From: Irving, Toni
To: Letavish, George
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Job notes for part 1

According to Center for Labor Market Studies, the 2010 employment rate for low-income black teens in Illinois was less than one-fourth the rate for higher income white teens (9% vs. 39%). For every year that a teen is employed, their income rises about 15% during their twenties. Summer jobs can also help youth pay for costs that would otherwise fall onto their parents. 13% of teens that had a summer job in 2009 spent part of their earnings on household expenses, while 35% purchased clothing, reducing the burden on low-income parents and guardians. Youth who work are less likely to drop out and are more likely to graduate from high school[1]. Additionally, employment significantly changes youth engagement with deviant and risky behavior. Girls who have jobs are less likely to become pregnant and boys are less likely to get involved in property crime and drug use[2]. Youth with job experience are less likely to skip class, drink alcohol, and have feelings of hopelessness[3]. Individual youth and larger communities benefit greatly from summer job opportunities.

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[1] *Teen Employment Rates Continue Disastrous Slide*. National League of Cities. May 9, 2011.

[2] *Tracking the Recession: Stimulus helps revive summer youth jobs programs.* Pew Center on the States. July 14, 2009.

[3] *Does Meaningful Summer Employment for Economically Disadvantaged Youth in Boston Work in Promoting Employment, Career Aspirations, Social and Community Behavior, and Reducing Urban Violence and Associated Personal Traumas?* The Boston Private Industry Council and the Center for Labor Market Studies