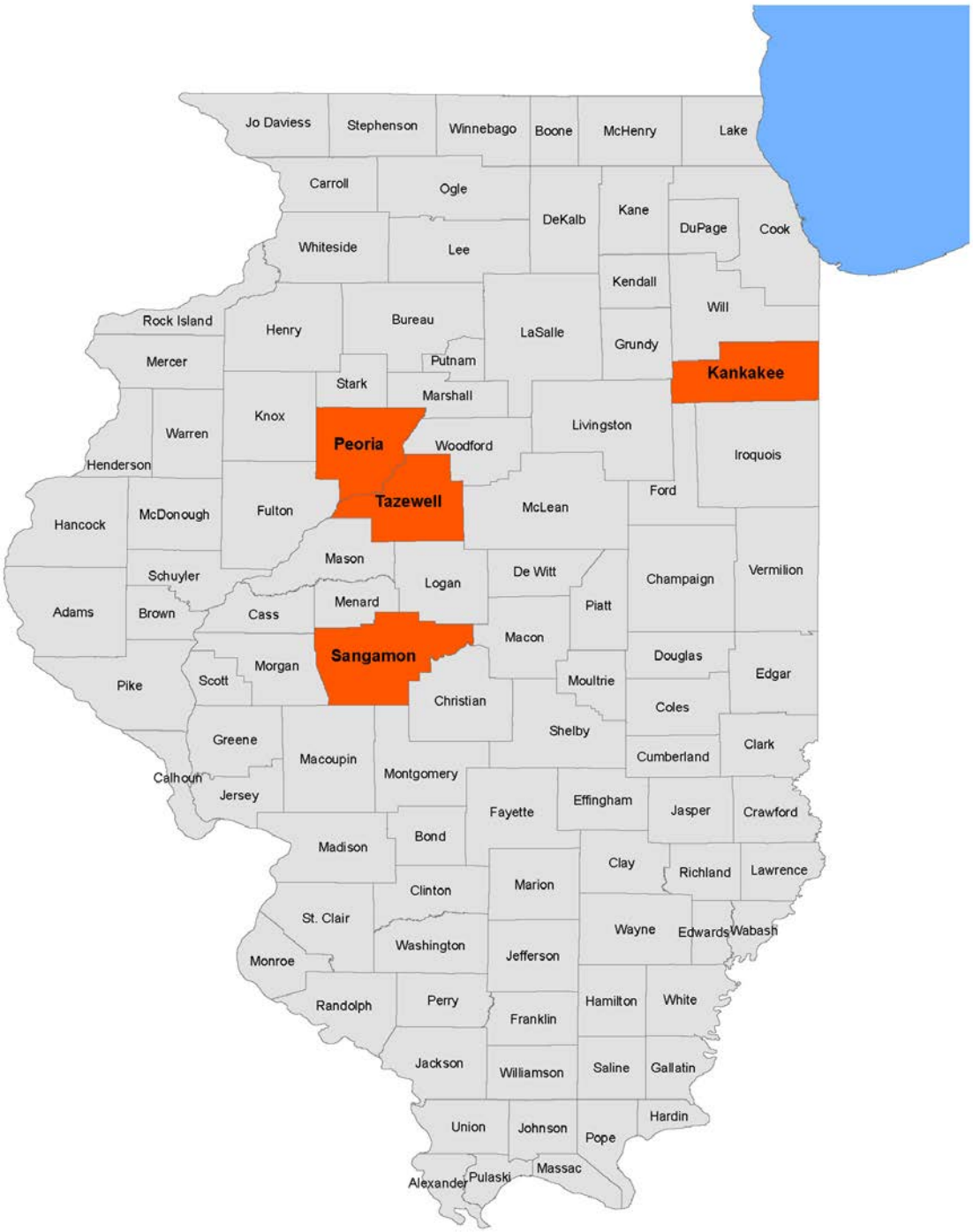
		16-19				20-24			
		Chicago	Cook County	Illinois	U.S.	Chicago	Cook County	Illinois	U.S.
White (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	30.1%	33.1%	48.7%	42.1%	7.7%	10.7%	14.2%	19.5%
	(n)	(211)	(809)	(8,497)	(215,128)	(294)	(1,248)	(7,002)	(303,305)
Black (non-Hispanic or Latino)	%	33.4%	27.1%	24.9%	35.8%	23.3%	23.9%	26.5%	25.1%
	(n)	(1,476)	(2,070)	(3,009)	(83,430)	(4,576)	(6,473)	(10,803)	(187,019)
Hispanic or Latino	%	52.2%	46.3%	40.9%	40.8%	31.7%	33.1%	30.6%	27.5%
	(n)	(1,876)	(2,646)	(3,837)	(128,236)	(4,554)	(6,185)	(8,652)	(239,696)
Total Population	%	41.0%	37.6%	41.4%	40.3%	24.4%	23.7%	21.6%	22.6%
	(n)	(3,636)	(6,242)	(17,400)	(462,044)	(9,699)	(14,290)	(27,009)	(781,503)

Data Source: 2016 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

County Case Studies

This section provides case studies of four Illinois counties, Peoria, Tazewell, Kankakee, and Sangamon County. The following section analyzes data from 1980 to 2012-2016 including employment to population ratios by age, employment by industry for 16 to 19, 20 to 24, and the population 25 and over, median earnings in growing and declining industries, and changing incomes by poverty status. Map 15 shows where these counties are located within Illinois.

Map 15: Case Study Counties in Illinois



Map Created by Great Cities Institute

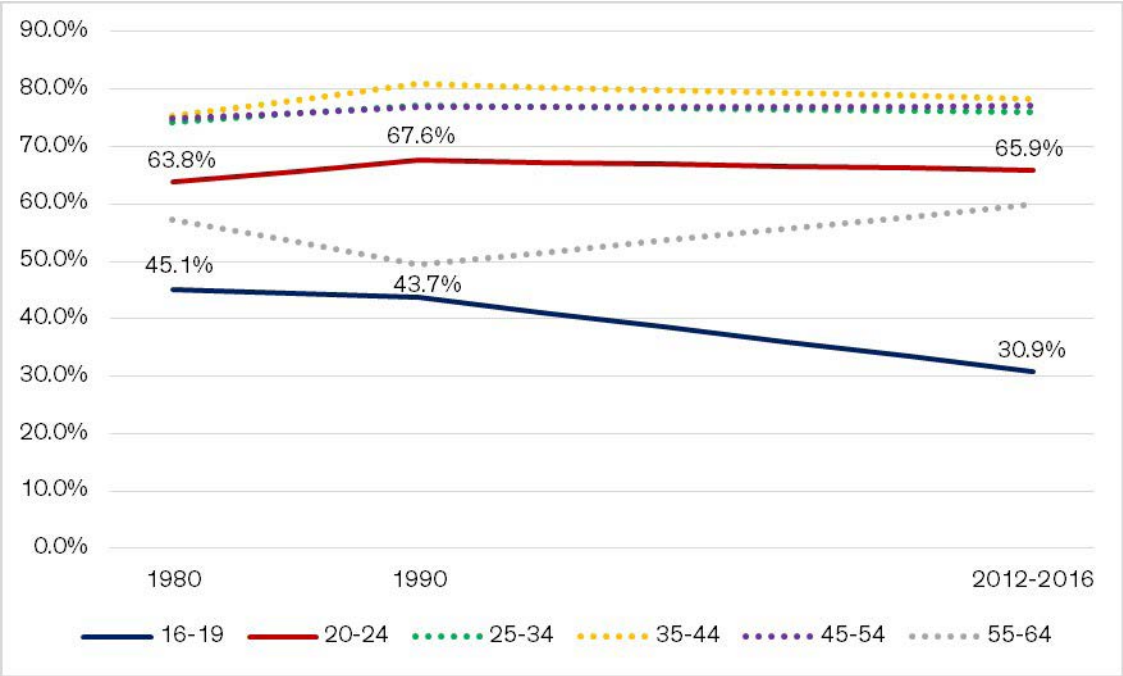
Peoria County

Employment to Population Ratio by Age

Figure 1 shows employment to population ratios for 16 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64 year olds in Peoria County, IL in 1980, 1990, and 2012-2016.

- The employment to population ratio for 16 to 19-year olds decreased from 45.1% in 1980 to 30.9% in 2012-2016, a decrease of 31.5%.
- For 20 to 24-year olds, the employment to population ratio increased from 1980 to 1990 from 63.8% to 67.6% before dropping to 65.9% by 2012-2016.
- 16 to 19-year olds had the lowest employment to population ratio from 1980 to 2012-2016 while 20 to 24-year olds had the third lowest employment to population ratio.

Figure 1: Employment to Population Ratios for 16 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64 Year Olds, Peoria County, IL, 1980, 1990, and 2012-2016



Data Source: 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses, and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Employment by Industry by Age

Table 22 shows employment by industry and age in Peoria County IL in 1980 and 2012-2016.

- From 1980 to 2012-2016, the proportion of 16 to 19-year olds employed in Retail Trade increased slightly (from 48.1% to 49.9%) while the proportion in Manufacturing decreased from 7.2% to 3.4% and the proportion in Professional and Related Services increased from 14.4% to 17.4% (See Figure 1).
- While the proportion of 16 to 19-year olds in Retail and Professional and Related Services increased slightly from 1980 to 2012-2016, the numbers declined substantially as the total number of employed 16 to 19-year olds declined.
- From 1980 to 2012-2016, the proportion of 20 to 24-year olds employed in Retail Trade increased from 22.9% to 34.6%, an increase of 51.1% while the proportion in Manufacturing decreased from 24.1% to 8.6%, a decrease of 64.3% and the proportion in Professional and Related Services increased from 21.3% to 29.1%, an increase of 36.6% (See Figure 2).
- From 1980 to 2012-2016, the proportion of the population 25 and over employed in Retail Trade increased slightly from 13.8% to 16.1% while the proportion in Manufacturing decreased from 31.6% to 16.6%, a decrease of 47.5% and the proportion in Professional and Related Services increased from 21.5% to 32.1%, an increase of 49.3% (See Figure 3).

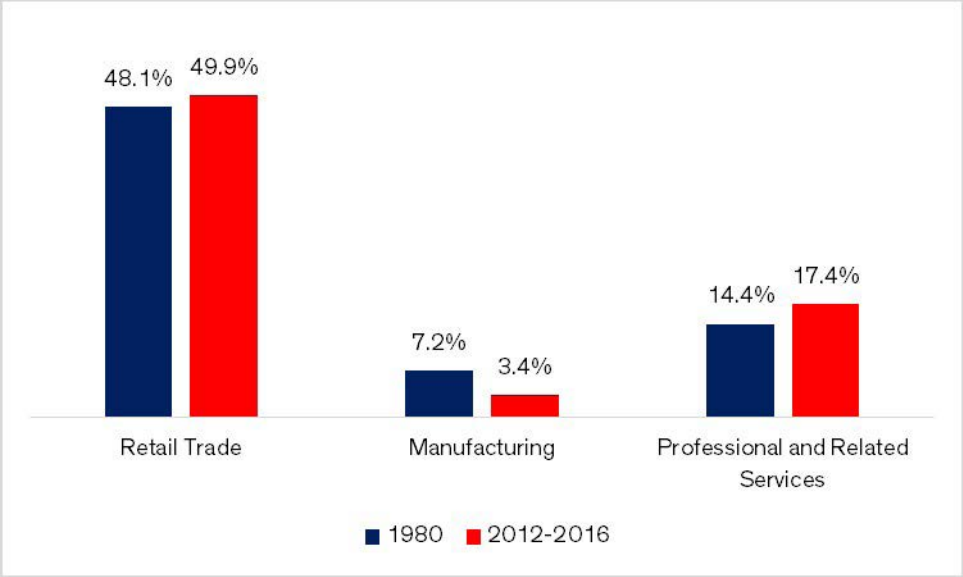
Table 22: Employment by Industry and Age in Peoria County, IL, 1980 and 2012-2016

Age	Industry		1980	2012-2016
16-19	Retail Trade	%	48.1%	49.9%
		(n)	(5,460)	(2,498)
	Manufacturing	%	7.2%	3.4%
		(n)	(820)	(170)
	Professional and related services	%	14.4%	17.4%
		(n)	(1,640)	(872)
20-24	Retail Trade	%	22.9%	34.6%
		(n)	(4,040)	(4,072)
	Manufacturing	%	24.1%	8.6%
		(n)	(4,260)	(1,015)
	Professional and related services	%	21.3%	29.1%
		(n)	(3,760)	(3,418)
25 and over	Retail Trade	%	13.8%	16.1%
		(n)	(10,740)	(13,306)
	Manufacturing	%	31.6%	16.6%
		(n)	(24,520)	(13,710)
	Professional and related services	%	21.5%	32.1%
		(n)	(16,680)	(26,524)

Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

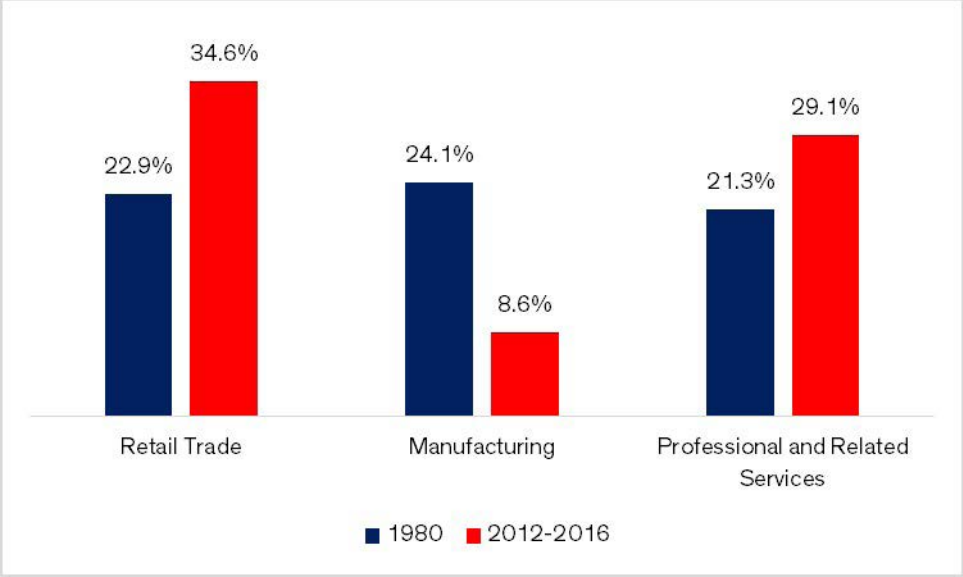
Figures 2, 3, and 4 display data in Table 22 and show employment in Retail Trade, Manufacturing, and Professional and Related Services for 16 to 19, 20 to 24, and the population 25 and over in Peoria County, IL in 1980 and 2012-2016.

Figure 2: Employment by Industry for 16 to 19-Year Olds in Peoria County, IL, 1980 and 2012-2016



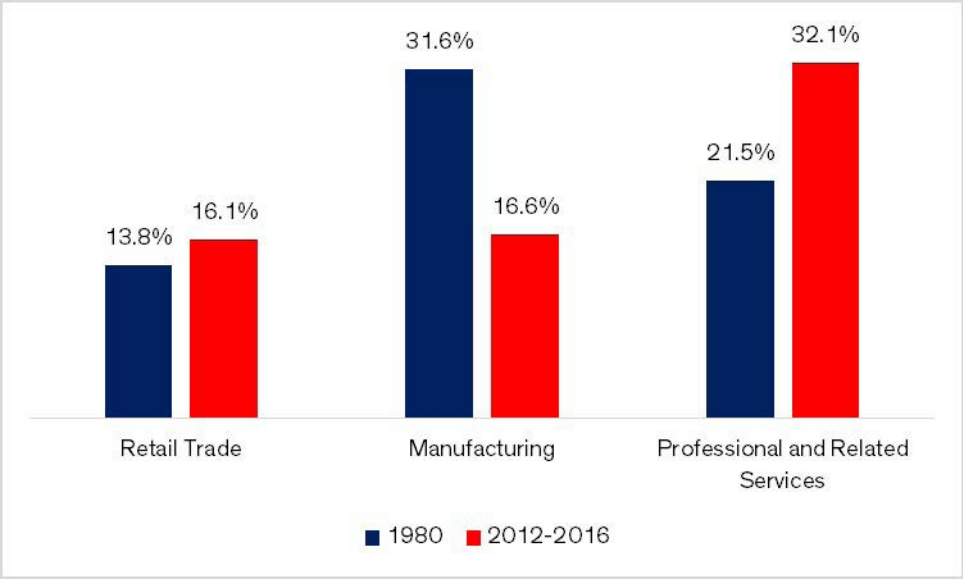
Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Figure 3: Employment by Industry 20 to 24-Year Olds in Peoria County, IL, 1980 and 2012-2016



Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Figure 4: Employment by Industry the Population 25 and Over in Peoria County, IL, 1980 and 2012-2016



Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Employment and Income Change

Table 23 shows the percent of employment and median earnings in Manufacturing, Retail Trade, and Professional and Related Services in Peoria County, IL in 1980 and 2012-2016.

- From 1980 to 2012-2016, the proportion of workers employment in Manufacturing decreased by 42.2% from 34.0% to 19.7%, which had a median earning of $60,828, higher than in Retail Trade ($26,359), which increased 5.7% from 12.7% to 13.4% and Professional and Related Services ($40,000), which increased 83.5% from 17.2% to 31.6%.

Table 23: Employment by Industry for Full-Time Workers, 1980 and 2012-2016 with 2012-2016 Median Earnings in Peoria County, IL

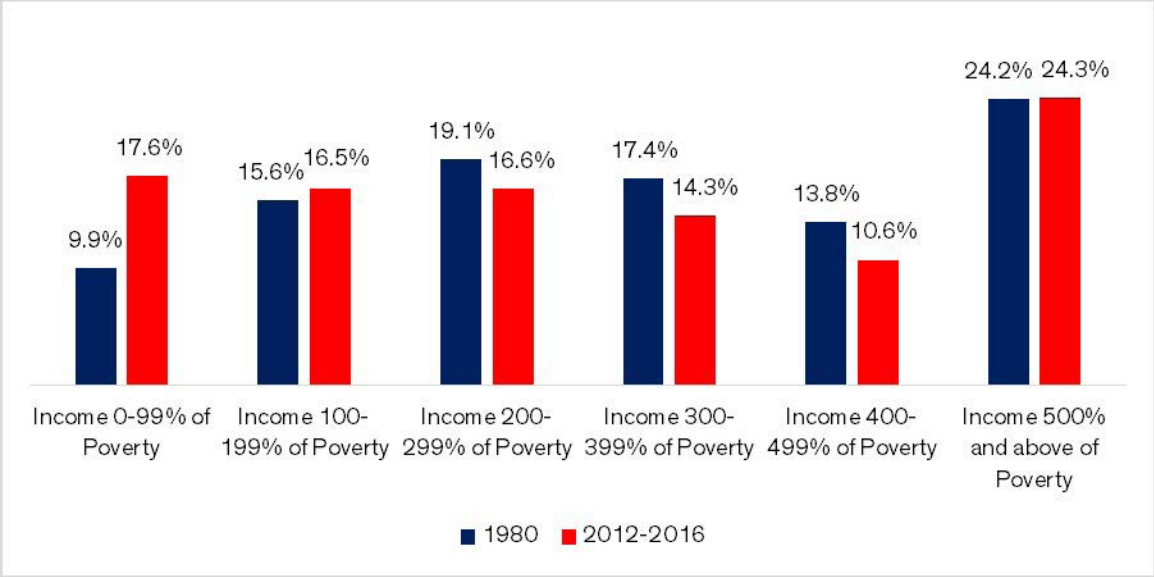
Industry	1980	2012-2016	Percent Change (1980 to 2012-2016)	Median Earnings in 2012-2016*
Retail Trade	12.7%	13.4%	5.7%	26,359
Manufacturing	34.0%	19.7%	-42.2%	60,828
Professional and Related Services	17.2%	31.6%	83.5%	40,000
All Industries	48,680	59,278	21.8%	41,566

Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
Tabulations by Great Cities Institute *In 2016 dollars

Figure 5 shows the ratio of household income to poverty status for individuals in Peoria County, IL in 1980 and 2012-2016.

- The percentage of individuals in households with income from 0.0% to 99% of poverty increased from 9.9% in 1980 to 17.6% in 2012-2016.
- The percentage of individuals in households with income from 100%-199% and 500% and above of poverty increased slightly, while 200%-299%, 300%-399%, and 400%-499% all decreased.
- The overall picture of poverty in Peoria County is of a growing number of individuals in poverty with declining middle incomes and nearly no change in the proportion of high income households.

Figure 5: Poverty Status for Individuals in Peoria County, IL, 1980 and 2012-2016



Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

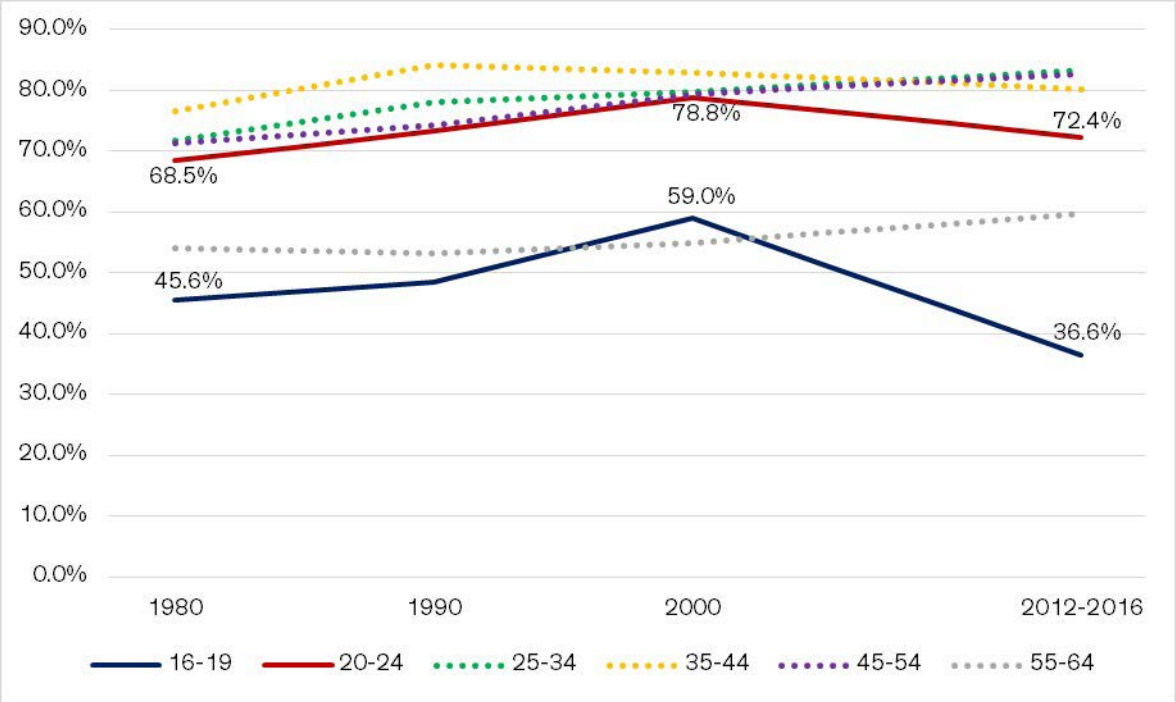
Tazewell County

Employment to Population Ratio by Age

Figure 6 shows employment to population ratios for 16 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64 year olds in Tazewell County, IL in 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2012-2016.

- The employment to population ratio for 16 to 19-year olds increased from 45.6% in 1980 to 59.0% in 2000, an increase of 29.4% before declining to 36.6% in 2012-2016, a decrease of 38.0%.
- The 16 to 19-year old age cohort was the only one that had a lower employment to population ratio in 1980 than in 2012-2016.
- For 20 to 24-year olds, the employment to population ratio increased from 68.5% in 1980 to 78.8% in 2000, an increase of 15% before declining to 72.4% in 2012-2016, a decrease of 8.1%.

Figure 6: Employment to Population Ratios for 16 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64 Year Olds in Tazewell County, IL, 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2012-2016.



Data Source: 1980, 1990, and 2000 Decennial Censuses, and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Employment by Industry by Age

Table 24 shows employment by industry and age in Tazewell County IL in 1980 and 2012-2016.

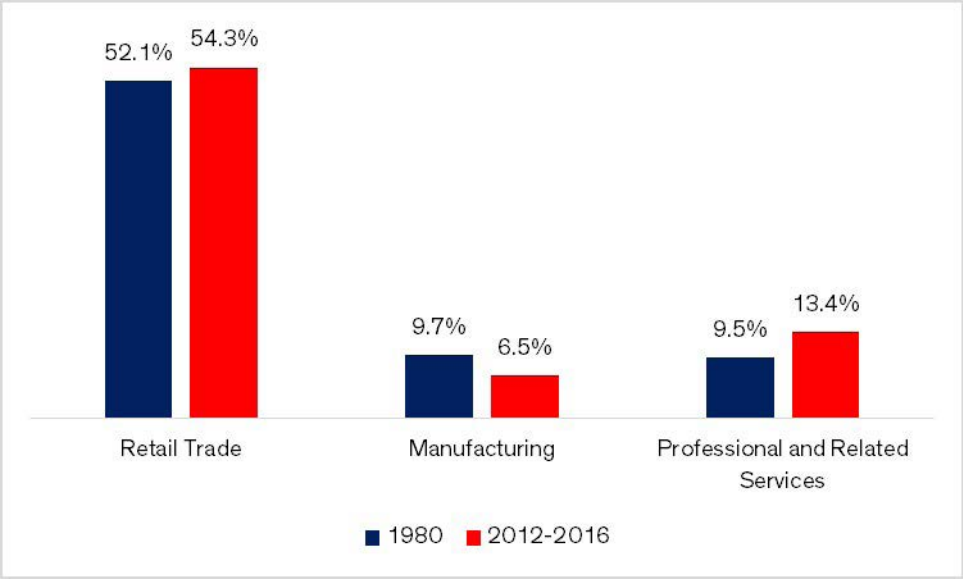
- From 1980 to 2012-2016, the proportion of 16 to 19-year olds employed in Retail Trade increased slightly (from 52.1% to 54.3%) while the proportion in Manufacturing decreased from 9.7% to 6.5% and the proportion in Professional and Related Services increased from 9.5% to 13.4% (See Figure 7).
- While the proportion of 16 to 19-year olds in Retail Trade and Professional and Related Services increased slightly from 1980 to 2012-2016, the numbers declined substantially as the total number of employed 16 to 19-year olds declined.
- From 1980 to 2012-2016, the proportion of 20 to 24-year olds employed in Retail Trade increased from 27.7% to 37.9%, an increase of 36.8% while the proportion in Manufacturing decreased from 28.4% to 11.6%, a decrease of 59.2% and the proportion in Professional and Related Services increased from 12.1% to 20.1%, an increase of 66.1% (See Figure 8).
- From 1980 to 2012-2016, the proportion of the population 25 and over employed in Retail Trade increased slightly from 14.4% to 15.1% while the proportion in Manufacturing decreased from 34.7% to 18.9%, a decrease of 45.5% and the proportion in Professional and Related Services increased from 18.6% to 29.5%, an increase of 58.6% (See Figure 9).

Table 24: Employment by Industry and Age in Tazewell County, IL, 1980 and 2012-2016

Age	Industry		1980	2012-2016
16-19	Retail Trade	%	52.1%	54.3%
		(n)	(3,640)	(1,824)
	Manufacturing	%	9.7%	6.5%
		(n)	(680)	(219)
	Professional and related services	%	9.5%	13.4%
		(n)	(660)	(451)
20-24	Retail Trade	%	27.7%	37.9%
		(n)	(2,920)	(2,465)
	Manufacturing	%	28.4%	11.6%
		(n)	(3,000)	(756)
	Professional and related services	%	12.1%	20.1%
		(n)	(1,280)	(1,309)
25 and over	Retail Trade	%	14.4%	15.1%
		(n)	(7,580)	(9,527)
	Manufacturing	%	34.7%	18.9%
		(n)	(18,240)	(11,990)
	Professional and related services	%	18.6%	29.5%
		(n)	(9,800)	(18,685)

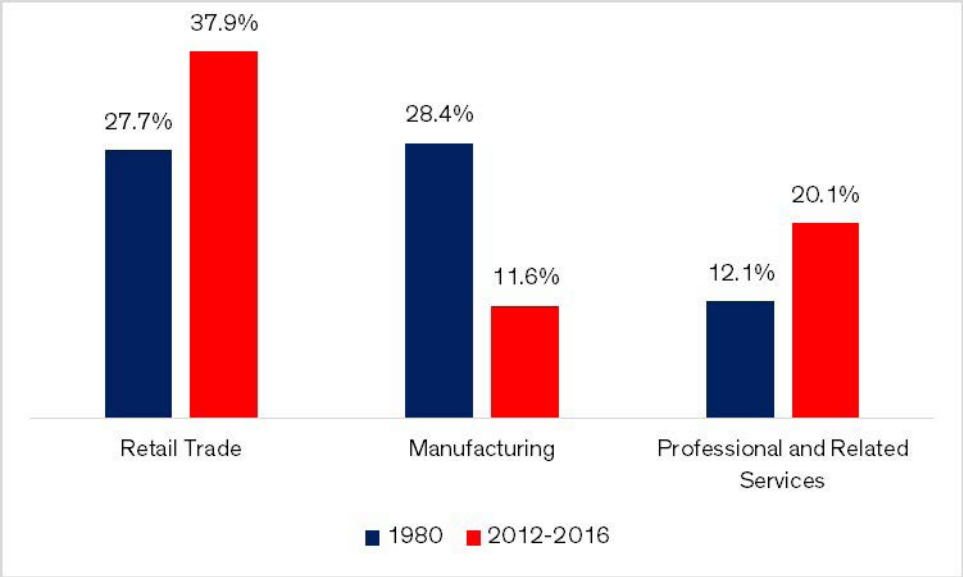
Figures 7, 8 and 9 show employment in Retail Trade, Manufacturing, and Professional and Related Services for 16 to 19, 20 to 24, and the population 25 and over in Tazewell County in 1980 and 2012-2016.

Figure 7: Employment by Industry for 16 to 19-Year Olds in Tazewell County, IL, 1980 and 2012-2016



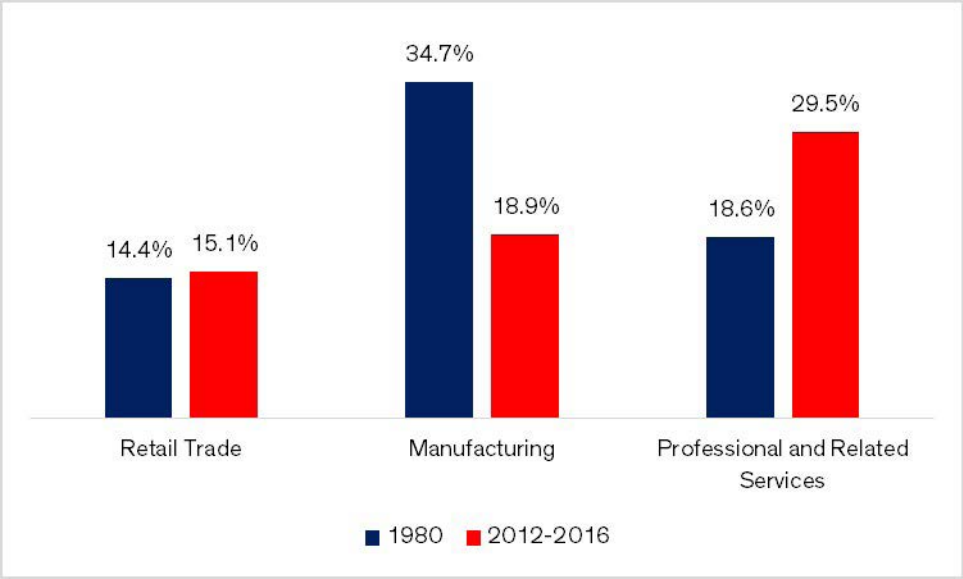
Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Figure 8: Employment by Industry 20 to 24-Year Olds in Tazewell County, IL, 1980 and 2012-2016



Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Figure 9: Employment by Industry the Population 25 and Over in Tazewell County, IL, 1980 and 2012-2016



Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Employment and Income Change

Table 25 shows the percent of employment and median earnings in Manufacturing, Retail Trade, and Professional and Related Services in Tazewell County in 1980 and 2012-2016.

- From 1980 to 2012-2016, the proportion of workers employment in Manufacturing decreased by 41.6% from 38.2% to 22.3%, which had a median earning of $51,520, higher than in Retail Trade ($34,497), which increased 9.5% from 12.6% to 13.8% and Professional and Related Services ($41,814), which increased 94.7% from 13.8% to 27.0%.

Table 25: Employment by Industry for Full-Time Workers, 1980 and 2012-2016 with 2012-2016 Median Earnings in Tazewell County, IL

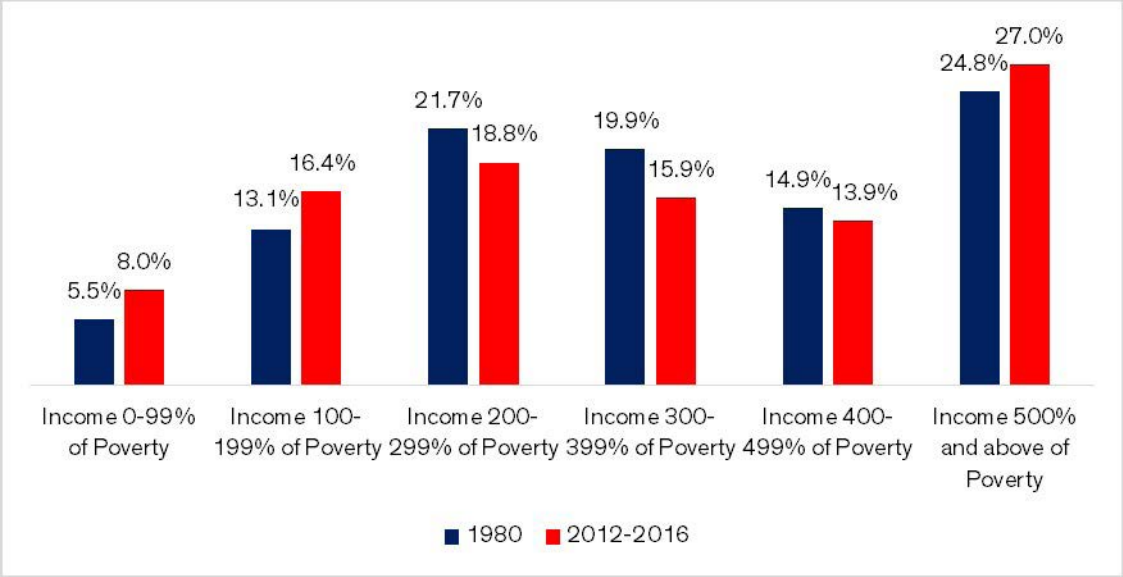
Industry	1980	2012-2016	Percent Change (1980 to 2012-2016)	Median Earnings in 2012-2016*
Retail Trade	12.6%	13.8%	9.8%	34,497
Manufacturing	38.2%	22.4%	-41.5%	51,520
Professional and Related Services	13.8%	27.0%	95.3%	41,814
All Industries	32,360	45,856	41.7%	45,000

Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
Tabulations by Great Cities Institute *In 2016 dollars

Figure 10 shows the ratio of household income to poverty status for individuals in Tazewell County in 1980 and 2012-2016.

- The percentage of individuals in households with income 0.0% to 99% and 100% to 199% of poverty increased from 1980 to 2012-2016.
- The percentage of individuals in households with income from 200%-299%, 300%-399%, and 400%-499% all decreased while the percentage of individuals in households with income 500% and above of poverty increased from 24.8 to 27.0%.
- The overall picture of poverty in Tazewell is of slightly growing poverty, near poverty, and upper income households with declining middle incomes.

Figure 10: Ratio of Household Income to Poverty Level for Individuals in Tazewell County, IL, 1980 and 2012-2016



Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

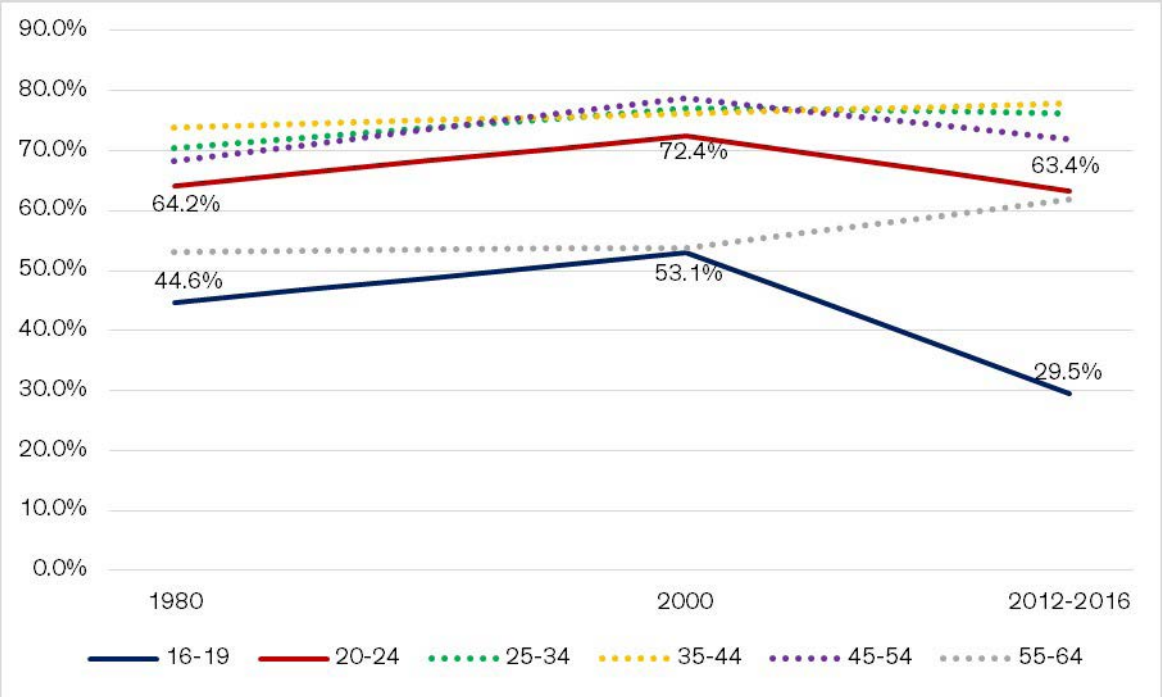
Kankakee County

Employment to Population Ratio by Age

Figure 11 shows employment to population ratios for 16 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64 year olds in Kankakee County, IL in 1980, 2000, and 2012-2016.

- The employment to population ratio for 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-year olds increased from 1980 to 2000 before declining to 2012-2016.
- 16 to 19 and 20 to 24-year olds had lower employment to population ratios in 2012-2016 than in 1980, unlike any other age cohort.
- The employment to population ratio for 16 to 19-year olds increased from 44.6% in 1980 to 53.1% in 2000, an increase of 19.1% before declining 44.4% percent to 29.5% in 2012-2016.
- For 20 to 24-year olds, the employment to population ratio was 64.2% in 1980 and increased to 72.4% in 2000, an increase of 12.8% before declining 12.4% to 63.4% in 2012-2016.

Figure 11: Employment to Population Ratios for 16 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64 Year Olds in Kankakee County, IL, 1980, 2000, and 2012-2016



Data Source: 1980 and 2000 Decennial Censuses, and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Employment by Industry by Age

Table 26 shows employment by industry and age in Kankakee County IL in 1980 and 2012-2016.

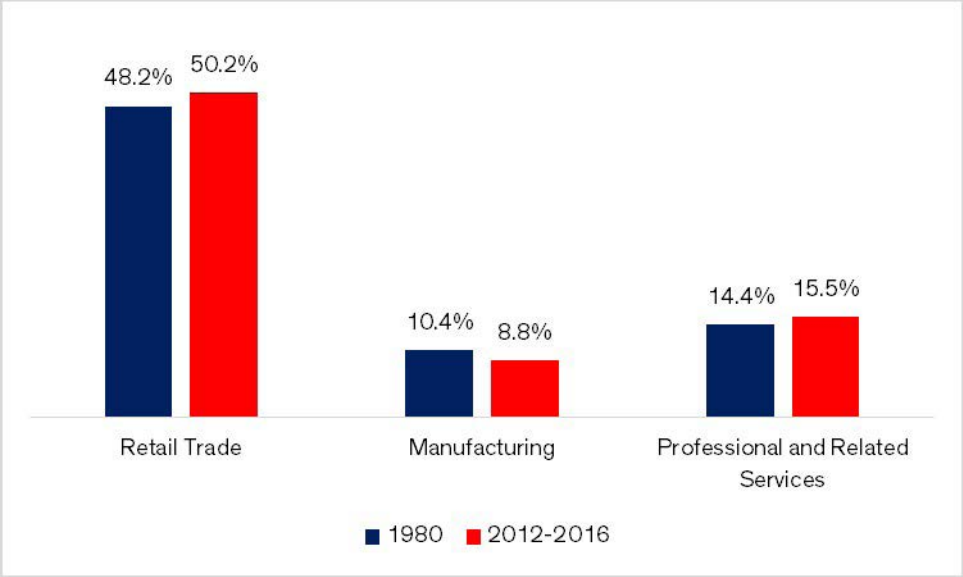
- From 1980 to 2012-2016, the proportion of 16 to 19-year olds employed in Retail Trade increased slightly (from 48.2% to 50.2%) while the proportion in Manufacturing decreased from 10.4% to 8.8% and the proportion in Professional and Related Services increased from 14.4% to 15.5% (See Figure 12).
- While the proportion of 16 to 19-year olds in Retail Trade and Professional and Related Services increased slightly from 1980 to 2012-2016, the numbers declined substantially as the total number of employed 16 to 19-year olds declined during that period.
- From 1980 to 2012-2016, the proportion of 20 to 24-year olds employed in Retail Trade increased from 18.4% to 42.5%, an increase of 131.0% while the proportion in Manufacturing decreased from 25.8% to 11.5%, a decrease of 55.4% and the proportion in Professional and Related Services increased slightly from 24.2% to 27.9%, an increase of 15.3% (See Figure 13).
- From 1980 to 2012-2016, the proportion of the population 25 and over employed in Retail Trade increased slightly from 12.8% to 15.1% while the proportion in Manufacturing decreased from 29.9% to 16.1%, a decrease of 46.2% and the proportion in Professional and Related Services increased from 24.2% to 30.5%, an increase of 26.0% (See Figure 14).

Table 26: Employment by Industry and Age in Kankakee County, 1980 and 2012-2016

Age	Industry		1980	2012-2016
16-19	Retail Trade	%	48.2%	50.2%
		(n)	(2,880)	(1,739)
	Manufacturing	%	10.4%	8.8%
		(n)	(620)	(306)
	Professional and related services	%	14.4%	15.5%
		(n)	(860)	(537)
20-24	Retail Trade	%	18.4%	42.5%
		(n)	(1,520)	(2,935)
	Manufacturing	%	25.8%	11.5%
		(n)	(2,140)	(795)
	Professional and related services	%	24.2%	27.9%
		(n)	(2,000)	(1,926)
25 and over	Retail Trade	%	12.8%	15.1%
		(n)	(4,860)	(6,986)
	Manufacturing	%	29.9%	16.1%
		(n)	(11,380)	(7,434)
	Professional and related services	%	24.2%	30.5%
		(n)	(9,220)	(14,107)

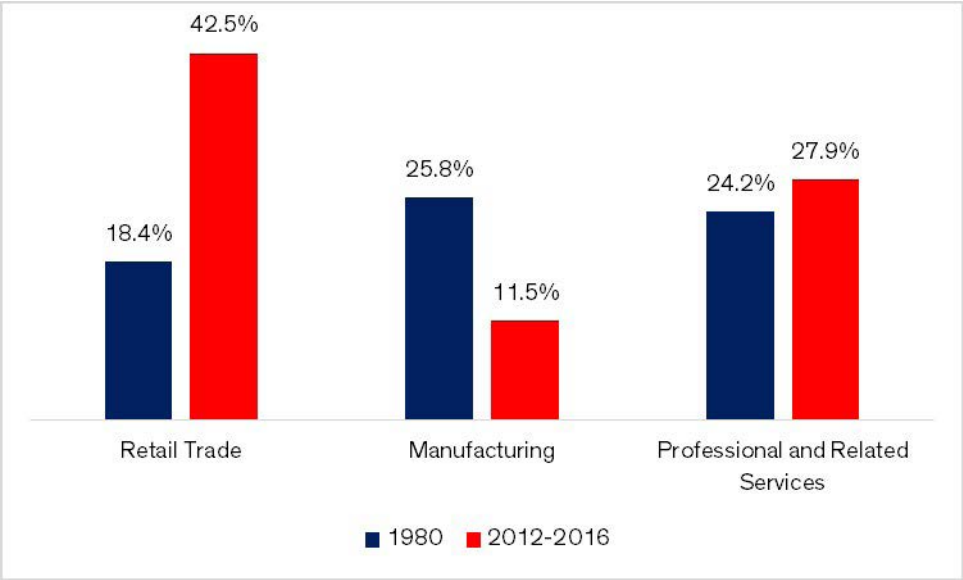
Figures 12, 13, and 14 show employment in Retail Trade, Manufacturing, and Professional and Related Services for 16 to 19, 20 to 24, and the population 25 and over in Kankakee County, IL in 1980 and 2012-2016.

Figure 12: Employment by Industry for 16 to 19-Year Olds in Kankakee County, IL, 1980 and 2012-2016



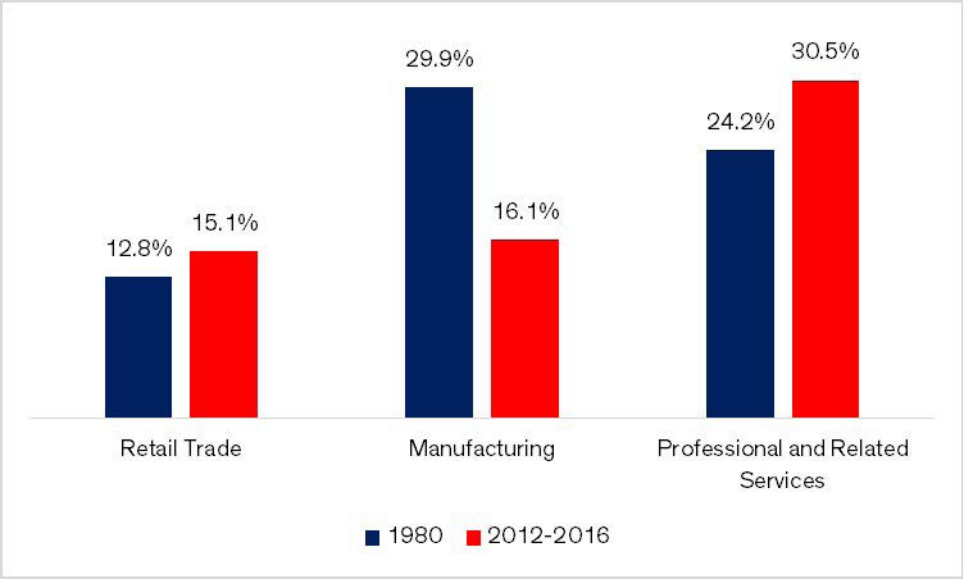
Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Figure 13: Employment by Industry 20 to 24-Year Olds in Kankakee County, IL, 1980 and 2012-2016



Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Figure 14: Employment by Industry the Population 25 and Over in Kankakee County, IL, 1980 and 2012-2016



Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Employment and Income Change

Table 27 shows the percent of employment and median earnings in Manufacturing, Retail Trade, and Professional and Related Services in Kankakee County in 1980 and 2012-2016.

- From 1980 to 2012-2016, the proportion of workers employment in Manufacturing decreased by 45.7% from 34.3% to 18.6%, which had a median earning of $50,177 higher than in Retail Trade ($30,912), which increased 44.0% from 9.6% to 13.9% and Professional and Related Services ($43,276), which increased 33.9% from 20.8% to 27.9%.

Table 27: Employment by Industry for Full-Time Workers, 1980 and 2012-2016 with 2012-2016 Median Earnings in Kankakee County, IL

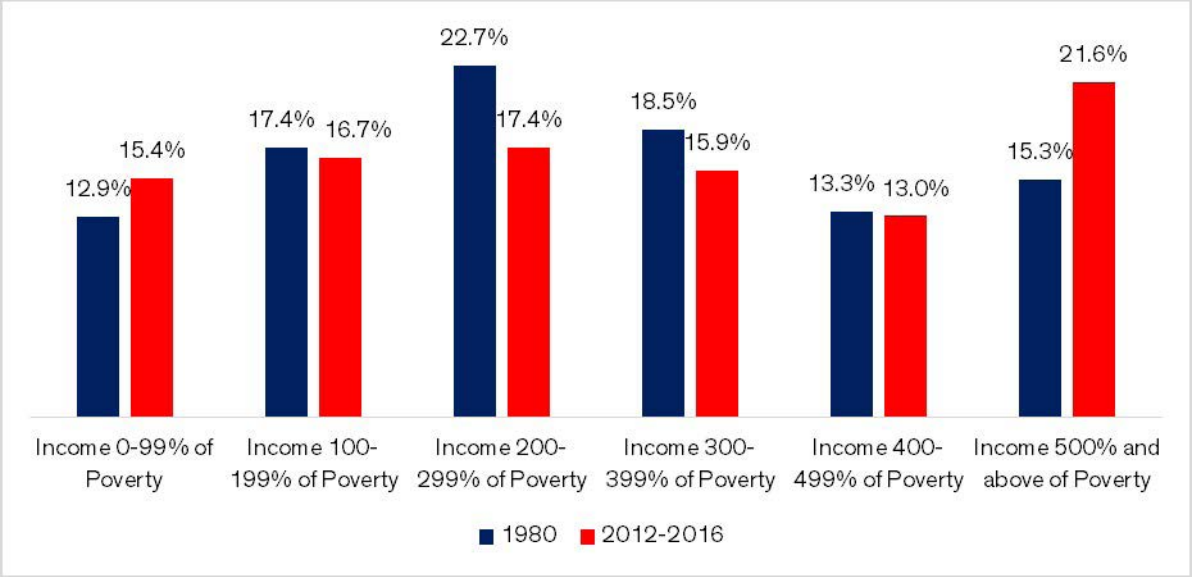
Industry	1980	2012-2016	Percent Change (1980 to 2012-2016)	Median Earnings in 2012-2016*
Retail Trade	9.6%	13.9%	44.0%	30,912
Manufacturing	34.3%	18.6%	-45.7%	50,177
Professional and Related Services	20.8%	27.9%	33.9%	43,276
All Industries	25,080	34,482	37.5%	42,000

Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
Tabulations by Great Cities Institute *In 2016 dollars

Figure 15 shows the ratio of household income to poverty status for individuals in Kankakee County in 1980 and 2012-2016.

- The percentage of individuals in households with income 0.99% of poverty increased from 12.9% in 1980 to 15.4% in 2012-2016.
- The percentage of individuals in households with income from 100%-199% of poverty 200%-299%, 300%-399%, and 400%-499% all decreased, with 400%-499% being a slight decrease.
- The percentage of individuals in households with income 500% and above of poverty increased from 15.3% to 21.6%.
- The overall picture of poverty in Kankakee County is of a slight increase in the percentage of individuals in poverty with declining middle incomes and an increase in the number of high income households.

Figure 15: Ratio of Household Income to Poverty Level for Individuals in Kankakee County, IL, 1980 and 2012-2016



Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

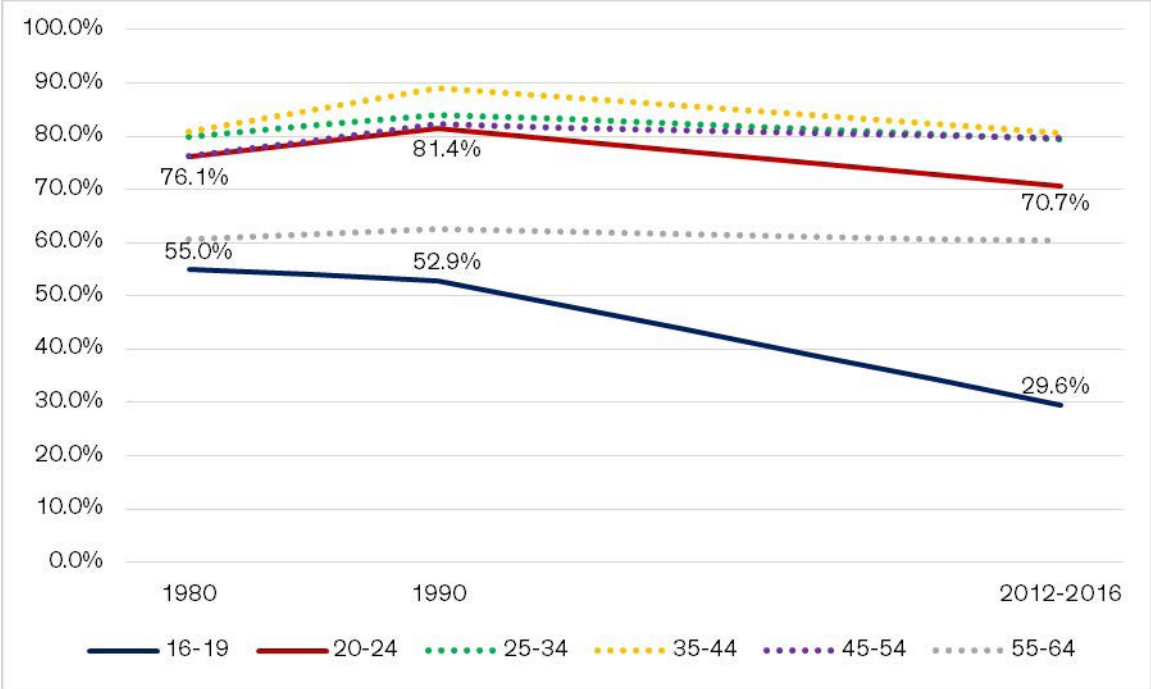
Sangamon County

Employment to Population Ratio by Age

Figure 16 shows employment to population ratios for 16 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64 year olds in Sangamon County, IL in 1980, 1990, and 2012-2016.

- For 16 to 19-year olds, the employment to population ratio decreased from 55.0% in 1980 to 52.9% in 1990 before decreasing 44.0% to 29.6% in 2012-2016.
- The employment to population ratio for 20 to 24-year olds increased from 76.1% to 81.4% in 1990, an increase of 7.0% before decreasing to 70.7%, a decrease of 13.1%.

Figure 16: Employment to Population Ratios for 16 to 19, 20 to 24, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 54, 55 to 64 Year Olds in Sangamon County, IL, 1980, 1990, and 2012-2016



Data Source: 1980 and 1990 Decennial Censuses, and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Employment by Industry by Age

Table 28 shows employment by industry and age in Kankakee County IL in 1980 and 2012-2016.

- From 1980 to 2012-2016, the proportion of 16 to 19-year olds employed in Retail Trade increased slightly (from 51.8% to 54.9%) while the proportion in Manufacturing decreased from 4.4% to 1.3% and the proportion in Professional and Related Services increased from 11.8% to 16.0% (See Figure 17).
- While the proportion of 16 to 19-year olds in Retail Trade and Professional and Related Services increased slightly from 1980 to 2012-2016, the numbers declined substantially as the total number of employed 16 to 19-year olds declined during that period.
- From 1980 to 2012-2016, the proportion of 20 to 24-year olds employed in Retail Trade increased from 21.8% to 34.6%, an increase of 58.7% while the proportion in Manufacturing decreased from 7.1% to 4.2%, and the proportion in Professional and Related Services increased from 21.8% to 30.2%, an increase of 38.5% (See Figure 18).
- From 1980 to 2012-2016, the proportion of the population 25 and over employed in Retail Trade increased from 22.9% to 32.1% while the proportion in Manufacturing decreased from 9.7% to 5.7%, and the proportion in Professional and Related Services increased from 22.9% to 32.1%, an increase of 40.2% (See Figure 19).

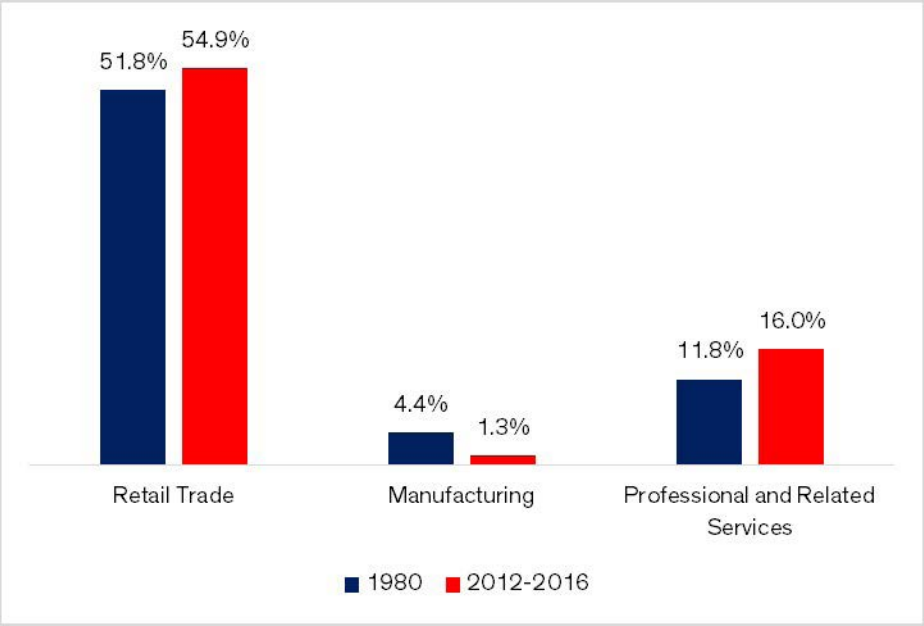
Table 28: Employment by Industry and Age in Sangamon County, 1980 and 2012-2016

Industry	Age		1980	2012-2016
16-19	Retail Trade	%	51.8%	54.9%
		(n)	(4,900)	(2,543)
	Manufacturing	%	4.4%	1.3%
		(n)	(420)	(58)
	Professional and related services	%	11.8%	16.0%
		(n)	(1,120)	(739)
20-24	Retail Trade	%	21.8%	34.6%
		(n)	(3,140)	(3,780)
	Manufacturing	%	7.1%	4.2%
		(n)	(1,020)	(462)
	Professional and related services	%	21.8%	30.2%
		(n)	(3,140)	(3,297)
25 and over	Retail Trade	%	22.9%	32.1%
		(n)	(17,500)	(30,015)
	Manufacturing	%	9.7%	5.7%
		(n)	(7,400)	(5,339)
	Professional and related services	%	22.9%	32.1%
		(n)	(17,500)	(30,015)

Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

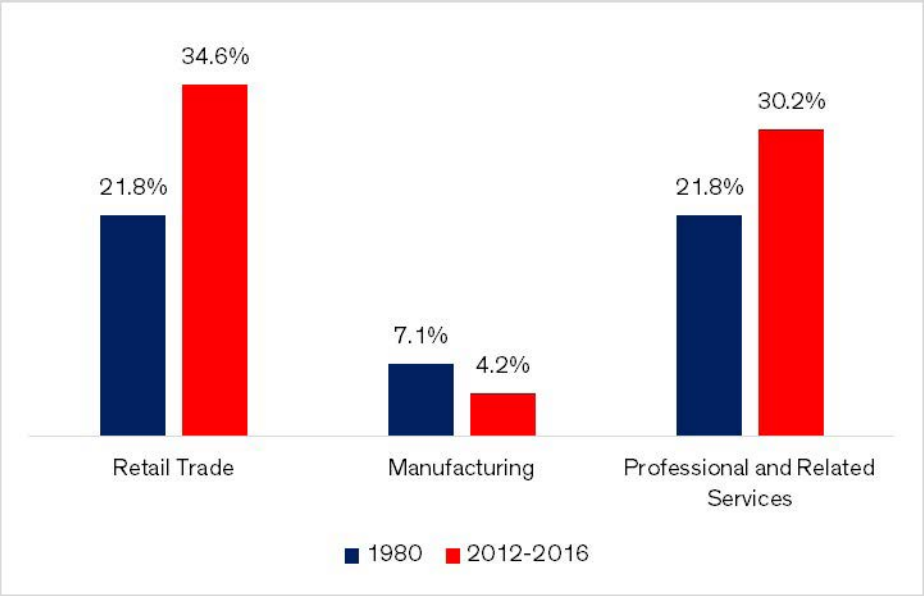
Figures 17, 18, and 19 show employment in Retail Trade, Manufacturing, and Professional and Related Services for 16 to 19, 20 to 24, and the population 25 and over in Peoria County in 1980 and 2012-2016.

Figure 17: Employment by Industry for 16 to 19-Year Olds in Sangamon County, IL, 1980 and 2012-2016



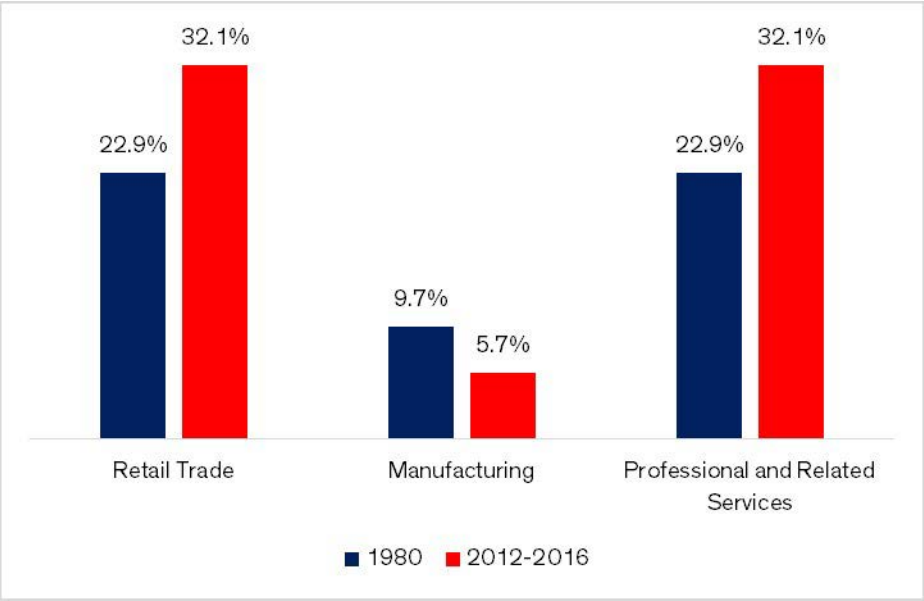
Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Figure 18: Employment by Industry 20 to 24-Year Olds in Sangamon County, IL, 1980 and 2012-2016



Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Figure 19: Employment by Industry the Population 25 and Over in Sangamon County, IL, 1980 and 2012-2016



Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Employment and Income Change

Table 29 shows the percent of employment and median earnings in Manufacturing, Retail Trade, and Professional and Related Services in Sangamon County in 1980 and 2012-2016.

- From 1980 to 2012-2016, the proportion of workers employment in Manufacturing decreased from 9.1% to 6.5% and had a median earning of $43,000 while Retail Trade with median earnings of $34,497, which decreased from 12.0% to 11.6%.
- Unlike in Peoria, Tazewell and Kankakee counties, where comparatively more of the population was working in Manufacturing, In Sangamon County, Professional and Related Services ($44,151) had higher median earnings than Manufacturing ($43,000). From 1980 to 2012-2016, the proportion of full-time workers working in Professional and Related Services increased 62.1% from 18.9% to 30.7%.

Table 29: Employment by Industry for Full-Time Workers, 1980 and 2012-2016 with 2012-2016 Median Earnings in Sangamon County, IL

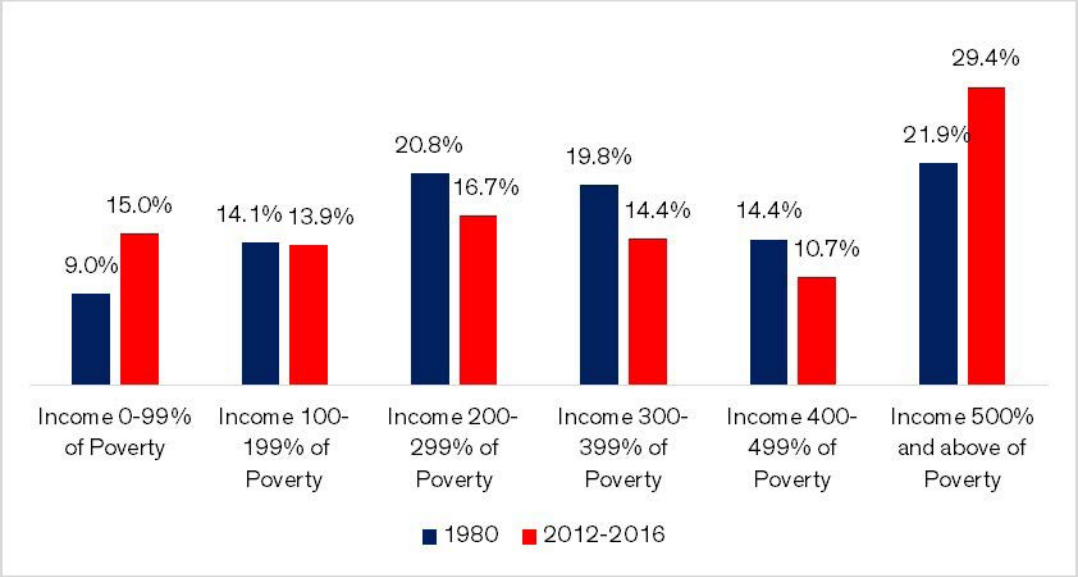
Industry	1980	2012-2016	Percent Change (1980 to 2012-2016)	Median Earnings in 2012-2016*
Retail Trade	12.0%	11.6%	-3.0%	29,200
Manufacturing	9.1%	6.5%	-28.7%	43,000
Professional and Related Services	18.9%	30.7%	62.1%	44,151
All Industries	57,540	67,480	17.3%	45,000

Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files.
Tabulations by Great Cities Institute *In 2016 dollars

Figure 20 shows the ratio of household income to poverty level for individuals in Sangamon County in 1980 and 2012-2016.

- The percentage of individuals in households with income 0.99% of poverty increased from 9.0% in 1980 to 15.0% in 2012-2016.
- The percentage of individuals in households with income from 100%-199% of poverty decreased slightly, while 200%-299%, 300%-399%, and 400%-499% all decreased more.
- The percentage of individuals in households with income 500% and above of poverty increased 21.9% to 29.4%.
- The overall picture of poverty in Sangamon County is of a growing number of individuals in poverty with declining middle incomes and an increase in the number of high income households.

Figure 20: Ratio of Household Income to Poverty Level for Individuals in Sangamon County, 1980 and 2012-2016



Data Source: 1980 Decennial Census and 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute

Concluding Thoughts

This report, *Industrial Restructuring and the Continuing Impact on Youth Employment in Illinois*, provides further evidence of the enduring impacts of deindustrialization in Illinois. Displaced workers continue to characterize the "new economy" and the severe impacts continue to reverberate. Most devastating, is the extent to which, for some, joblessness has become an entrenched condition that has now faced generations of households and communities whose previous stability and even prosperity was tied to a vibrant and relatively speaking, inclusive economy – although certainly not without its shortcomings (including discriminatory practices and environmental impacts).

This report demonstrates that there are regions within Illinois where, since 1980, there is an increase in poverty and full time low wage employment and for young people throughout Illinois, the impacts of chronic joblessness remain a deep-rooted issue. In an economy which is susceptible to fluctuations, there are certain marginalized groups and geographic locations, that are particularly vulnerable to structural shifts in the economy, requiring, therefore, focused efforts to pursue policies that create opportunities for more people in more places to participate in the economy as it evolves.

In previous reports on youth employment, UIC's Great Cities Institute (GCI) demonstrated that joblessness among young people in Chicago and Cook County was *chronic and concentrated* and *comparatively worse* than Los Angeles, New York and the U.S. as a whole. Young Black men in Chicago, ages 20 to 24, had the highest rates of their population both *out of school and out of work*. This report updates our Chicago and Cook County data and adds more detailed information on clusters within Illinois.

It is good news that *out of school and out of work* figures for Blacks 20 to 24 in Chicago and Cook County improved in 2016 (compared to the previous years since the 2008 recession) but the numbers still remain high with 19,680 and 27,105 Black 20 to 24-year old young adults in Chicago and Cook County respectively. Latinos, however, showed the opposite trend, whose *out of school and out of work* figures rose.

Chicago and Cook County figures were also worse for Blacks and Latinos when compared to Illinois as a whole but through this report, we find that similar to Chicago and Cook County, high rates of joblessness are concentrated in certain parts of Illinois, including rural areas with large white majority populations. This new report provides data on counties in Illinois that reveals conditions of chronic youth joblessness concentrated in west, central, and southern Illinois that are worse than in Chicago and Cook County. Black, Latino and White young people in these sections of mid-size cities and rural Illinois are experiencing combinations of joblessness, low wage labor and high rates of poverty. The declining employment is much worse in areas most adversely affected by the loss of manufacturing jobs. In its place, there are populations particularly vulnerable to economic crises and downturns.

As we write this conclusion to our fifth major report on youth joblessness, The U.S. Department of Labor reports an unemployment rate for April 2018 of 3.9%, the lowest since the late 1990s. While the figures may suggest rays of optimism, there are several reasons to be cautious. First, unemployment rates are not the same as the joblessness figures that we provide in our reports. Department of Labor statistics compile unemployment data based on the number of people in the workforce who are out of a job, but actively seeking one. The employment to population data, allows us to more accurately capture the percentage of the population (or particular age group) that is employed. Thus, a lower unemployment rate may mean that fewer people are unemployed, but it may also mean, that more people have dropped out of the labor force completely and are not even searching for jobs. Second, even with a more optimistic interpretation, the 3.9% is a national figure and therefore does not reflect regional and community variations. Third, the recent figures on unemployment rates also show that wages have not improved at the same

rate, suggesting that to the extent that unemployment is down, increased employment is likely occurring in areas of low-wage labor, another issue that contributes to the unhealthy state of the economy. Finally, to the extent that net job growth has occurred, issues continue about the extent to which these jobs are being filled by those most in need of having a job: those young people who are experiencing *chronic and concentrated conditions of joblessness*.

In Illinois, there has been some modest growth in the number of jobs, although according to a February 2018 report for the State of Illinois Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability, we continue to lag behind surrounding states in the Midwest and Great Lakes region. In 2017, only Kansas had a lower rate of job growth than Illinois most likely attributable to recent state austerity policies that are hotly contested in Kansas and are becoming examples of what not to do.

While the report for the State of Illinois Commission raises concerns about the rate of job growth in Illinois, this newest report for the Alternative Schools Network by UIC's Great Cities Institute, suggests that the issue is even more severe in parts of Illinois, where chronic joblessness, a shrinking middle class, low wage labor, and higher percentages of the population living in poverty have become deeply entrenched. Although racial disparities continue to be a profound factor, it is also the case that white residents of mid-size cities and rural areas in parts of Illinois are severely affected. It is not farfetched to suggest that many of these young people are responding with feelings of discouragement and despair. Given the trends that we have described, which are exacerbated by the contraction of the public sector, we are likely to see exacerbated inequality and disparities in wealth, along with the associated personal and social ills, that will extend far into the future if there are not interventions that reverse the trends.

Once again, these GCI reports on joblessness among young people highlight what has become *entrenched chronic and concentrated* adverse impacts of the restructuring of the economy that benefitted some while dramatically neglecting others. More than forty years later, many regions in the rustbelt continue to reel from the impacts of industrial restructuring as they attempt to build 21st century economies while many of their residents still suffer from job loss, lower wages, reduced public sector spending and fewer economic and educational opportunities. Increased homicide rates and other self-destructive behaviors are symptomatic of communities in despair. Those with fewer options tend to suffer the greatest.

The disparities are stark as exemplified by a Chicago Tribune article[17] comparing the salaries of corporate CEOs in the state of Illinois to the amount of the average worker in their company. McDonald's CEO, for example, had an annual pay of $21.76 million, which was 3,101 times higher than the $7,017 that the company's average worker made. McDonald's is not alone in this kind of dramatic disparity between top executives and average workers. These are not easy issues to address and requires confronting more than forty years of economic policies and corporate behavior. As we do so, it is necessary to not deny the systematic realities that have been created by an exclusive economy. Tax policies, wage structures, land development priorities, etc. should all be carefully considered in light of the extent to which they create an economy for all to benefit.

We hope that this report is yet another clarion call for a broad-based attack on poverty and racial disparities in access to economic and educational opportunities. At a recent series of events hosted by the Great Cities Institute, we commemorated fifty years since the release of the Report of the Commission on Civil Disorders, known as the Kerner Report. Among our special guests was Dr. Fred Harris, the sole remaining member of the Kerner Commission,

[17] Elejalde-Ruiz, A. (2018, Apr 27). *The boss makes how much? Illinois companies reveal CEO-to-worker pay ratio*. The Chicago Tribune. Retrieved from http://www.chicagotribune.com/business/ct-biz-ceo-pay-ratio-20180427-story.html

named after its Chair, former Illinois Governor, Otto Kerner. It was indeed notable that each of the speakers emphasized the extent to which conditions related to jobs, welfare, police force and housing, which had sparked the urban uprisings of the early 1960s, were all still issues that remained fifty years later and in some cases, were worse. Despite the many improvements, *entrenched chronic and concentrated joblessness* affecting young Black, Latino and rural white youth in parts of Chicago, Cook County and Illinois are worse than forty years ago. In conjunction with events commemorating the February 29,1968 release of the report, Former U.S. Senator Fred Harris and Alan Curtis issued a new report: *Healing our Divided Society: Investing in America Fifty Years after the Kerner Report.*

Joseph Stiglitz, a recipient of a Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences, wrote a chapter for the book entitled, "Economic Justice: Fifty Years after the Kerner Report." Calling for a "tight economy" with lower unemployment (and we would add joblessness) Stiglitz suggests that public sector investments to close gaps in education, employment, welfare and health programs "far outweigh any deficits that may be experienced to support it or any inflation that might be engendered." He goes on,

> More importantly, there is evidence that growing up in a family in poverty hurts future prospects [and not just in access, e.g. education]. It affects learning and aspirations, determines the experiences one is exposed to, and shapes the individual's sense of identity and worth.
>
> There are a range of ways of increasing taxes to finance investments in the country's future – including the kind of education, welfare, and jobs programs that the Kerner Commission called for – that would simultaneously increase economic performance and reduce inequality. The evidence that reducing inequality would itself improve performance enhances further the benefit of such policies.

We conclude by emphasizing that investments in our young people, is an investment in the future of Illinois. Policy makers can seek the commitment and cooperation of the corporate sector, who in reality, have more to benefit in the long run from an inclusive economy than by allowing the current economy to further deteriorate the conditions of a healthy society. Reinvesting profits into further job generation can yield more equitable distributions of wealth, while still remaining competitive. Might it also be useful to listen to Nobel Prize winning economists like Stiglitz and Paul Krugman, who offer concrete suggestions on public expenditures and tax policies? They have worked out the numbers and confidently assert that public investments that we make today ensure a successful tomorrow. Inequalities undermine a healthy and productive society. We agree with Stiglitz, "that everyone will lose if we continue in that direction." We also agree that "An alternative world is possible" despite how difficult it will be to achieve it.

Appendix

Appendix 1: Definitions, Data Sources, and Methodology

Definitions

Employment

Employment is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as all civilians 16 years old and over who either (1) were "at work," that is, those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work," that is, those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are people whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are all institutionalized people and people on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Employment to Population Ratio

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

Out of Work Rate

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

Out of School and Out of Work Rate

The out of school and out of work rate is a calculation of the proportion of the total civilian non-institutionalized population that is not enrolled in school and unemployed or not in the labor force.

Full-Time Worker

For the purposes of calculating wage and salary figures, a full-time worker is defined as an individual that worked 35 or more hours per week for 50-52 weeks in the past year.

Poverty

Poverty measures are based on an income threshold set by the U.S. Census Bureau and adjusted for inflation using a Consumer Price Index adjustment each year. The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is in poverty. If the total income for a family or unrelated individual falls below the relevant poverty threshold, then the family (and every individual in it) or unrelated individual is considered in poverty (U.S. Census Bureau). Appendix 1 Table 1 shows 2016 poverty thresholds by size of family and number of related children under 18.

Appendix 1 Table 1: Poverty Thresholds for 2016 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

		Related children under 18 years								
Size of family unit	**Weighted average thresholds**	**None**	**One**	**Two**	**Three**	**Four**	**Five**	**Six**	**Seven**	**Eight or more**
One person (unrelated individual):	12,228									
Under age 65	12,486	12,486								
Aged 65 and older	11,511	11,511								
Two people:	15,569									
Householder under age 65	16,151	16,072	16,543							
Householder aged 65 and older	14,522	14,507	16,480							
Three people	19,105	18,774	19,318	19,337						
Four people	24,563	24,755	25,160	24,339	24,424					
Five people	29,111	29,854	30,288	29,360	28,643	28,205				
Six people	32,928	34,337	34,473	33,763	33,082	32,070	31,470			
Seven people	37,458	39,509	39,756	38,905	38,313	37,208	35,920	34,507		
Eight people	41,781	44,188	44,578	43,776	43,072	42,075	40,809	39,491	39,156	
Nine people or more	49,721	53,155	53,413	52,702	52,106	51,127	49,779	48,561	48,259	46,400

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Data Sources and Methodology

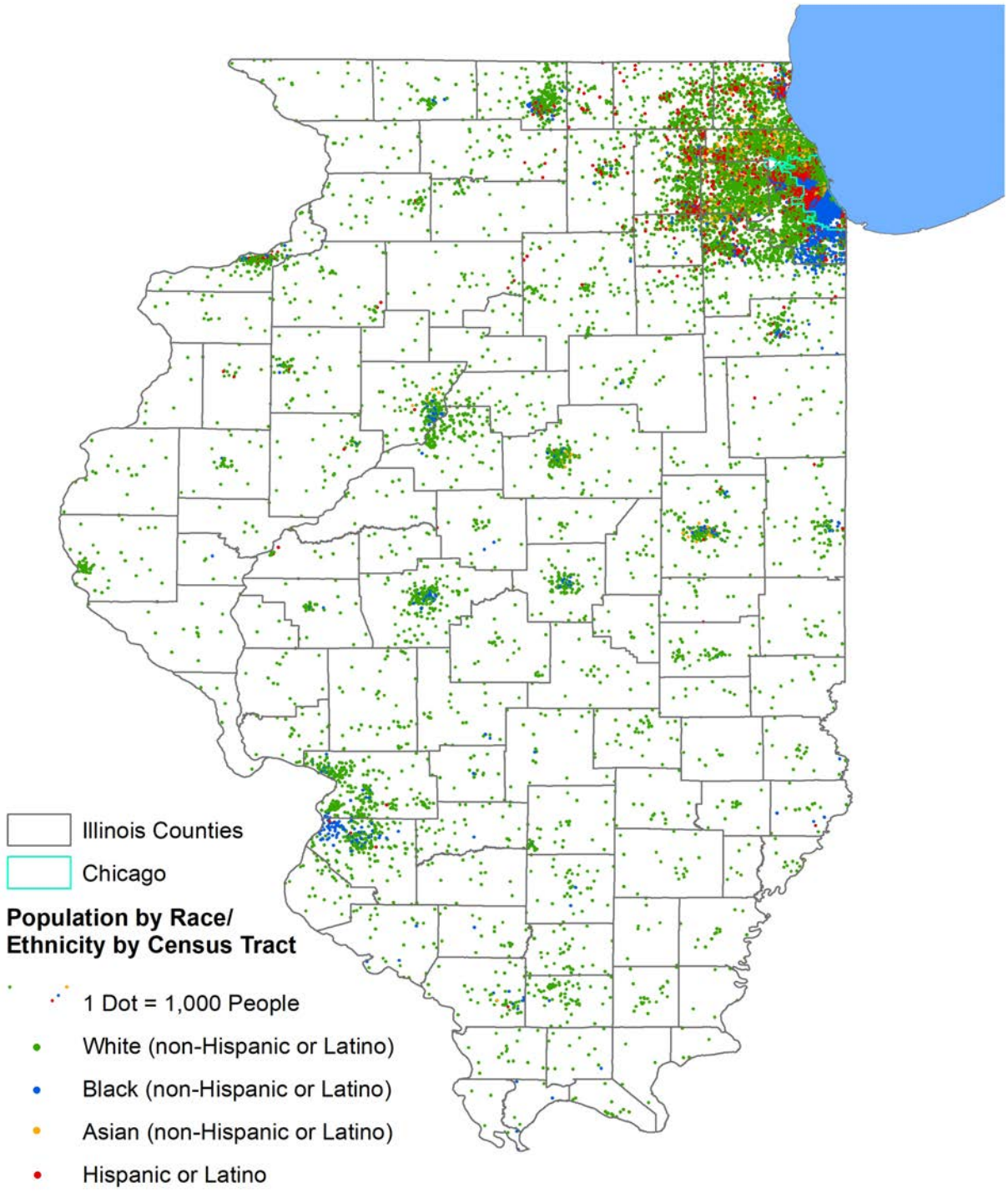
The U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey is a national monthly survey that produces annual demographic, socioeconomic, employment, income, education, and behavioral estimates for households and individuals. About 3.54 million addresses are sampled each year to calculate estimates. Chicago, Cook County, Illinois, and U.S. out of work, out of school and out of work, and out of school and out of work with no high school diploma figures were calculated from the 2014, 2015, and 2016 American Community Survey public use microdata. Data for subsections of Illinois were calculations from 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimate public use microdata. The counties that could be used as case study counties were limited due to data availability related to sample sizes. The four counties selected, Peoria, Tazewell, Kankakee and Sangamon were selected as a result of having data available in 1980, one or multiple years between, and for the 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-year estimate. Again, the 5-year estimate was used to increase sample sizes and provide higher data accuracy. The most recently available American Community Survey 5-year estimates are referred to in this section as a five-year span (2012-2016) rather than a single year due to American Community Survey methodology. The American Community Survey notes that the multi-year reported estimates represent data collected over the 5-year period and not a specific point of time within that period.

Map Geographies for Subsections of Illinois

Constructing subsections of Illinois was achieved through the aggregation of Public Use Microdata Areas (PUMAs), an official boundary produced by the U.S. Census Bureau. Both using a multi-year data collection sample (2012-2016 ACS 5-year estimates) and aggregating PUMAs was necessary to obtain larger sample sizes than single year data and PUMAs to improve data reliability. Even through a multi-year sample and PUMA aggregations, some subsections of Illinois did not have large enough samples for some data points and are denoted by N/A in maps. Single counties were used when sample sizes allowed for reliable data but in many instances multiple counties had to be aggregated to create a subsection.

Appendix 2: Race/Ethnicity Map

Appendix 2 Map 1: Population by Race/Ethnicity by Census Tract, 2012-2016



Data Source: 2012-2016 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.
Map Created by Great Cities Institute

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