

COVID-19: Understanding Where Chicago's Most At-Risk Workers Live

In the three months since the novel coronavirus crisis led to the shutdown of nonessential businesses, workers across different occupations have faced varying risks and barriers to employment. While approximately 28 percent of workers nationwide are able to work remotely,¹ the majority of workers continue to staff essential businesses, face unemployment or reduced hours, or both. Though an increasing number of businesses are returning to operation, workers will continue to experience higher levels of unemployment and underemployment until the economy is fully able to reopen. This memo details how these occupational risks are spread across Chicago neighborhoods. Specifically, essential workers and returning workers who interact with the public will continue to face health risks throughout the pandemic. Correspondingly, some workers will remain economically vulnerable throughout this crisis as a shrunken economy and public sphere and a changing labor market mean that their access to full-time employment will continue to be at risk. An examination of the distribution of workers by occupation categories across neighborhoods shows that vulnerabilities to both the epidemiological and economic risks from COVID-19 are unevenly distributed across the city. Notably several of the same neighborhoods are disproportionately bearing both the financial and health risks of the crisis.

KEY TAKEAWAYS:

1. The **neighborhoods that have the highest proportion of essential workers with increased health risks are the same neighborhoods that have the highest proportion of workers facing economic risks** of continued unemployment and underemployment. These neighborhoods are predominantly on the west side, but there are also high concentrations of at-risk workers on the northwest and south sides of the city.
2. Workers in **labor and customer service** occupations are most heavily concentrated on the west side. These workers are **more likely to be uninsured** than citywide averages, have **lower median incomes**, and **face both health and economic risks** due to COVID-19. This group may continue to need the most targeted supports throughout the pandemic.
3. **Health and safety workers face high health risks**, are **more likely to be female**, and are **more likely to be Black**. Supports for this group would be valuable if they target the needs of these groups, specifically family care responsibilities that fall disproportionately on women, and additional health supports to bolster the Black population of Chicago.
4. Workers in **entertainment and sales occupations have lower median incomes**, are **more likely to be uninsured**, and are **more likely to commute via public transit** in comparison to citywide averages. Supports for this group could target the **additional health risks** that come with commuting via public transit, and the **economic risks** of being in industries that may be some of the last to recover.
5. **Office and remote workers are more likely to be white**, have **higher median incomes**, and are heavily concentrated on the north side of the city. This group may need the least targeted supports throughout this crisis as they are **better insulated both financially, and in terms of health risks**.

NEIGHBORHOODS WITH HIGH RATES OF VULNERABLE WORKERS

There is a significant overlap between the neighborhoods with the largest share of essential workers (facing the highest health risks) and the neighborhoods with the largest share of vulnerable workers (facing more economic risk). As Figure 1 and Figure 2 show, nine out of ten of the neighborhoods with the highest proportion of essential workers also have the highest proportion of economically vulnerable workers. This can largely be explained by

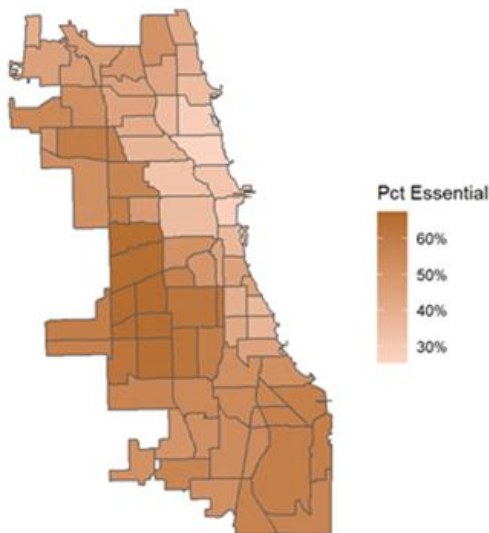
¹ <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/flex2.pdf>

the labor and customer service sector, which encompasses 30 percent of the workforce in Chicago, and includes workers who face risk in both the economic and health spheres. The neighborhoods in which the highest proportion of the workforce is most at-risk are concentrated most heavily on the west side of the city, with fairly high concentrations on the northwest and south sides. This group may need the most targeted supports throughout the duration of the pandemic.

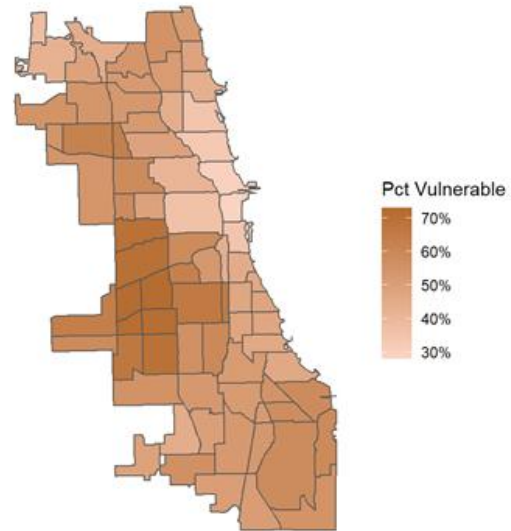
Figure 1. Distribution of essential workers by neighborhood

Figure 2. Distribution of workers vulnerable to economic hardship by neighborhood

Essential Workers by Neighborhood



Vulnerable Workers by Neighborhood



CATEGORIZING VULNERABLE WORKERS BY OCCUPATION

Worker vulnerabilities in Chicago can be better understood by classifying occupations into groups based on vulnerability types. Figure 3 classifies workers based on economically vulnerable workers and essential workers, who can be understood as those who are more vulnerable to health risks.² These categories are based on 2018 Census occupation codes, which provide estimates of who these workers are and where in Chicago they live. While these data do not allow real-time measures of workers' vulnerabilities related to COVID-19, they provide a picture of the distribution of workers in the pre-COVID economy.³

² For these purposes, essential workers are workers that have been defined as exempt from the shelter-in-place order, and therefore does not include all workers who are essential in other ways but are able to work from home. Economically vulnerable workers are workers who work in industries that are most likely to face reductions in work and closings due to the measures in place and the contracted economy related to COVID-19.

³ The American Community Survey (2018 5-year estimates) is used to estimate the number of workers by occupation by neighborhood. Workers have been categorized at the occupation level. While some detail about positions within occupations is lost in the analysis, this was the necessary level of measurement in order to be able to track neighborhood-level characteristics in the same analysis.

Figure 3. Occupation categories based on epidemiological and economic vulnerabilities to COVID-19.

		Economically Vulnerable Workers Defined as occupations more likely to face unemployment or underemployment as a result of COVID-19	
		More Economically Vulnerable	Less Economically Vulnerable
Essential Workers Defined as occupations that have continued in-person employment during shelter-in-place and are likely at increased risk of exposure to the virus	Essential	Labor and customer service	Health and safety
	Not Essential	Entertainment and sales	Office and remote work

DEMOGRAPHICS OF VULNERABLE WORKERS

Demographic segregation by economic sector means that workers’ economic risks and health risks associated with COVID-19 are unequally distributed across Chicago. Table 1 provides a demographic picture of the distribution of Chicago workers across the categories shown above.

Relative to citywide averages, **workers in labor and customer service occupations are more likely to identify as Hispanic, are more likely to be male, are older, have lower median incomes, and are more likely to be uninsured.** Focusing supports to workers in these occupations might be particularly important as they are facing both increased health and financial risks as a result of the crisis and may have the fewest resources to address either.

Workers in health and safety occupations are more likely to be female, are more likely to be Black, are older, have higher median incomes, and are less likely to be uninsured. Supports for this group that focus on women’s needs may be particularly valuable, especially given that care responsibilities fall disproportionately to women.

In comparison to citywide rates, **workers in entertainment and sales occupations are younger, have lower median incomes, and are more likely to be uninsured.** This group may also require focused supports since, like those in labor and service occupations, workers in entertainment and sales occupations may face longer-term employment difficulties based on the phases of reopening and decreased business in these sectors. This group of workers may also be most likely to benefit from new skills training or connection to the public health workforce the city is building since some of these sectors may be the last to reopen.

In contrast to these groups, **workers in office and remote work occupations are more likely to identify as white, are less likely to be uninsured, and have higher median incomes.** Breakdowns of demographic characteristics of specific occupation types within these categories can be seen in Appendix Tables A-D.

Table 1. Distribution of worker occupations across Chicago

	Count	Percent of Total	Median Personal Income	Median Age	% Male	% Female	% Black	% Hispanic	% White	% Uninsured
Labor and customer service	395,643	30%	\$26,641	40	69%	31%	24%	48%	48%	25%
Health and safety	175,462	13%	\$51,000	39	36%	64%	33%	16%	49%	6%
Entertainment and sales	213,414	16%	\$32,583	33	45%	55%	22%	22%	61%	12%
Office and remote work	520,347	40%	\$56,355	36	46%	54%	20%	18%	63%	5%
Overall	1,304,866	100%	\$40,000	37	52%	48%	23%	27%	56%	12%

GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATION OF OCCUPATIONS

There is substantial variation in the geographic concentration of labor and customer service workers and office and remote workers in Chicago, as illustrated in Figure 4. Workers in labor and customer service occupations show the greatest variance in percent of the workforce across neighborhoods. While some neighborhoods have as little as 7 percent of their workforce population in labor and customer service, other neighborhoods have as high as 58 percent of their workforce population in those occupations. Since these occupations hold both higher economic and epidemiological risk, the difference in population by neighborhood is significant. Figure 5 shows that these workers are largely concentrated on the west and far south sides of the city. The percentage of the workforce in office and remote work ranges from 18 percent in some neighborhoods to 50 percent in others. The neighborhoods with the highest proportion of workers in these occupations reside on the north side of the city, as shown in Figure 6.

The percentage of the workforce population by neighborhood in health and safety occupations and entertainment and sales occupations is more similar across neighborhood areas. The maps of the distribution of workers across these occupational groups can be found in Appendix Figures A-B.

Figure 4. Percentage of workers by Chicago community area (CCA) in each occupation type

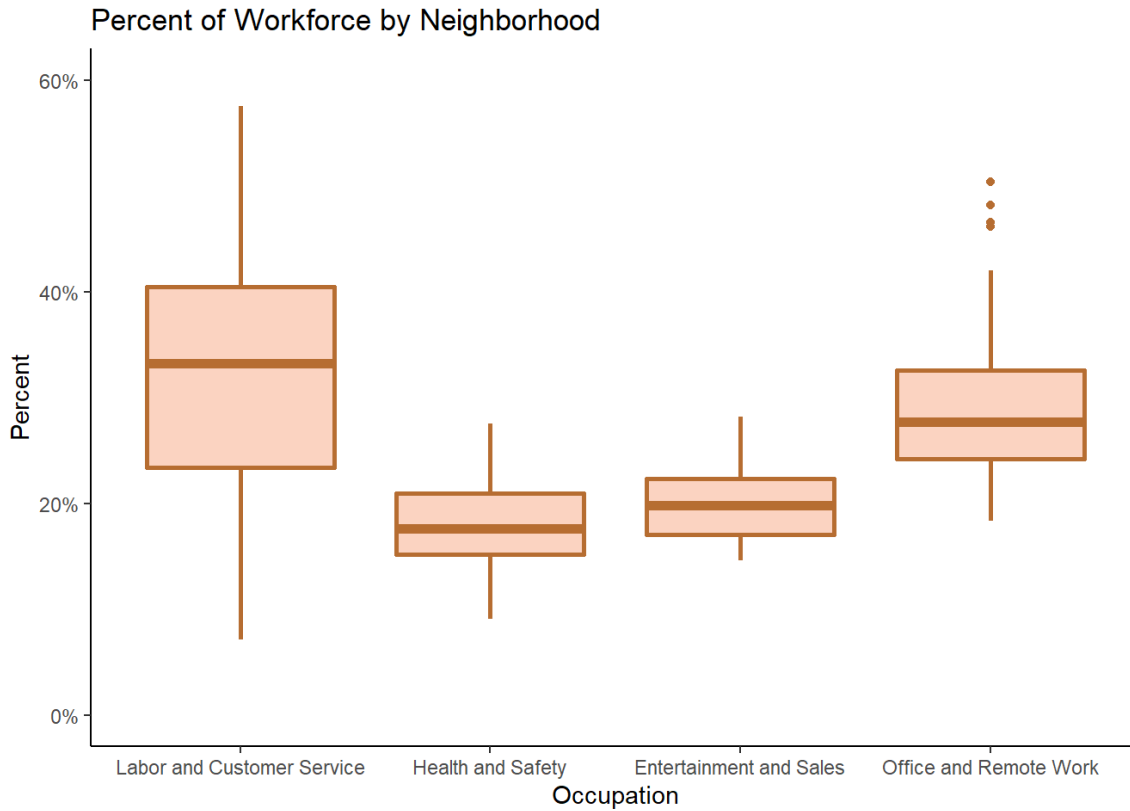


Figure 5. Distribution of workers in labor and customer service occupations by neighborhood (essential workers who are also economically vulnerable)

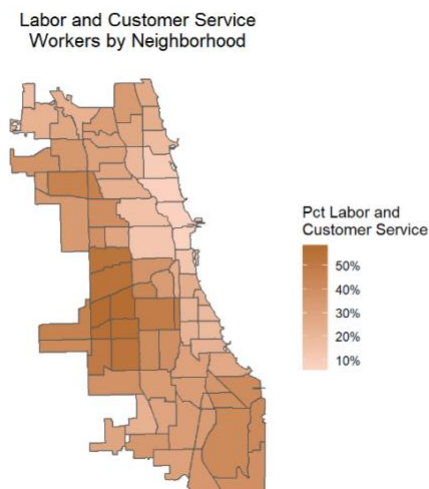
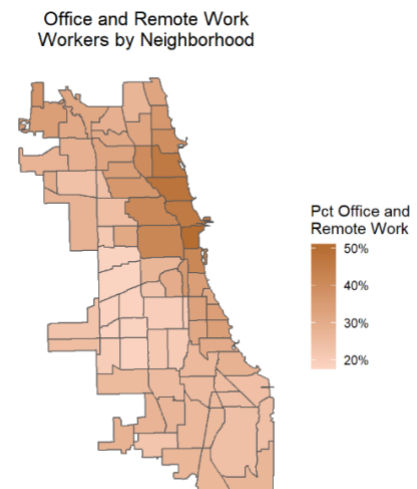


Figure 6. Distribution of workers in office and remote work occupations by neighborhood (non-essential workers who are less economically vulnerable)



GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF RISK

Targeting neighborhoods with the highest portion of vulnerable workers could be a useful policy lever. The following pages show maps of the **top ten neighborhoods with the highest proportion of vulnerable workers in each category**. For further details about the demographic characteristics of Chicago neighborhoods, please see Appendix Table E.

LABOR AND CUSTOMER SERVICE

Labor and customer service occupations **encompass 30 percent of the workforce in Chicago**, and workers in this group are more likely to be male, more likely to identify as Hispanic, and more likely to be uninsured. Median personal income for most of the occupations listed here is lower than the citywide average. However, there is some heterogeneity within this group; community and social services occupations and construction and extraction occupations have relatively higher incomes and are less likely to struggle in the next phases of reopening. This indicates that **workers in occupations with lower median incomes may struggle more to gain full-time employment as reopening occurs**.

Distribution of workers in labor and customer service are not equally distributed across the city. Figure 7 shows the ten neighborhoods with the largest percentage of their workforce in labor and customer service positions. These neighborhoods **are all located on the west side**. In comparison to citywide rates, residents in these neighborhoods are more likely to identify as Hispanic, are more likely to be uninsured, are more likely to be unemployed, and are more likely to be out of the labor force (See Appendix Table F). With the economic and health risks of COVID-19, these risk factors could exacerbate systemic barriers that already exist in these neighborhoods.

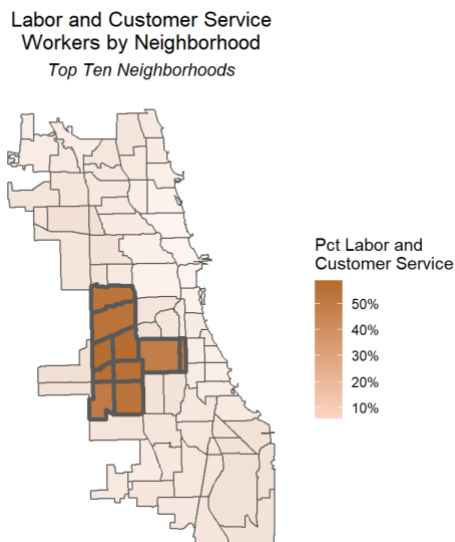


Figure 7. Map of neighborhoods with the highest percentage of workers in labor and customer service occupations (essential workers who are also economically vulnerable)

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Workers in occupations that are considered essential who are less economically vulnerable consist mostly of health and safety occupations, but also include farming and legal occupations. Workers in these occupations represent **13 percent of the workforce in Chicago** and they are more likely to identify as Black, more likely to identify as female, and have higher median incomes. In particular, **healthcare support occupations stand out even more from this group of workers as more likely to be female, more likely to be Black, more likely to**

be uninsured, and have a lower median personal income. This group may be particularly vulnerable and could be worth targeting for additional support, especially considering the health risks of all workers in this category.

Workers in this group are concentrated in various neighborhoods throughout the city. Figure 8 shows the ten neighborhoods with the highest proportion of health and safety workers. These neighborhoods vary considerably in demographic characteristics (Appendix Table G). While workers in all neighborhoods highlighted below are less likely to identify as Hispanic, **in some of these neighborhoods, workers are more likely to identify as white and have a higher median personal income** (Edison Park, Forest Glen, Mount Greenwood, and Near North Side), **while in other neighborhoods, workers are more likely to identify as Black, are more likely to be unemployed, have a lower median personal income, and residents of those neighborhoods are less likely to be in the workforce at all.** These contrasts illustrate the variation in needs of support for health and safety workers across the city.

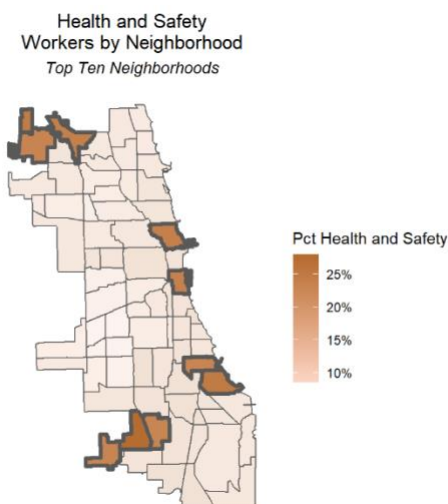


Figure 8. Map of neighborhoods with the highest percentage of workers in health and safety occupations (essential workers who are less economically vulnerable)

ENTERTAINMENT AND SALES

Workers who have not been considered essential, but are still economically vulnerable encompass occupations in entertainment and art, personal care and services, and sales and related occupations. This group represents **16 percent of the total workforce in Chicago** and skews younger with a lower median personal income. **Personal care and service occupations, in particular, have the lowest median personal income within this category,** and workers in this group are more likely to identify as female, more likely to identify as Black, and are more likely to be uninsured. This group may need additional support since they may face additional health risks as they go back to work. Workers in arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations are more likely to be white and less likely to be uninsured, but this group may face the longest-term economic difficulties since public events will not be allowed to take place in the near future.

Figure 9 shows the neighborhoods with the highest proportion of workers in these occupations. These neighborhoods are concentrated in specific regions of the south side and the north side of the city. In nine out of ten of these neighborhoods, the median worker is younger than citywide rates. (See Appendix Table H.) Workers in all but one of these neighborhoods (Logan Square) are less likely to identify as Hispanic. In five of these ten neighborhoods (Grand Boulevard, Hyde Park, Kenwood, Rogers Park, Washington Park), workers have a lower median income, and in most of these neighborhoods, workers are more likely to identify as Black. Of particular

significance, **workers in all ten of these neighborhoods are more likely to take public transit than citywide averages.** This may present an additional health risk during this time.

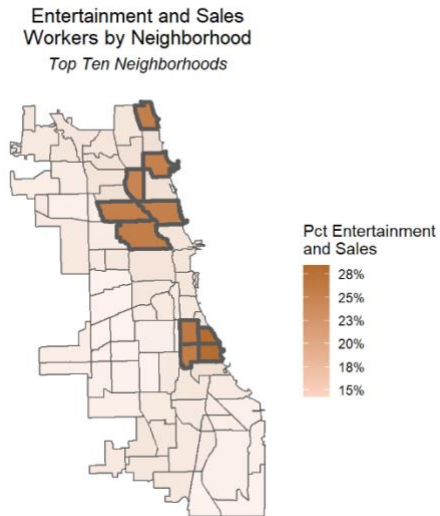


Figure 9. Map of neighborhoods with the highest percentage of workers in entertainment and sales occupations (non-essential workers who are economically vulnerable)

APPENDIX

Table A. Labor and customer service occupations across Chicago (essential workers who are also economically vulnerable)

	Count	Percent of Total	Median Personal Income	Median Age	Percent Male	Percent Female	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Percent White	Percent Uninsured
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations	50,526	4%	\$23,259	46	57%	43%	27%	50%	46%	25%
Community and social services occupations	25,721	2%	\$41,600	40	35%	65%	36%	18%	50%	6%
Construction and extraction occupations	41,480	3%	\$35,000	41	96%	4%	13%	58%	56%	35%
Food preparation and serving related occupations	82,847	6%	\$20,493	32	59%	41%	19%	47%	51%	31%
Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations	21,982	2%	\$37,048	41	97%	3%	16%	53%	54%	22%
Material moving occupations	51,724	4%	\$21,995	37	71%	29%	32%	52%	40%	23%
Production occupations	67,735	5%	\$29,431	44	65%	35%	18%	63%	47%	24%
Transportation occupations	53,628	4%	\$31,764	42	83%	17%	37%	29%	42%	21%
Labor and customer service total	395,643	30%	\$26,641	40	69%	31%	24%	48%	48%	25%
Chicago total	1,304,866	100%	\$40,000	37	52%	48%	23%	27%	56%	12%

Table B. Health and safety occupations across Chicago (essential workers who are less economically vulnerable)

	Count	Percent of Total	Median Personal Income	Median Age	Percent Male	Percent Female	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Percent White	Percent Uninsured
Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations	804	0%	\$20,947	38	47%	53%	19%	47%	68%	8%
Healthcare practitioner and technical occupations	67,273	5%	\$63,479	37	26%	74%	20%	11%	56%	3%
Healthcare support occupations	44,076	3%	\$20,947	41	14%	86%	53%	21%	26%	13%
Legal occupations	25,717	2%	\$97,340	38	49%	51%	10%	9%	80%	3%
Military occupations	409	0%	\$76,848	34	82%	18%	26%	11%	61%	0%
Protective service occupations	37,183	3%	\$53,000	42	72%	28%	48%	20%	43%	6%
Health and safety total	175,462	13%	\$51,000	39	36%	64%	33%	16%	49%	6%
Chicago total	1,304,866	100%	\$40,000	37	52%	48%	23%	27%	56%	12%

Table C. Entertainment and sales occupations across Chicago (not considered essential, but still economically vulnerable)

	Count	Percent of Total	Median Personal Income	Median Age	Percent Male	Percent Female	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Percent White	Percent Uninsured
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations	41,082	3%	\$47,633	33	50%	50%	11%	12%	77%	7%
Personal care and service occupations	40,520	3%	\$19,100	36	26%	74%	31%	25%	48%	15%
Sales and related occupations	131,812	10%	\$35,862	32	49%	51%	22%	24%	60%	12%
Entertainment and sales total	213,414	16%	\$32,583	33	45%	55%	22%	22%	61%	12%
Chicago total	1,304,866	100%	\$40,000	37	52%	48%	23%	27%	56%	12%

Table D. Office and remote work across Chicago (not considered essential and less economically vulnerable)

	Count	Percent of Total	Median Personal Income	Median Age	Percent Male	Percent Female	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Percent White	Percent Uninsured
Architecture and engineering occupations	17,508	1%	\$70,700	34	80%	20%	12%	16%	70%	2%
Business and financial operations occupations	96,223	7%	\$73,000	33	50%	50%	15%	12%	70%	3%
Computer and mathematical occupations	45,694	4%	\$75,780	34	75%	25%	13%	12%	62%	3%
Education, training, and library occupations	78,939	6%	\$47,000	36	33%	67%	21%	17%	63%	5%
Life, physical, and social science occupations	13,250	1%	\$51,232	31	49%	51%	10%	10%	68%	5%
Management occupations	127,139	10%	\$77,232	38	52%	48%	15%	14%	72%	5%
Office and administrative support occupations	141,594	11%	\$35,401	37	31%	69%	31%	28%	50%	8%
Office work	520,347	40%	\$56,355	36	46%	54%	20%	18%	63%	5%
Chicago total	1,304,866	100%	\$40,000	37	52%	48%	23%	27%	56%	12%

Table E. Demographics by CCA

	Count	Percent of Total	Median Household Income	Median Age	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Percent White	Percent Unemployed	Percent not in Labor Force	Percent Commuting Via Transit	Percent Uninsured
Albany Park	52,759	2%	\$66,208	35.5	4%	32%	67%	5%	28%	30%	13%
Archer Heights	14,285	0%	\$42,758	30.9	2%	84%	52%	10%	36%	21%	18%
Armour Square	13,825	0%	\$45,570	36.6	25%	10%	29%	8%	37%	26%	9%
Ashburn	42,337	2%	\$67,150	35.9	48%	38%	27%	12%	32%	15%	9%
Auburn Gresham	48,488	2%	\$35,833	40.8	96%	1%	2%	20%	44%	26%	10%
Austin	102,918	4%	\$38,644	34.1	59%	28%	22%	12%	41%	28%	14%
Avalon Park	9,934	0%	\$36,310	39.5	79%	17%	17%	17%	42%	27%	10%
Avondale	41,588	2%	\$72,872	34.3	3%	42%	78%	4%	25%	29%	14%
Belmont Cragin	77,579	3%	\$50,567	34.6	10%	67%	53%	7%	33%	17%	17%
Beverly	21,814	1%	\$71,626	42.5	59%	4%	37%	10%	39%	18%	5%
Bridgeport	30,787	1%	\$43,137	33.8	22%	36%	39%	9%	40%	27%	13%
Brighton Park	46,232	2%	\$42,749	30.9	2%	84%	52%	10%	36%	21%	18%
Burnside	3,004	0%	\$33,508	41.3	96%	1%	2%	17%	42%	28%	10%
Calumet Heights	13,991	0%	\$39,022	37.8	63%	31%	31%	17%	42%	25%	10%
Chatham	34,189	1%	\$33,773	41.2	96%	1%	2%	17%	43%	28%	10%
Chicago Lawn	53,926	2%	\$40,294	32.2	28%	64%	38%	18%	37%	19%	15%
Clearing	23,229	1%	\$64,868	36.8	7%	54%	67%	9%	34%	13%	9%
Douglas	20,667	1%	\$39,182	35.9	50%	8%	21%	11%	37%	27%	8%
Dunning	43,478	2%	\$65,739	39.4	2%	37%	79%	5%	34%	10%	11%
East Garfield Park	20,737	1%	\$32,665	31.2	75%	9%	16%	15%	44%	36%	10%
East Side	22,873	1%	\$40,269	37	56%	38%	38%	17%	41%	25%	10%
Edgewater	48,387	2%	\$50,930	36.9	15%	17%	65%	6%	30%	44%	10%

	Count	Percent of Total	Median Household Income	Median Age	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Percent White	Percent Unemployed	Percent not in Labor Force	Percent Commuting Via Transit	Percent Uninsured
Edison Park	12,210	0%	\$91,202	42.6	1%	11%	90%	3%	34%	11%	2%
Englewood	32,118	1%	\$21,460	34.3	95%	4%	3%	26%	50%	41%	13%
Forest Glen	19,731	1%	\$86,611	43.2	1%	16%	81%	5%	36%	13%	7%
Fuller Park	3,527	0%	\$34,318	31.8	29%	50%	42%	17%	37%	24%	15%
Gage Park	39,482	1%	\$42,052	31.2	11%	77%	47%	13%	36%	20%	17%
Garfield Ridge	37,582	1%	\$64,569	36.7	3%	56%	69%	8%	34%	13%	10%
Grand Boulevard	22,837	1%	\$36,640	34.4	73%	5%	18%	13%	36%	30%	7%
Greater Grand Crossing	27,504	1%	\$30,255	37.5	91%	2%	5%	19%	45%	32%	10%
Hegewisch	9,308	0%	\$46,544	38.7	26%	44%	68%	11%	41%	11%	12%
Hermosa	26,362	1%	\$49,307	33.5	11%	71%	50%	8%	32%	20%	17%
Humboldt Park	53,920	2%	\$40,524	32.6	50%	39%	23%	12%	38%	26%	15%
Hyde Park	23,109	1%	\$38,782	32.7	63%	5%	25%	12%	39%	32%	7%
Irving Park	50,736	2%	\$69,643	35.3	2%	44%	75%	5%	27%	26%	14%
Jefferson Park	28,207	1%	\$74,355	40.7	2%	26%	73%	6%	33%	19%	10%
Kenwood	19,467	1%	\$40,768	34.1	63%	5%	24%	11%	36%	30%	7%
Lake View	90,215	3%	\$90,237	31.8	4%	8%	85%	3%	17%	50%	4%
Lincoln Park	59,804	2%	\$107,461	30.3	4%	6%	85%	3%	21%	44%	3%
Lincoln Square	43,370	2%	\$61,928	34.8	7%	29%	65%	5%	28%	35%	13%
Logan Square	72,562	3%	\$74,982	31.8	6%	43%	77%	5%	22%	34%	10%
Loop	28,977	1%	\$111,220	33.5	11%	7%	66%	5%	26%	24%	3%
Lower West Side	33,687	1%	\$44,109	32.5	18%	49%	44%	8%	43%	29%	15%
Mckinley Park	15,614	1%	\$38,579	31.9	22%	53%	45%	13%	39%	25%	16%
Montclare	14,281	0%	\$61,301	39.4	6%	38%	75%	6%	34%	11%	10%

	Count	Percent of Total	Median Household Income	Median Age	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Percent White	Percent Unemployed	Percent not in Labor Force	Percent Commuting Via Transit	Percent Uninsured
Morgan Park	20,938	1%	\$71,906	42.1	57%	6%	39%	10%	39%	18%	5%
Mount Greenwood	23,966	1%	\$94,766	38.9	7%	9%	89%	4%	33%	8%	3%
Near North Side	80,642	3%	\$98,587	35.6	8%	6%	75%	3%	26%	27%	3%
Near South Side	20,944	1%	\$89,079	34.9	20%	7%	50%	5%	30%	28%	5%
Near West Side	56,880	2%	\$75,169	31	25%	15%	48%	8%	31%	28%	6%
New City	44,293	2%	\$34,929	31.9	26%	52%	44%	16%	37%	23%	16%
North Center	33,592	1%	\$80,694	33.3	3%	28%	81%	4%	22%	37%	10%
North Lawndale	36,565	1%	\$32,088	30.4	35%	61%	37%	12%	42%	23%	20%
North Park	20,117	1%	\$61,360	36.1	6%	25%	62%	6%	31%	23%	12%
Norwood Park	43,566	2%	\$78,179	42.2	1%	12%	87%	4%	35%	12%	6%
Oakland	6,274	0%	\$29,569	35.1	91%	2%	5%	17%	37%	29%	6%
Ohare	14,840	0%	\$62,709	41.9	1%	13%	85%	5%	36%	11%	9%
Portage Park	67,201	2%	\$64,488	37.8	2%	44%	72%	5%	32%	18%	13%
Pullman	6,441	0%	\$40,261	38.7	92%	5%	6%	22%	41%	26%	9%
Riverdale	6,801	0%	\$33,958	33.9	92%	4%	5%	22%	38%	20%	9%
Rogers Park	62,465	2%	\$43,586	34.4	24%	20%	59%	7%	31%	38%	13%
Roseland	46,078	2%	\$39,900	39.1	94%	3%	4%	22%	41%	26%	9%
South Chicago	29,647	1%	\$39,955	37	57%	37%	37%	17%	41%	25%	10%
South Deering	14,408	0%	\$40,337	37	55%	38%	38%	17%	41%	25%	10%
South Lawndale	78,463	3%	\$32,573	30.5	30%	65%	39%	12%	42%	22%	21%
South Shore	50,782	2%	\$30,435	37.6	92%	3%	5%	17%	41%	42%	10%
Uptown	62,305	2%	\$60,983	36.2	14%	14%	69%	5%	26%	46%	9%

	Count	Percent of Total	Median Household Income	Median Age	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Percent White	Percent Unemployed	Percent not in Labor Force	Percent Commuting Via Transit	Percent Uninsured
South Shore	50,782	2%	\$30,435	37.6	92%	3%	5%	17%	41%	42%	10%
Uptown	62,305	2%	\$60,983	36.2	14%	14%	69%	5%	26%	46%	9%
Washington Heights	26,029	1%	\$48,125	41.5	87%	2%	10%	17%	42%	24%	8%
Washington Park	12,566	0%	\$31,379	31.7	73%	4%	18%	16%	44%	34%	8%
West Elsdon	18,385	1%	\$42,288	31.1	13%	76%	46%	14%	35%	19%	16%
West Englewood	35,884	1%	\$27,310	40	90%	8%	4%	29%	48%	28%	11%
West Garfield Park	17,615	1%	\$22,992	30.7	91%	5%	4%	18%	50%	38%	12%
West Lawn	33,574	1%	\$43,194	31.4	21%	69%	42%	17%	35%	18%	15%
West Pullman	30,315	1%	\$46,788	40	88%	3%	9%	20%	41%	25%	8%
West Ridge	68,972	2%	\$52,403	35.3	14%	18%	56%	8%	35%	21%	13%
West Town	81,533	3%	\$90,402	31.6	12%	22%	73%	4%	19%	34%	7%
Woodlawn	24,963	1%	\$28,927	31.4	78%	3%	15%	17%	45%	35%	7%
Chicago	2,728,681	100%	\$56,688	35	31%	29%	49%	10%	34%	27%	11%

Table F. Demographic characteristics of neighborhoods with the highest percentage of workers in labor and customer service occupations (essential workers who are also economically vulnerable)

CCA	Count	Percent of Total Workforce	Median Household Income	Median Age	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Percent White	Percent Unemployed	Percent not in Labor Force	Percent Commuting via Transit	Percent Uninsured
Archer Heights	14,285	0%	\$42,758	30.9	2%	84%	52%	10%	36%	21%	18%
Brighton Park	46,232	2%	\$42,749	30.9	2%	84%	52%	10%	36%	21%	18%
Chicago Lawn	53,926	2%	\$40,294	32.2	28%	64%	38%	18%	37%	19%	15%
Fuller Park	3,527	0%	\$34,318	31.8	29%	50%	42%	17%	37%	24%	15%
Gage Park	39,482	1%	\$42,052	31.2	11%	77%	47%	13%	36%	20%	17%
New City	44,293	2%	\$34,929	31.9	26%	52%	44%	16%	37%	23%	16%
North Lawndale	36,565	1%	\$32,088	30.4	35%	61%	37%	12%	42%	23%	20%
South Lawndale	78,463	3%	\$32,573	30.5	30%	65%	39%	12%	42%	22%	21%
West Elsdon	18,385	1%	\$42,288	31.1	13%	76%	46%	14%	35%	19%	16%
West Lawn	33,574	1%	\$43,194	31.4	21%	69%	42%	17%	35%	18%	15%
Chicago	2,728,681	100%	\$56,688	35	31%	29%	49%	10%	34%	27%	11%

Table G. Demographic characteristics of neighborhoods with the highest percentage of workers in health and safety occupations (essential workers who are less economically vulnerable)

CCA	Count	Percent of Total Workforce	Median Household Income	Median Age	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Percent White	Percent Unemployed	Percent not in Labor Force	Percent Commuting via Transit	Percent Uninsured
Beverly	21,814	1%	\$71,626	42.5	59%	4%	37%	10%	39%	18%	5%
Edison Park	12,210	0%	\$91,202	42.6	1%	11%	90%	3%	34%	11%	2%
Forest Glen	19,731	1%	\$86,611	43.2	1%	16%	81%	5%	36%	13%	7%
Mount Greenwood	23,966	1%	\$94,766	38.9	7%	9%	89%	4%	33%	8%	3%
Near North Side	80,642	3%	\$98,587	35.6	8%	6%	75%	3%	26%	27%	3%
Near South Side	20,944	1%	\$89,079	34.9	20%	7%	50%	5%	30%	28%	5%
Norwood Park	43,566	2%	\$78,179	42.2	1%	12%	87%	4%	35%	12%	6%
South Shore	50,782	2%	\$30,435	37.6	92%	3%	5%	17%	41%	42%	10%
Washington Heights	26,029	1%	\$48,125	41.5	87%	2%	10%	17%	42%	24%	8%
Woodlawn	24,963	1%	\$28,927	31.4	78%	3%	15%	17%	45%	35%	7%
Chicago	2,728,681	100%	\$56,688	35	31%	29%	49%	10%	34%	27%	11%

Table H. Demographic characteristics of neighborhoods with the highest percentage of workers in entertainment and sales occupations (non-essential workers who are economically vulnerable)

CCA	Count	Percent of Total Workforce	Median Household Income	Median Age	Percent Black	Percent Hispanic	Percent White	Percent Unemployed	Percent not in Labor Force	Percent Commuting via Transit	Percent Uninsured
Grand Boulevard	22,837	1%	\$36,640	34.4	73%	5%	18%	13%	36%	30%	7%
Hyde Park	23,109	1%	\$38,782	32.7	63%	5%	25%	12%	39%	32%	7%
Kenwood	19,467	1%	\$40,768	34.1	63%	5%	24%	11%	36%	30%	7%
Lincoln Park	59,804	2%	\$107,461	30.3	4%	6%	85%	3%	21%	44%	3%
Logan Square	72,562	3%	\$74,982	31.8	6%	43%	77%	5%	22%	34%	10%
North Center	33,592	1%	\$80,694	33.3	3%	28%	81%	4%	22%	37%	10%
Rogers Park	62,465	2%	\$43,586	34.4	24%	20%	59%	7%	31%	38%	13%
Uptown	62,305	2%	\$60,983	36.2	14%	14%	69%	5%	26%	46%	9%
Washington Park	12,566	0%	\$31,379	31.7	73%	4%	18%	16%	44%	34%	8%
West Town	81,533	3%	\$90,402	31.6	12%	22%	73%	4%	19%	34%	7%
Chicago	2,728,681	100%	\$56,688	35	31%	29%	49%	10%	34%	27%	11%

Figure A. Distribution of workers in health and safety occupations by neighborhood (essential workers who are less economically vulnerable)

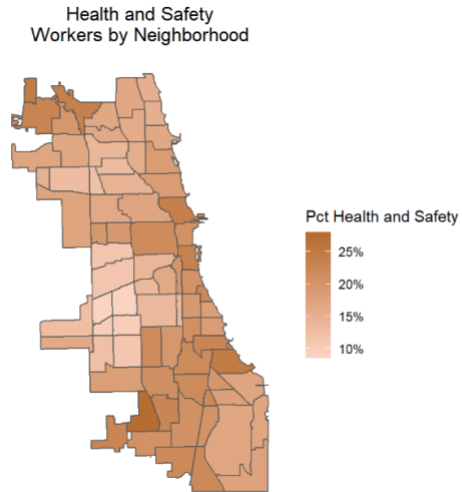


Figure B. Distribution of workers in entertainment and sales occupations by neighborhood (non-essential workers who are economically vulnerable)

