



**Great Cities  
Institute**

# **Inclusive Growth for Cities: Global Lessons for Local Action**

November 19-20, 2019

University of Manchester

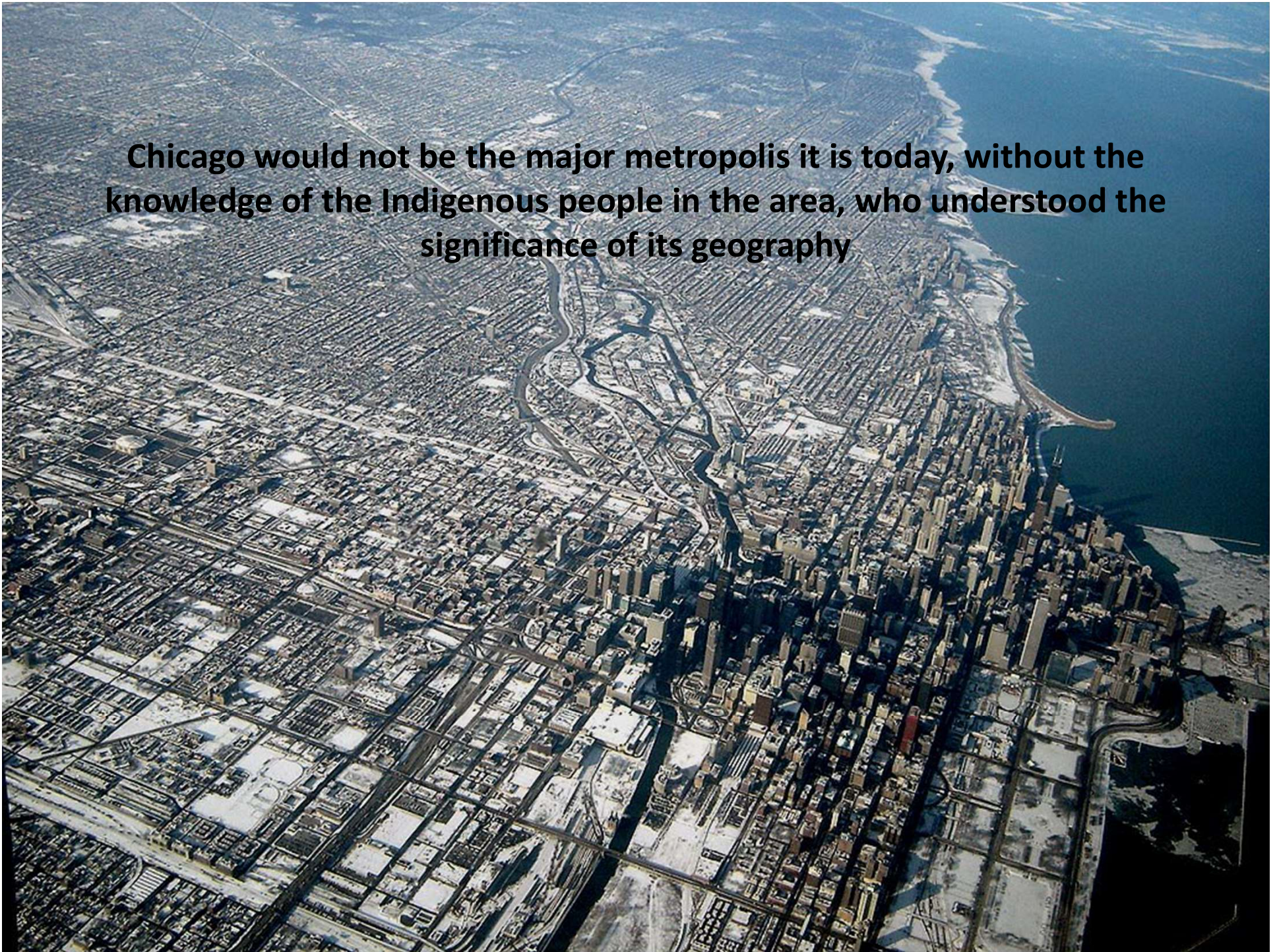
Teresa Córdova

University of Illinois at Chicago Great Cities Institute



# Chicago

**Chicago would not be the major metropolis it is today, without the knowledge of the Indigenous people in the area, who understood the significance of its geography**



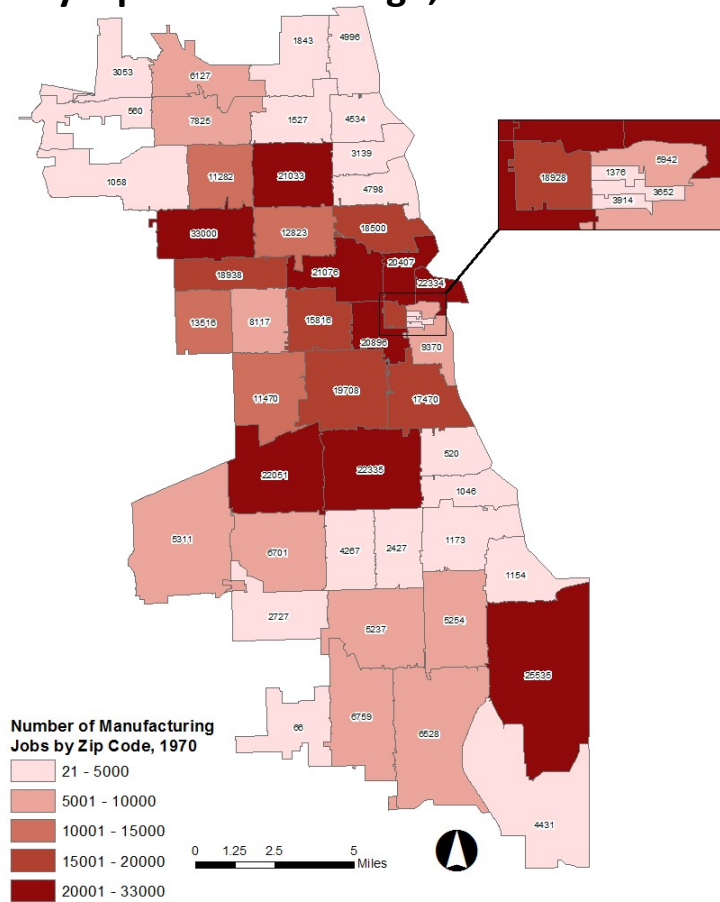
# Industrial Growth of Chicago

- Chicago becomes meatpacking capital of the world
- Chicago becomes one of the steel capitals of the world
- Large # of Industrial Jobs attracts more people to Chicago
- Chicago becomes one of the most important industrial cities in the world

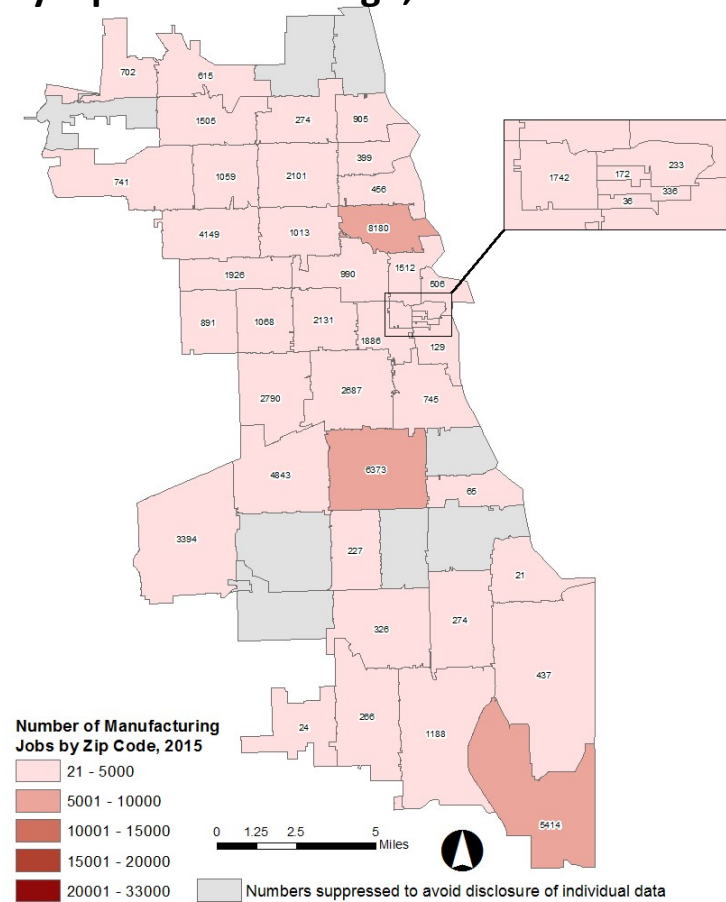


# Location Manufacturing Jobs 1970 to 2015

**Map 3: Number of Manufacturing Jobs by Zip Code in Chicago, 1970**



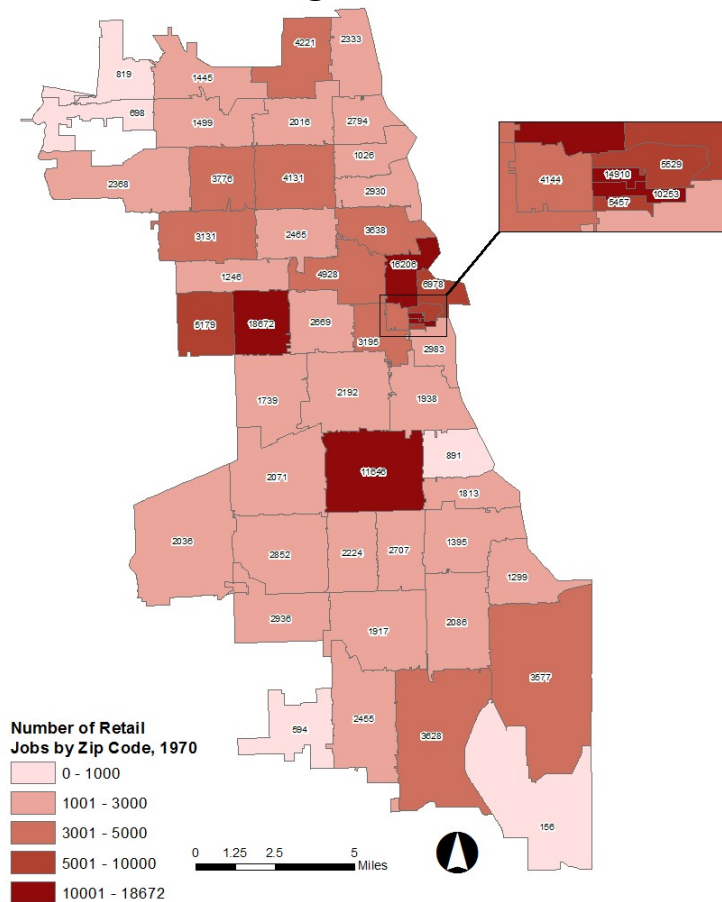
**Map 4: Number of Manufacturing Jobs by Zip Code in Chicago, 2015**



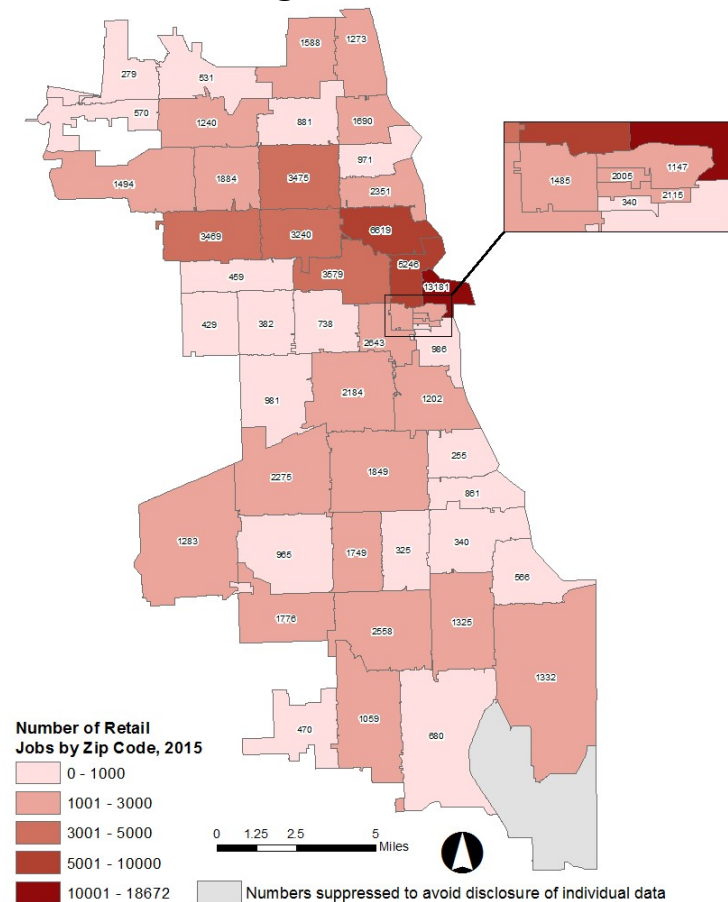
Data Source: 1970 and 2015 Where Workers Work. Illinois Department of Employment Security.  
Maps Prepared by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

# Location of Retail Jobs 1970 and 2015

**Map 5: Number of Retail Jobs by Zip Code in Chicago, 1970**



**Map 6: Number of Retail Jobs by Zip Code in Chicago, 2015**



Data Source: 1970 and 2015 Where Workers Work. Illinois Department of Employment Security.  
Maps Prepared by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

**Number of Jobs by Zip Code, 1957**

- 394 - 5000
- 5001 - 15000
- 15001 - 30000
- 30001 - 50000
- 50001 - 152016

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

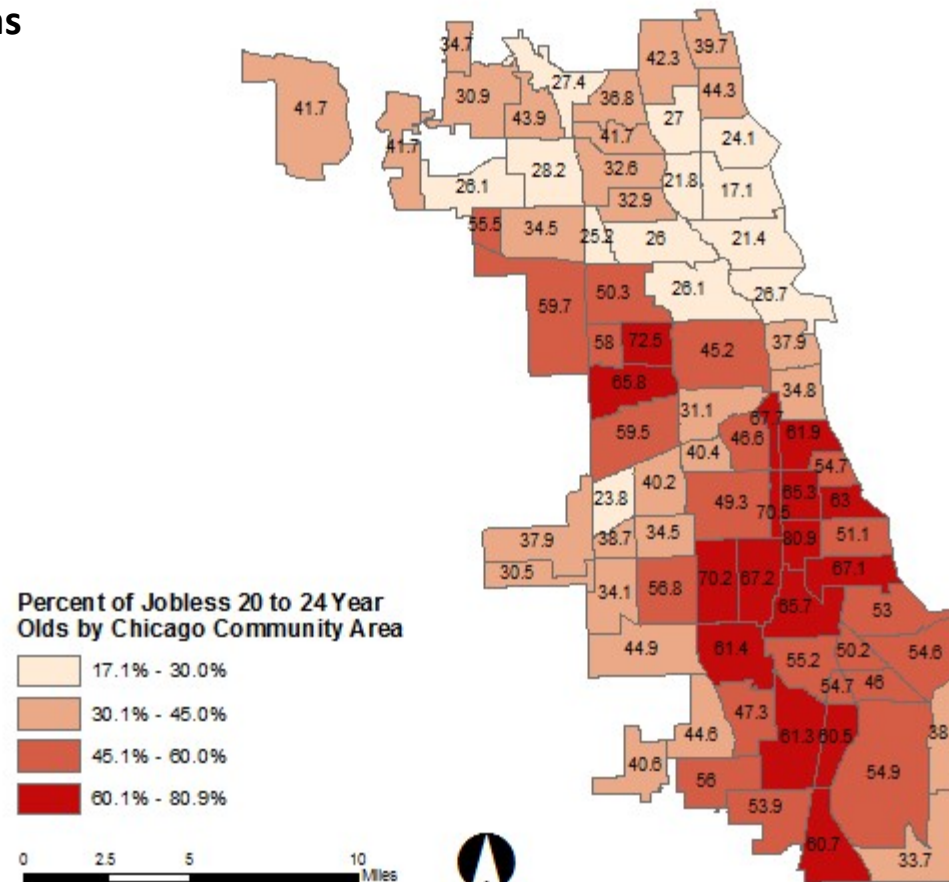
**Number of Jobs by Zip Code, 2015**

- 394 - 5000
- 5001 - 15000
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- 30001 - 50000
- 50001 - 152016

0 1.25 2.5 5 Miles

# Joblessness Continues to be Concentrated and Directly related to Racial Segregation

Map 11: Jobless Rate for 20 to 24 Year Olds by Chicago Community Areas



Data Source: 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, U.S. Census Bureau.  
Map Prepared by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

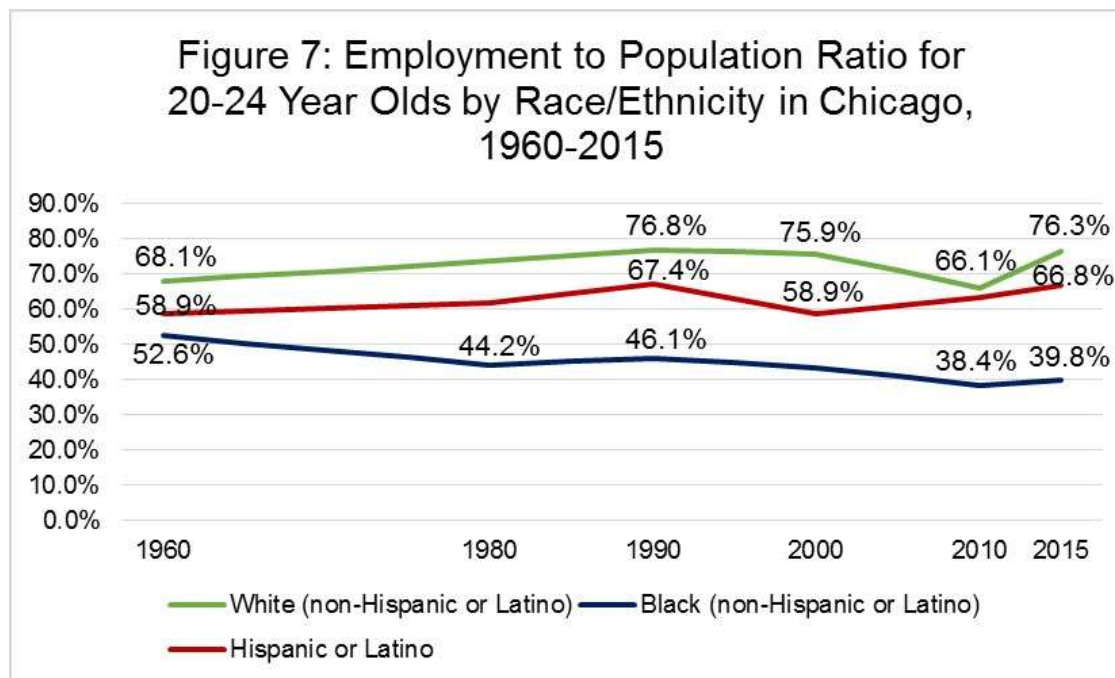
# Supplement Voices with Research

- Demonstrated persistence & severity:
  - Joblessness was exceedingly high for young people of color, especially Black (Non-Hispanic)
  - Joblessness increased over time – *chronic*
  - Joblessness was directly related to racial segregation – *concentrated*
  - Joblessness was *comparatively worse* in Chicago
  - Joblessness cannot be seen apart from what is happening in the neighborhoods

## **Joblessness reflects a long-term trend, made worse by the recession**

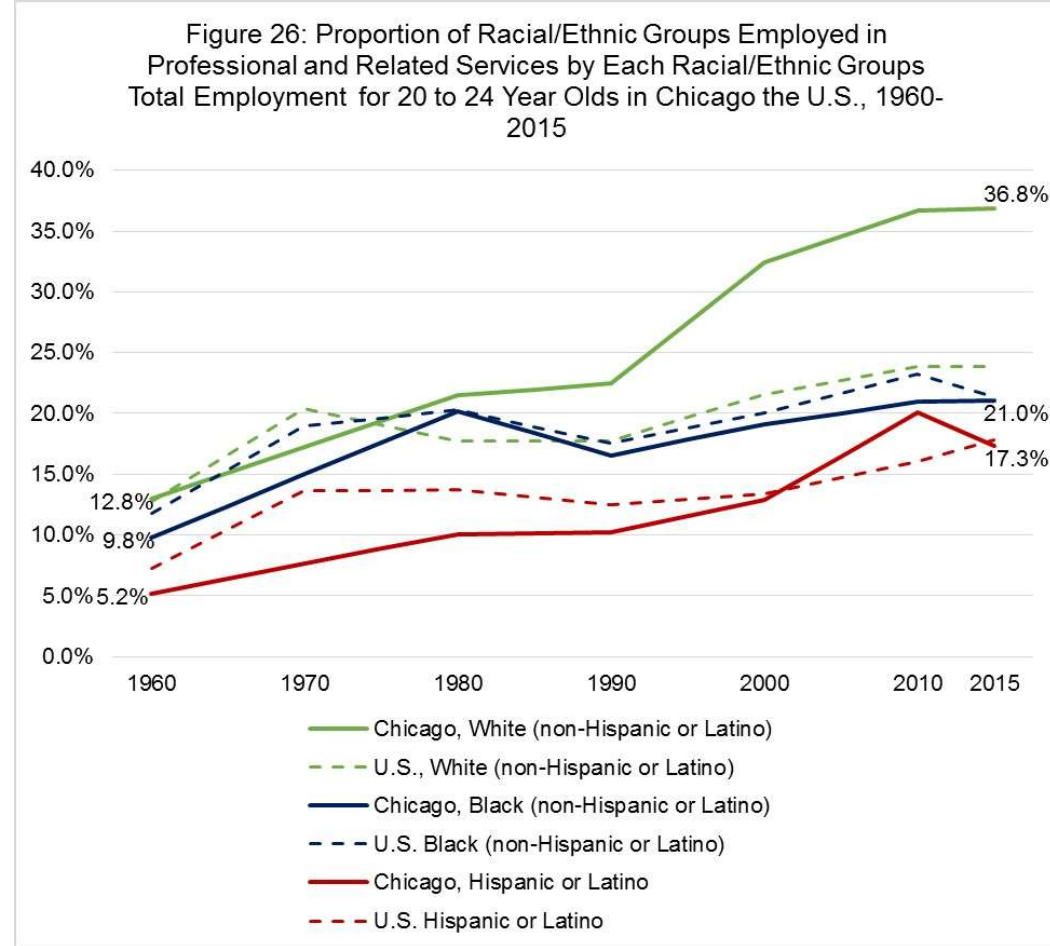
- 20 to 24 year olds were worse off in Chicago in 2015 than in 1960. (In Illinois and the U.S., this trend is reversed, where they were better off in 2015 than 1960).
- The Great Recession severely impacted every racial/ethnic group of 16 to 19 year olds in Chicago, Illinois and the U.S. but had the largest impacts in Chicago. Even after a period of recovery from 2010 to 2015, no group of 16 to 19 year olds in Chicago, Illinois and the U.S. had employment to population ratios at pre-recession levels.
- Latinos in Chicago were the only racial/ethnic group of 16 to 19 year olds that did not show any recovery after the recession but continued to decline after 2010.

# Black 20 to 24 Year Old Worse off in 2015 than 1960 - Gaps with Whites Widened, Worse after Recession



Data Source: 1960, 1980, 1990 and 2000 Decennial Censuses and 2010 and 2015 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.

# Whites in Chicago higher than U.S for Professional and Related




Data Source: 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000 Decennial Censuses and 2010 and 2015 American Community Survey, public use files. Tabulations by Great Cities Institute, University of Illinois at Chicago.



## The set up

Our reports dramatically revealed a downward and long-term trend of economic abandonment in many of Chicago's neighborhoods, leaving behind *chronic and concentrated* conditions of joblessness that have affected generations of young people, their households and their communities.



# Addressing these conditions through Inclusive Growth Strategies

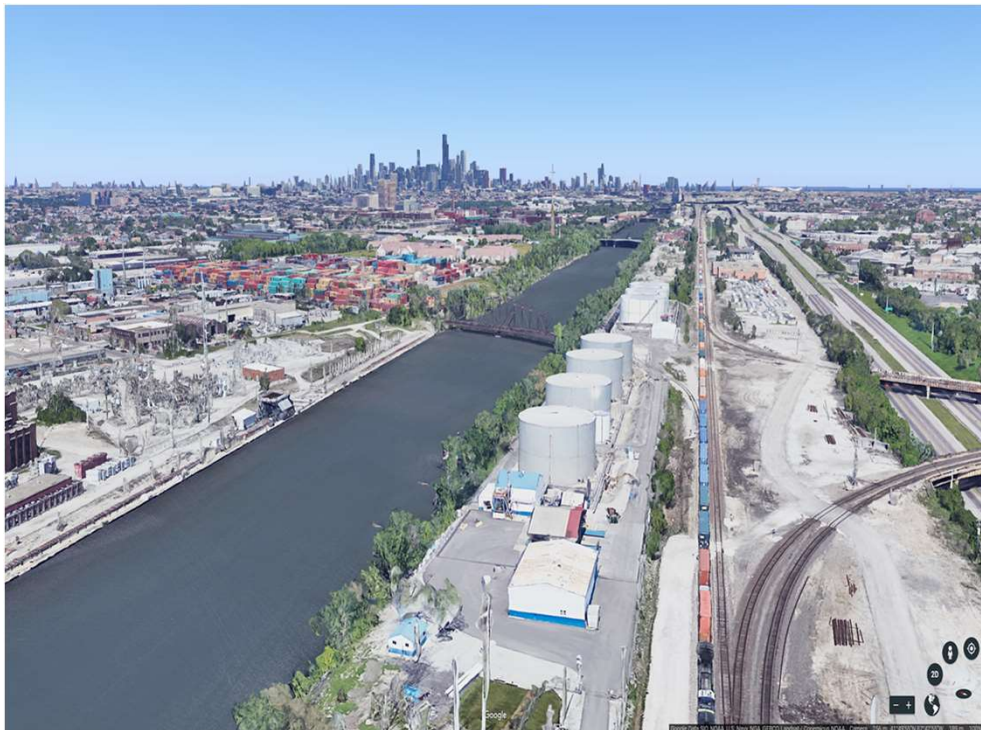
- “Concentrated Deprivation” – Ruth Lipton
- “Mismanagement of industrial transition”
- We now need equally long-term transition” - RL
- This movement is growing...Andy Westwood
- Right term? “Who cares – we are on the right track” – AW
- What policy changes are needed to create alternatives – Andy Pike

# Strategies for Inclusive Growth in Chicago



Southside Neighborhood

# Meanwhile...Concentration of Remaining Heavy Industry



- U.S. and Chicago Economy changes, manufacturing no longer the largest industry
- Distribution, Logistics and Warehousing has grown exponentially
- Chicago's railroads continue to be crucial to movement of goods in the U.S.
- 30% of all U.S. goods pass through Chicago

# Trucking, Distribution and Logistics

- How we move goods changed from boat, to train, to truck
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dgZjzd3MyBo>
- Manufacturing grows in “developing countries,” but consumption happens in “developed countries,” - how do we move goods quickly around the world?








# Who Pays? Who Benefits

Incorporating Environmental Justice issues to the conversation of inclusive growth by adding issues of disproportionate impacts of the siting of toxic industry in or near communities of color



# Co-Production and Inclusive Growth

- The more voices/stakeholders that are incorporated into the plans and decisions, the better the solutions and the wider the possibilities.
- Indeed, one could easily argue that the co-production is the essential ingredient of inclusive growth



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**Thank you**

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