

## Table of Contents

I.	Youth Population Profile .....	3
1.	Population size .....	3
2.	Racial composition of youth population .....	3
3.	Racial composition of youth population in poverty .....	4
4.	Percentage of youth population in poverty, by race .....	5
5.	School enrollment rates for youth population .....	5
5.1.	School enrollment rates by gender (15-24 year old) .....	5
5.2.	School enrollment rates by race and gender (15-24 year old) .....	6
6.	College and graduate school enrollment rates for youth aged 18-24 .....	7
6.1.	College and graduate school enrollment rates by gender (18-24 year old) .....	7
6.2.	College and graduate school enrollment rates by race and gender (18-24 year old) .....	8
7.	Labor force participation rate .....	9
7.1.	Labor force participation rate by gender .....	9
7.2.	Labor force participation rate by race and gender .....	9
8.	Unemployment rate .....	10
8.1.	Unemployment rate by gender .....	10
8.2.	Unemployment rate by race and gender .....	11
9.	Employment by major industry .....	13
10.	Disconnected youth .....	15
10.1.	Disconnected youth aged 16-19 .....	15
10.2.	Disconnected youth aged 18-24 .....	16
II.	Baseline on WIA .....	18
1.	Youth participants in WIA support service and training programs in last 5 PYs .....	18
1.1.	Total number of youth participants (14-24 year old) over the last 5 PYs (statewide) .....	18
1.2.	Total number of youth participants (14-24 year old) over the last 5 PYs (by LWIA) .....	18
1.3.	Percentage and total number of youth participants served by support services and training programs over the last 5 PYs .....	20
1.4.	Youth participants by service provider (past 5 PYs) .....	21
1.5.	Youth participants in training programs (past 5 PYs) .....	22

Youth Task Force Baseline Analysis (draft)

- 1.5.1. Youth participants in training programs provided by Community Colleges (and other CBOs), by race ..... 23
- 1.5.2. Youth participants in training programs provided by Proprietary Schools, by race..... 23
- 2. Total number of youth who entered employment in last 5 PYs..... 24
  - 2.1. Total number of youth (14-24) who entered employment over the last 5 PYs (statewide) ..... 24
  - 2.2. Total number of youth (14-24) who entered employment over the last 5 PYs (by LWIA) ..... 24
  - 2.3. Distribution by industry, of youth who entered employment ..... 26
  - 2.4. Distribution by occupation, of youth who entered employment..... 28
- 3. Total number of youth (aged 14-24) who exited to post-secondary education in the last 5 PYs ..... 29
  - 3.1. Total number of youth who exited to post-secondary education (statewide)..... 29
  - 3.2. Total number of youth who exited to post-secondary education (by LWIA) ..... 29
- 4. Total expenditures on youth customers (PY09-PY13) ..... 31
  - 4.1. Spending on training services vs. all other expenditures ..... 31
  - 4.2. Spending on in school youth vs. out of school youth, PY09-PY13 (statewide)..... 32
  - 4.3. Total expenditures on youth customers, PY09-PY13 (by LWIA) ..... 33
- Sources..... 34

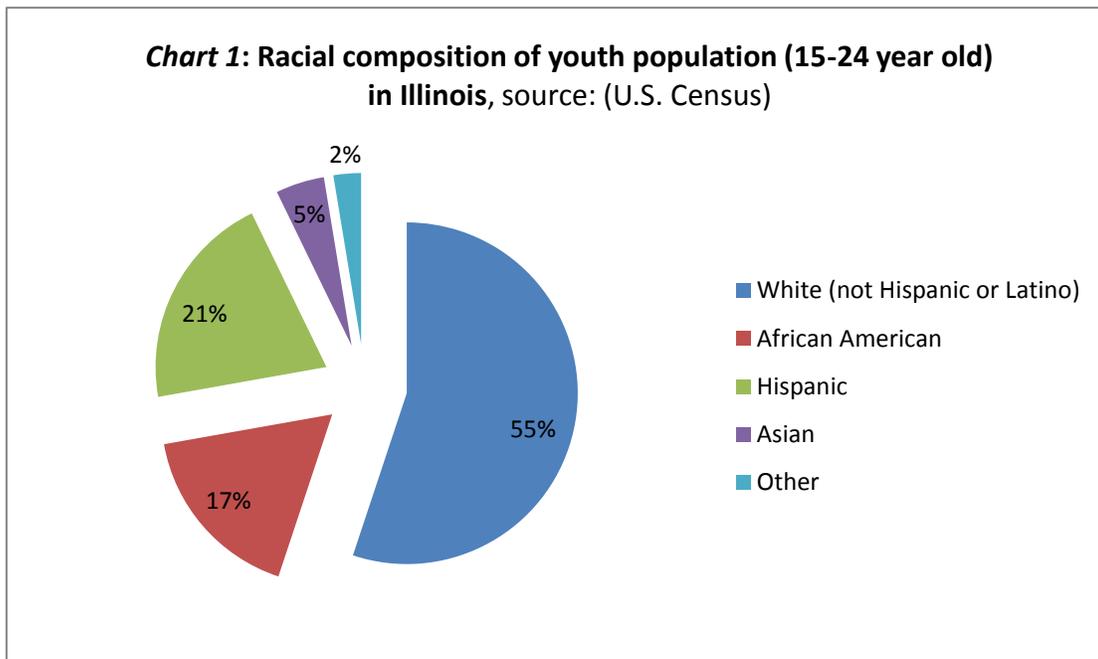
# I. Youth Population Profile

## 1. Population size

The U.S. Census Bureau estimated the youth population (15-24 year old)<sup>1</sup> in Illinois to be 1,790,619 in the year 2013. Out of a total of 12,882,135 residents in Illinois in 2013, the youth therefore consisted **13.9%** of the total population.

## 2. Racial composition of youth population

*Chart 1* below provides a breakdown of the racial composition of the youth population in Illinois in the year 2013:



The breakdown by race of the youth population in Illinois closely reflects the racial composition of the youth population across the U.S. The White, African American, Hispanic, and Asian racial groups constitute respectively 55%, 15%, 21%, and 4% of the total youth population of the U.S.

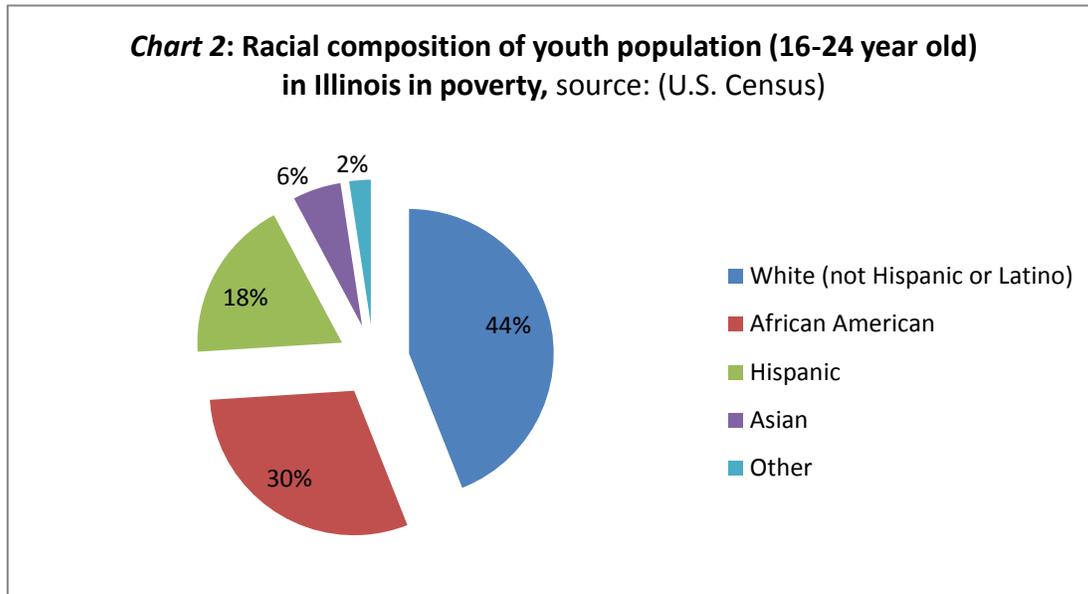
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<sup>1</sup> The U.S. Census Bureau breaks down data on various indicators, such as population levels and school enrollment rates, along different age groups. The 15-24 age group is used in certain sections of the report where there is no data available for the 16-24 age group.

### 3. Racial composition of youth population in poverty

The U.S. Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine what proportion of the population is considered in poverty. If a family's "total income is less than the family's threshold, then that family and every individual in it is considered in poverty. The official poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated for inflation using Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition uses money income before taxes and does not include capital gains or noncash benefits (such as public housing, Medicaid, and food stamps)."<sup>2</sup> The income thresholds used by the U.S. Census Bureau in its poverty calculations can be found in *Table 1* in the appendix.

Statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau indicate that **18.3%** of the youth population in Illinois was considered to be in poverty in 2013. Using the U.S. Census Bureau's measure of poverty, *Chart 2* below was generated. The chart shows the breakdown by racial groups of the youth population (16-24 year old) in Illinois that was considered to be in poverty in 2013:



One major takeaway from *Chart 2* is the clear disparity between the percentage of young African Americans in Illinois, compared to the proportion of youth from this racial group considered to be in poverty: while African Americans only constituted around 17% of the youth population in Illinois, they made up about 30% of the total youth population in Illinois considered to be in poverty.

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/overview/measure.html>

## 4. Percentage of youth population in poverty, by race

Chart 3 below shows the number of youngsters in Illinois considered to be “in poverty” and “not in poverty,” within each of the four main racial groups (data from 2013):

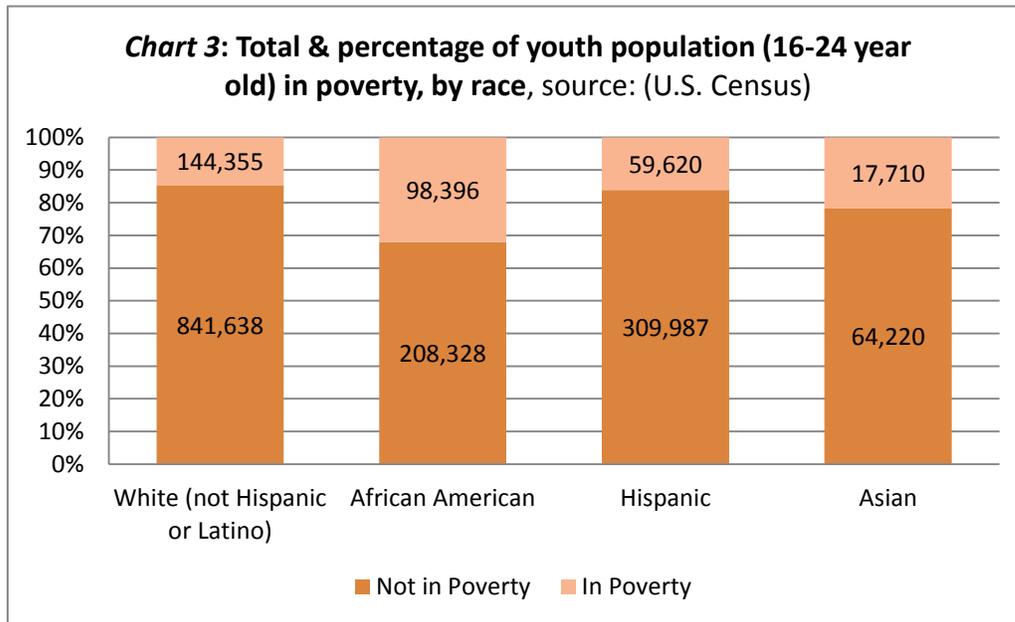
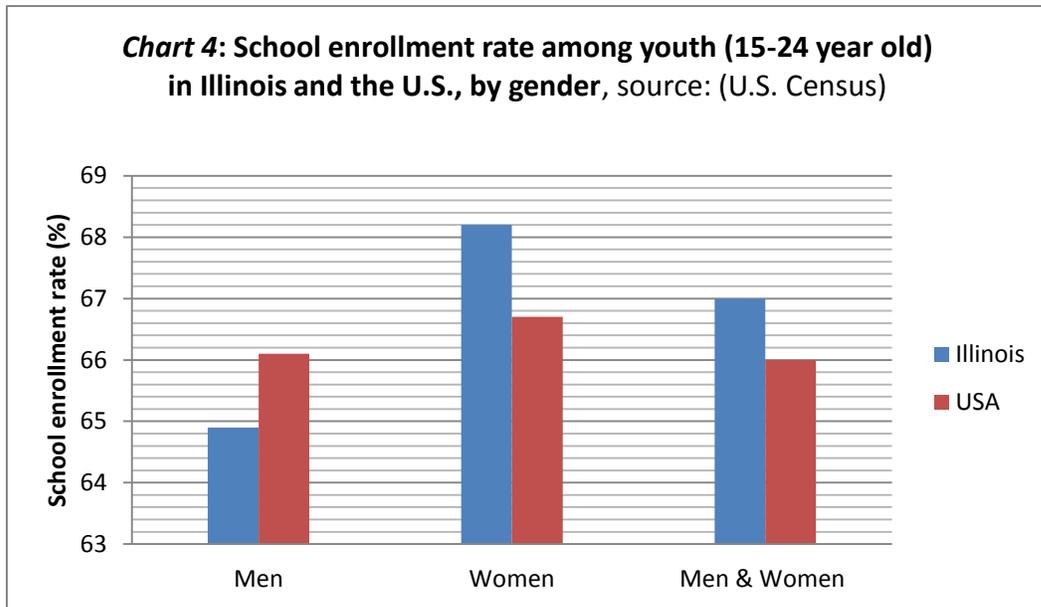


Chart 3 above reflects the data from Chart 2, as it can be seen that the racial group within the youth population with the highest percentage (over 32%) of people in poverty is that of African Americans.

## 5. School enrollment rates for youth population

### 5.1. School enrollment rates by gender (15-24 year old)

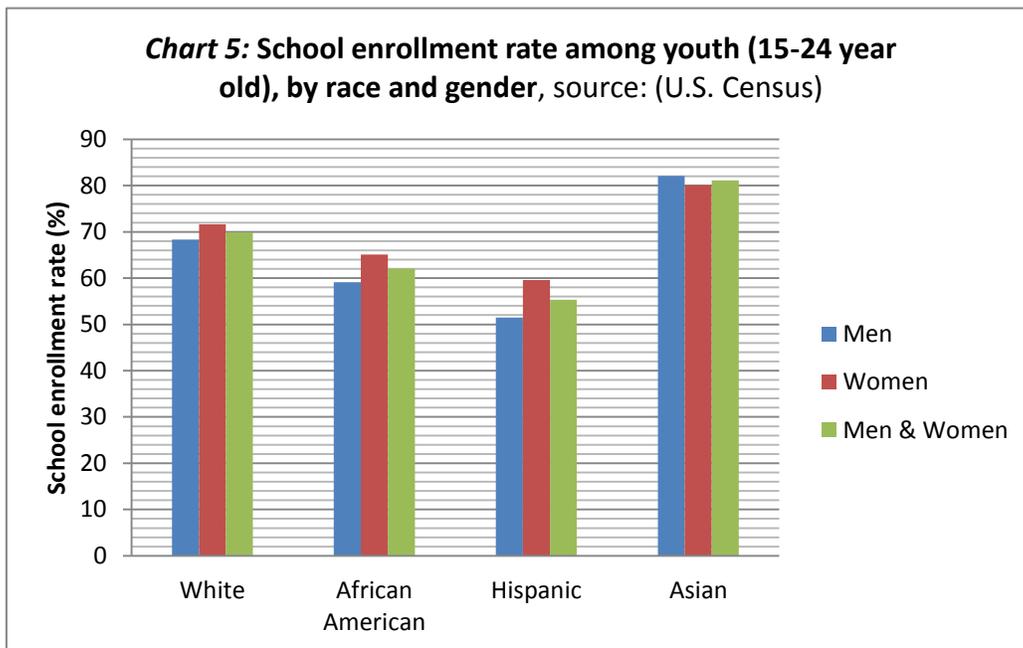
Statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau indicate that **66.5%** of the youth population (15-24 year old) in Illinois was enrolled in school in 2013, which was slightly higher than the percentage of youth enrolled in school across the U.S. (64.1%). Chart 4 below shows the school enrollment rates by gender, among the youth in Illinois and across the U.S.:



Data from *Chart 4* indicates a slightly higher enrollment rate among young women (68.2%) compared to young men (64.9%) in Illinois in 2013. Across the U.S., school enrollment rates among young women and young men were almost equal, with 66.7% and 66.1% respectively.

## 5.2. School enrollment rates by race and gender (15-24 year old)

*Chart 5* below shows the school enrollment rates by race and gender among the youth in Illinois:<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup> Please note that the data presented here is from 2010. The U.S. Statistics Bureau does not have a more recent data set on school enrollment figures among the youth by racial groups.

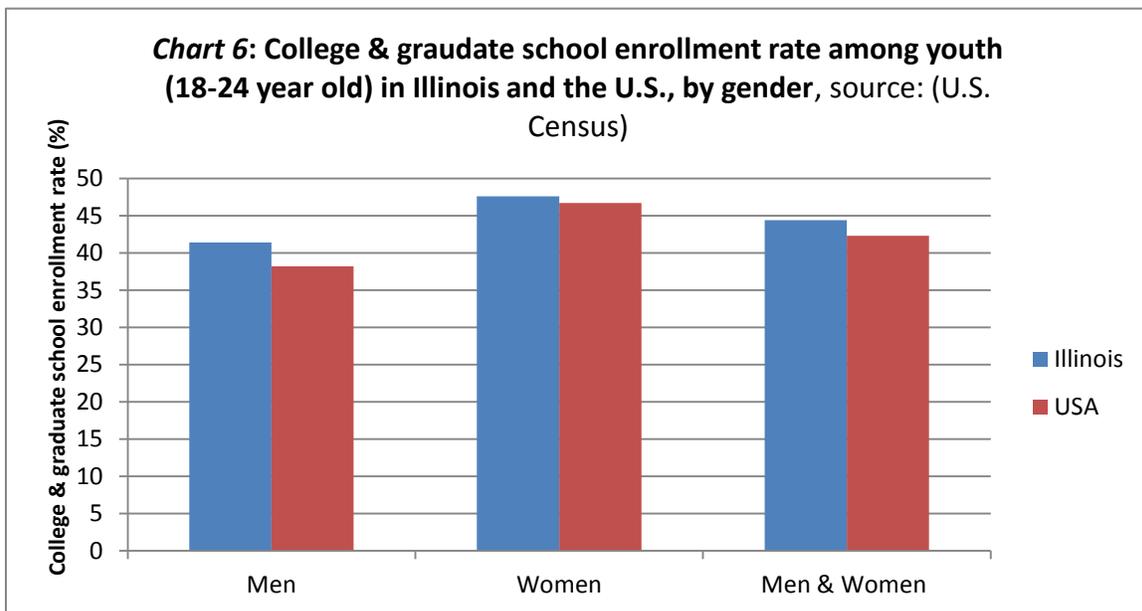
Data from *Chart 5* outlines the disparity in school enrollment rates among the four major racial groups. While the school enrollment rate among the youth in the Asian community was above 80%, the enrollment rates among the youth in the other three racial categories were below 70% in 2010. The Hispanic community stood in fourth position, with an enrollment rate of only 55.3%.

Data from *Chart 5* also indicates that school enrollment rates were higher among women in all racial groups, except in the Asian community, where men boasted a slightly higher enrollment rate.

## 6. College and graduate school enrollment rates for youth aged 18-24

### 6.1. College and graduate school enrollment rates by gender (18-24 year old)

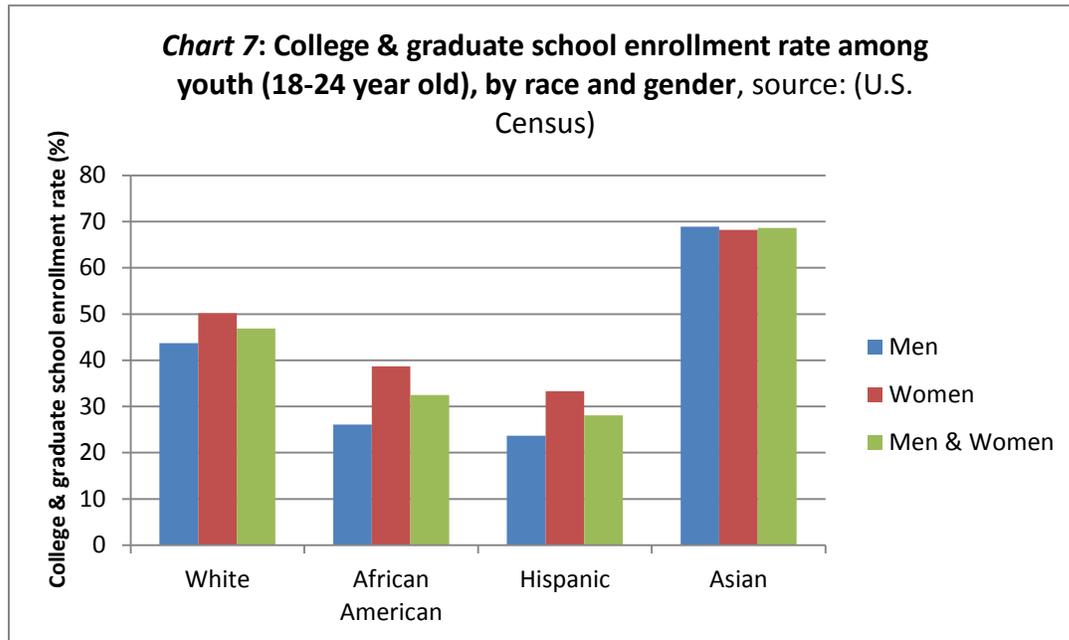
Statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau indicate that **44.4%** of the youth population (18-24 year old) in Illinois was enrolled in college or graduate school in 2013, which was slightly higher than the percentage of youth enrolled in college or graduate school across the U.S. (42.3%). *Chart 6* below shows the college and graduate school enrollment rates by gender, among the youth in Illinois and across the U.S.:



The college and graduate school enrollment rate among young women was higher than among young men in Illinois in 2013 (47.6% compared to 41.4%). These figures reflect the national trend, where college and graduate school enrollment rates among young women and young men were 46.7% and 38.2% respectively.

## 6.2. College and graduate school enrollment rates by race and gender (18-24 year old)

*Chart 7* below shows the college and graduate school enrollment rates by race and gender among the youth in Illinois:<sup>4</sup>



Data from *Chart 7* outlines the disparity in college and graduate school enrollment rates among the four major racial groups. While the college and graduate school enrollment rate among the youth in the Asian community was close to 70%, the enrollment rates among the youth in the other three racial categories were below 50% in 2010. The African American and Hispanic communities trailed the other two racial groups, with college and school enrollment rates of only 32.5% and 28.1% respectively.

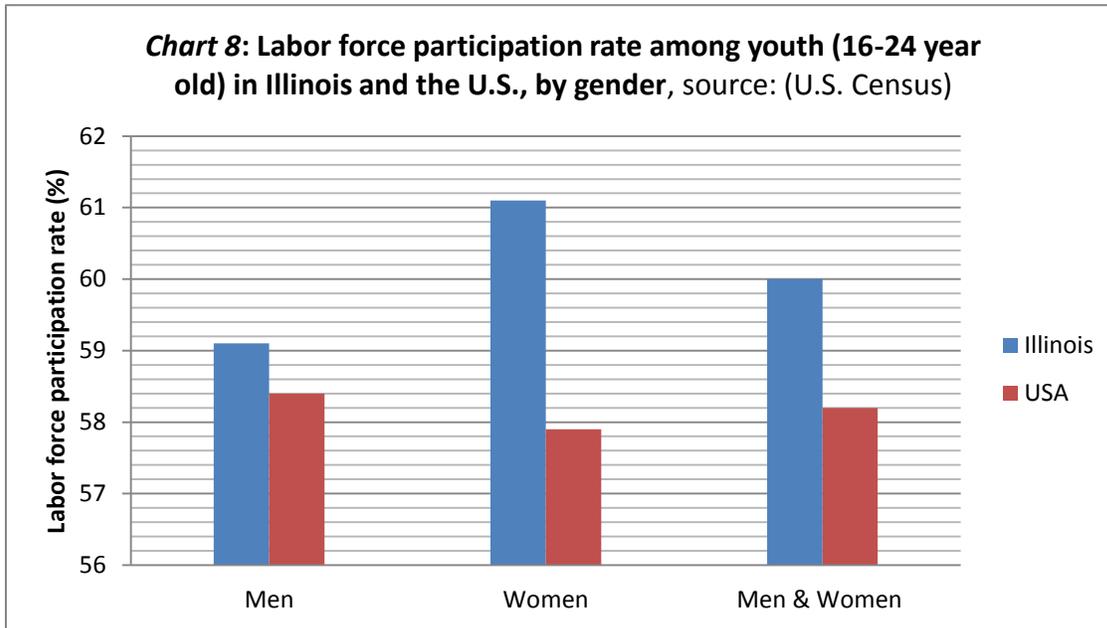
Data from *Chart 7* also indicates that college and graduate school enrollment rates were higher among women in all racial groups, except in the Asian community, where men boasted a slightly higher enrollment rate.

<sup>4</sup> Please note that the data presented here is from 2010. The U.S. Statistics Bureau does not have a more recent data set on college and graduate school enrollment figures among the youth by racial groups.

## 7. Labor force participation rate

### 7.1. Labor force participation rate by gender

Statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau indicate that the labor force participation rate<sup>5</sup> among the youth population (16-24 year old) in Illinois at the end of 2013 was **60%**, which was slightly higher than the labor force participation rate across the U.S. (58.2%). *Chart 8* below shows the labor force participation rates by gender, among the youth in Illinois and across the U.S.:



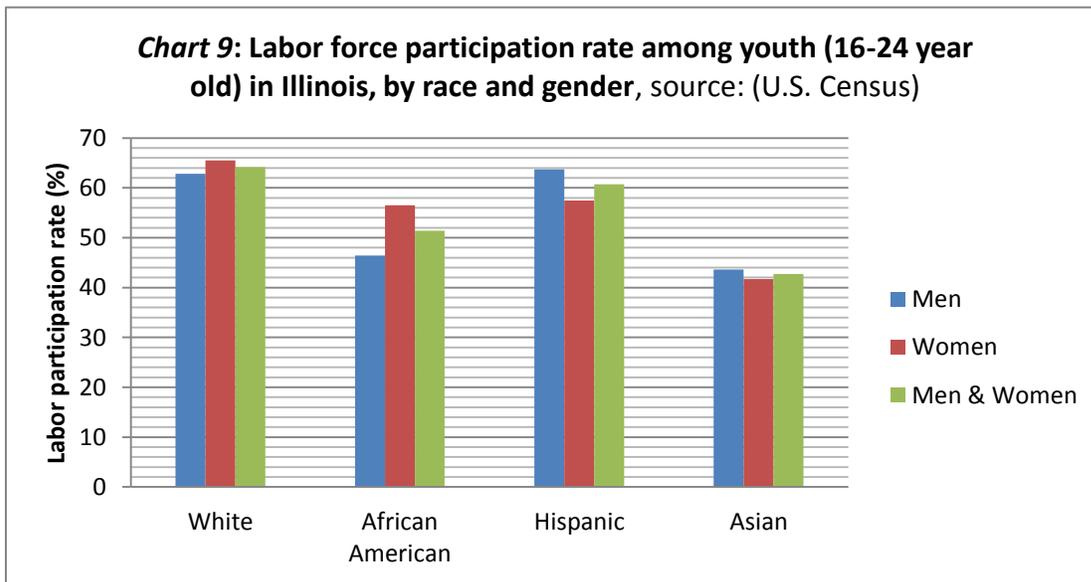
Data from *Chart 8* indicates that the labor force participation rate among young women (61.1%) was higher than the labor force participation rate among young men (59.1%) in Illinois. These rates stand in contrast to the labor force participation rates between young men and young women across the U.S, which were 58.4% and 57.9% respectively.

### 7.2. Labor force participation rate by race and gender

*Chart 9* below shows the labor force participation rates by race and gender among the youth in Illinois:<sup>6</sup>

<sup>5</sup> The Labor Force includes all persons classified as employed or unemployed. Unemployed people are defined as “persons aged 16 years and older who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work, except for temporary illness, and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.” The Labor Force Participation Rate is “the labor force as a percent of the civilian noninstitutional population” (BLS).

<sup>6</sup> Please note that the data presented here is from 2010. The U.S. Statistics Bureau does not have a more recent data set on labor force participation figures among the youth by racial groups.



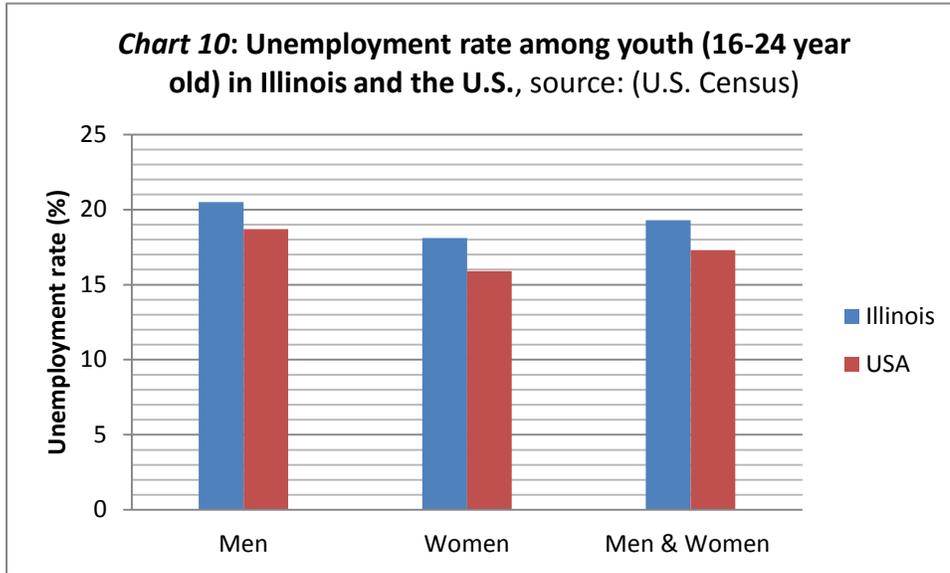
Data from *Chart 9* outlines the disparity in labor force participation rates among the four major racial groups. The White and Hispanic racial groups had similar labor force participation rates, with 64.2% and 60.7% respectively, while the African American and Asian racial groups had lower labor force participation rates. The Asian community’s lower labor force participation rate of 42.7% is explained by the racial group’s higher school enrollment rate (as seen in section 5.2). In contrast, young African Americans in Illinois had both a low labor force participation rate (51.4%) and a fairly low school enrollment rate.

Data from *Chart 9* also indicates that the labor force participation rate among young women was higher than among young men for the White and African American racial groups, but lower for the Hispanic and Asian racial groups.

## 8. Unemployment rate

### 8.1. Unemployment rate by gender

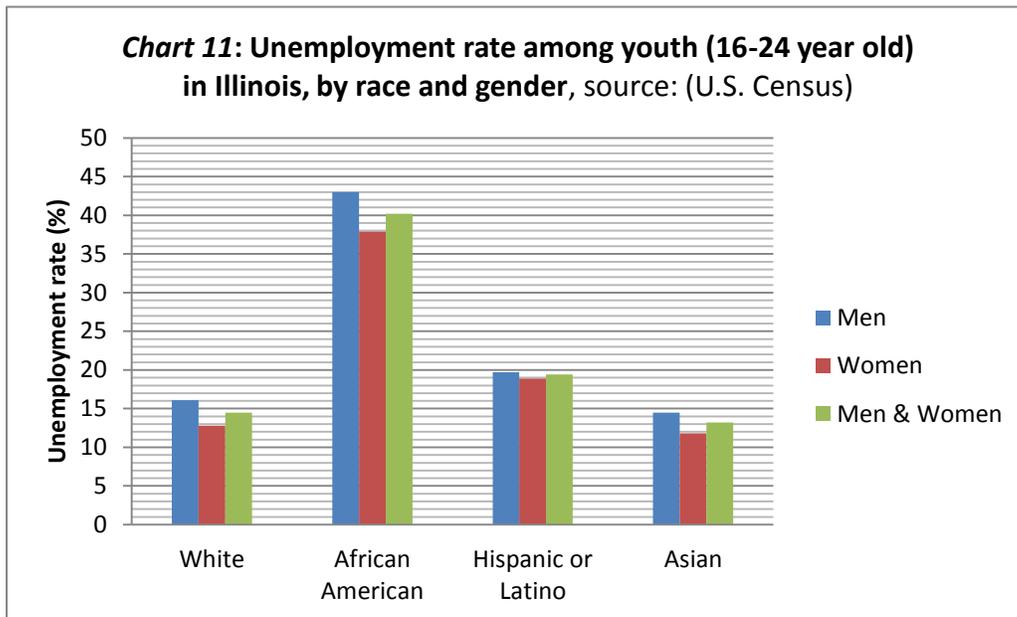
Statistics from the U.S. Census Bureau indicate that the unemployment rate among the youth (16-24 year old) in Illinois in 2013 was **19.3%**, which was higher than the average annual unemployment rate for the entire labor force (9.2%) in Illinois in the same year (IDES 2014). *Chart 10* below shows the unemployment rate among the youth in Illinois and the U.S., by gender, at the end of 2013:



Data from *Chart 10* indicates that the unemployment rate among young men (20.5%) in Illinois at the end of 2013 was higher than the unemployment rate among young women (18.1%). This difference is reflected on a national level, where the unemployment rate among young men was 18.7%, compared to only 15.9% among young women, at the end of 2013.

## 8.2. Unemployment rate by race and gender

*Chart 11* below shows the unemployment rate by race and gender among the youth (16-24 year old) in Illinois:<sup>7</sup>



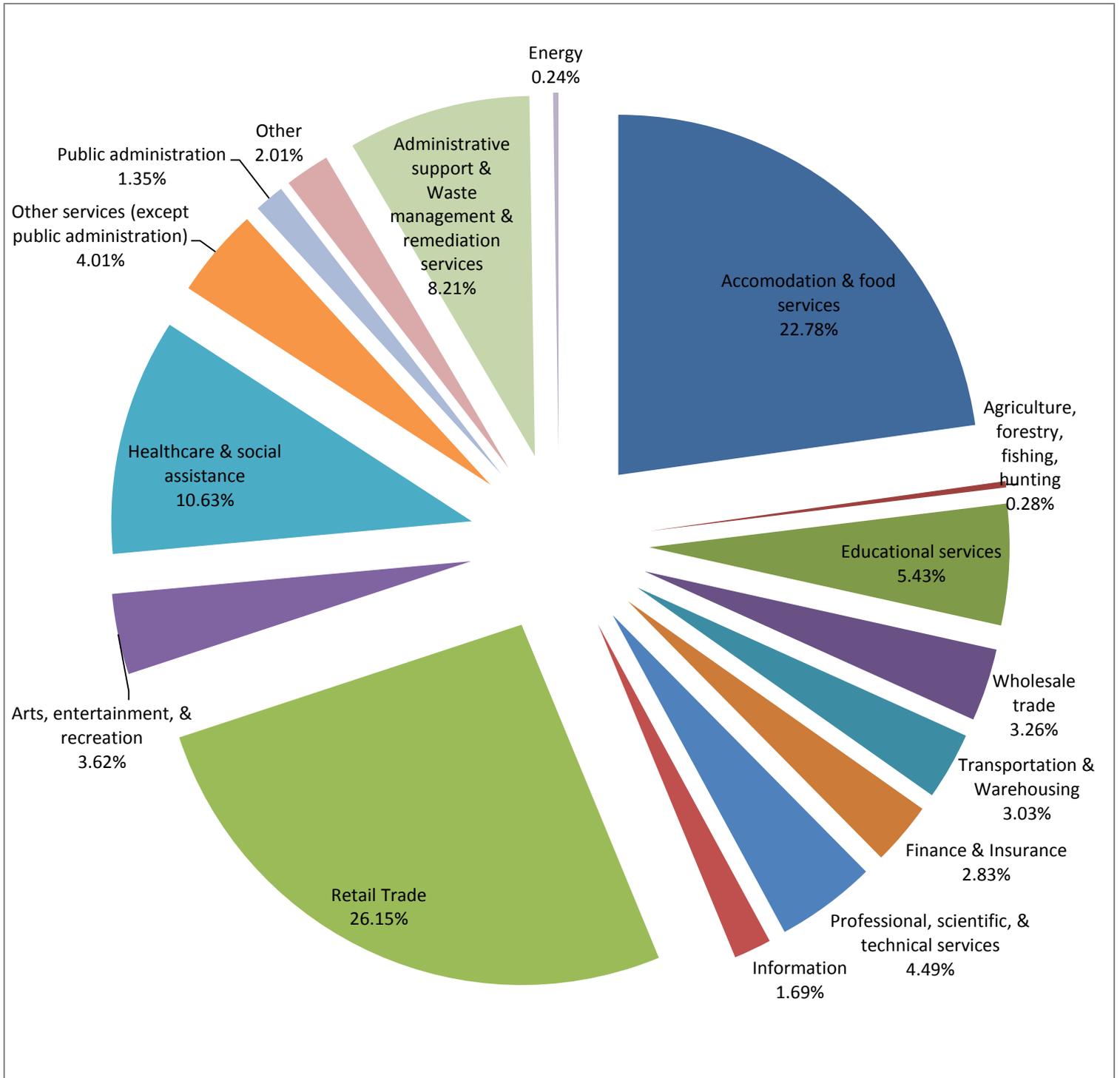
<sup>7</sup> Please note that the data presented here is from 2010. The U.S. Statistics Bureau does not have a more recent data set on unemployment figures among the youth by racial groups.

Data from *Chart 11* clearly outlines the disparity in unemployment rates between different racial groups within the youth population in Illinois. The unemployment rate among young African Americans stood at astounding **40.2%** at the end of 2010, while all other racial groups within the youth population had an unemployment rate lower than 20%.

*Chart 11* also indicates that the unemployment rate among young men in Illinois at the end of 2010 was higher than the unemployment rate among young women across every major racial group.

## 9. Employment by major industry

**Chart 12: Employment by major industry for youth population (14-24 year old) in Illinois,**  
source: (IDES)



Seasonally adjusted data on the employment distribution by major industries for the youth population in Illinois was unavailable on the IDES website.<sup>8</sup> Employment data for the final quarter of 2013 was therefore used to generate *Chart 12* above. Data from the chart indicates that a quarter of the working youth population in Illinois were employed in “retail trade” at the end of 2013, and that 22% of the working youth population were employed in “accommodation and food services.” The rest of the working youth population was employed in numerous other industries.

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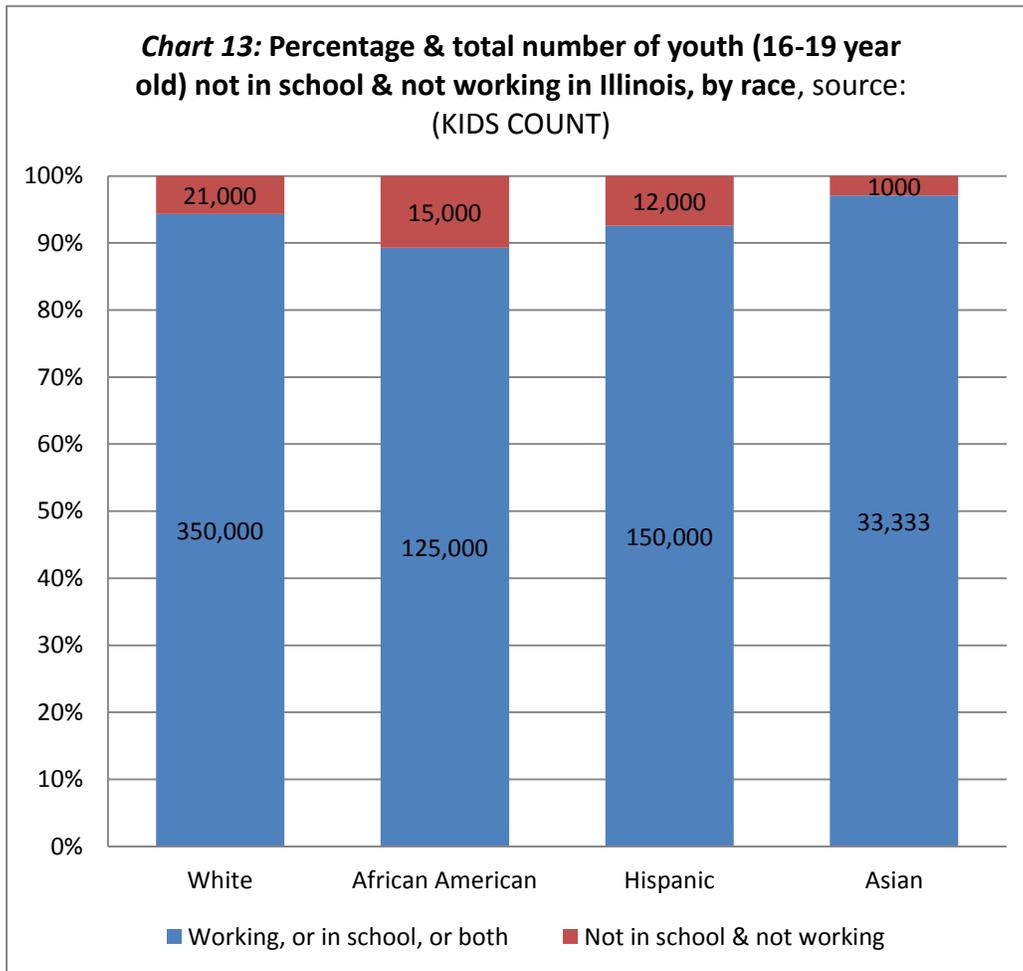
<sup>8</sup> The IDES also breaks down its data by specific age groups. The 14-24 age group was used in this section, as data for the 16-24 age group was unavailable.

## 10. Disconnected youth

The term “disconnected youth” here refers to young people who are not attending school and are not working. Data in this section was retrieved from the “KIDS COUNT Data Center.” The KIDS COUNT Data Center breaks down various indicators by different age groups: 16-19 year old, 18-24 year old, etc. The analysis in this section is broken down in two parts, as data for the 16-24 year old age group specifically was unavailable on the Data Center.

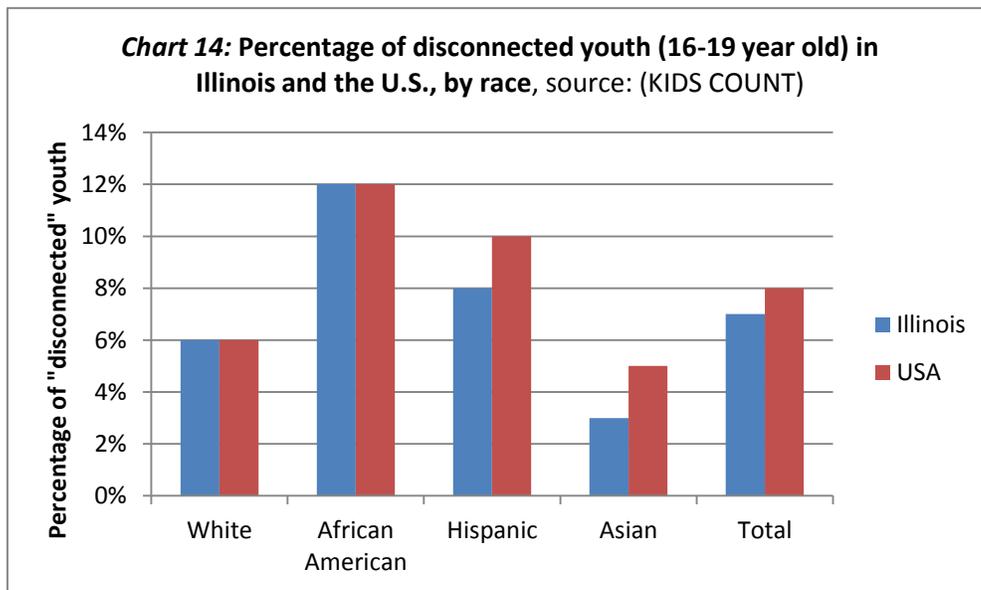
### 10.1. Disconnected youth aged 16-19

In the year 2013, a total of **50,000 youth** (16-19 year old) in Illinois were not attending school and not working. This was **7%** of the total youth population aged 16-19, which was slightly lower than the percentage of disconnected youth in the same age group across the U.S. (8%), in 2013. *Chart 13* below shows the total number of disconnected youth, as well as the total number of youth either working, in school, or both, in Illinois in 2013:



Data from *Chart 13* outlines the clear disparity between the different racial groups. 12% of young African Americans are “disconnected,” while for the White, Hispanic, and Asian

communities, only 6%, 8%, and 3%, respectively, of their youth populations are “disconnected.” These figures closely mirror the national data, as seen below:

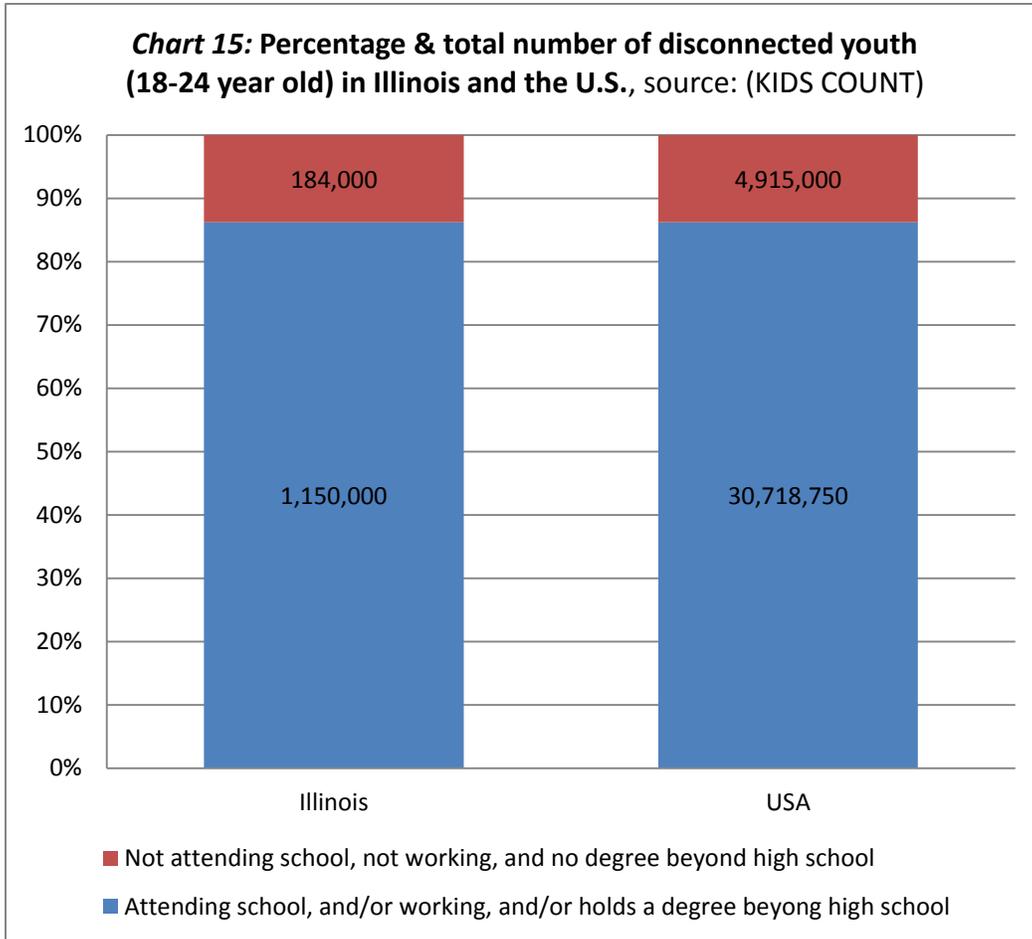


There are only minor disparities between the national and state level data for the Hispanic and Asian racial groups, where the percentage of disconnected youth in Illinois is slightly lower in both cases.

## 10.2. Disconnected youth aged 18-24

Data on “disconnected” youth aged 18-24 is not available by race on the KIDS COUNT Data Center, and is therefore reported as an aggregate in this section. Please also note that there is a slight overlap in the data presented in this section with the data from the previous section.

*Chart 15* below shows the total number of “disconnected” youth, as well as the total number of youth either working, and/or in school, and/or with a degree beyond high school, in Illinois in 2013:



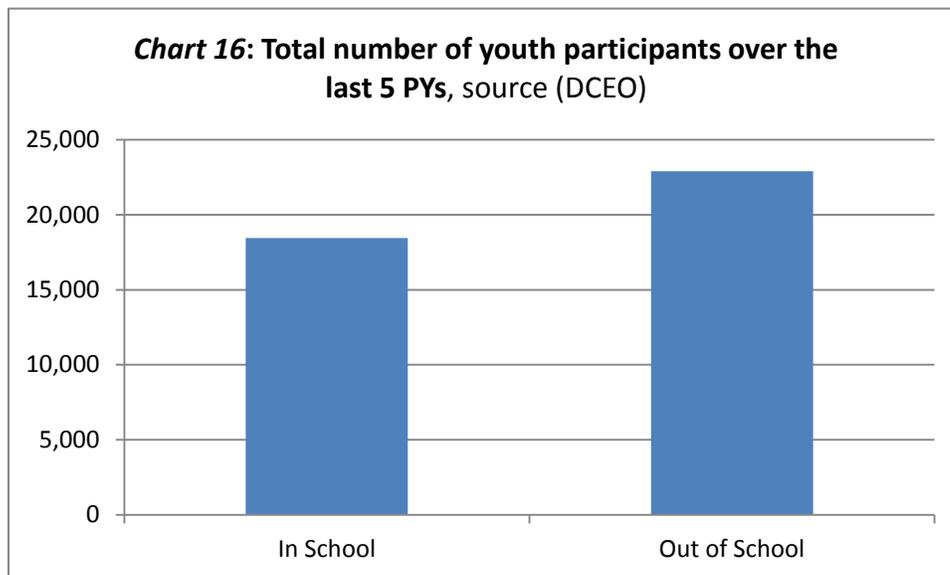
As indicated in *Chart 15*, there was a total of **184,000** youth (aged 18-24) in Illinois in 2013 that were not attending school, were not working, and did not have a degree beyond high school. These “disconnected” youth constituted **15%** of the youth population aged 18-24. This figure closely mirrors the percentage of “disconnected” youth aged 18-24 across the U.S. (16%) in the same year.

## II. Baseline on WIA

### 1. Youth participants in WIA support service and training programs in last 5 PYs

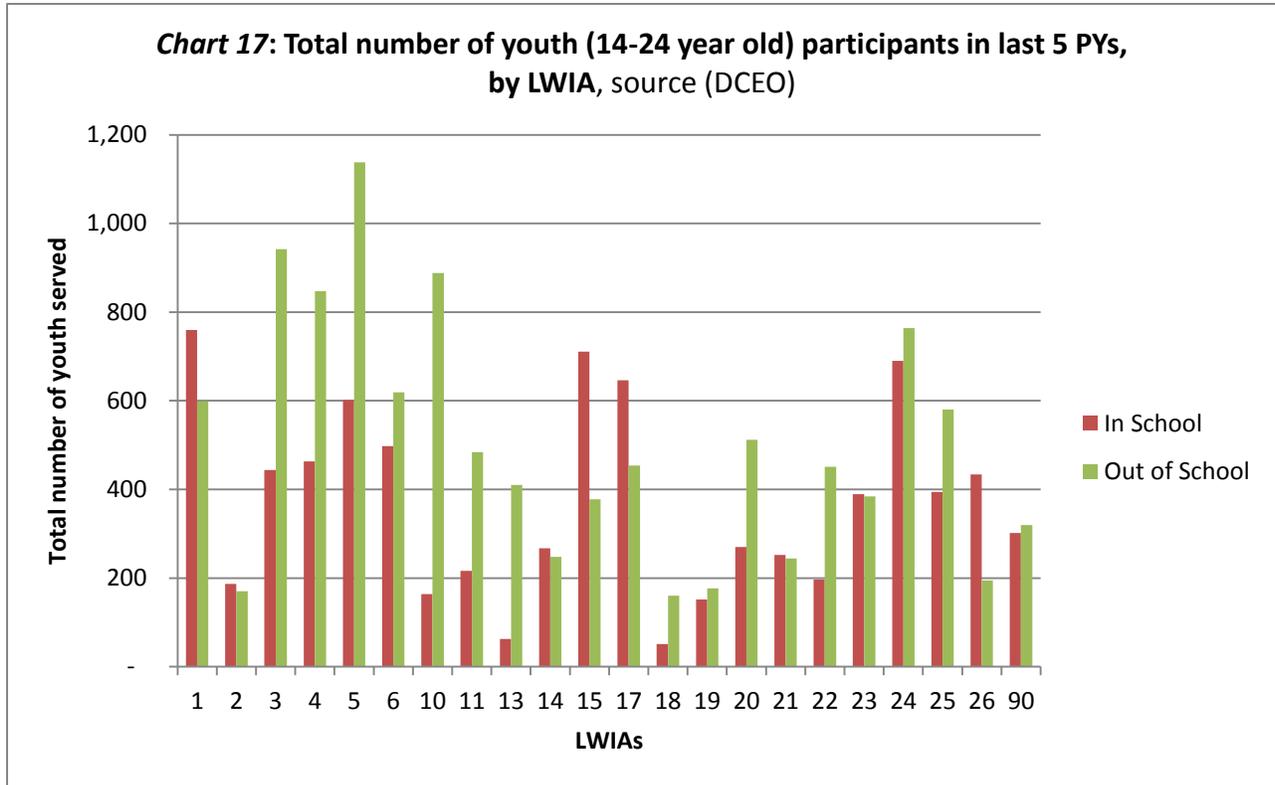
#### 1.1. Total number of youth participants (14-24 year old) over the last 5 PYs (statewide)

The total number of in school and out of school youth participants served in Illinois in the past 5 PYs was **18,436** and **22,904** respectively.



#### 1.2. Total number of youth participants (14-24 year old) over the last 5 PYs (by LWIA)

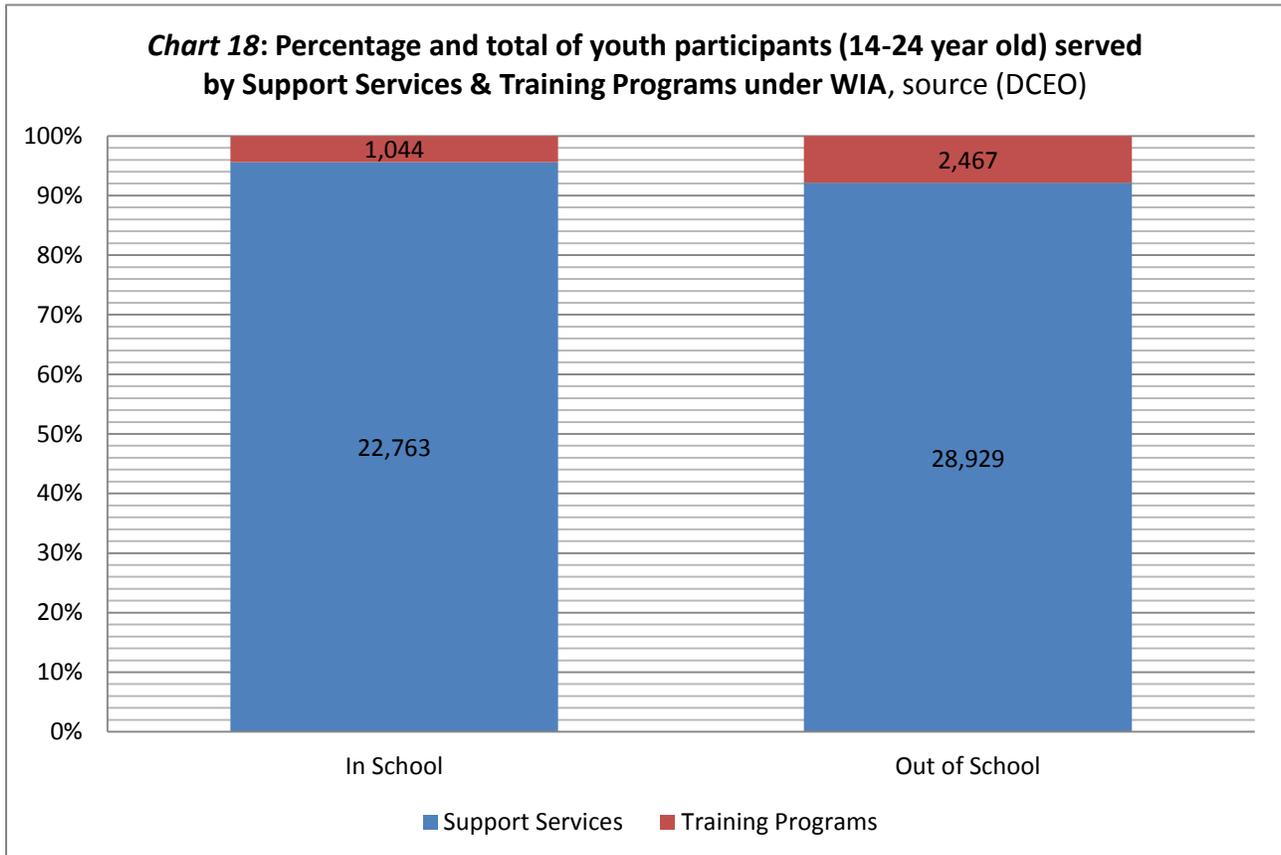
The chart below shows the total number of youth participants aged 14-24 in WIA service and training programs in the last 5 PYs. Please note that LWIA 7 was omitted to avoid a visual distortion of the chart. The total number of in school and out of school youth participants in LWIA 7 was 10,284 and 11,940 respectively. The total number of in school and out of school youth participants served in Illinois in the past 5 PYs was **18,436** and **22,904** respectively.



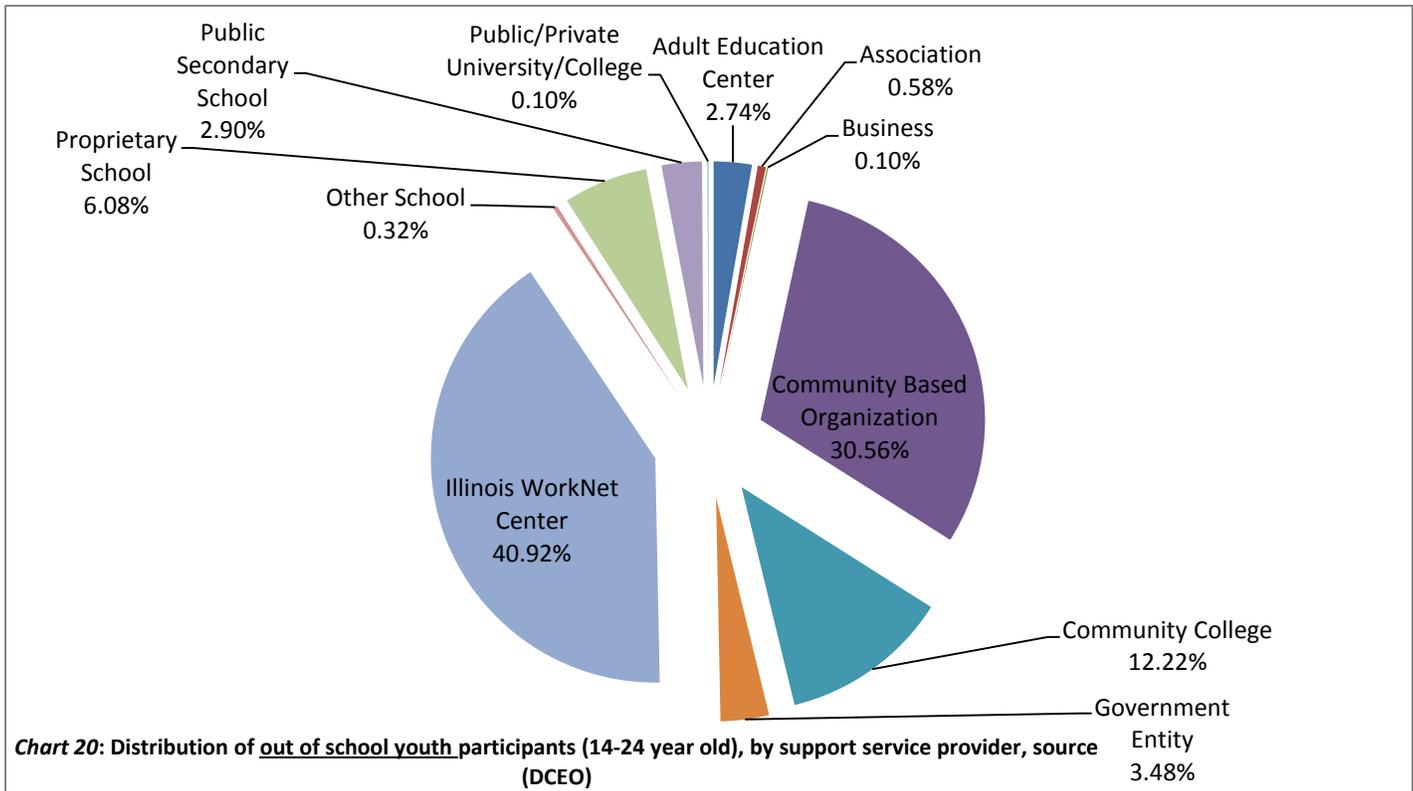
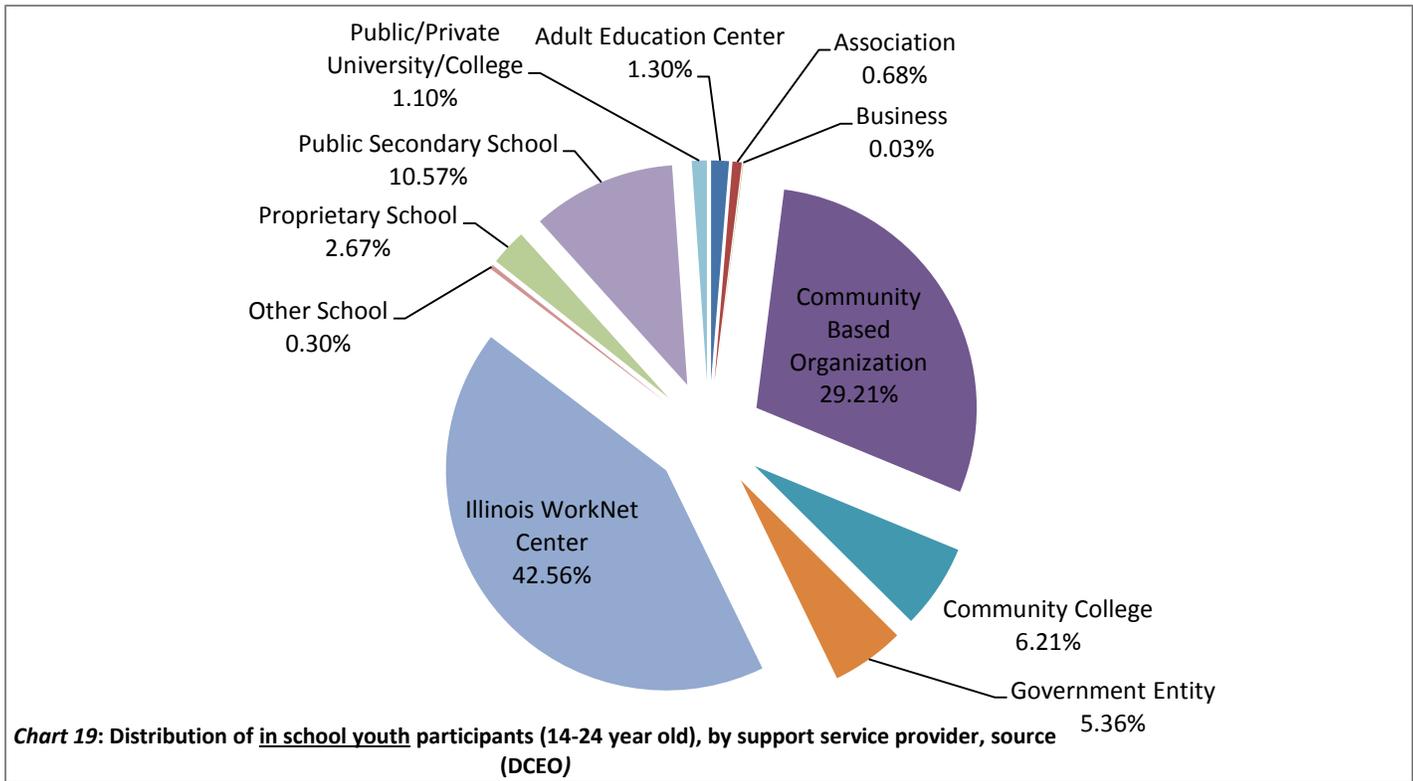
Other than LWIA 7, the largest number of in school youth participants in the last 5 PYs was recorded in LWIA 1, while the largest number of out of school youth participants was recorded in LWIA 5. In the majority of LWIAs, out of school youth participants outnumbered the in school youth participants, except in LWIA 1, 2, 14, 15, 17, 21, 23, and 26.

### 1.3. Percentage and total number of youth participants served by support services and training programs over the last 5 PYs

As seen in the chart below, about 8% of out of school youth took part in training programs, while only about 4% of in school youth took part in training programs.



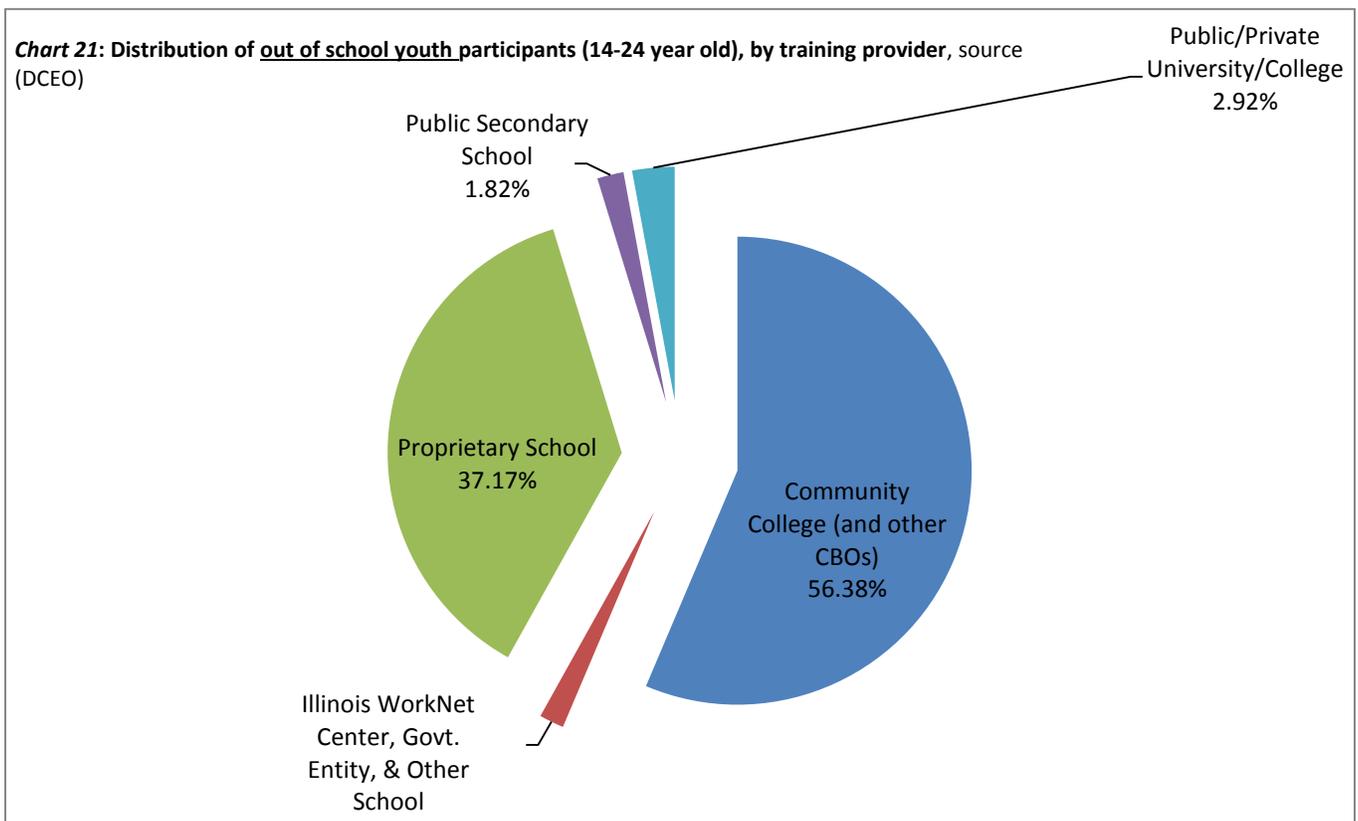
### 1.4. Youth participants by service provider (past 5 PYs)



The two charts above show the distribution of in school and out of school youth by support service providers. A total of **22,763** in school and **28,929** out of school youth were served by support service providers over the last 5 PYs. Although the major support service providers (i.e. Community Based Organizations and the Illinois WorkNet Center) served roughly the same percentage of in school and out of school youth, there are notable differences between the percentage of in school and out of school youth served by the minor providers.

The list of total youth participants in different support service programs in the last 5 PYs can be found in *Table 1* in the appendix.

### 1.5. Youth participants in training programs (past 5 PYs)

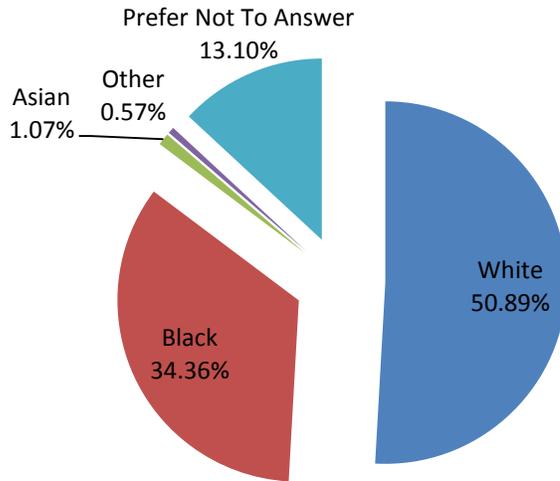


A total of **1044** in school and **2467** out of school youth were served by training providers over the last 5 PYs. A chart showing the distribution of in school youth by training provider was not included, because over **98%** of in school youth were served by community colleges. The rest were sparsely distributed among other training providers.

The list of total youth participants in different training programs in the last 5 PYs can be found in *Table 2* in the appendix. Medical training programs (mostly nursing training programs) attracted, by far, the highest number of youth participants over the last 5 PYs.

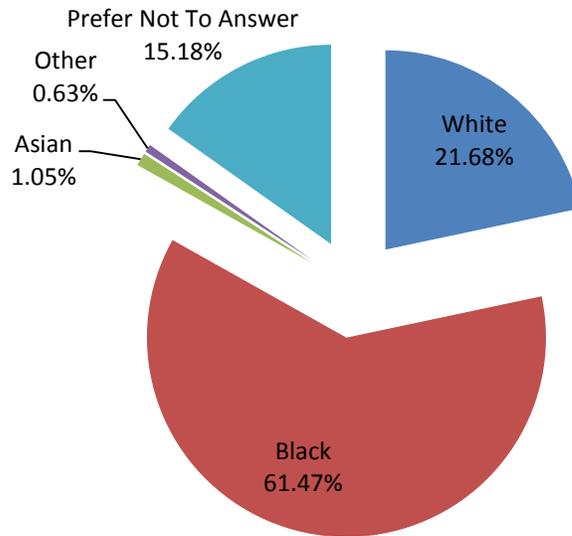
**1.5.1. Youth participants in training programs provided by Community Colleges (and other CBOs), by race**

**Chart 22: Distribution by race of youth customers in training programs provided by Community Colleges (and other CBOs), source (DCEO)**



**1.5.2. Youth participants in training programs provided by Proprietary Schools, by race**

**Chart 23: Distribution by race of youth customers in training programs provided by Proprietary Schools, source (DCEO)**

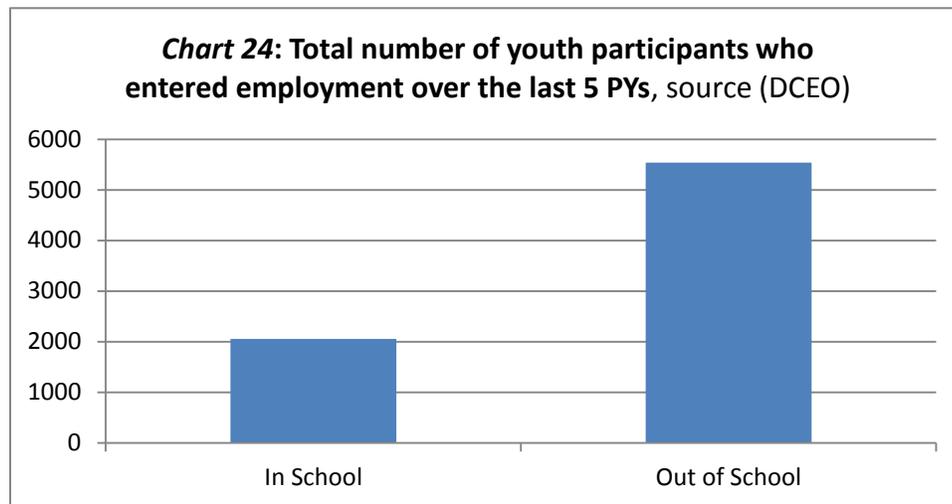


As seen in the above charts, the majority (**over 50%**) of youth customers served by training programs in community colleges (and other CBOs) were white, while about 34% were black. In contrast, the majority (**over 61%**) of youth customers served by training programs in proprietary schools were black, while only about 22% of these youth customers were white.

## 2. Total number of youth who entered employment in last 5 PYs

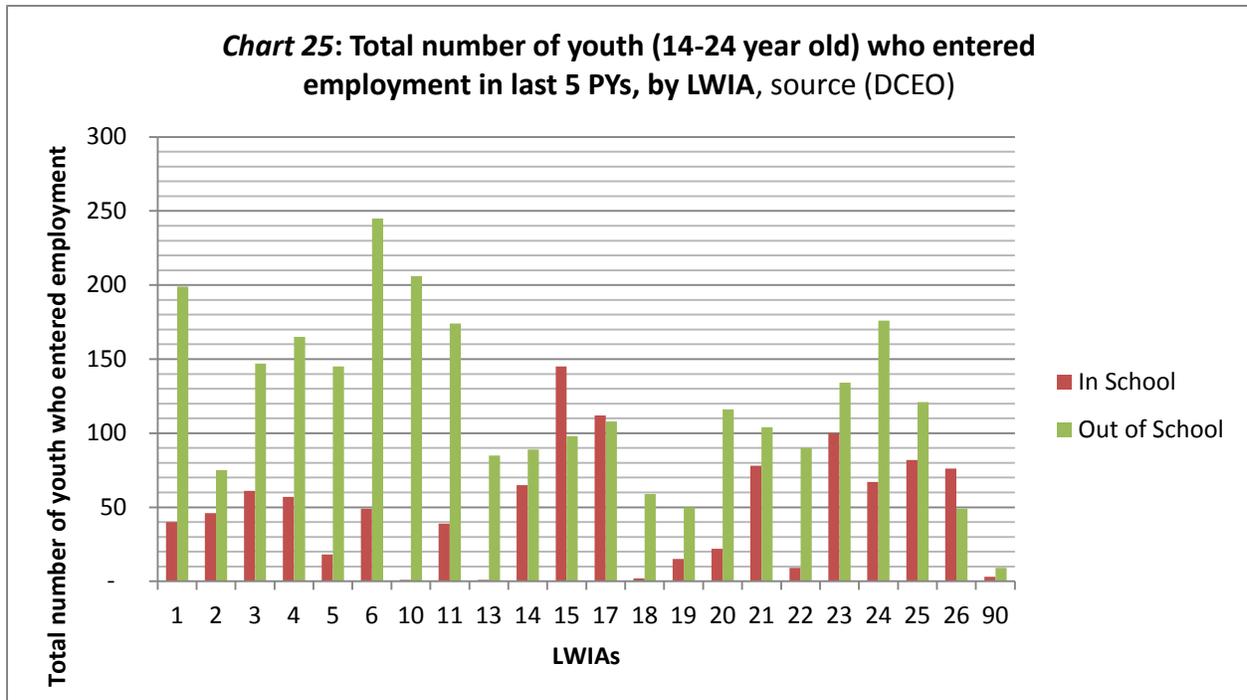
### 2.1. Total number of youth (14-24) who entered employment over the last 5 PYs (statewide)

A total of **2,058** and **5,540** in school and out of school youth, respectively, entered employment over the past 5 PYs, across Illinois.



### 2.2. Total number of youth (14-24) who entered employment over the last 5 PYs (by LWIA)

The chart below shows the total number of youth aged 14-24 who entered employment in the last 5 PYs. Please note that LWIA 7 was omitted to avoid a visual distortion of the chart. The total number of in school and out of school youth in LWIA 7 who entered employment was 970 and 2,896 respectively. The total number of in school and out of school youth in Illinois who entered employment in the past 5 PYs was **2,058** and **5,540** respectively.

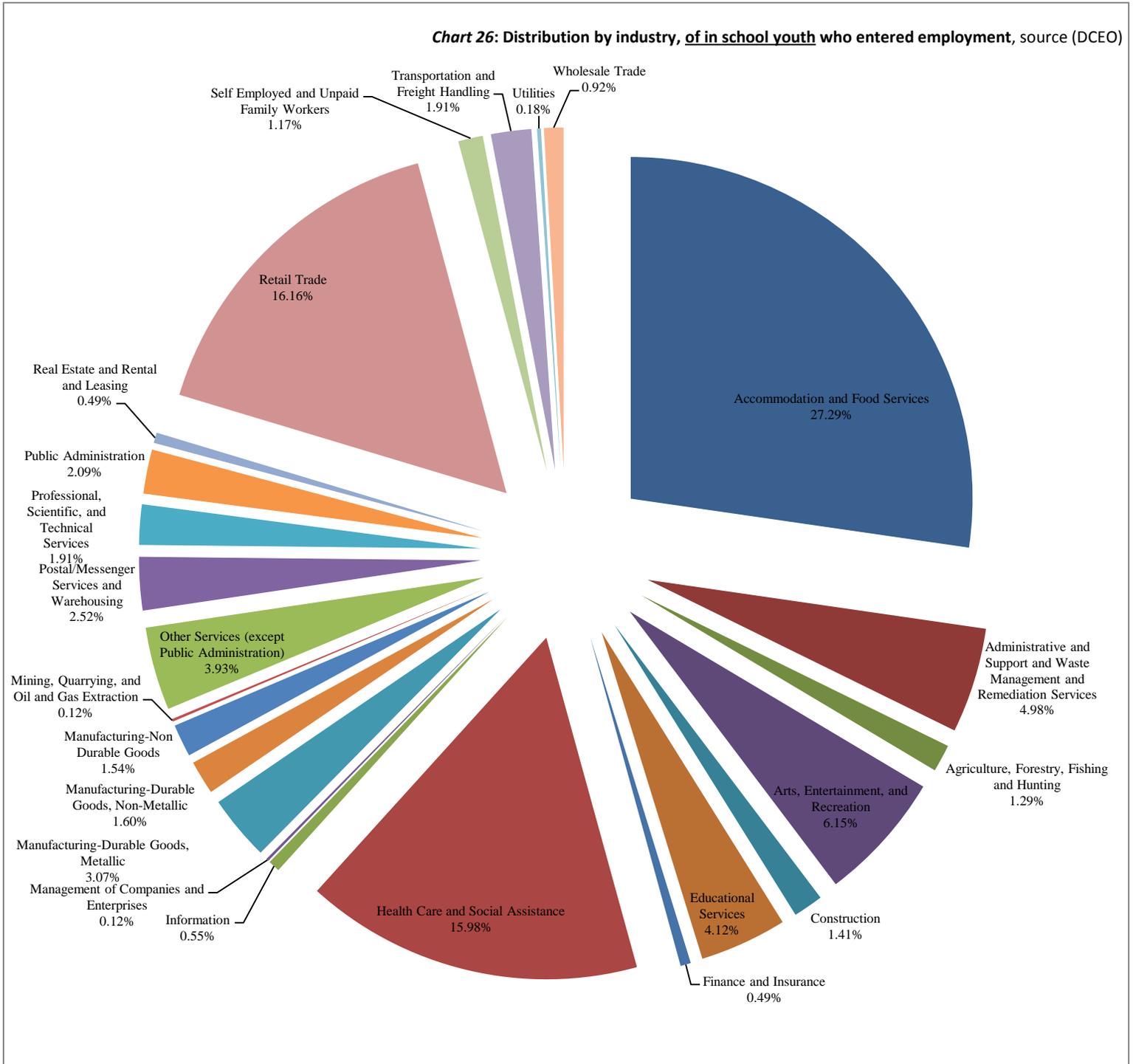


As indicated in *Chart 20*, other than LWIA 7, the largest number of in school youth who entered employment in the last 5 PYs was recorded in LWIA 15, while the largest number of out of school youth who entered employment was recorded in LWIA 6. In the vast majority of LWIAs, out of school youth who entered employment outnumbered the in school youth who entered employment. The only exceptions were LWIA 15, 17, and 26.

### 2.3. Distribution by industry, of youth who entered employment

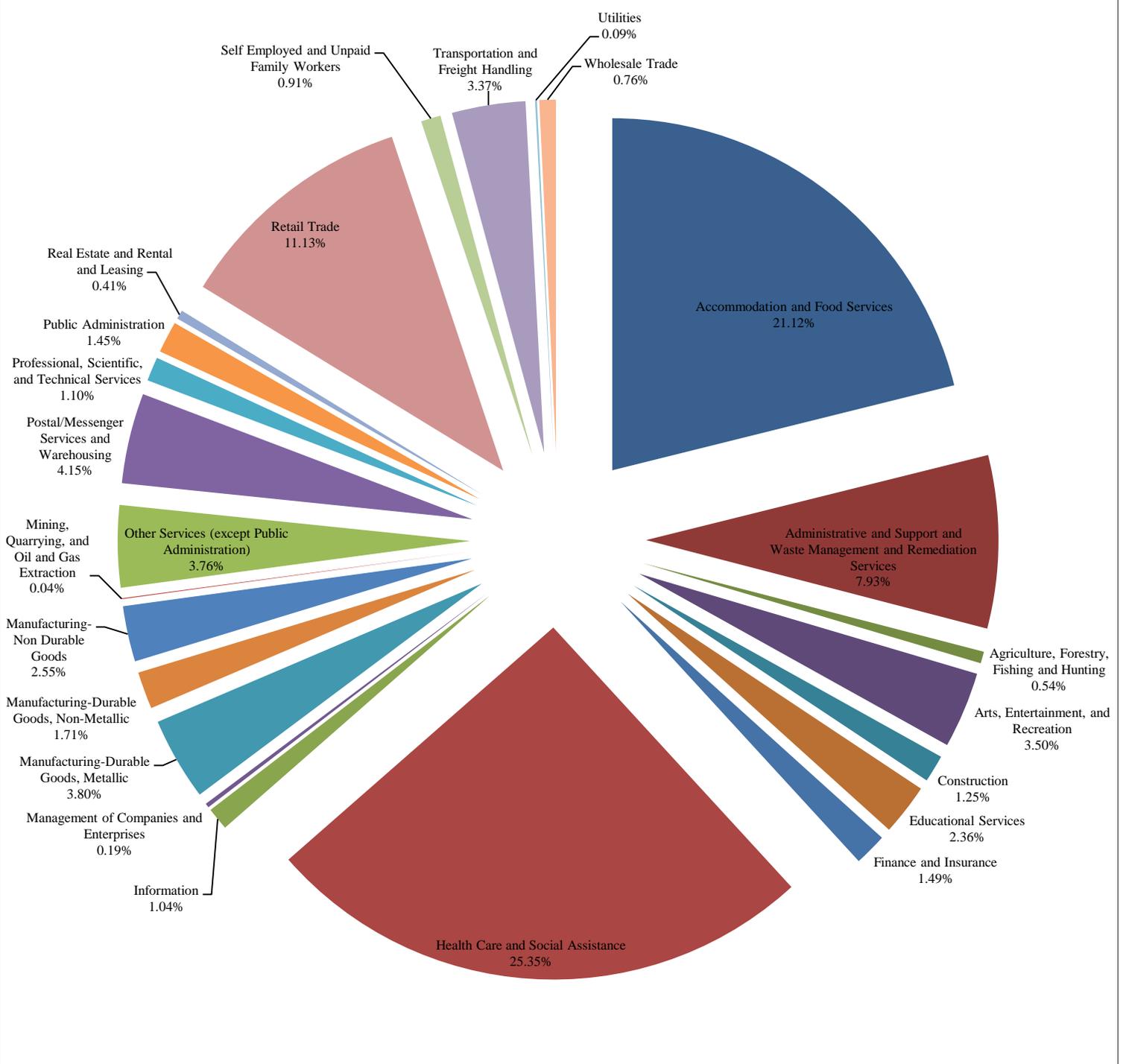
The charts below show the distribution by industry, for in school and out of school youth (aged 14-24) who entered employment over the past 5 PYs:

**Chart 26: Distribution by industry, of in school youth who entered employment, source (DCEO)**



Youth Task Force Baseline Analysis (draft)

**Chart 27: Distribution by industry, of out of school youth who entered employment, source (DCEO)**



The list of total youth who entered employment, by industry, and by LWIA, in the last 5 PYs, can be found in *Table 3* in the appendix.

## 2.4. Distribution by occupation, of youth who entered employment

The table below shows the top 20 occupations where youth participants have gone to work in the past 5 PYs.

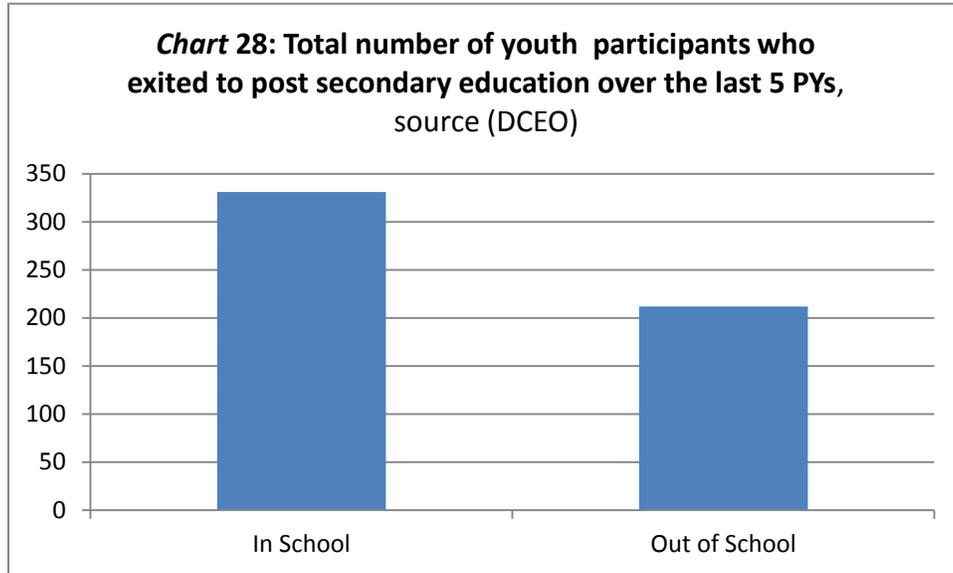
<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Percentage of total youth participants who entered employment (%)</b>
Cashiers	10.5
Nursing Assistants	7.6
Retail Salespersons	5.8
Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food	3.2
Food Preparation and Serving Related Workers, All Other	2.9
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	2.9
Customer Service Representatives	2.6
Food Preparation Workers	2.5
Stock Clerks and Order Fillers	2.1
Sales and Related Workers, All Other	2.2
Healthcare Support Workers, All Other	2.0
Cooks, Fast Food	1.9
Home Health Aides	1.8
Waiters and Waitresses	1.8
Childcare Workers	1.7
Packers and Packagers, Hand	1.7
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	1.6
Counter Attendants, Cafeteria, Food Concession, and Coffee Shop	1.4
Food Servers, Nonrestaurant	1.3
Building Cleaning Workers, All Other	1.1

The list of total youth who entered employment, by occupation, and by LWIA, in the last 5 PYs, can be found in *Table 4* in the appendix.

### 3. Total number of youth (aged 14-24) who exited to post-secondary education in the last 5 PYs

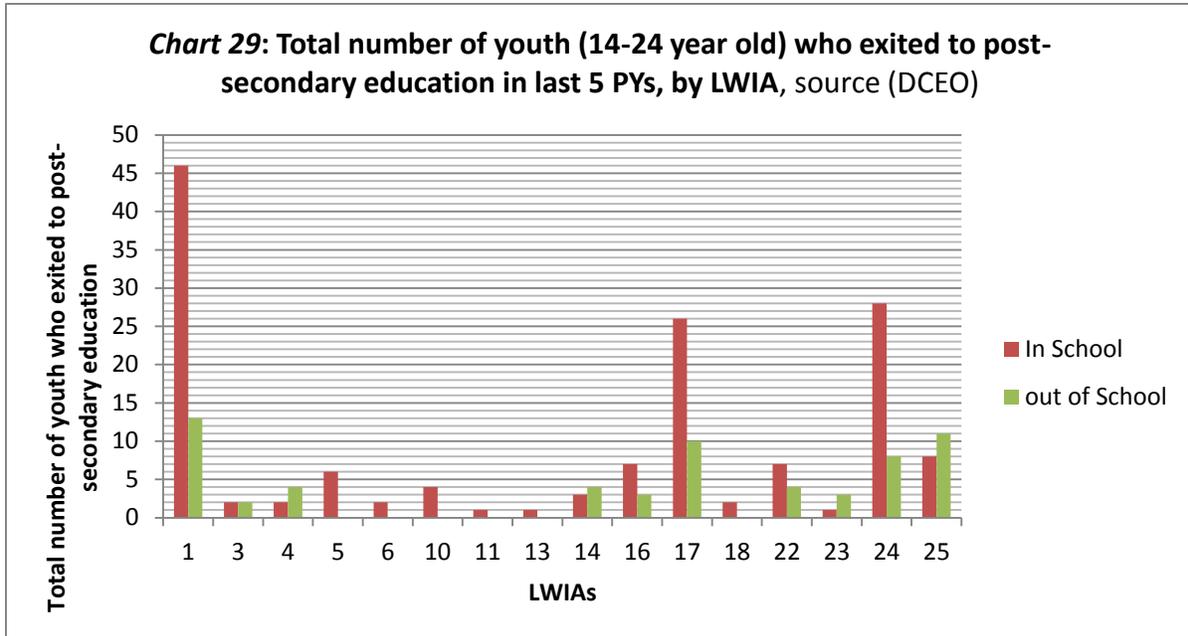
#### 3.1. Total number of youth who exited to post-secondary education (statewide)

A total of 331 and 212 in school and out of school youth, respectively, exited to post-secondary education over the last 5 PYs, across Illinois.



#### 3.2. Total number of youth who exited to post-secondary education (by LWIA)

The chart below shows the total number of youth aged 14-24 who exited to post-secondary education in the last 5 PYs. Please note that LWIA 7 was omitted to avoid a visual distortion of the chart. The total number of in school and out of school youth in LWIA 7 who exited to post-secondary education was 185 and 150 respectively. The total number of in school and out of school youth in Illinois who exited to post-secondary education in the past 5 PYs was **331** and **212** respectively.



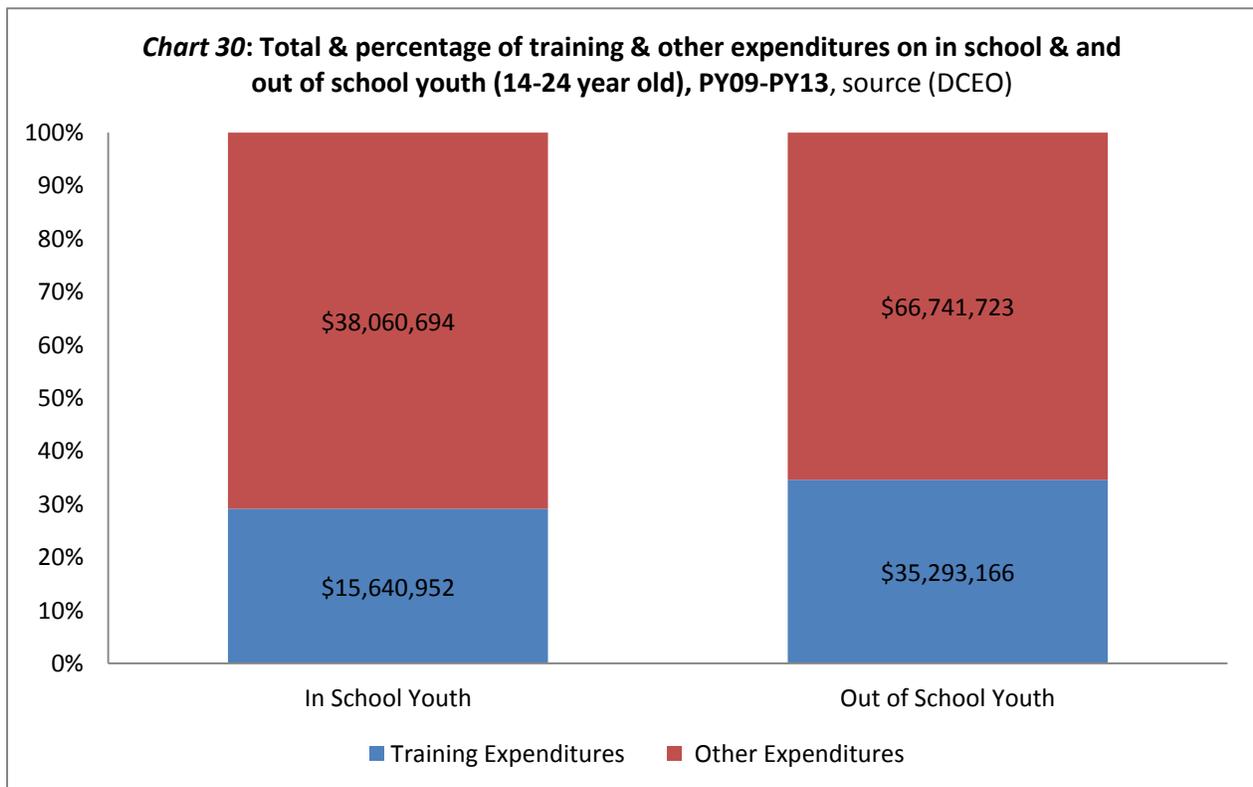
As seen in the chart above, other than LWIA 7, the largest number of in school and out of school youth who exited to post-secondary education in the last 5 PYs was recorded in LWIA 1.

## 4. Total expenditures on youth customers (PY09-PY13)

### 4.1. Spending on training services vs. all other expenditures

The total expenditures on in school youth customers for PY09-PY13 was **\$53,701,646**. The total expenditures on out of school youth customers for PY09-PY13 was **\$102,034,889**. The grand total expenditures for both in school, and out of school youth for the time period PY09-PY13 was **\$155,736,536**.

The chart below shows the breakdown of total expenditures between spending on training services vs. all other spending for in school and out of school youth.

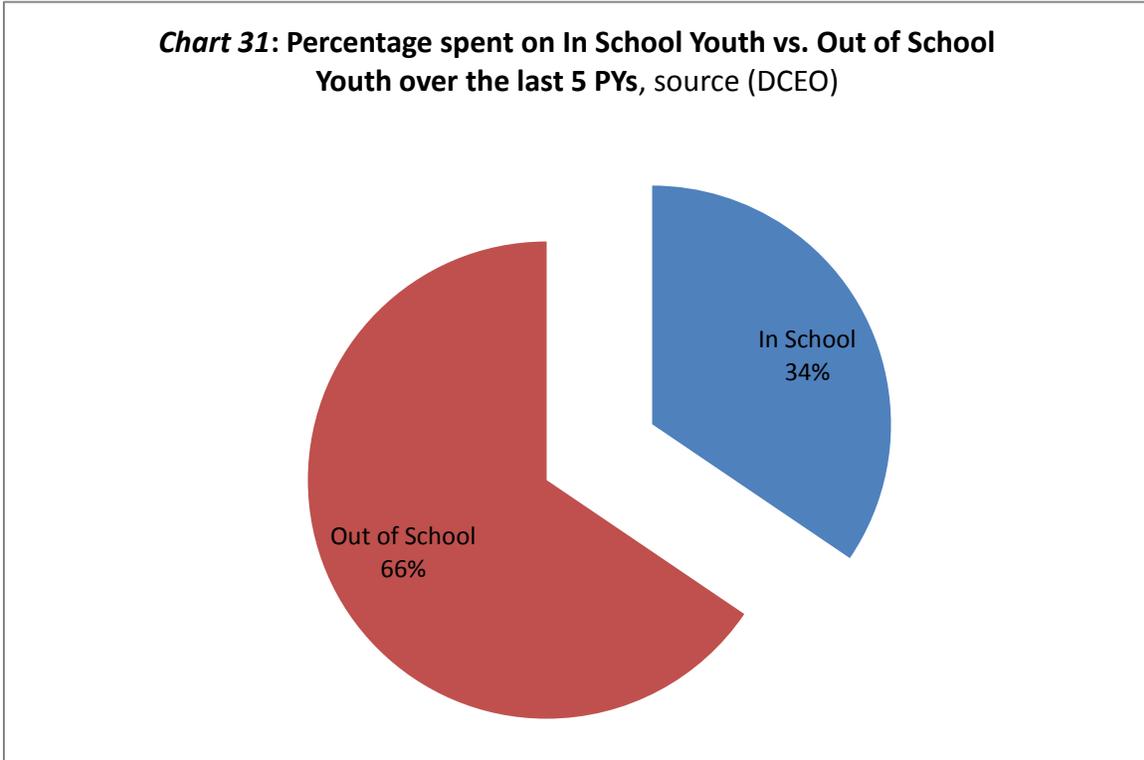


Around **35%** of total expenditures for out of school youth were spent on training services, whereas only around **29%** of total expenditures for in school youth were spent on training services.

The full data set for expenditures broken down by LWIA can be found in the appendix in *Table 5*.

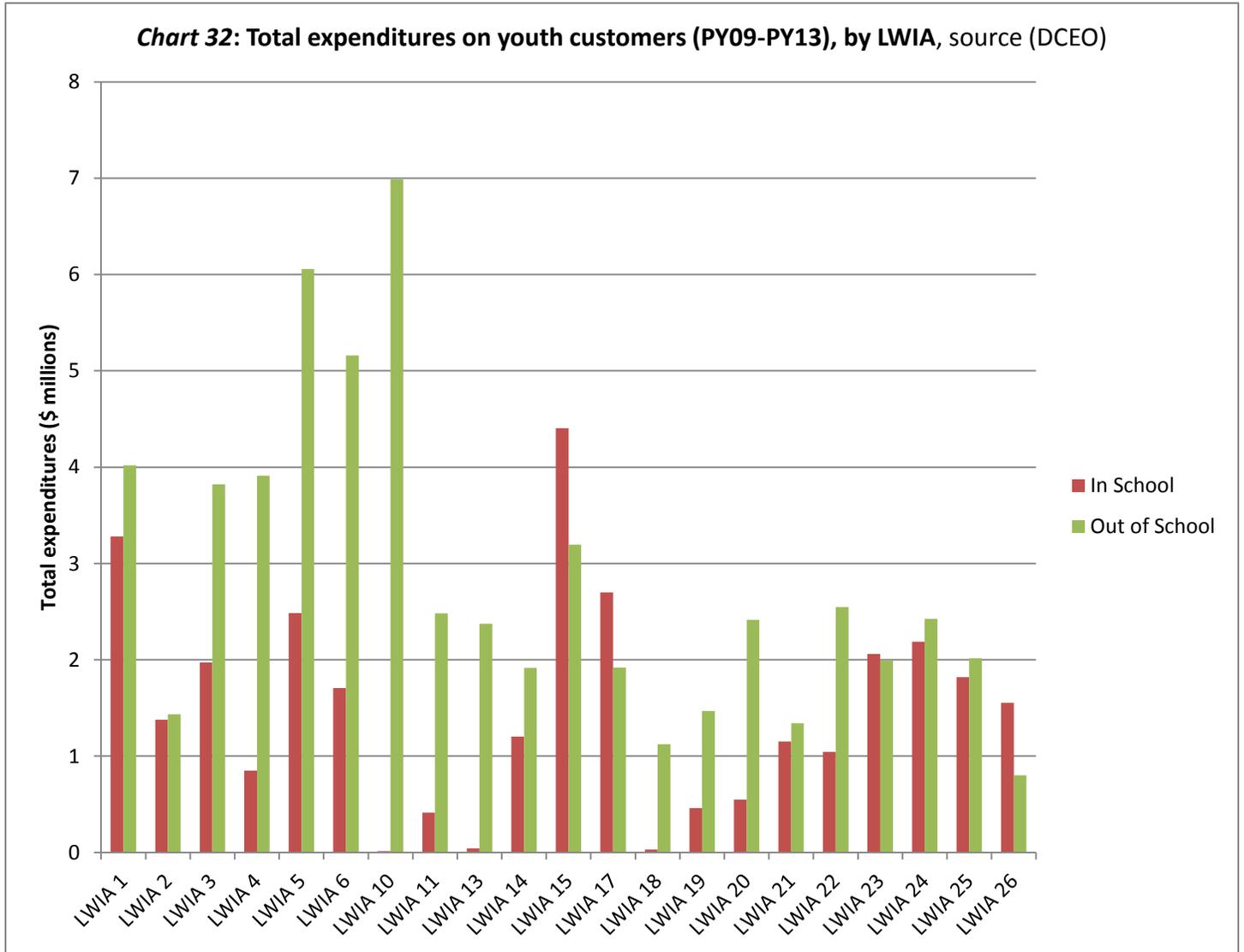
#### 4.2. Spending on in school youth vs. out of school youth, PY09-PY13 (statewide)

The chart below shows the difference between the percentages spent on in school youth vs. out of school youth (aged 14-24 year old) for PY09-PY13.



### 4.3. Total expenditures on youth customers, PY09-PY13 (by LWIA)

The chart below shows the total expenditures on youth customers for PY09-PY13. Please note that LWIA 7 was omitted to avoid a visual distortion of the chart. The total expenditure for in school and out of school youth in LWIA 7 was \$22.4 and \$42.6 million respectively.



Other than LWIA 7, the highest level of total expenditures for in school youth was in LWIA 15, while the highest level of total expenditures for out of school youth was in LWIA 10. It should be noted that while LWIA 10 had the highest level of total expenditures for out of school youth, its total expenditures for in school youth was minimal (only \$12,471).<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Total expenditures for in school youth in LWIAs 10, 13, and 18 were only \$12,471, \$40,104, and \$31,039 respectively. In school expenditures for these three LWIAs therefore appear inexistent on the chart above.

## Sources

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