

This report provides key demographic and economic data for Illinois Congressional District 2. It is made available by the Chicago Workforce Investment Council, Cook County Workforce Investment Board and Workforce Investment Board of Will County.<sup>1</sup>

**At A Glance**

- The Congressional District’s current **population** of 995,294 is expected to increase by 6,023 over the next ten years.
- Eleven **employers** in the Congressional District have 1,000 or more employees, with six of those employers being in the healthcare and social assistance sector.
- By 2016, this Congressional District is projected to create 17,624 **new jobs** with positions in personal care, education/training, business and financial operations, and healthcare practitioners and technicians representing the largest numbers of new jobs.
- The Congressional District’s **largest industry sector** of employment is healthcare and social assistance followed by government.
- The Congressional District’s percentage of individuals with an **educational attainment** of a bachelor’s degree or higher (20.6%) is considerably lower than the State’s rate of 30.8%.

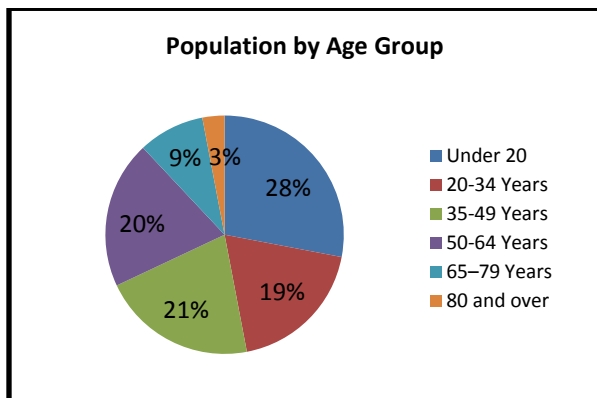
**Population**

- The Congressional District’s current population of 995,294 is expected to grow at a slower rate than the State’s population over the next five and ten years.

| Projected Population Growth |            |            |                    |          |            |                    |          |
|-----------------------------|------------|------------|--------------------|----------|------------|--------------------|----------|
|                             | 2011       | 2016       | 2011 - 2016 Change | % Change | 2021       | 2011 – 2021 Change | % Change |
| Congressional District      | 995,294    | 998,303    | 3,009              | 0%       | 1,001,317  | 6,023              | 1%       |
| Illinois                    | 12,889,318 | 13,166,534 | 277,216            | 2%       | 13,223,118 | 333,800            | 3%       |

EMSI Complete Employment – 2011, 4<sup>th</sup> quarter

- The proportion of the Congressional District’s population by age groups is similar to the State’s population.



| 2011 Population by Age Group |          |               |            |            |
|------------------------------|----------|---------------|------------|------------|
| Age Group                    | District | % of District | State      | % of State |
| Under 20                     | 279,649  | 28%           | 3,484,426  | 27%        |
| 20-34 Years                  | 192,116  | 19%           | 2,676,739  | 21%        |
| 35-49 Years                  | 206,505  | 21%           | 2,633,386  | 20%        |
| 50-64 Years                  | 195,670  | 20%           | 2,455,158  | 19%        |
| 65-79 Years                  | 89,590   | 9%            | 1,157,078  | 9%         |
| 80 and over                  | 31,764   | 3%            | 472,531    | 4%         |
| Total                        | 995,294  | 100%          | 12,879,318 | 100%       |

EMSI Complete Employment – 2011, 4<sup>th</sup> quarter

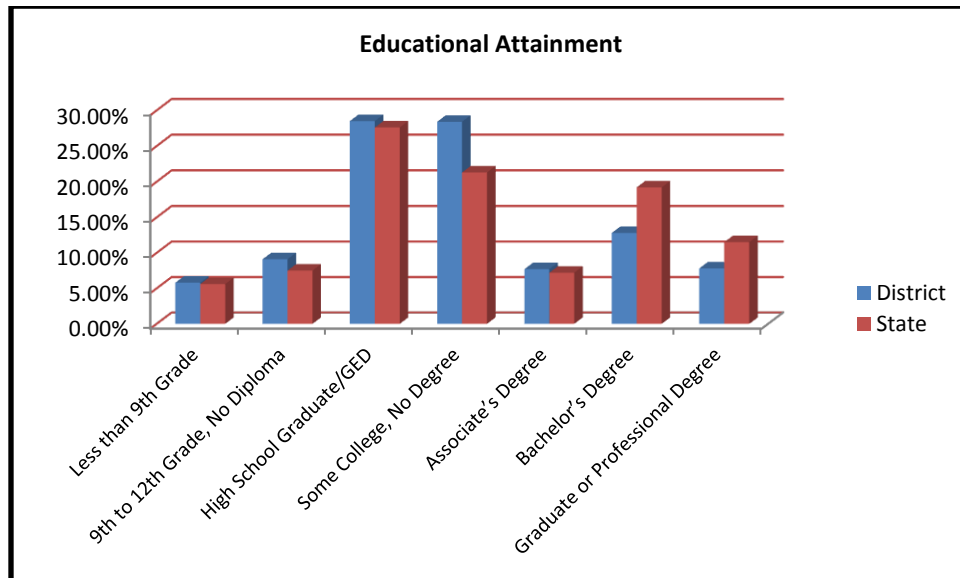
<sup>1</sup> With the exception of educational attainment data, all data in this report has been compiled at the zip code level. Consequently, regardless of whether a portion or entire zip code area is included in the congressional district, data for the entire zip code area is reflected in report data.

### Educational Attainment

- A much smaller percentage of the Congressional District’s population ages 25 and over have attained a bachelor’s degree or higher (20.6%) than the State attainment rate (30.8%).
- The percent of individuals who have completed some postsecondary education is 56.7%; this rate is comparable to the State’s rate of 59.2%.

| Educational Attainment for Individuals<br>Age 25 Years and Over <sup>2</sup> |          |       |
|--|----------|-------|
| Level of Attainment  | District | State |
| Less than 9 <sup>th</sup> Grade  | 5.8%     | 5.6%  |
| 9 <sup>th</sup> to 12 <sup>th</sup> Grade, No Diploma                        | 9.1%     | 7.5%  |
| High School Graduate (includes GED)  | 28.5%    | 27.6% |
| Some College, No Degree  | 28.4%    | 21.3% |
| Associate’s Degree   | 7.7%     | 7.2%  |
| Bachelor’s Degree  | 12.8%    | 19.2% |
| Graduate or Professional Degree  | 7.8%     | 11.5% |
| Percent Some College or Higher   | 56.7%    | 59.2% |
| Percent Bachelor’s Degree or Higher  | 20.6%    | 30.8% |

2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates



### Industry Sector Employment

#### Between 2006 and 2011

- The Congressional District lost 3,542 jobs (1%) in the past 5 years which is the same as the percentage job loss in the State over that period.
- The industry sectors gaining the most jobs over the past 5 years were healthcare and social assistance (4,884) and educational services (1,942).
- Industry sectors with the largest job loss between 2006 and 2011 were manufacturing (-4,372) and construction (-3,900).

| Jobs |          |                   |                   |                |
|------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Year | District | 5 Year Net Change | District % Change | State % Change |
| 2006 | 313,836  |                   |                   |                |
| 2011 | 310,294  | (3,542)           | (1%)              | (1%)           |
| 2016 | 327,918  | 17,624            | 6%                | 6%             |

EMSI Complete Employment – 2011, 4<sup>th</sup> quarter

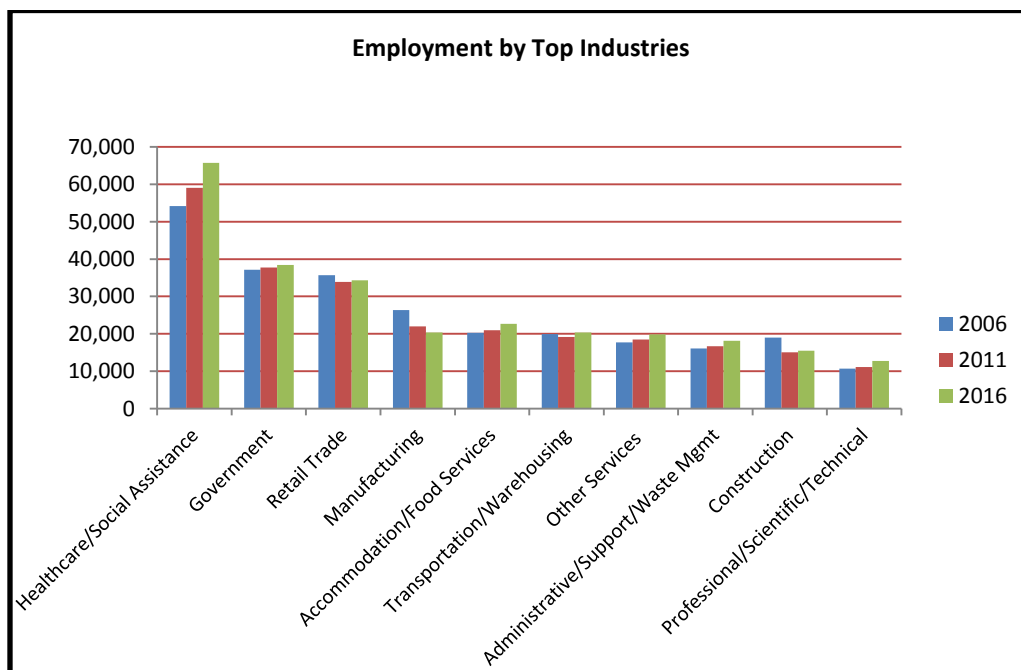
<sup>2</sup> 2010 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates, Selected Social Characteristics in the United States, U.S. Census Bureau [http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_10\\_1YR\\_DP02&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_10_1YR_DP02&prodType=table)

**Looking Forward to 2016**

- Over the next five years the 2<sup>nd</sup> Congressional District is expected to gain 17,624 jobs with jobs projected to grow at the same rate as the State. The healthcare and social assistance sector is projected to add the largest number of jobs (6,678) followed by education services (1,837).
- Healthcare and social assistance is currently the largest industry sector, with 59,077 jobs and average earnings per worker, including benefits, of \$48,617. It is projected that healthcare and social assistance will continue to be the largest sector of employment through 2016.
- Manufacturing is expected to have the greatest job loss (-1,597).
- In the 2<sup>nd</sup> Congressional District, the average earnings per worker, including benefits, is \$54,945 which is slightly lower than the State average of \$55,276.

| Employment by Top Industries                                 |        |        |        |                    |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| Industry   | 2006   | 2011   | 2016   | 2006 – 2016 Change |
| Healthcare and Social Assistance                             | 54,193 | 59,077 | 65,755 | 11,562             |
| Government   | 37,173 | 37,777 | 38,417 | 1,244              |
| Retail Trade   | 35,646 | 33,862 | 34,334 | (1,312)            |
| Manufacturing  | 26,354 | 21,982 | 20,385 | (5,969)            |
| Accommodation and Food Services                              | 20,286 | 20,954 | 22,662 | 2,376              |
| Transportation and Warehousing                               | 19,965 | 19,148 | 20,340 | 375                |
| Other Services (except Public Administration)                | 17,742 | 18,513 | 19,846 | 2,104              |
| Administrative/Support/Waste Management/Remediation Services | 16,073 | 16,684 | 18,111 | 2,038              |
| Construction   | 18,971 | 15,071 | 15,481 | (3,490)            |
| Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services             | 10,721 | 11,168 | 12,724 | 2,003              |

EMSI Complete Employment – 2011, 4<sup>th</sup> quarter



### Largest Employers

- The largest employers in the Congressional District are the University of Chicago and University of Chicago Medical Center.
- The City of Chicago’s largest employers represent 4 sectors. Of the eleven employers in the Congressional District with 1,000 or more employees, 7 are in the healthcare and social assistance sector.

| Largest Employers in Chicago            |           |
|---|-----------|
| Employer by Industry                    | Employees |
| <b>Transportation and Warehousing</b>   |           |
| Norfolk Southern                        | 1,000     |
| <b>Educational Services</b>             |           |
| University Of Chicago                   | 8,534     |
| <b>Healthcare and Social Assistance</b> |           |
| Bernard Mitchell Hospital               | 1,434     |
| University Of Chicago Medical Center    | 5,000     |

Business data by Claritas

| Largest Employers in Balance of District             |           |
|--|-----------|
| Employer by Industry                                 | Employees |
| <b>Transportation and Warehousing</b>                |           |
| YRC  | 1,600     |
| <b>Healthcare and Social Assistance</b>              |           |
| Ingalls Memorial Hospital                            | 2,500     |
| St James Hospital & Health Center                    | 2,000     |
| Metrosouth Medical Center                            | 1,300     |
| St James Hospital & Health Center                    | 1,200     |
| Advocate South Suburban Hospital                     | 1,200     |
| <b>Other Services (except Public Administration)</b> |           |
| UAW Local 588  | 1,450     |

Business data by Claritas

### Occupations

#### Between 2006 and 2011

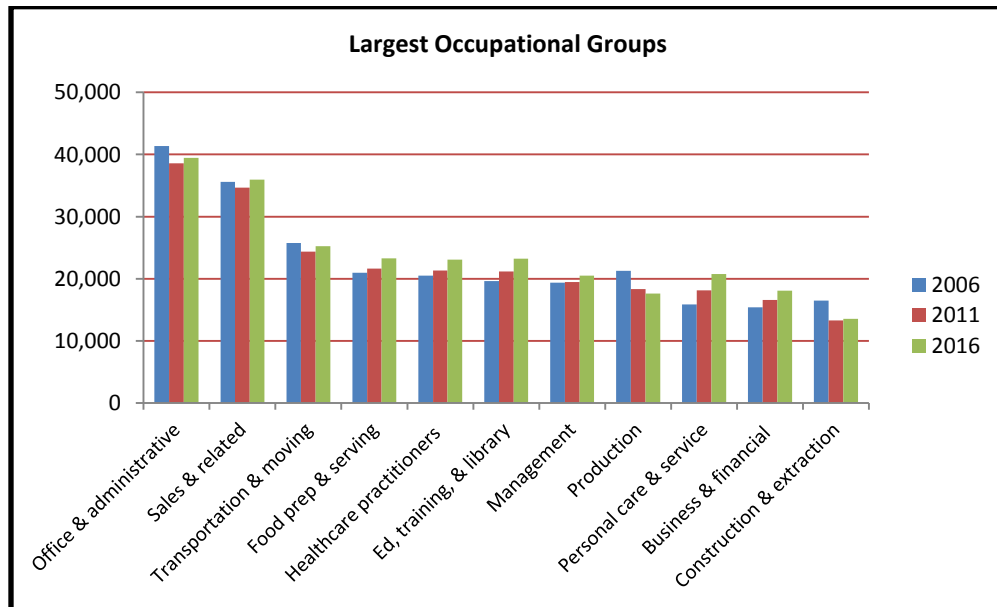
- Over the past 5 years, personal care and service occupations grew the most adding 2,312 jobs at a rate of 15%. The second largest growth was education, training, and library occupations which added 1,536 jobs at a rate of 8%.
- Construction and extraction occupations (-3,217) lost the most jobs followed by production occupations (-2,973).
- The largest occupational group in the Congressional District is office and administrative support occupations with 38,585 jobs followed by sales and related occupations with 34,658 jobs.

| Largest Occupational Groups                        |        |        |        |                    |
|--|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| Occupational Group                                 | 2006   | 2011   | 2016   | 2016 – 2016 Change |
| Office and administrative support occupations      | 41,357 | 38,585 | 39,465 | (1,892)            |
| Sales and related occupations                      | 35,593 | 34,658 | 35,972 | 379                |
| Transportation and material moving occupations     | 25,734 | 24,364 | 25,258 | (476)              |
| Food preparation and serving related occupations   | 20,973 | 21,623 | 23,261 | 2,288              |
| Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations | 20,473 | 21,319 | 23,077 | 2,604              |
| Education, training, and library occupations       | 19,612 | 21,148 | 23,212 | 3,600              |
| Management occupations                             | 19,372 | 19,441 | 20,473 | 1,101              |
| Production occupations                             | 21,284 | 18,311 | 17,601 | (3,683)            |
| Personal care and service occupations              | 15,837 | 18,149 | 20,754 | 4,917              |
| Business and financial operations occupations      | 15,386 | 16,597 | 18,088 | 2,702              |
| Construction and extraction occupations            | 16,492 | 13,275 | 13,538 | (2,954)            |

EMSI Complete Employment – 2011, 4<sup>th</sup> quarter

**Looking Forward to 2016**

- Over the next 5 years, personal care and service occupations are expected to have the largest job growth, adding 2,605 jobs. Education, training, and library occupations are expected to have the second largest gain with 2,064 additional jobs.
- Legal occupations earn the highest average hourly wage of \$54.28 followed by management occupations averaging \$39.31 per hour.
- The highest proportional growth is projected for healthcare support occupations with a 16% increase.
- The largest job loss is expected in production occupations (-710).



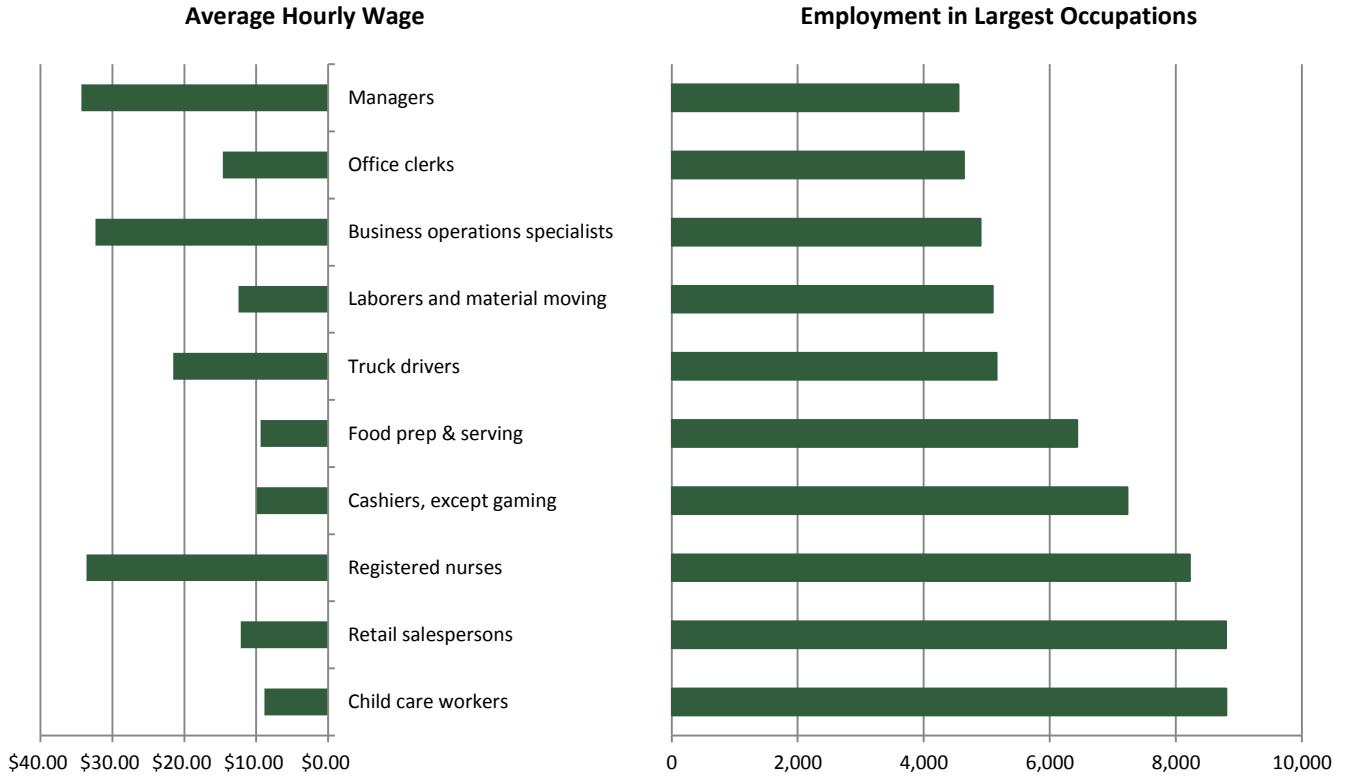
**Occupations Poised for Growth in 2016**

- Childcare workers and retail salespersons are the two largest occupations in the Congressional District. However there are several of the largest occupations that represent high skilled, high wage jobs, such as registered nurses, truck drivers, business operations specialists, and managers.

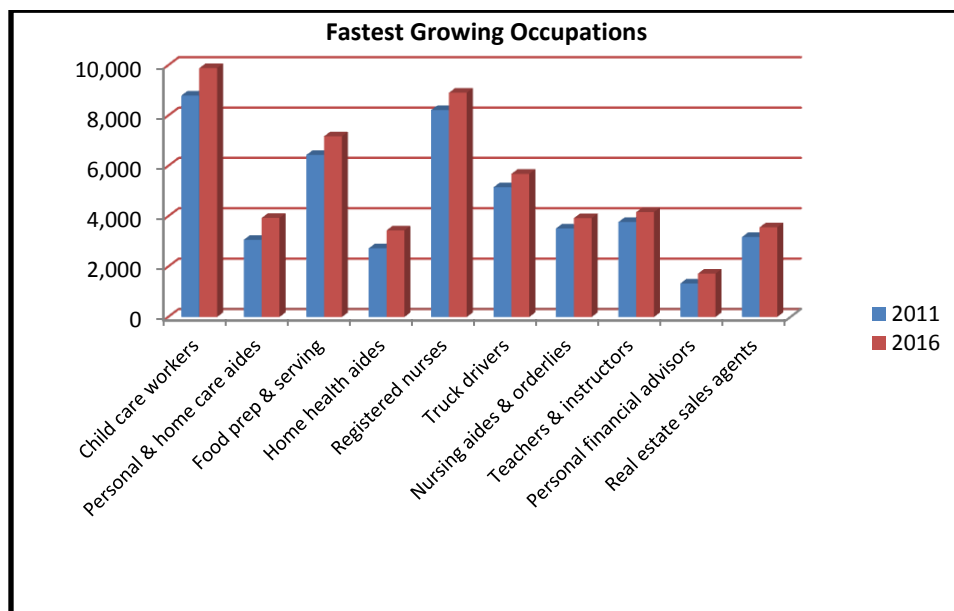
| Largest Occupations  |       |                         |
|--|-------|-------------------------|
| Occupation   | 2011  | Average Hourly Earnings |
| Child care workers   | 8,801 | \$8.85                  |
| Retail salespersons  | 8,795 | \$12.13                 |
| Registered nurses  | 8,225 | \$33.60                 |
| Cashiers, except gaming  | 7,234 | \$9.94                  |
| Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food | 6,436 | \$9.39                  |
| Truck drivers, heavy and tractor-trailer                           | 5,157 | \$21.54                 |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand             | 5,096 | \$12.45                 |
| Business operation specialists, all other                          | 4,901 | \$32.33                 |
| Office clerks, general   | 4,639 | \$14.64                 |
| Managers, all other  | 4,553 | \$34.31                 |

EMS Complete Employment – 2011, 4<sup>th</sup> quarter

- In the top ten largest occupations, managers have the highest average hourly earnings of \$34.31 followed by registered nurses averaging \$33.60 per hour.



- Child care workers and personal/home care aides are expected to be the fastest growing occupations in the Congressional District.



**Occupations Requiring Educational Attainment**

- In the 2<sup>nd</sup> Congressional District, the largest occupation requiring a post secondary vocational award or higher is registered nurses.
- Four of the top ten occupations requiring an educational attainment beyond high school completion are also among the fastest growing occupations: registered nurses; teachers and instructors; nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants; and real estate sales agents.

| Largest Occupations Requiring an Education Attainment Level |           |                                |
|---|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Occupations   | 2011 Jobs | Educational Attainment Level   |
| Registered nurses   | 8,225     | Associate's degree             |
| Business operation specialists, all other                   | 4,901     | Bachelor's degree              |
| Elementary school teachers, except special education        | 3,817     | Bachelor's degree              |
| Teachers and instructors, all other                         | 3,773     | Bachelor's degree              |
| Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants                    | 3,519     | Postsecondary vocational award |
| Real estate sales agents                                    | 3,177     | Postsecondary vocational award |
| Secondary school teachers, except special/vocational ed     | 2,659     | Bachelor's degree              |
| General and operations managers                             | 2,487     | Degree plus work experience    |
| Accountants and auditors                                    | 2,458     | Bachelor's degree              |
| Property, real estate/community association managers        | 2,091     | Bachelor's degree              |

EMSI Complete Employment – 2011, 4<sup>th</sup> quarter