

Youth Labor Market and Education Indicators for the State of Illinois

Prepared by:

Center for Labor Market Studies
Northeastern University
Boston, Massachusetts

Prepared for:

Chicago Alternative Schools Network

October 2003

The Youth Employment and Education Indicators for Illinois,
the Chicago Metro Area and the City of Chicago

- A series of labor market and educational indicators for teens (16-19), young adults (20-24), and for all 16-24 year olds have been produced for the state of Illinois, legislative districts in Illinois, the Chicago metropolitan area, the city of Chicago, and community planning districts within Chicago. These findings are based on data sets from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing
- The labor market indicators include employment rates, unemployment rates, and joblessness rates for these youth subgroups. The educational indicators include school enrollment data, numbers of youth who have left school without a high school diploma/GED, and the numbers who are both out-of-school and jobless
- The indicators have been produced for three levels of geographic detail
 - The state as a whole, the Chicago metropolitan area, and the city of Chicago with comparisons for the U.S.
 - For 118 state legislative districts
 - For 77 community planning districts in the city of Chicago
 - Many of the labor market and educational indicators are produced separately for men, women, Blacks, Hispanics, and White, non-Hispanics

Sources of Data for the Illinois Youth Employment and Education Indicators

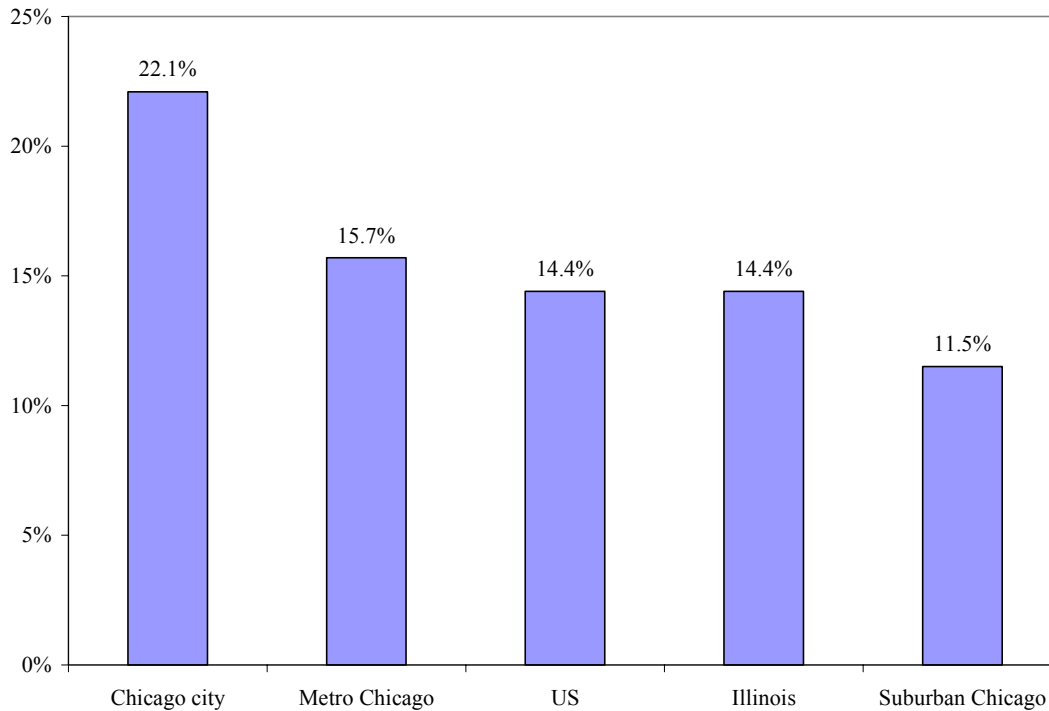
The youth employment and education indicators appearing in the enclosed packages are based on data from the following three data sets:

- Findings of the monthly Current Population Surveys for Illinois for the years 2000, 2001, and 2002 and the first seven months of calendar year 2003
- Findings of the STF-3 data sets from the 2000 Census of Population and Housing for Illinois
- Findings of the Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS) from the long form questionnaires used in conducting the 2000 Census. The PUMS 5 percent sample was used to conduct this analysis for the state of Illinois

Disconnected Youth

The age between 16 and 24—young adulthood—is typically the time to accumulate human capital in the form of formal educational attainment or work experience in the labor market. During this period of their lives, many young adults spend a considerable amount of time either in school or in the labor market or both. Unfortunately there are a sizable number of young adults between the ages of 16 and 24 who are not enrolled in school and who are not employed in the labor market—these young adults are disconnected from formal education and from the labor market. Youth who are not engaged in these human capital acquisition activities suffer sizable setbacks in the labor market. Starting out their labor market careers with a human capital deficit places substantial barriers to their success in the labor market not only at the time of their labor market entry but over their entire working lives.

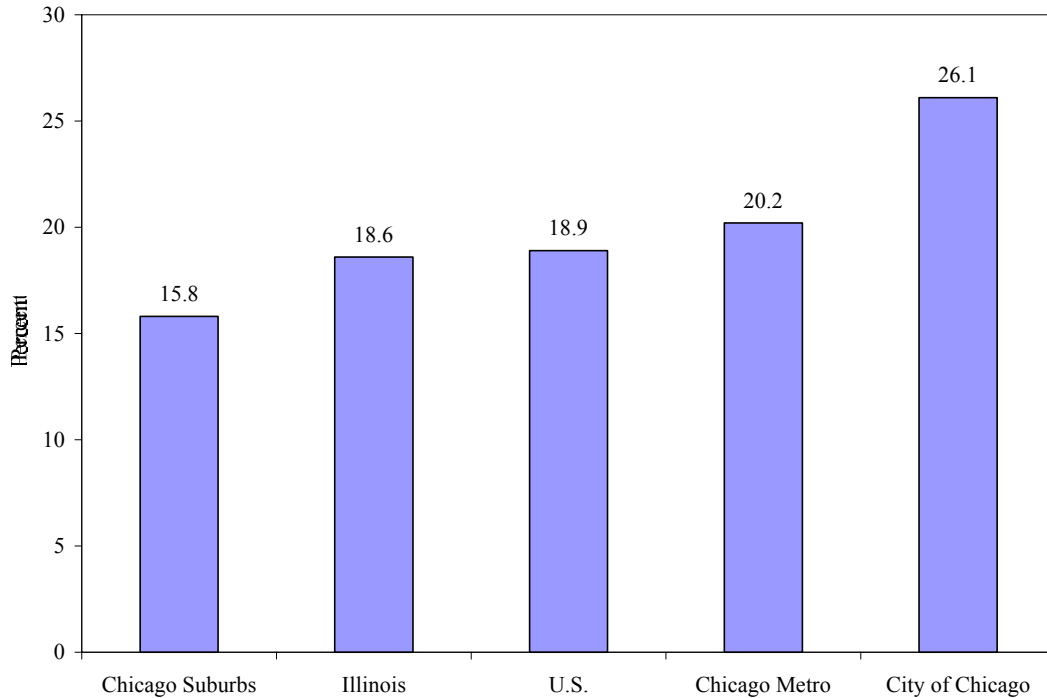
Chart 1:
Proportion of Disconnected 16-24 Year Old Youth, 2000



- In April of 2000, a total of 5.037 million or one in seven young adults between the ages of 16 and 24 were neither enrolled in school nor employed—these young adults were disconnected from formal education and from the labor market.
- The state of Illinois also had one in seven young adults who were disconnected. Within the state of Illinois, the rate of idleness (percent of disconnected youth) was highest in Chicago City where 22 percent of all young adults were disconnected. In the suburbs of Chicago, the share of disconnected youth was one half of that in the city—11.5 percent. The entire metro Chicago area had nearly 16 percent of its resident youth population that was disconnected from schooling and the labor market.

Chart 2:

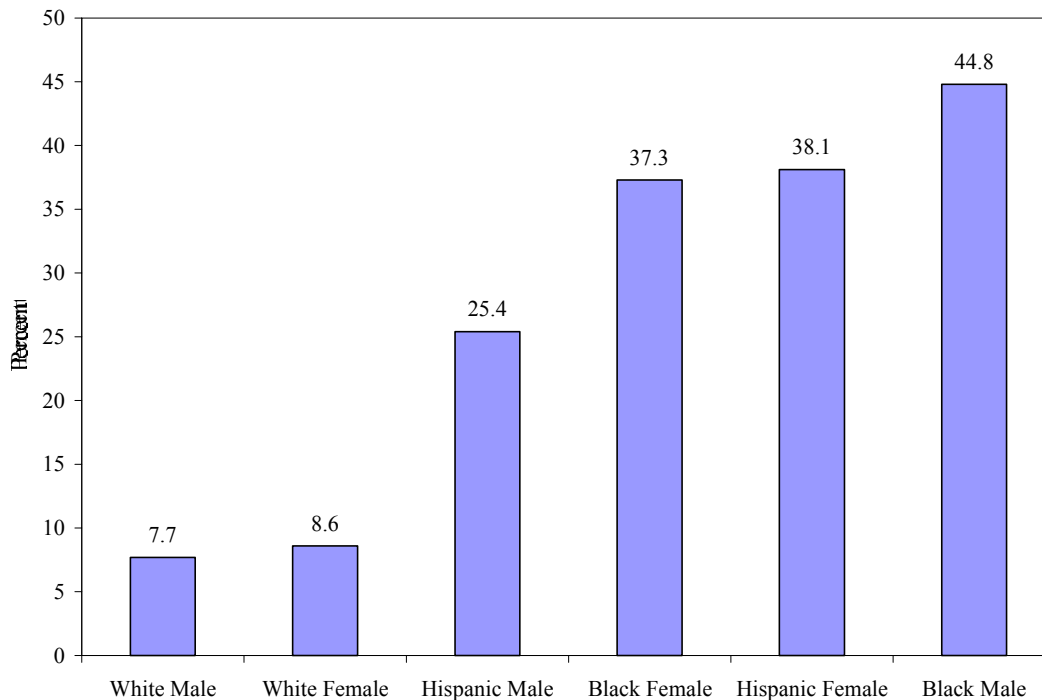
Percent of 20-24 Year Olds Who Were Out-of-School and Out-of-Work in the U.S., Illinois, Chicago Metro Area, Chicago Suburbs, and City of Chicago: 2000



The incidence of idleness was much higher among youth adults between the ages of 20 and 24 compared to 16-19 year old teenagers.

- A comparison of the nation with the state of Illinois and selected areas within the state reveals that the lowest rate of disconnection was in the suburban Chicago area where nearly 16 percent of were out of school and out of work, followed by Illinois and US where nearly 19 percent of young adults were idle.
- The rate of idleness was considerably higher among youth in Chicago city. Over one out of four (26 percent) 20-24 year old youth in the city was not enrolled in school and not employed at the time of the 2000 decennial census.

Chart 3:
Percent of 20-24 Year Olds Who Were Out-of-School and Out-of-Work in the
City of Chicago by Gender and Race-Ethnic Origin, 2000

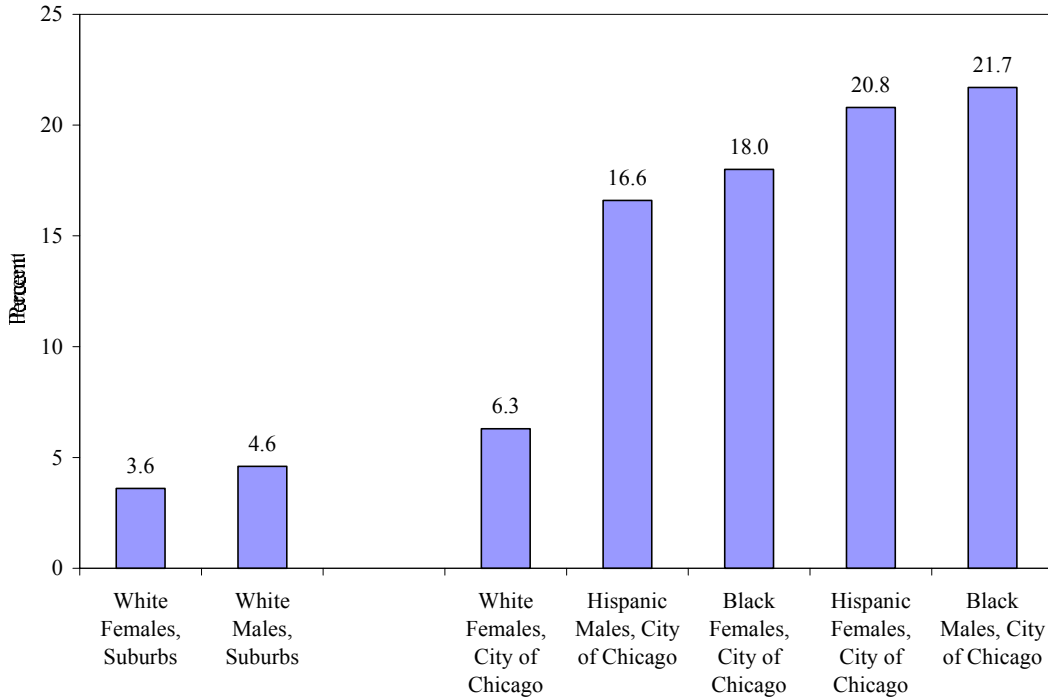


The data in the previous chart reveals that the proportion of youth who were disconnected varied widely by geographic area. But within each geographic area, there were wide variations in the disconnection rate by race and gender.

- In the city of Chicago, Black males were nearly 6 times more likely to be out of school and out of work compared to White males. Nearly 45 percent of Black male residents of the city between the ages of 20 and 24 were out of school and out of work compared to less than 8 percent of White male residents of the city.
- Nearly four in ten young Hispanic and Black women residing in Chicago city were not engaged in schooling or employment activities.
- The share of disconnected youth was not as high among Hispanic young adults as it was among Black young adults in the city. One in four young Hispanic men were disconnected from schooling and the labor market in Chicago city.

The percent of out-of-school and out-of-work teens was smaller than that among 20- to 24-year old youth. However, the variation in the proportion of disconnected youth by geographic area and by the race and gender characteristics of teens was as high as that of older youth.

Chart 4:
Percent of 16-19 Year Olds Who Were Out-of-School and Out-of-Work in
The City of Chicago and Chicago Suburbs by Gender and Race-Ethnic Origin, 2000



- The proportion of teens who were out of school and out of work in the Metropolitan Chicago area ranged from 3.6 percent of White females who resided in the suburbs of Chicago to nearly 22 percent among Black male teens who resided in Chicago city. Among 16- to 19-year old youths, a Black male in Chicago city was six times more likely than a White female residing in the suburbs of Chicago to be out of school and out of work.
- White females residing in Chicago city were nearly two times as likely as their suburban counterparts to be disconnected. The proportion of disconnected teens was nevertheless smaller among White teens – whether they lived in Chicago city or in the suburbs – than among Black and Hispanic teens.
- One in five Hispanic female teens in the city were out of school and out of work. The share of disconnected teens was 18 percent among Black females in the city and 17 percent among Hispanic male teens who lived in the city.

A comparison of the share of disconnected youth among 16- to 19-year old teens across the 118 state legislative districts in Illinois and 77 community areas within Chicago city sheds further light on the geographic variation in the magnitude of the problem of disconnection among teens.

Table 1:
Percent of 16-19 Year Olds Who Were Out-of-School and Out-of-Work in Selected Legislative Districts in Illinois, 2000

| Geographic Area | (A) Average Percent Out-of-School and Out-of-Work | (B) Range in Percent Out-of-School and Out-of-Work |
|--|--|---|
| Illinois | 9.1 | 1.8 – 25.0 |
| Top Five Out-of-School/Out-of Work Districts | 21.0 | 17.9 – 25.0 |
| Lowest Five Out-of-School/ Out-of Work Districts | 2.6 | 1.8 – 3.1 |

- Statewide in Illinois, 9 percent of teens were not in school or at work at the time of the 2000 decennial census.
- The proportion of disconnected teens across the 118 legislative districts ranged from 1.8 percent to 25 percent. There is one legislative district in the state of Illinois where fewer than 2 percent of the teens residents are out of school and out of work and at the other extreme, one in four teen residents of another legislative district in the same state were out of school and out of work in April of 2000.
- The average percent of out-of-school and out-of-work teens in the lowest five legislative districts was 2.6 percent.
- The average percent of out-of-school and out-of-work teens in the highest five legislative districts was 21 percent (8 times higher than the share in the lowest five districts).

Table 2:
Percent of 16-19 Year Olds Who Were Both Out-of-School and Out-of-Work in Selected Community Planning Areas in the City of Chicago, 2000

| Geographic Area | (A) Average Out-of School And Out-of-Work | (B) Range (Lowest to Highest) |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Chicago | 15.8 | .8 – 31.1 |
| Five lowest planning areas | 1.9 | .8 – 2.5 |
| Five highest planning areas | 27.1 | 24.6 – 31.1 |

- Within Chicago city, the variation in the rate of disconnection among teens was even wider than the variation across legislative districts in the state. The citywide idleness rate was almost 16 percent with a range from 0.6 percent to 31.1 percent across the 77

community planning areas. Nearly one in six teens residing in Chicago city were out of school and out of work.

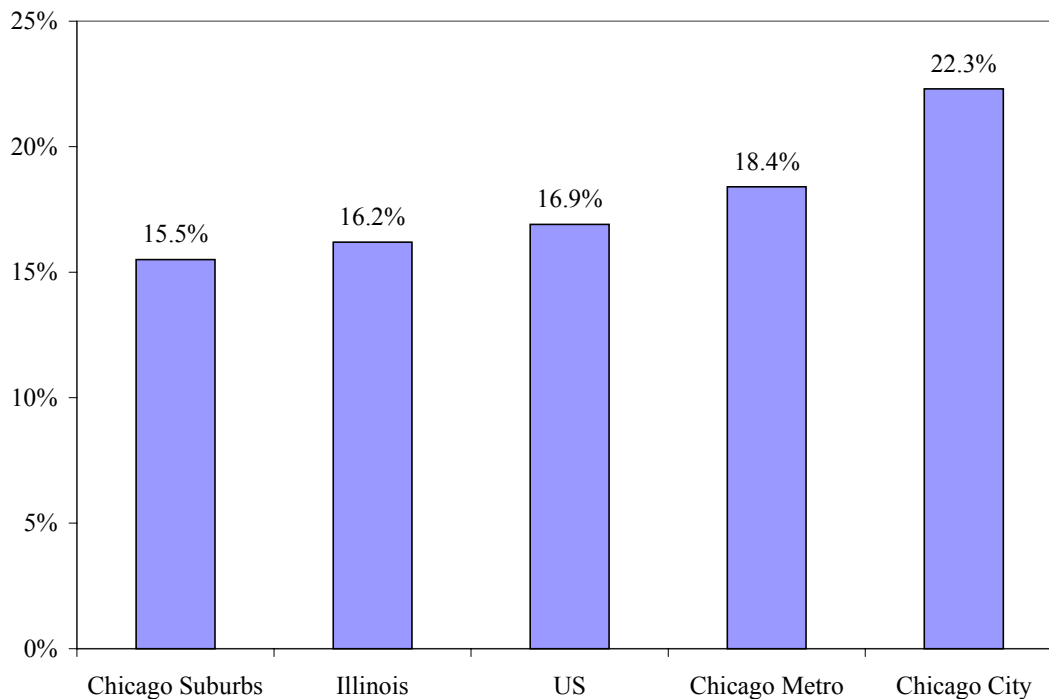
- The average percent of out-of-school and out-of-work teens in the lowest five planning areas was 1.9 percent.
- The average percent of out-of-school and out-of-work teens in the highest five planning areas was 27.1 percent (over 14 times higher than the share in the lowest five planning areas).

High School Dropouts

A high level of formal education attainment and high level of literacy proficiencies has almost become a prerequisite for success in today's labor markets. Research in this area has consistently established a close association between labor market outcomes and formal educational attainment and the level literacy proficiencies. Individuals with lower levels of educational attainment are less likely to find employment and when they are employed, they are less likely to be employed in full-time jobs, and are more likely to have low level of wages and earnings and face income inadequacy and poverty problems throughout their working life.

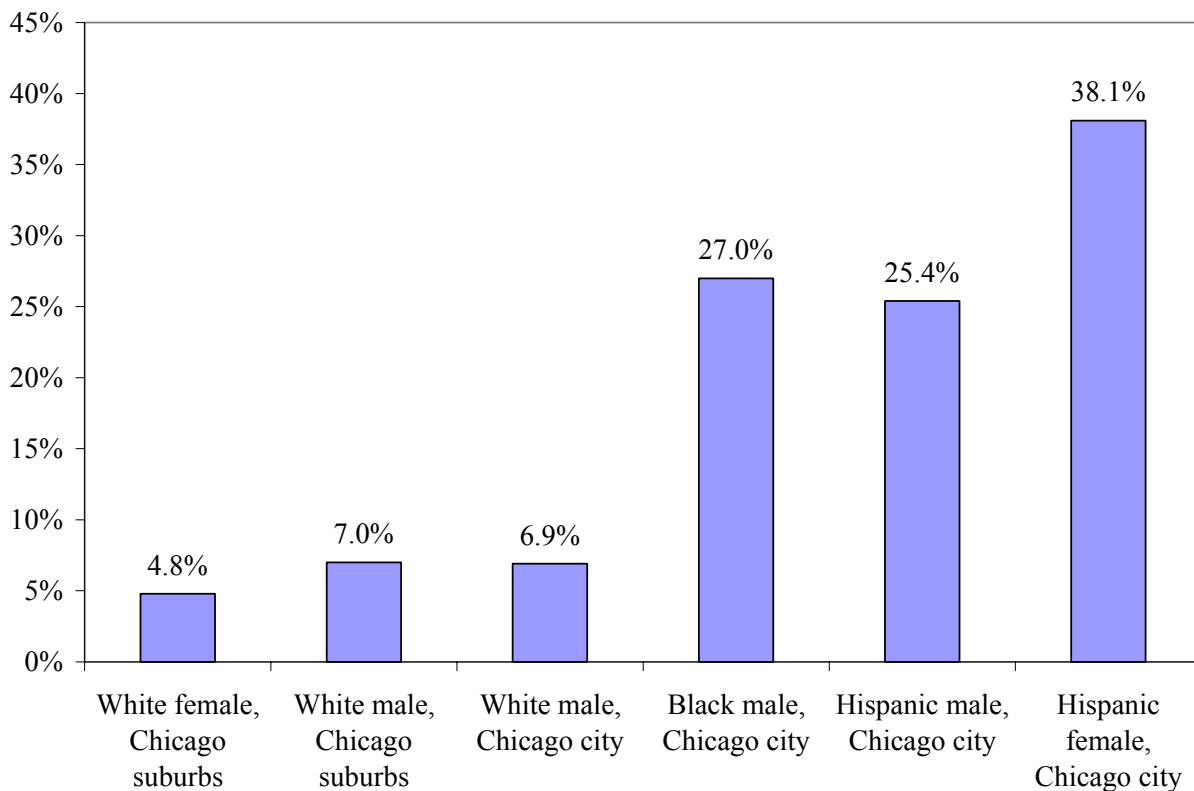
Although high school graduates fare better than high school dropouts, unlike the 1960s and the 1970s, just a high school diploma is not sufficient to attain a middle class standard of living. Failure to complete high school is almost equivalent to economic suicide. High school dropouts face severe setbacks in the labor market and have the worst labor market outcomes. Individuals who fail to complete high school are less likely to find employment and if they are employed, these individuals are most likely to be employed intermittently in part-time jobs that pay low-wages and have almost no employer-provided benefits or training. The earnings and employment disadvantages of high school dropouts (compared to their better-educated counterparts) persist and exacerbate over their working life as increasing amounts of training and work experience are acquired by their better-educated counterparts.

Chart 5:
Percent of 20-24 Year Olds Lacking a High School Diploma/GED, 2000



- The proportion of 20-24 year olds who failed to complete high school varied from 15.5 percent in the suburbs of Chicago to over 22 percent in Chicago city—a 7-percentage point difference.
- The share of young adults lacking a high school diploma or an equivalency certificate was slightly higher in the entire state of Illinois (16 percent) than in suburban Chicago (15.5 percent) and another percentage point higher in the nation (17 percent).
- Similar to the problem of disconnected youth, youth residing in Chicago city were considerably more likely to have failed to complete high school.

Chart 6:
Percent of 20-24 Year Olds Who Lacked a High School Diploma/GED, 2000



Wide variations in the proportion of 20-24 year old youth without a high school diploma or a GED certificate existed among gender-race-geographic subgroups of the state’s young adult population.

- Fewer than 1 in 20 young adult White female residents of suburban Chicago failed to complete high school.
- In contrast at the other extreme, the likelihood of not completing high school was 38 percent among Hispanic females residing in Chicago city (nearly 8 times as high as their White female suburban counterparts).

- The likelihood of not completing high school among White males did not vary by their residence in Chicago city or suburbs. Seven percent of young White men in both areas had failed to complete high school.
- The failure to complete high school was more prevalent among Black and Hispanic male residents of the city. Twenty-seven percent of Black male city residents failed to complete high school and one in four Hispanic males in the city had not earned a high school diploma or a GED certificate.

Table 3:
Percent of 18-24 Year Olds Who Lacked a High School
Diploma/GED in Selected Legislative Districts in Illinois, 2000

| Geographic Area | (A) | (B) |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | Average Percent | Range in Percent |
| Illinois | 24.0 | 3.6 – 52.3 |
| Five Lowest Districts | 7.3 | 3.6 – 12.2 |
| Five Highest Districts | 45.9 | 40.6 – 52.3 |

The failure to complete high school was also measured among 18-24 year old young adults in 118 legislative districts across the state and 77 community areas in the city.

- Nearly one-quarter of all 18-24 year old youth in the entire state lacked a high school diploma or a GED.
- This proportion ranged from a low of 3.6 percent to a high of over one-half (52 percent) across the 118 state legislative districts.
- The lowest five districts had an average of 7 percent of youth who lacked a high school diploma with a range between 3.6 percent and 12.2 percent across these five districts.
- The highest five districts had an average of 46 percent of youth who lacked a high school diploma with a range between 41 percent and 52 percent across these five districts.
- The average percent of youth who lacked a high school diploma in the highest five legislative districts was over 6 times higher than average percent in the lowest five legislative districts.

Table 4:
Percent of 18-24 Year Olds Who Lack a Diploma or GED
Certificate in Selected Community Planning Areas in the City of Chicago, 2000

| Geographic Area | (A) Average with No Diploma/GED | (B) Range (Lowest to Highest) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Chicago | 30.1 | 2.7 – 55.4 |
| Five lowest planning areas | 5.5 | 2.7 – 10.0 |
| Five highest planning areas | 51.1 | 46.9 – 55.4 |

- Over three in ten 18-24 year old youth residing in Chicago city lacked a high school diploma or a GED certificate.
- This ratio ranged from a low of 3 percent to a high of 55 percent across the 77 community areas across the city.
- The lowest five community areas had an average of 5.5 percent of youth who lacked a high school diploma with a range between 3 percent and 10 percent across these five districts.
- The highest five community areas had an average of 51 percent of youth who lacked a high school diploma with a range between 47 percent and 55 percent across these five community areas
- The average percent of youth who lacked a high school diploma in the highest five community areas was over 9 times higher than average percent in the lowest five community areas.

While the nation's teens and young adults benefited considerably from the strong labor market conditions from the mid-1990s through the end of the decade, they have been the most adversely affected by the economic recession of 2001 and the ensuing jobless recovery. Key findings include the following:

- Between 2000 and 2003, the employment/population ratio of the nation's 16-19 year olds fell by 8 percentage points, the E/P ratio of 20-24 year olds declined by 4.2 percentage points, while the E/P ratio for adults 25 and older fell by only 1.4 percentage points.
- During the first three quarters of 2003, the employment/population ratio of the nation's teens (16-19) was only 37.2 percent, the lowest employment rate for teens since the end of World War Two
- The summer employment rate of the nation's teens fell to a new historical low during the past summer
- During the June – August period of 2003, the seasonally adjusted employment rate of the nation's teenagers was only 36.5%, nearly 9 percentage points below the summer of 2000 and 12 percentage points below the teen summer employment rate in 1989 at the peak of the 1980s labor market boom. The 2003 summer employment rate for teens was the lowest since the end of World War II, but elicited no policy response from the U.S. Congress or the Bush administration or from any of the Democratic Presidential candidates
- The nation's high school students (16 and older) experienced an 8.1 percentage point decline in their employment rate between the April – June period of 2000 and 2003. The drops in employment were very substantial for men and women and for Whites, Blacks, and Hispanics. Fewer high school students were working in the second quarter of 2002 than in any other year since 1984 when the data series begins
- Among 16-24 year old, out-of-school youth, the employment rate fell by approximately 5 percentage points between the second quarters of 2000 and 2003. Employment rates fell by 5 to 6 percentage points for those out-of-school adults lacking a four year college degree, but only by 2.3 percentage points for college graduates. In contrast to the national media's focus on young recent college graduates, the labor market has shifted most against young adults without four year degrees
- In calendar year 2002, on an average month, there were 5.44 million 16-24 year old who were both out-of-school and out-of-work, representing 1 of every 6 such young adults in the country

Table 5:
Changes in the Employment-Population Ratios of
Selected Age Groups in the U.S., 2000 to 2003 III
 (Seasonally adjusted in %)

| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------|------|----------|-------------------------|
| Age Group | 2000 | 2003 III | Percentage Point Change |
| 16-19 | 45.2 | 37.2 | -8.0 |
| 20-24 | 72.2 | 68.0 | -4.2 |
| 25+ | 65.3 | 63.9 | -1.4 |
| 55-64 | 57.8 | 59.5 | +1.7 |

Chart 7:
Changes in Employment/Population Ratios of 16-24 Year Old
High School Students by Gender and Race/Ethnic Group: April – June 2000 to
April – June 2003
 (in %)

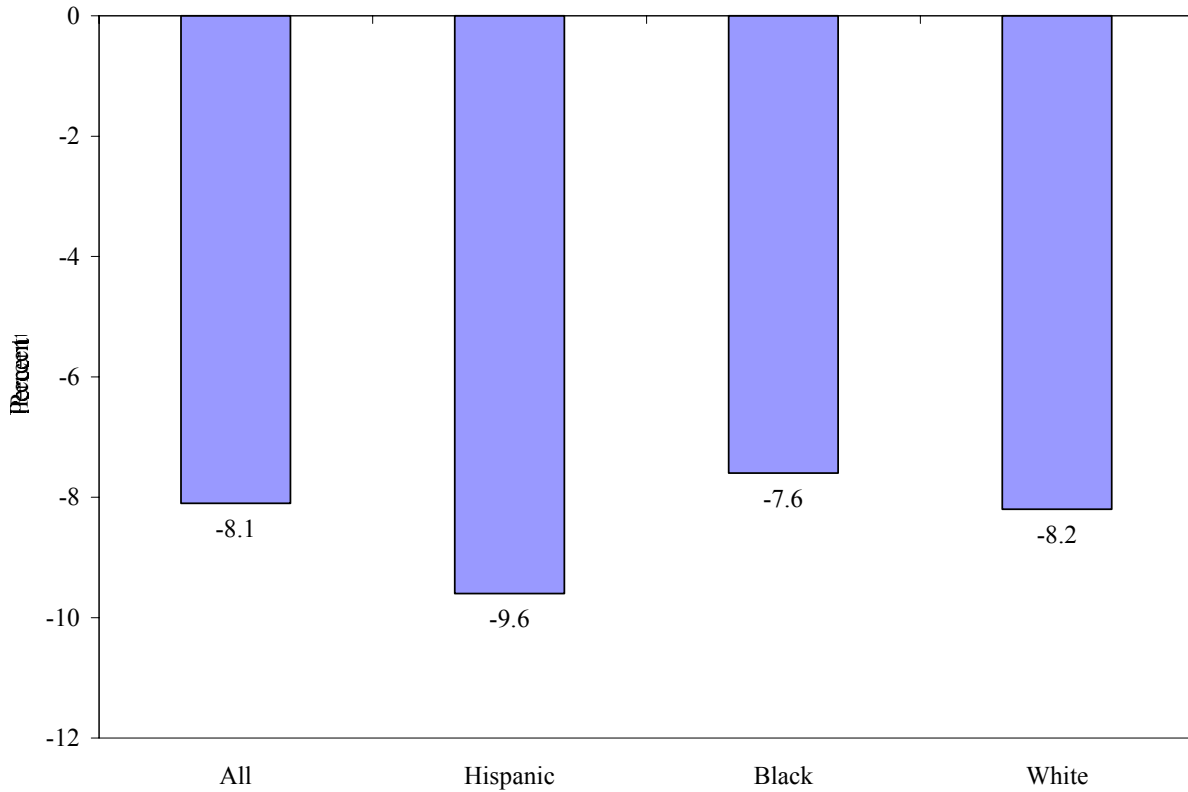


Chart 8:
Trends in the Summer Employment/Population Ratios of the Nation's
Teens, Summer 1989 to Summer 2003
(in Percent, Seasonally Adjusted June – August Averages)

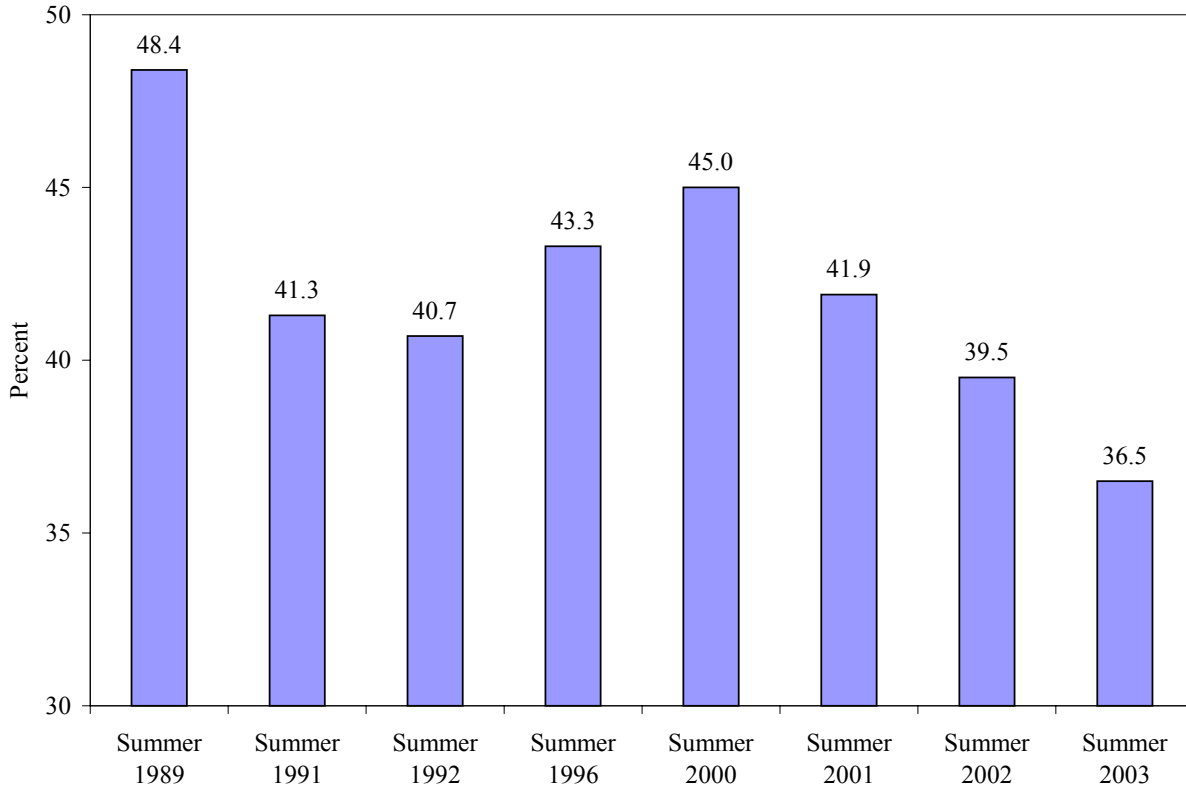


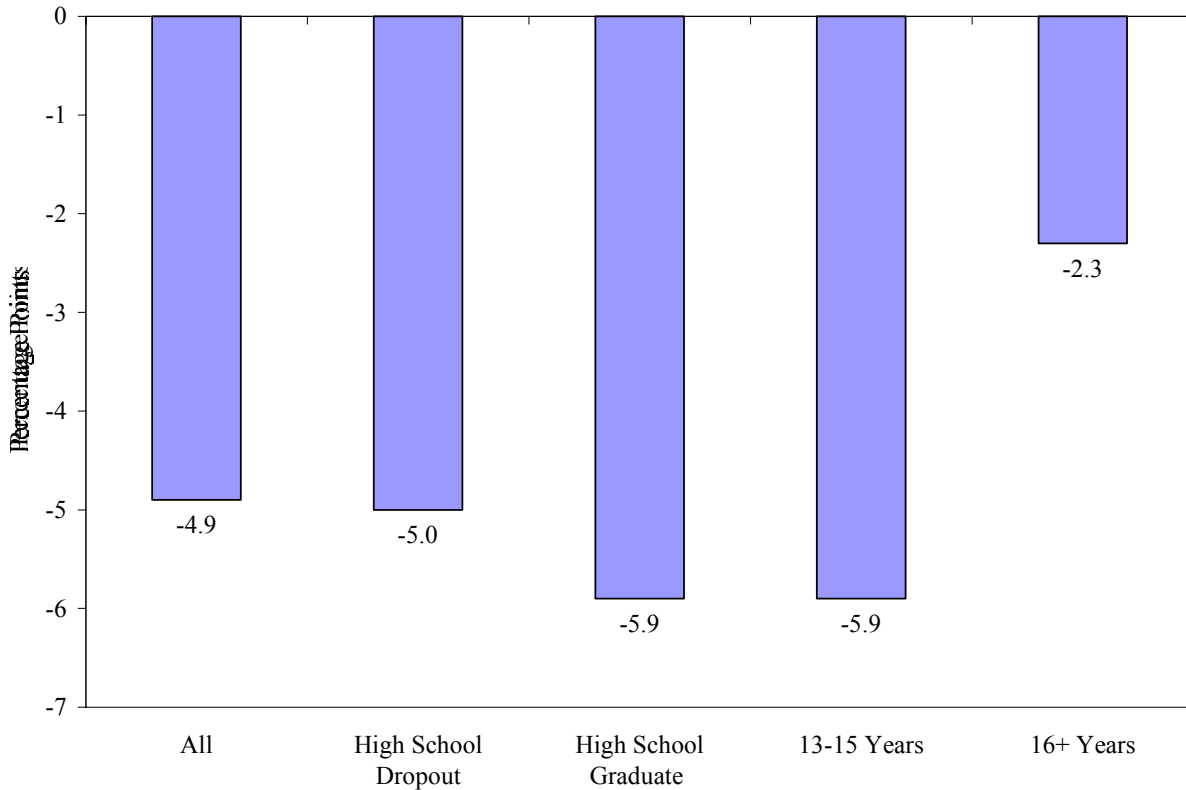
Table 6:
Percentage Point Change in the Employment/Population Ratios of the Nation's
16-19 Year Old Teens by Gender and Race-Ethnic Group, Summer 2000 to Summer 2003
(Not Seasonally Adjusted June – August Averages)

| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Gender/Race/Ethnicity | Summer 2000 | Summer 2003 | Change (B-A) |
| Men | 52.6 | 41.5 | -11.1 |
| Women | 50.7 | 42.0 | -8.7 |
| Black | 33.3 | 23.6 | -9.7 |
| Hispanic | 40.3 | 32.1 | -8.1 |
| White | 56.4 | 46.2 | -10.3 |

Table 7:
Trends in the Employment/Population Ratios of 16-24 Year Old Out-of-School
Young Adults by Educational Attainment, April – June 2000 to April – June 2003
(in Percent)

| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Educational Attainment | April – June 2000 | April – June 2003 | Absolute Change, (B – A) |
| All | 73.9 | 69.0 | -4.9 |
| <12 Years | 57.3 | 52.3 | -5.0 |
| 12 Years | 77.1 | 71.2 | -5.9 |
| 13-15 Years | 84.5 | 78.6 | -5.9 |
| 16+ Years | 87.7 | 85.4 | -2.3 |

Chart 9:
Changes in the E/P Ratios of 16-24 Year Old Out-of-School Youth by
Educational Attainment, April – June 2000 to April – June 2003
(in Percentage Point)



Youth Employment Developments in the State of Illinois, 2000 to 2003

- During the past three years, the deterioration in overall labor market conditions in Illinois has taken a severe toll on both teens and young adults (20-24 years old) in the state
- The teenage employment rate in Illinois fell from 47.9% in 2000 to 36.5% in the first seven months of 2003, an 11.4 percentage point decline in Illinois versus an 8 percentage point drop for teens in the U.S. over the same time period
- The employment/population ratio of 20-24 year olds in Illinois is estimated to have declined very steeply since the end of the labor market boom in 2000, falling from 72.5 percent in 2000 to only 65 percent in 2002 and to 60 percent during the first seven months of 2003, a 12 percentage point decline, far greater than that taking place in the nation over the same three year period

Chart 10:
Unemployment Rate in Illinois, 2000 – 2003

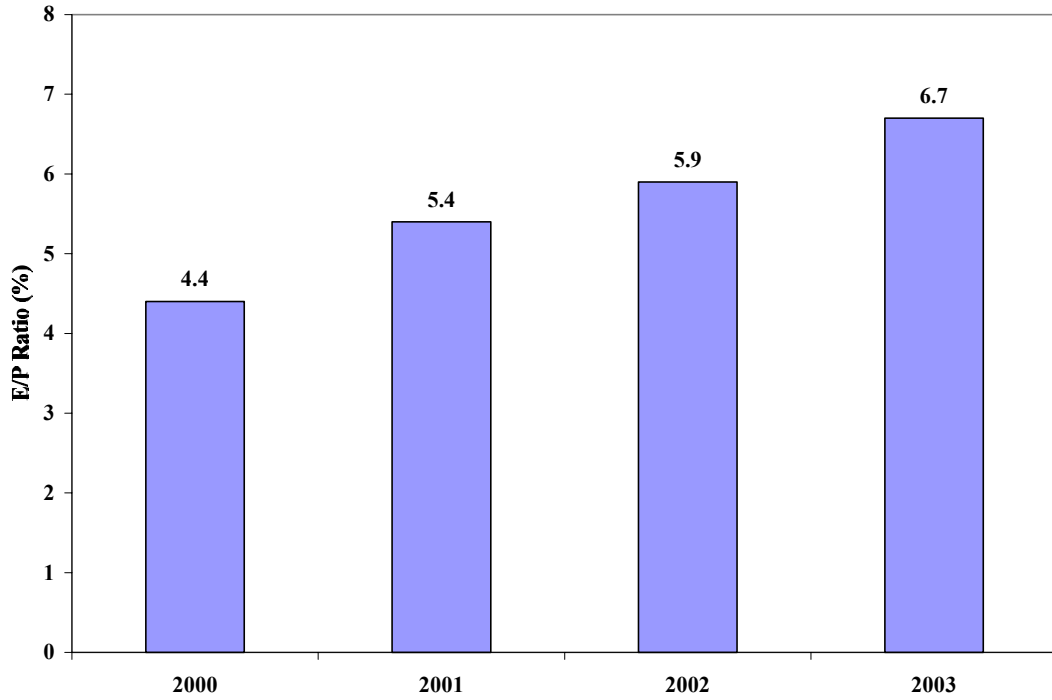


Chart 11:
Employment to Population Ratios of 16-19 Year Olds in the U.S. and Illinois, 2000 – 2003

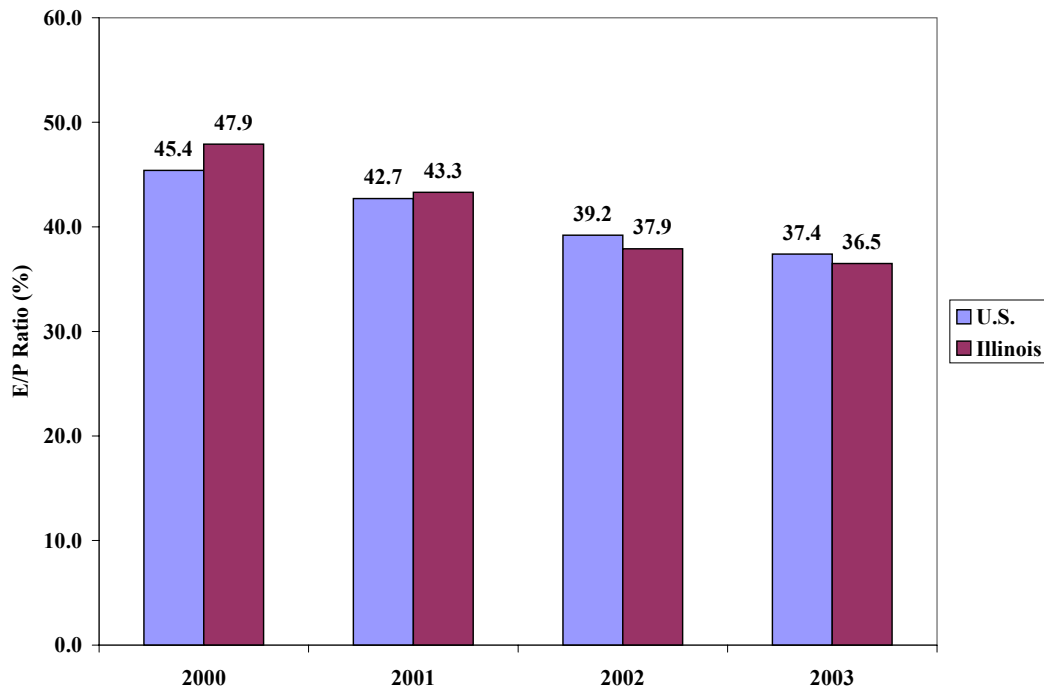
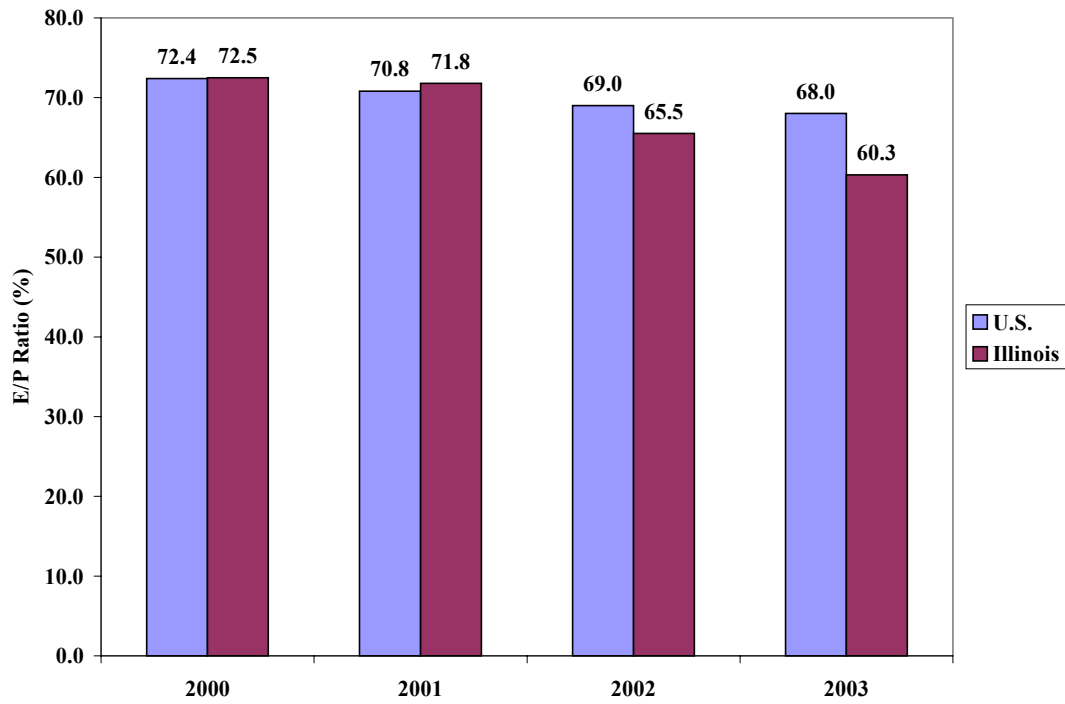


Chart 12:
Employment to Population Ratios of 20-24 Year Olds in the U.S. and Illinois, 2000 – 2003



Employment Conditions Among 16-19 Year Olds in Illinois at the Time of the 2000 Census

The findings of the 2000 Census on employment rates and joblessness problems among the state's teenagers can be used to produce a rich portrait of labor market conditions among a wide array of demographic, socioeconomic, and geographic subgroups of teenagers. Among the key findings of the analysis are the following:

- At the time of the Census, slightly more than 43% of teens in the state of Illinois were employed, two percentage points above the teen employment rate for the nation. Teen employment rates in Illinois ranged from a low of 30 percent for youth in the city of Chicago to a high of 47 percent the Chicago suburbs.
- Within the Chicago metropolitan area, teen employment rates varied widely by gender, race, and geographic location, ranging from lows of 20 percent for Black men and women in the city of Chicago to highs of 48 to 51 percent for White men and women in the Chicago suburbs.
- In both the state of Illinois and the city of Chicago, employment rates of high school students varied quite considerably by family income background, with students from higher income families being far more likely to be employed than their counterparts from low income families. For example, in the state, employment rates of high school students ranged from 21 percent among students living in families with an income under \$20,000 to 40-41 percent for students in families with an income over \$60,000.
- Employment rates of high school students in Illinois and the city of Chicago were associated with both their family incomes and their race-ethnic backgrounds. In the state of Illinois, these employment rates ranged from 14% among Black youth in low-income families (under \$20,000) to highs of 41 to 44 percent among White youth in families with incomes greater than \$60,000. In each race-ethnic group, high school students from higher income families were more likely to be employed.
- Joblessness rates among 16-19 year olds in legislative districts across Illinois varied quite widely. These joblessness rates ranged from a low of 36 percent to a high of 78 percent. The legislative districts with the five lowest joblessness rates had an average joblessness rate of 40 percent versus a joblessness rate of 77 percent in the five highest legislative districts.
- Within the city of Chicago, joblessness rates of 16-19 year olds ranged quite widely across community planning areas, varying from a low of 47 percent to a high of 92 percent. In the five community planning areas with the highest employment rates, 48% of the teens were employed versus only 11% of teens in the five community planning areas with the lowest employment rates.

Chart 13:
Employment Rates of 16-19 Year Olds in the U.S., Illinois, the Chicago Metropolitan Area, and the City of Chicago, 2000

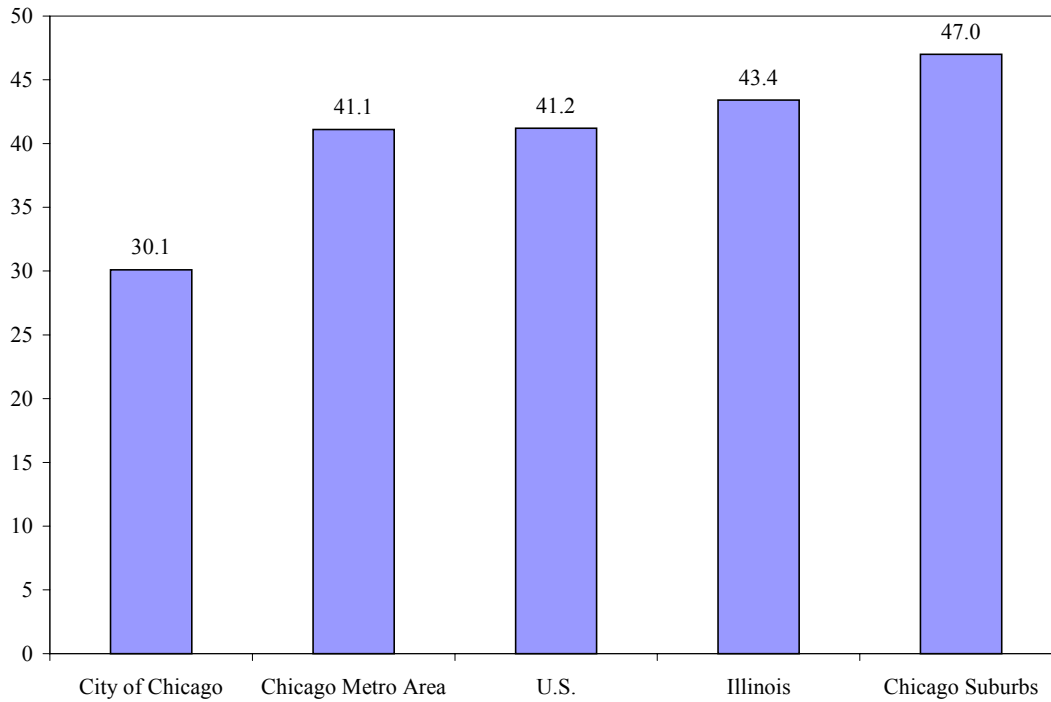


Chart 14:
Employment Rates of 16-19 Year Olds in the Chicago

Metro Area in Selected Gender/Race Ethnic Groups

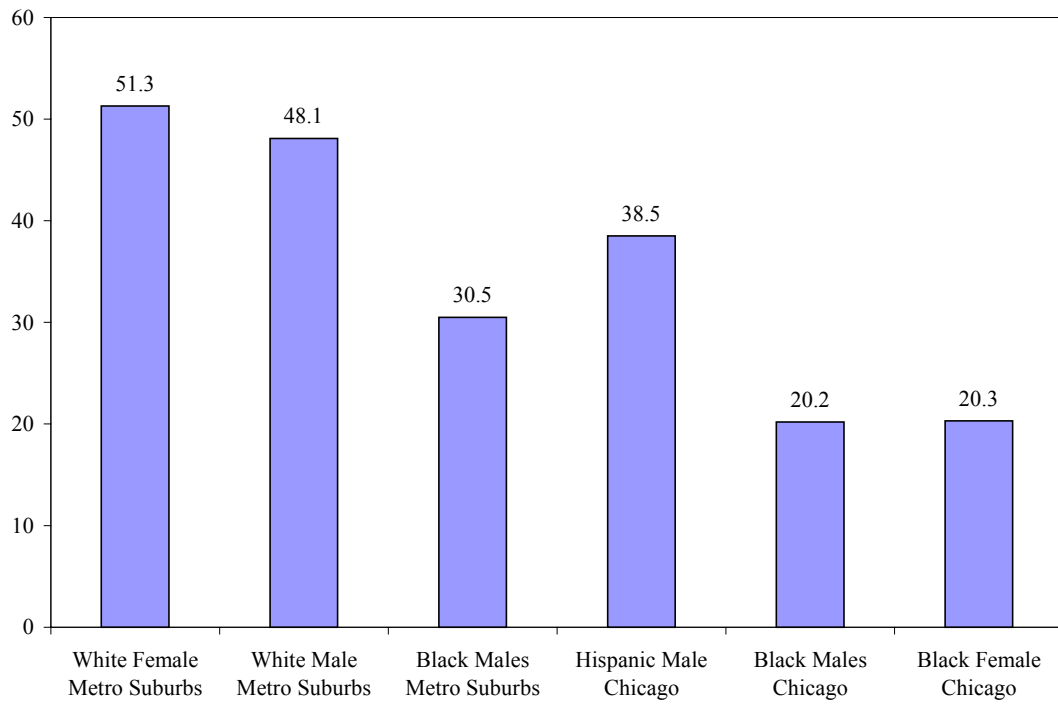


Chart 15:
Employment to Population Ratios of High School Students in
Chicago City and Illinois by Family Income Level in 2000

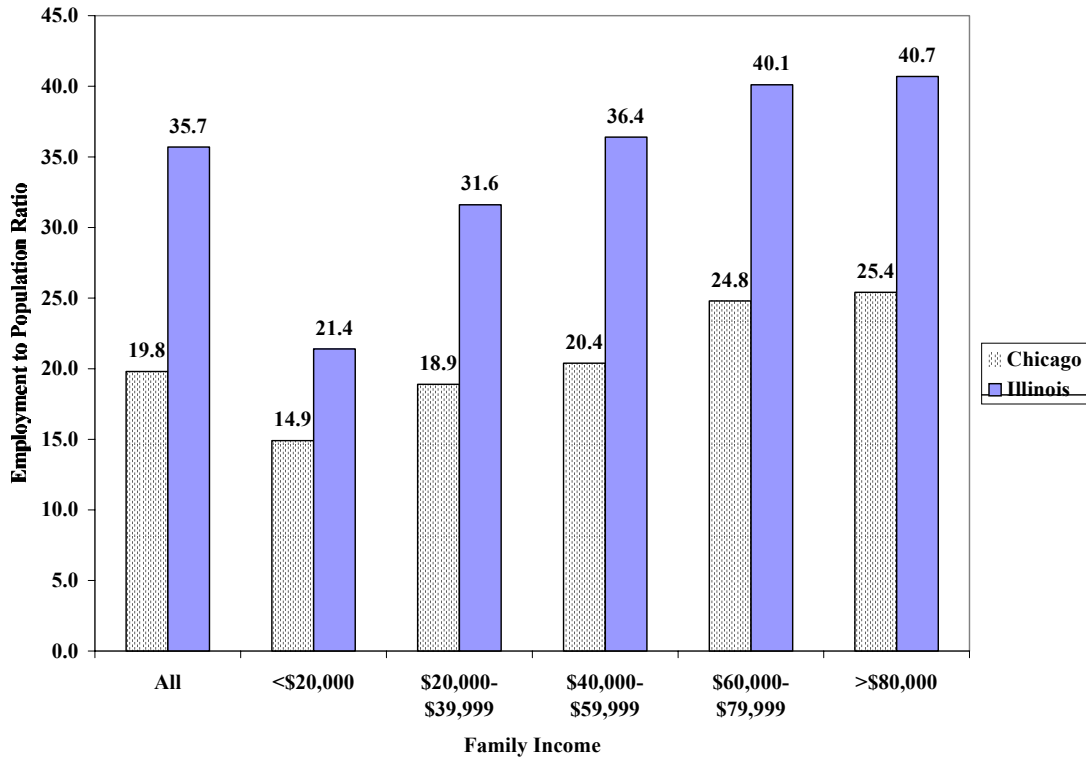


Chart 16:
Employment to Population Ratios of 16-19 Year Old High School Students In Illinois by Family
Income Level and by Race-Ethnic Group in 2000

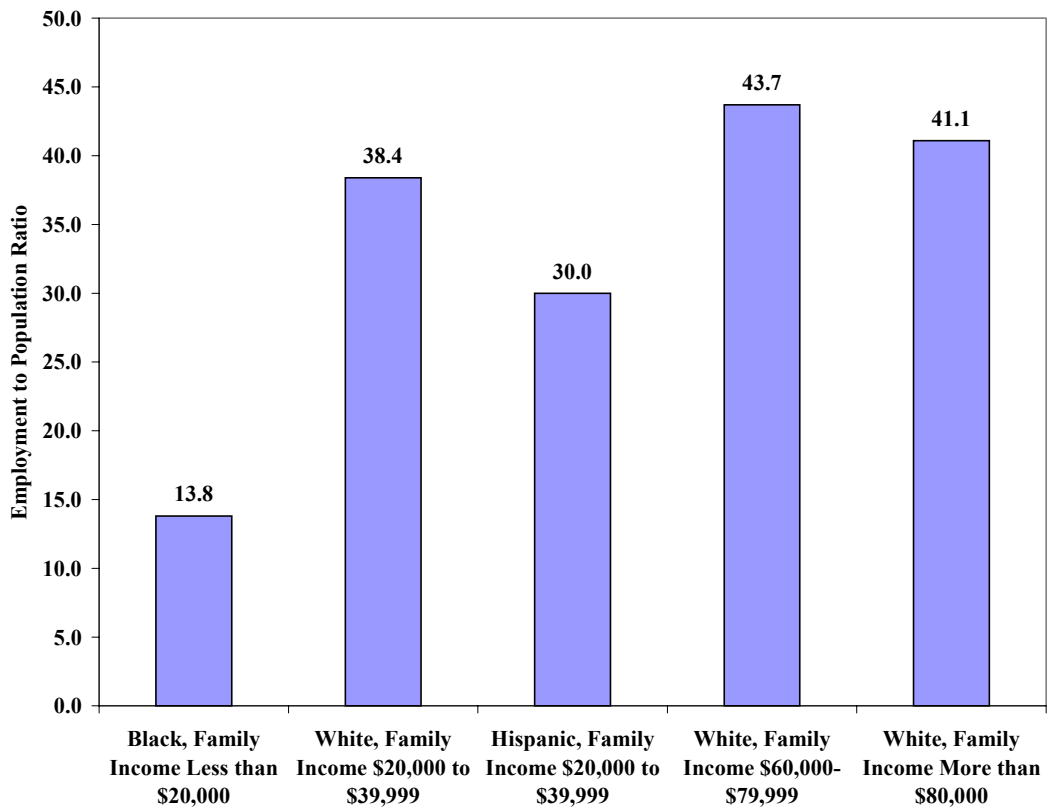


Chart 17:
Employment to Population Ratios of 16-19 Year Old High School Students in
Chicago City by Family Income Level and by Race-Ethnic Group in 2000

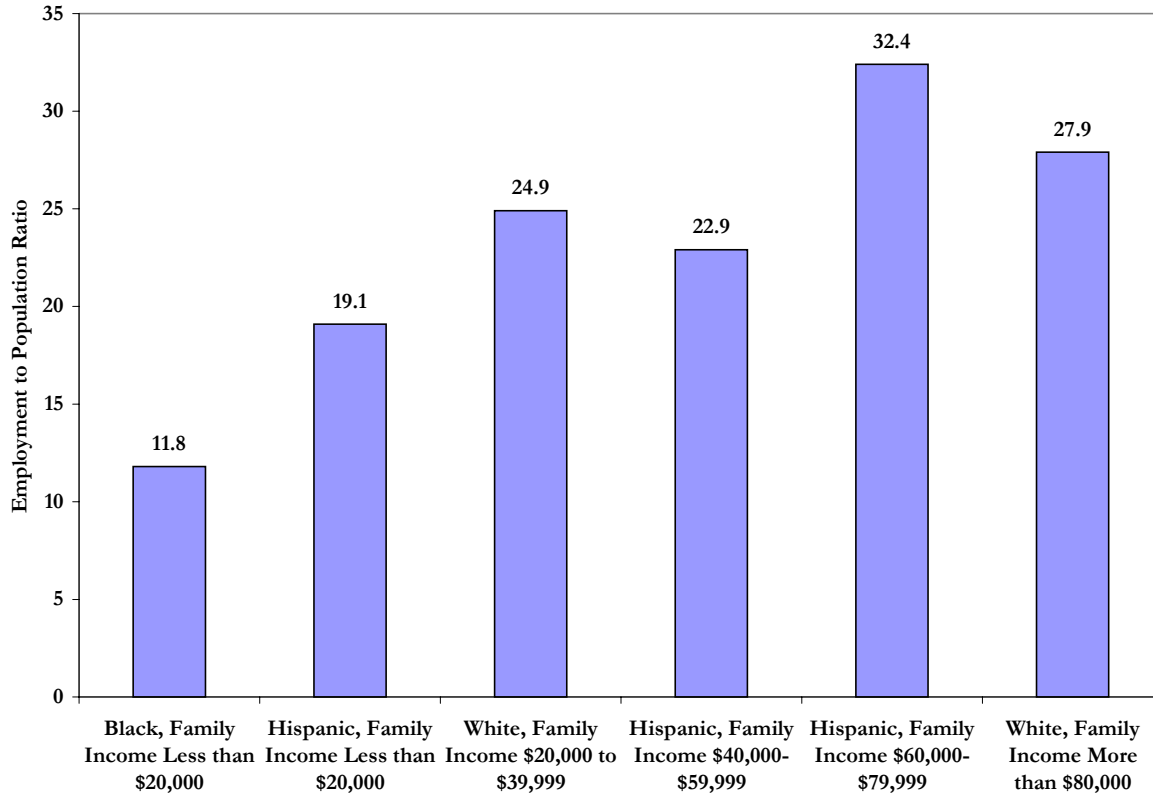


Table 8:
Joblessness Rates of 16-19 Year Olds in Illinois in Selected Legislative Districts, 2000

| Legislative District | (A) | (V) |
|----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Average Joblessness Ratio | Range (Lowest to Highest) |
| All | 56.3 | 35.8 – 77.9 |
| Bottom Five Rates | 39.8 | 35.8 – 43.2 |
| Top Five Rates | 77.0 | 76.2 – 77.9 |

Table 9:
Joblessness Rates Among 16-19 Year Olds in Selected Community
Planning Areas in the City of Chicago, 2000

| Geographic Area | (A) Average Joblessness Rate | (B) Range (Lowest to Highest) |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| City of Chicago | 69.6 | 47.1 – 91.7 |
| Five lowest joblessness rates | 51.6 | 47.1 – 55.2 |
| Five highest joblessness rates | 88.5 | 85.4 – 91.7 |

Employment Conditions Among 20-24 Year Olds and Out-of-School 16-24 Year Olds in Illinois at the Time of the 2000 Census

The findings of the 2000 Census also can be used to analyze employment conditions among a wide array of demographic, socioeconomic, and geographic subgroups of the state's 20-24 year olds and out-of-school 16-24 year olds. Among the main findings of our analysis of the 2000 Census data for the state of Illinois are the following:

- Slightly more than two-thirds (67.5%) of all 20-24 year olds in the state of Illinois were employed at the time of the 2000 Census, approximately the same employment rate as the nation's (67%). Within the state, employment rates of these 20-24 year olds ranged from a low of 54 percent among young adults residing in the city of Chicago to a high of over 72 percent for youth in the Chicago suburbs
- In both the state of Illinois and the city of Chicago, the employment rates of 16-24 year old out-of-school youth were strongly associated with their educational attainment. Within the state, these employment rates ranged from a low of 49 percent among high school dropouts to a high of 89 percent among four-year college graduates. Even larger differences by schooling level prevailed in the city of Chicago. The impacts of higher schooling on the employment rates of out-of-school 16-24 year olds were particularly strong for both Black and White youth in both the state and the city of Chicago
- While they were quite low on average, the employment rates of young high school dropouts in the state of Illinois were strongly associated with their family incomes and their race/ethnic backgrounds. Only 38 percent of young dropout in low income families (under \$20,000) were employed versus 57 percent of those living in families with incomes between \$40 and \$60 thousand and 62 percent of those in families within incomes above \$80,000
- Joblessness rates of 20-24 year olds in the state of Illinois varied considerably by legislative district. These joblessness rates ranged from a low of 14% to a high of 55%. In the five legislative districts with the highest employment rates for 20-24 year olds, the average employment rate was 83% while in the five lowest legislative districts the average employment rate was only 48%.
- Joblessness rates among 20-24 year olds in the city of Chicago were quite variable across the 77 community planning areas, ranging from a low of 15 percent to a high of 67%. In the five community planning areas with the lowest joblessness rates, the average joblessness rate was only 19% versus an average of 65% among the five community planning areas with the highest joblessness rates.

Chart 18:
Employment/Population Ratios of 16-24 Year Old Out-of-School Youth by Educational Attainment, State of Illinois and City of Chicago, 2000
 (in %)

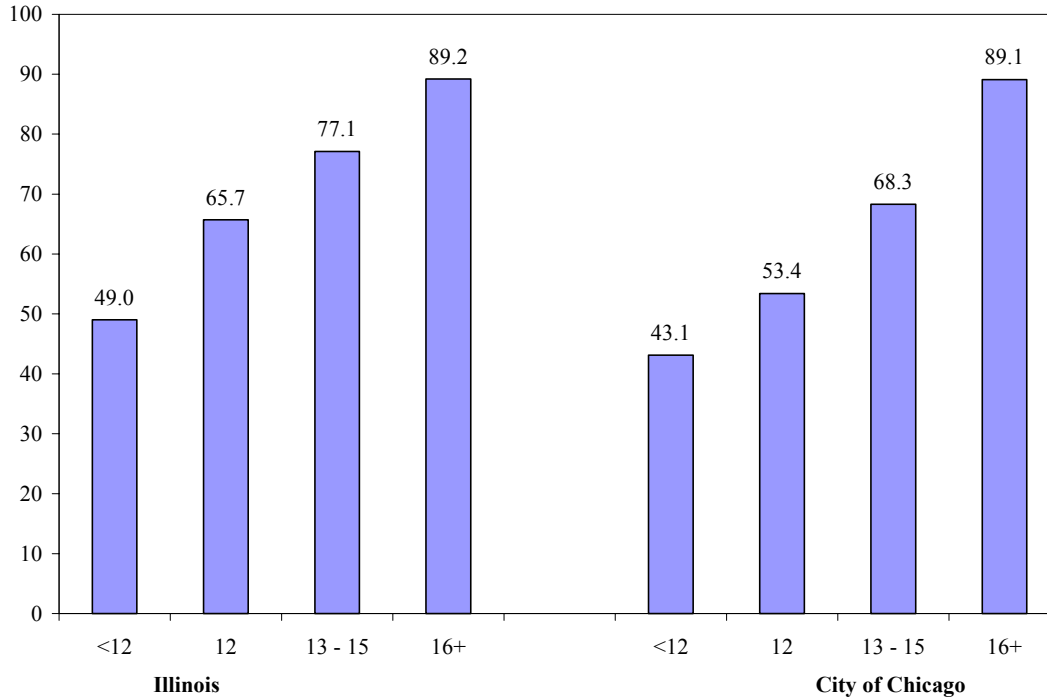


Table 10:
Percentage Point Differences Between the Employment Rates of Young Adults 16-24 Year Olds With 1-3 Years of College and 4 or More Years of College and Those of High School Dropouts; All and by Race-Ethnic Group, Illinois: 2000

| Group | (A) | (B) |
|----------|--|--|
| | 1-3 Years of College vs. H.S. Dropouts | 4 Year College Graduates vs. H.S. Dropouts |
| All | +28.1 | +39.2 |
| Asian | +13.2 | +13.3 |
| Black | +36.3 | +56.7 |
| Hispanic | +13.8 | +23.3 |
| White | +26.4 | +36.1 |

Table 11:
Percentage Point Differences Between the Employment Rates of 16-24 Year
Old Out-of-School Youth with 1-3 Years of College and 4 or More Years of College and Those
of High School Dropouts, All and by Race-Ethnic Group, City of Chicago, 2000

| Group | (A) | (B) |
|----------|---|--|
| | 1-3 Years of College vs. H.S. Dropouts | 4+ Years of College vs. H.S. Dropouts |
| All | +25.2 | +46.0 |
| Asian | +6.6 | +9.0 |
| Black | +34.0 | +56.3 |
| Hispanic | +16.8 | +23.7 |
| White | +26.4 | +38.6 |

Chart 19:
Employment/Population Ratios of 16-24 Year Old
High School Dropouts in Illinois by Family Income Level, 2000

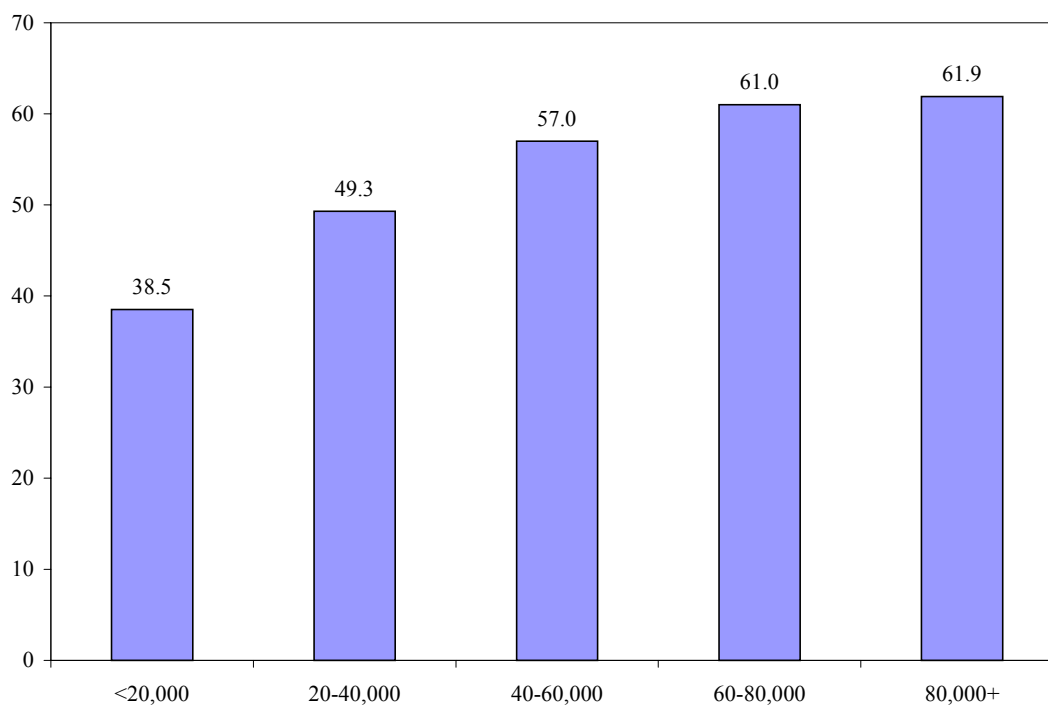


Chart 20:
Employment/Population Ratios of Selected Subgroups of 16-24 Year Old
Dropouts by Race/Ethnic and Family Income Group, Illinois: 2000
(in \$1,000)

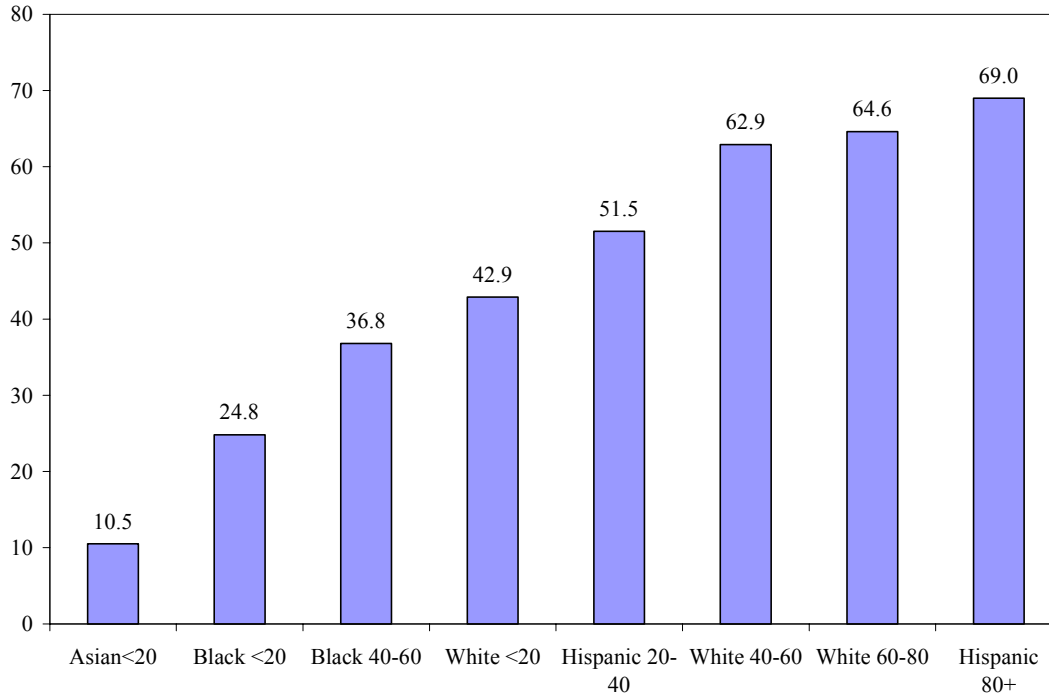


Table 12:
Joblessness Rates of 20-24 Year Olds in Illinois in Selected Legislative District, 2000

| Area | (A) | (B) |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Average Joblessness Ratio | Range (Lowest to Highest) |
| All | 32.7 | 14.4 – 54.8 |
| Top Five Rates | 51.9 | 50.2 – 54.8 |
| Bottom Five Rates | 17.6 | 14.4 – 18.8 |

Table 13:
Joblessness Rates Among 20-24 Year Olds in Selected
Community Planning Areas in the City of Chicago, 2000

| Geographic Area | (A) | (B) |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | Average Joblessness Rate | Range (Lowest to Highest) |
| City of Chicago | 41.2 | 14.7 – 66.7 |
| Five lowest joblessness rates | 18.9 | 14.7 – 24.0 |
| Five highest joblessness rates | 65.3 | 64.6 – 66.7 |

Chart 21:
Employment Rates of 20-24 Year Olds in the U.S., Illinois, the Chicago
Metropolitan Area and City of Chicago, 2000

