



CivicLab

Staggering Inequity in America and Chicago!

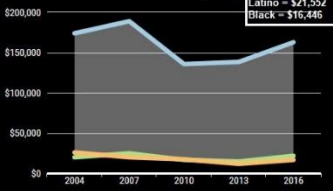
From Crain's Chicago Business - <https://www.chicagobusiness.com/craains-forum-racial-gaps/forum-self-defeating-divide>

A lifetime of inequality

From the months before being born to the day a person dies, African Americans and Hispanics/Latinos face a mountain of inequality at every turn. The 16 charts you'll see throughout this story illustrate the gaps between people of color and their white counterparts. In all categories, which range from infant mortality rates to high school graduation rates to net wealth, people of color see less favorable outcomes, including some of the basic economic indicators directly below.

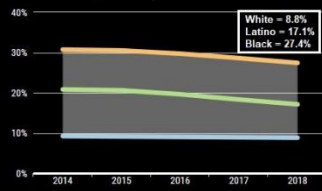
■ African American ■ Hispanic or Latino ■ White (non-Hispanic)

MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD WEALTH (U.S.)



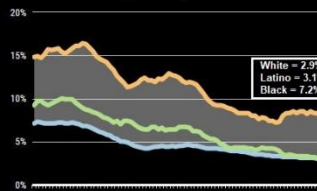
In 2016 dollars. Sources: Federal Reserve Board, Center for Household Financial Stability

IN POVERTY (ILLINOIS)



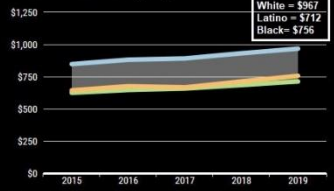
Notes: In the past 12 months. Source: U.S. Census Bureau

UNEMPLOYMENT (ILLINOIS)



Monthly rate, January 2013 to January 2020. For adults 20 and older. Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security

WEEKLY EARNINGS (U.S.)



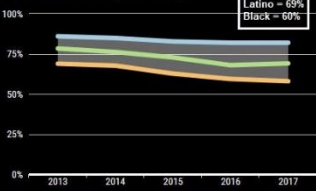
Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers age 16 or older. Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

An unequal system starts before birth

African Americans and Hispanics/Latinos have less access to prenatal care and experience a higher infant mortality rate.

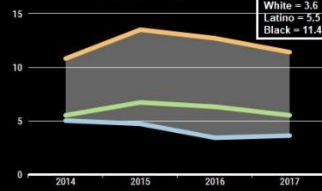
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PRENATAL CARE (CHICAGO)



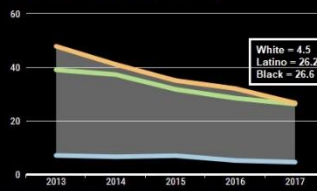
Percentage of births with entry into prenatal care in the first trimester among all births. Source: Chicago Health Atlas

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (CHICAGO)



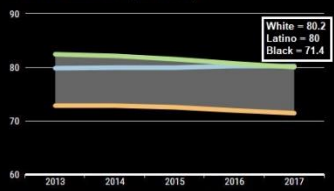
Per 1,000 live births for infants under 1 year old. Source: Chicago Health Atlas

TEENAGE BIRTH RATE (CHICAGO)



Births to females age 15-19 years per 1,000 population of females age 15-19 years. Source: Chicago Health Atlas

LIFE EXPECTANCY (CHICAGO)



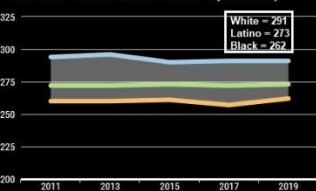
Note: Ages are based on two-year averages. For example, the 2017 figure is an average 2016 and 2017. Source: Chicago Health Atlas

Inequality in education

As they get older, African American and Hispanic/Latino students see their test scores lag, as well as their high school and college graduation rates.

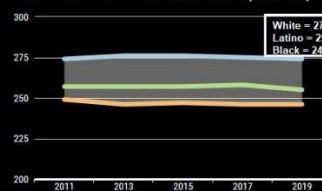
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8TH GRADE NAEP MATH SCORES (ILLINOIS)



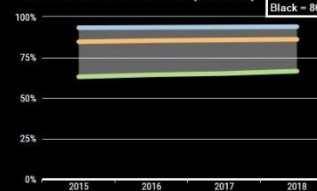
The National Assessment of Educational Progress is a congressionally mandated test given to a representative sample of students across the country. Source: National Center for Education Statistics

8TH GRADE NAEP READING SCORES (ILLINOIS)



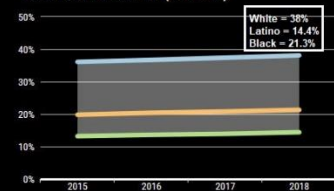
The National Assessment of Educational Progress is a congressionally mandated test given to a representative sample of students across the country. Source: National Center for Education Statistics

GRADUATED HIGH SCHOOL (ILLINOIS)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

GRADUATED COLLEGE (ILLINOIS)



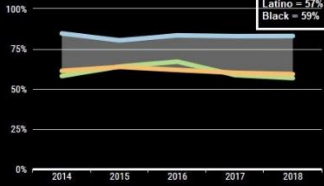
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Inequalities in health care

As adults, African Americans and Latinos have less access to healthy food, are more likely not to have health insurance and are more likely to have had to unnecessarily use an emergency room compared to their white counterparts.

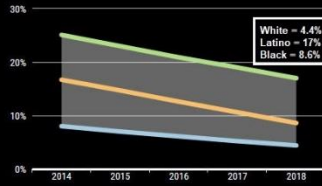
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ACCESS TO HEALTHY FOOD (CHICAGO)



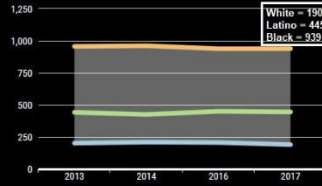
Percentage of adults who reported that it is very easy for them to get fresh fruits and vegetables.
Source: Chicago Health Atlas

UNINSURED (ILLINOIS)



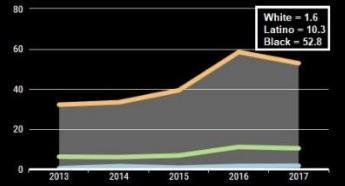
Source: U.S. Census Bureau

AVOIDABLE ER VISITS (CHICAGO)



Rate of avoidable emergency department discharges per 10,000.
Source: Chicago Health Atlas

FIREARM-RELATED HOMICIDES



Rate of people who died due to a firearm-related homicide per 100,000 population.
Source: Chicago Health Atlas