

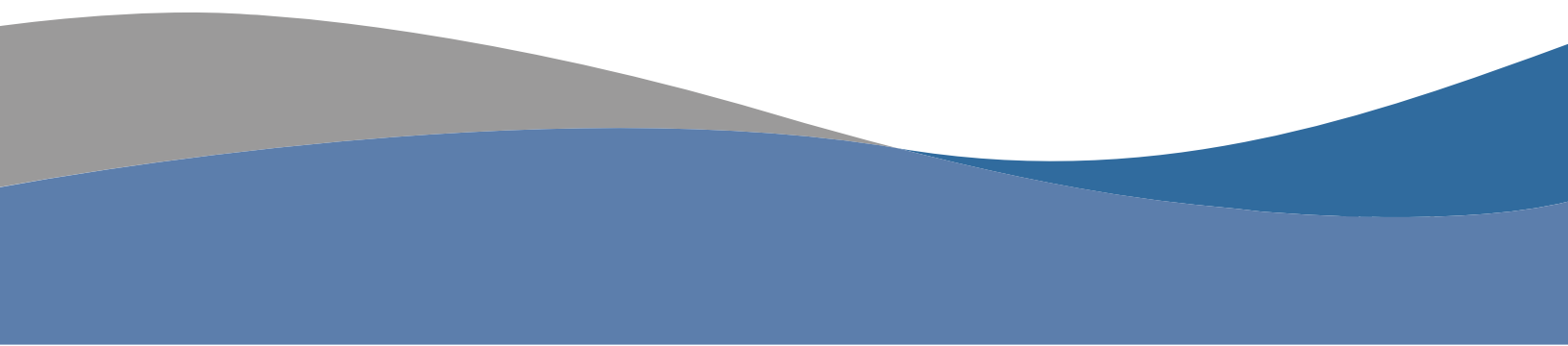


The Workforce Partners
OF METROPOLITAN CHICAGO

Industry Spotlight

Information

Metro Chicago



Spotlight Summary 3

Industry Snapshot..... 4

Staffing Pattern 5

Geographic Distribution 6

Drivers of Employment Growth 7

Employment Distribution by Type..... 8

Establishments 9

GDP & Productivity..... 10

Supply Chain: Top Suppliers 11

Sector Strategy Pathways..... 12

Postsecondary Programs Linked to Information..... 13

Metro Chicago Regional Map..... 14

Region Definition..... 15

Data Notes..... 16

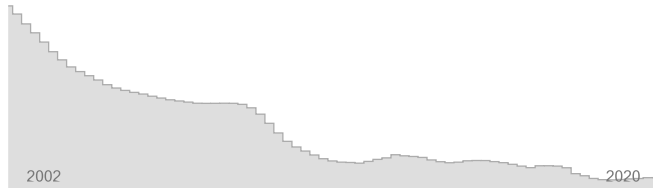
FAQ..... 16

Spotlight Summary

Information

Metro Chicago – 2020Q1

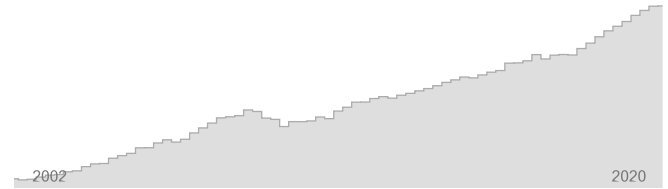
EMPLOYMENT



83,598

Regional employment / **3,140,456** in the nation

WAGES



\$92,608

Avg Wages per Worker / **\$111,663** in the nation

-0.7% ↓

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **+0.3%** in the U.S.



1.8%

% of Total Employment / **2.0%** in the U.S.

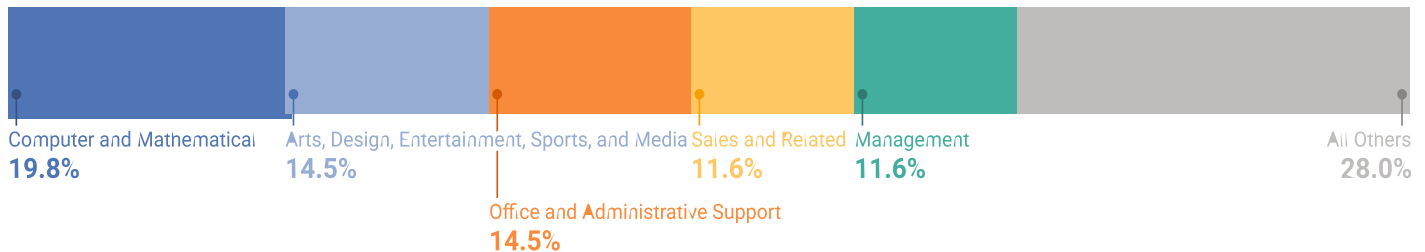


3.3% ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **+5.1%** in the U.S.



TOP OCCUPATION GROUPS



TOP INDUSTRIES

Avg Ann % Change in Employment, Last 10 Years

5.1% ↑



Other Information Services

-4.1% ↓



Telecommunications

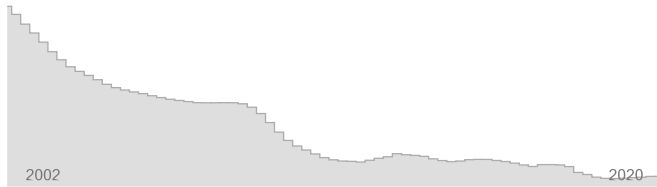
-2.6% ↓



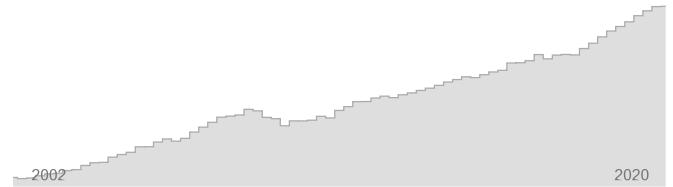
Publishing Industries (except Internet)

Industry Snapshot


EMPLOYMENT



WAGES

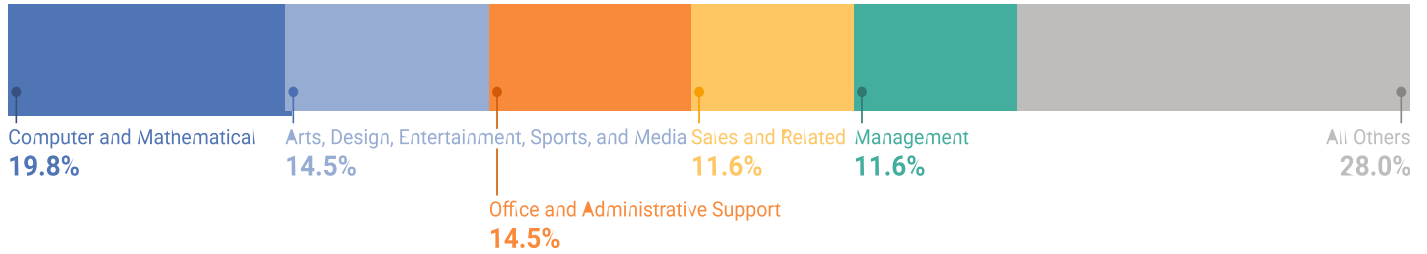


3-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	5yr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Other Information Services	21,368	\$88,617	1.49		2,350	1.8%
Telecommunications	20,234	\$96,810	0.99		1,313	-3.0%
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	18,572	\$97,203	0.83		1,296	-1.8%
Motion Picture and Sound Recording Industries	9,187	\$38,979	0.66		1,107	-0.5%
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	9,086	\$129,188	0.86		870	1.1%
Broadcasting (except Internet)	5,151	\$106,801	0.66		437	-1.1%
Information	83,598	\$92,608	0.93		7,639	-0.5%

 Employment is one of the broadest and most timely measures of a region's economy. Fluctuations in the number of jobs shed light on the health of an industry. A growing employment base creates more opportunities for regional residents and helps a region grow its population.

 Since wages and salaries generally compose the majority of a household's income, the annual average wages of a region affect its average household income, housing market, quality of life, and other socioeconomic indicators.

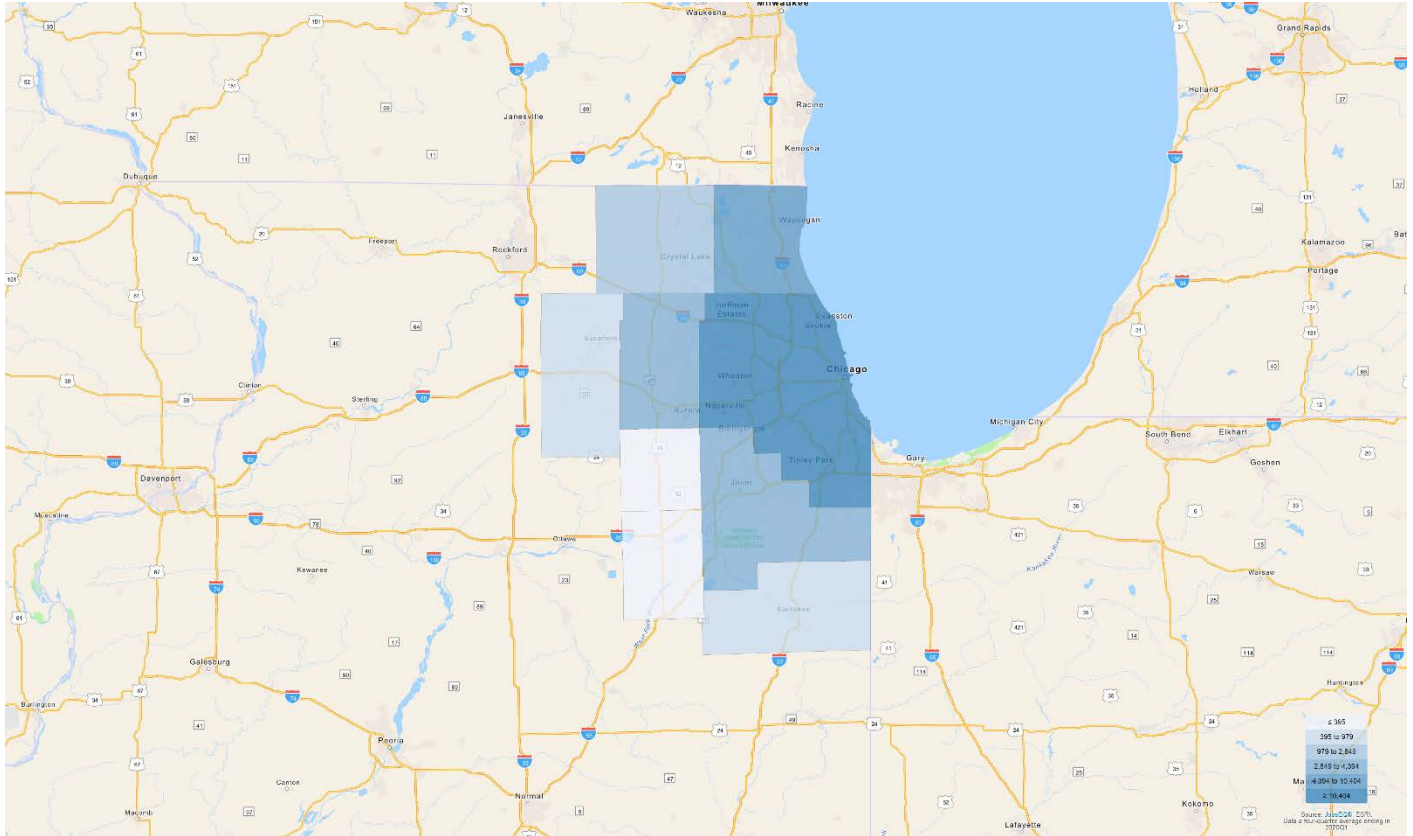
Staffing Pattern



6-digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	Annual Demand
Software Developers and Software Quality Assurance Analysts and Testers	6,620	\$113,000	555
Sales Representatives of Services, Except Advertising, Insurance, Financial Services, and Travel	4,482	\$70,300	521
Telecommunications Equipment Installers and Repairers, Except Line Installers	4,201	\$64,700	353
Customer Service Representatives	4,193	\$43,500	436
Editors	2,766	\$60,900	232
General and Operations Managers	2,273	\$148,900	184
Advertising Sales Agents	2,238	\$62,100	265
Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	2,211	\$75,700	257
Office Clerks, General	1,905	\$39,100	167
Computer User Support Specialists	1,740	\$58,300	152
Remaining Component Occupations	50,941	\$63,500	4,894
Total	83,598		

 The mix of occupations points to the ability of a region to support an industry and its flexibility to adapt to future demand. Industry wages are a component of the cost of labor for regional employers.

Geographic Distribution



Region	Empl	Region	Empl
Cook County, Illinois	60,624	McHenry County, Illinois	979
DuPage County, Illinois	10,404	DeKalb County, Illinois	583
Lake County, Illinois	4,395	Kankakee County, Illinois	395
Will County, Illinois	2,908	Kendall County, Illinois	315
Kane County, Illinois	2,850	Grundy County, Illinois	145

Source: JobsEQ®

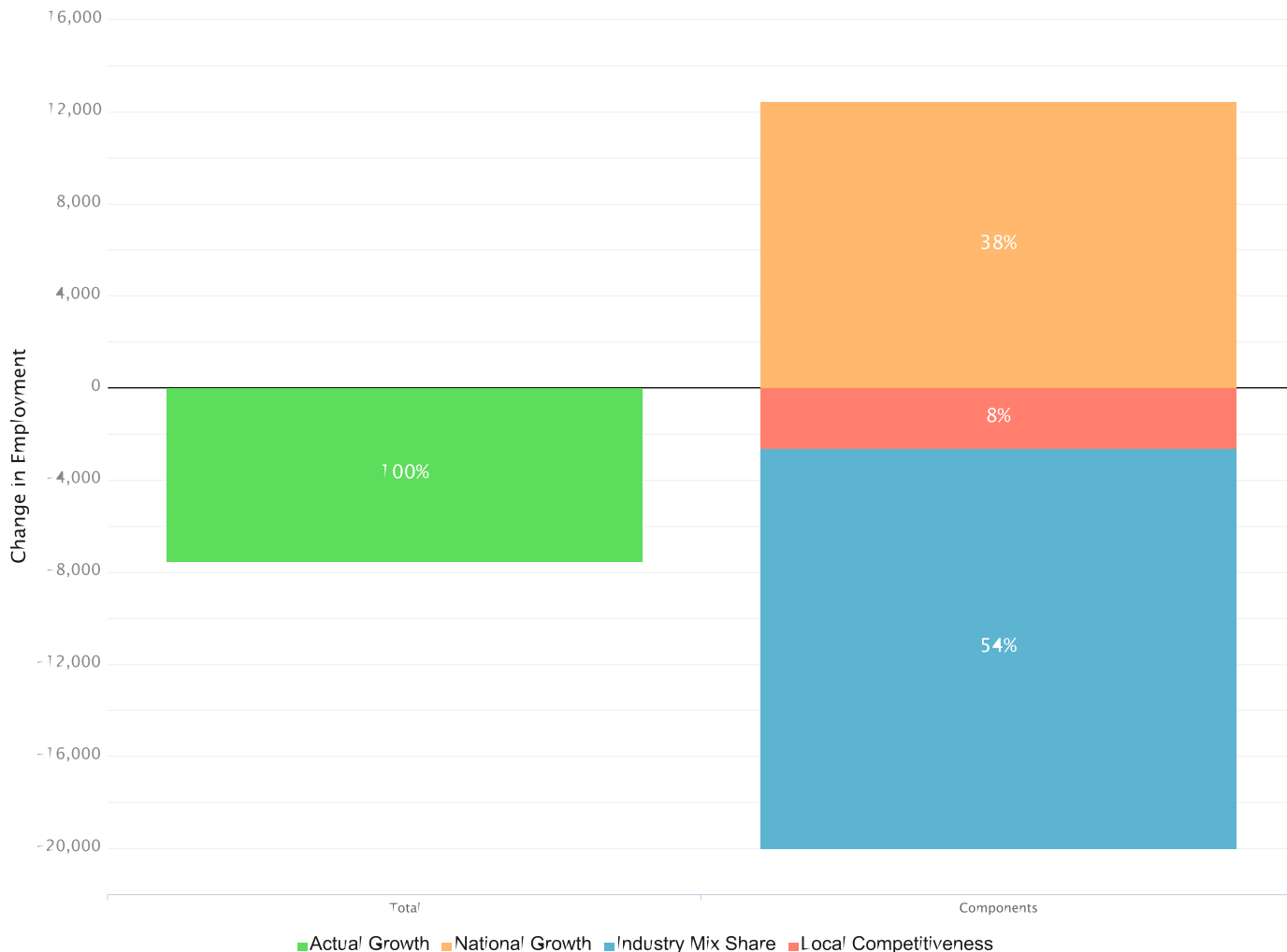


A geographic concentration of firms in related fields of business may reduce production costs, attract more suppliers and customers, and increase supply and demand for specialized labor, but may also increase competitive pressure and drive down prices.



Drivers of Employment Growth

Over the ten years ending 2019, employment in Information for the Metro Chicago shed 7,516 jobs. After adjusting for national growth during this period and industry mix share, the part of this employment change due to local competitiveness was a loss of 2,601 jobs—meaning this industry was less competitive than its national counterpart during this period.

Drivers of Employment Growth for Metro Chicago



Source: JobsEQ®, Data as of 2019Q4

-  Shift-share analysis sheds light on the factors that drive regional employment growth in an industry. A positive change in local competitiveness indicates advantages that may be due to factors such as superior technology, management, and labor pool, etc.
-  National growth is due to the overall growth or contraction in the national economy. Industry mix share is the growth attributable to the specific industries examined (based on national industry growth patterns and the industry mix of the region).

Employment Distribution by Type

The table below shows the employment mix by ownership type for Information for the Metro Chicago. Four of these ownership types — federal, state, and local government and the private sector — together constitute “Covered Employment” (employment covered by the Unemployment Insurance programs of the United States and reported via the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages).

“Self-Employment” refers to unincorporated self-employment and represents workers whose primary job is self-employment (that is, these data do not include workers whose primary job is a wage-and-salary position that is supplemented with self-employment).



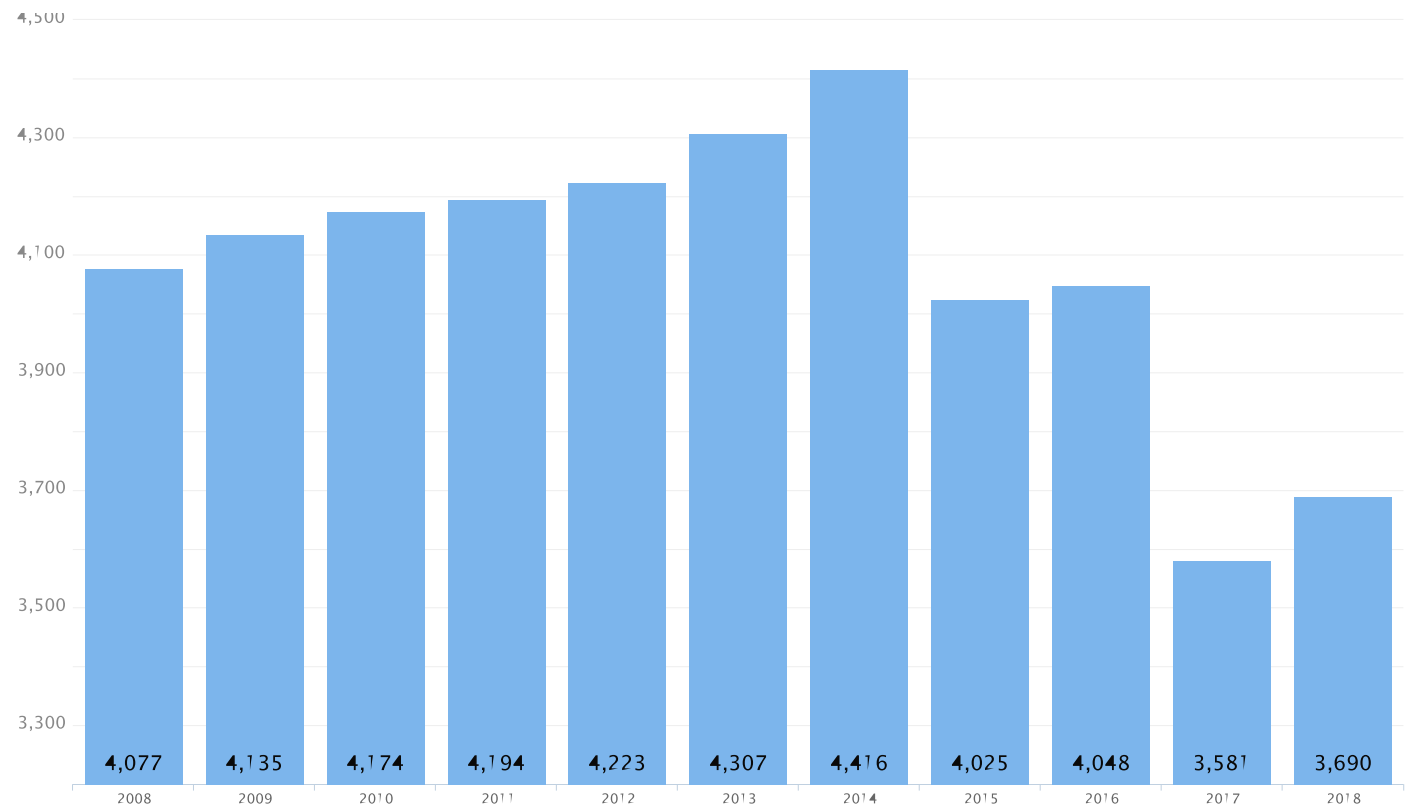
	Empl	%
Private	71,251	85.2%
Self-Employment	3,798	4.5%
Local Government	8,458	10.1%
State Government	0	0.0%
Federal Government	91	0.1%

Source: JobsEQ®


 Strong entrepreneurial activity is indicative of growing industries. Using self-employment as a proxy for entrepreneurs, a higher share of self-employed individuals within a regional industry points to future growth.

Establishments

In 2018, there were 3,690 Information establishments in the Metro Chicago (per covered employment establishment counts), a decrease from 4,077 establishments ten years earlier in 2008.



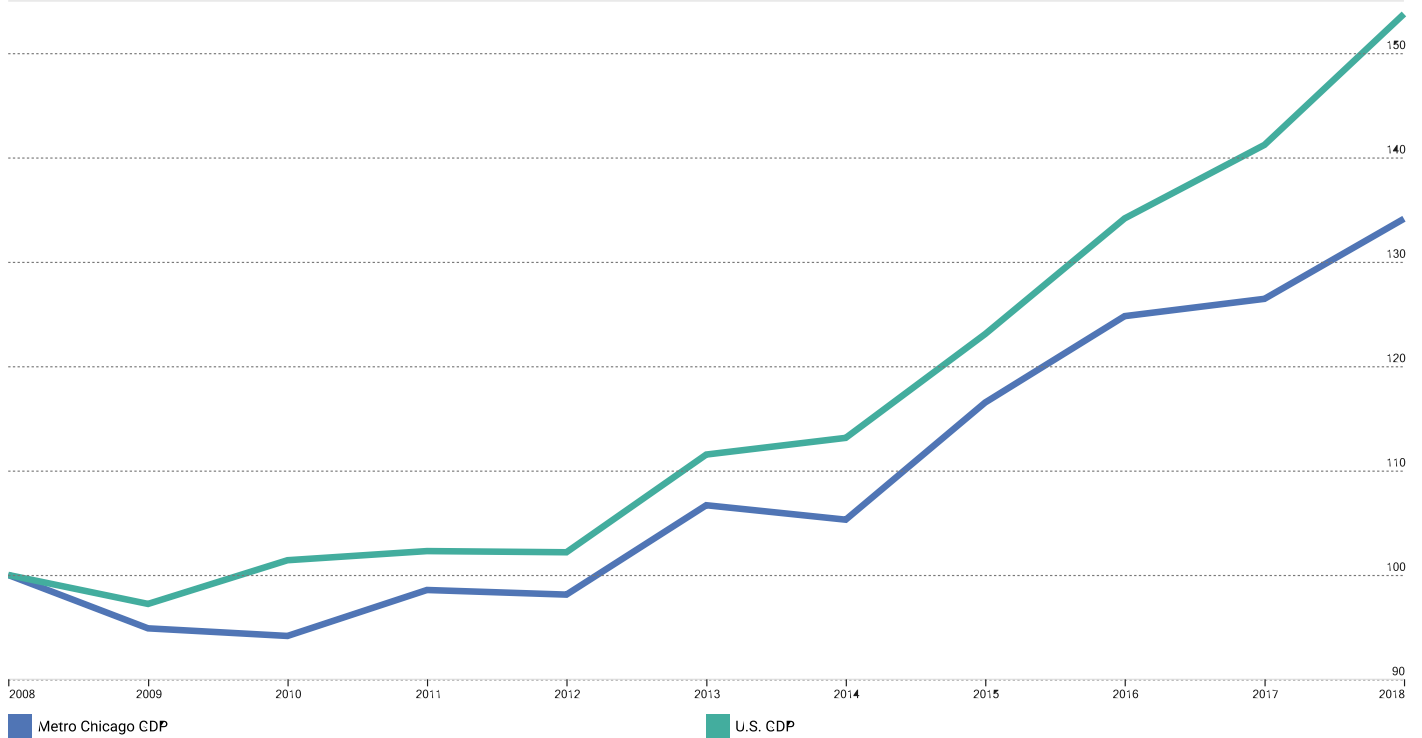
Source: JobsEQ*

 New business formations are an important source of job creation in a regional economy, spurring innovation and competition, and driving productivity growth. Establishment data can provide an indicator of growth in businesses by counting each single location (such as a factory or a store) where business activity takes place, and with at least one employee.

GDP & Productivity

In 2018, Information produced \$28 billion in GDP for the Metro Chicago.

GDP: Indexed 2008 = 100



4.2 %

Industry Share of Total GDP /
5.7 % in the nation



3.0 % ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Yrs /
4.4 % in the nation



\$664k

Output per Worker /
\$675k in the nation




💡 Gross domestic product (GDP) is the most comprehensive measure of regional economic activity, and an industry's contribution to GDP is an important indicator of regional industry strength. It is a measure of total value-added to a regional economy in the form of labor income, proprietor's income, and business profits, among others.

💡 Growth in productivity (output per worker) leads to increases in wealth and higher average standards of living in a region.

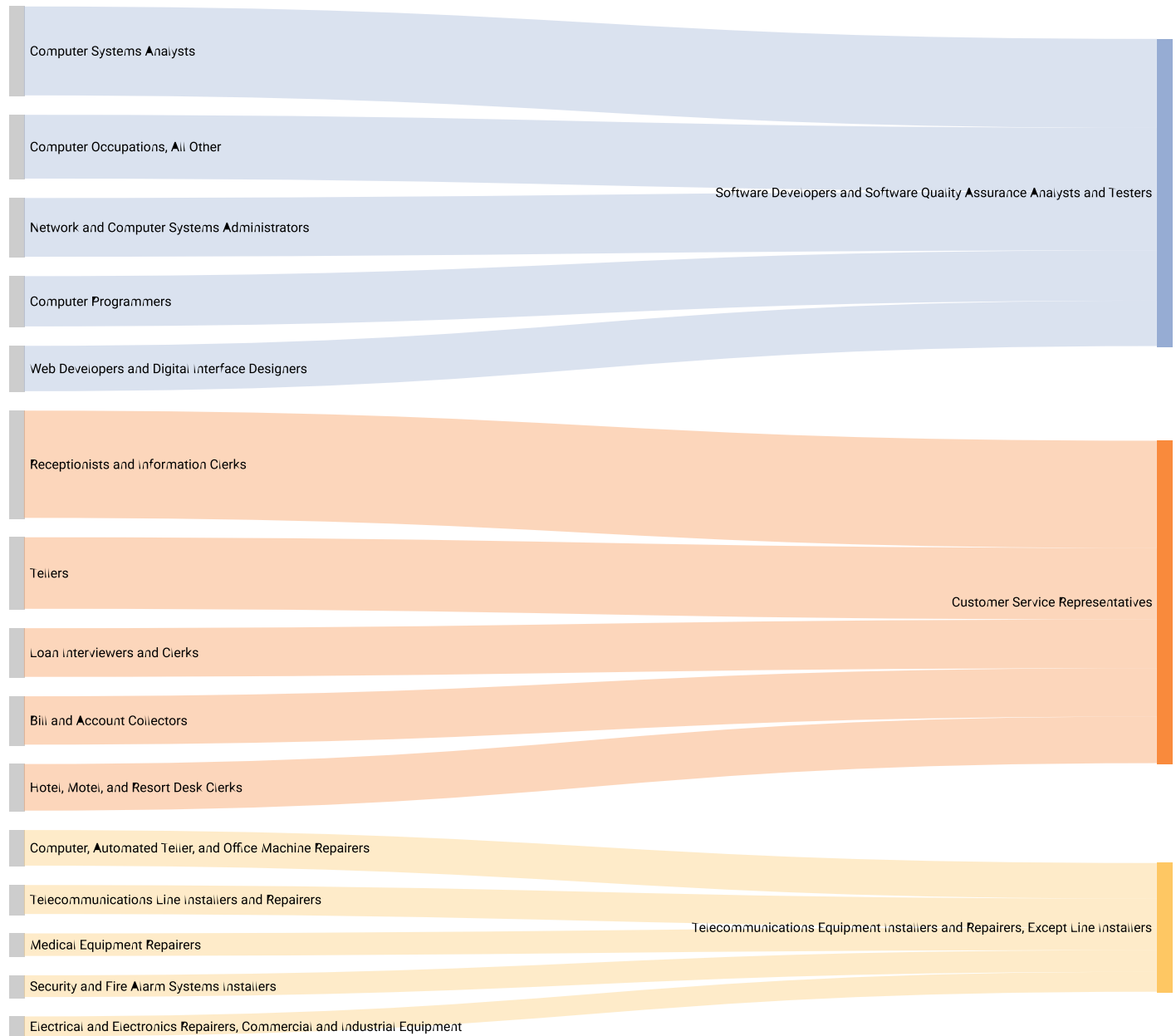
Supply Chain: Top Suppliers


As of 2020Q1, Information in the Metro Chicago are estimated to make \$3.3 billion in annual purchases from suppliers in the United States with about 35% or \$1.1 billion of these purchases being made from businesses located in the Metro Chicago.

3-digit Supplier Industries	Purchases from In-Region (\$M)	Purchases from Out-of-Region (\$M)
Telecommunications	\$216.6	\$313.7
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	\$192.7	\$332.0
Real Estate	\$107.3	\$287.8
Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing	\$40.7	\$234.3
Publishing Industries (except Internet)	\$71.1	\$70.8
Remaining Supplier Industries	\$519.2	\$925.0
Total	\$1,147.7	\$2,163.5

 Supplier-buyer networks can indicate local linkages between industries, regional capacity to support growth in an industry, and potential leakage of sales out of the region.

Sector Strategy Pathways




 The graphics on this page illustrate relationships and potential movement (from left to right) between occupations that share similar skill sets. Developing career pathways as a strategy promotes industry employment growth and workforce engagement.

Postsecondary Programs Linked to Information

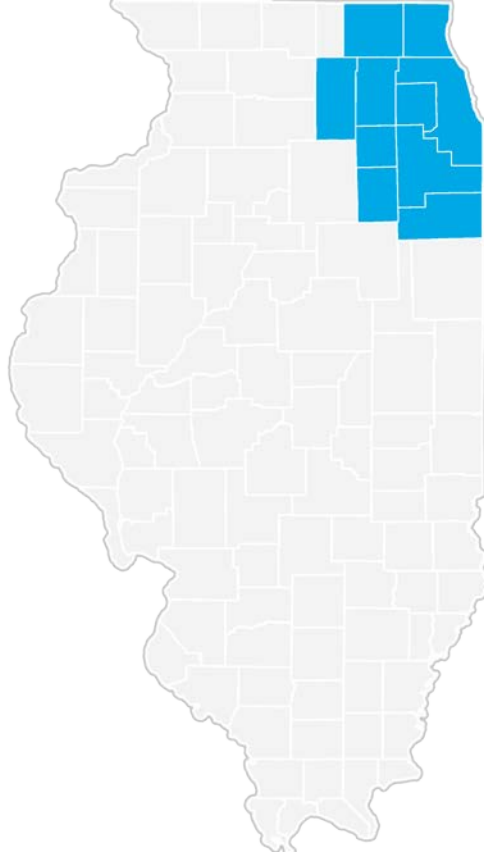
Program	Awards
Columbia College Chicago	
Cinematography and Film/Video Production	308
Recording Arts Technology/Technician	74
Concordia University-Chicago	
Educational/Instructional Technology	115
DePaul University	
Cinematography and Film/Video Production	167
DeVry University-Illinois	
Electrical, Electronic and Communications Engineering Technology/Technician	132
Web Page, Digital/Multimedia and Information Resources Design	169
Illinois Media School	
Radio and Television	94
Illinois Media School-Chicago Campus	
Radio and Television	141
Northwestern University	
Communication, Journalism, and Related Programs, Other	205
Journalism	303

Source: [JobsEQ®](#)

 The number of graduates from postsecondary programs in the region identifies the pipeline of future workers as well as the training capacity to support industry demand.

 Among postsecondary programs at schools located in the the Metro Chicago, the sampling above identifies those most linked to occupations relevant to Information. For a complete list see JobsEQ®, <http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq>

Metro Chicago Regional Map



Region Definition

Metro Chicago is defined as the following counties:

Cook County, Illinois

DeKalb County, Illinois

DuPage County, Illinois

Grundy County, Illinois

Kane County, Illinois

Kankakee County, Illinois

Kendall County, Illinois

Lake County, Illinois

McHenry County, Illinois

Will County, Illinois

Data Notes

- Industry employment and wages (including total regional employment and wages) are as of 2020Q1 and are based upon BLS QCEW data, imputed by Chmura where necessary, and supplemented by additional sources including Census ZBP data. Employment forecasts are modeled by Chmura and are consistent with BLS national-level 10-year forecasts.
- Occupation employment is as of 2020Q1 and is based on industry employment and local staffing patterns calculated by Chmura and utilizing BLS OES data. Occupation wages are per the BLS OES data and are as of 2019.
- GDP is derived from BEA data and imputations by Chmura. Productivity (output per worker) is calculated by Chmura using industry employment and wages as well as GDP and BLS output data. Supply chain modeling including purchases by industry are developed by Chmura.
- Postsecondary awards are per the NCES and are for the 2017-2018 academic year.
- Establishment counts are per the BLS QCEW data.
- Figures may not sum due to rounding.

FAQ

What is (LQ) location quotient?

Location quotient is a measurement of concentration in comparison to the nation. An LQ of 1.00 indicates a region has the same concentration of an industry (or occupation) as the nation. An LQ of 2.00 would mean the region has twice the expected employment compared to the nation and an LQ of 0.50 would mean the region has half the expected employment in comparison to the nation.

What is annual demand?

Annual demand is a of the sum of the annual projected growth demand and separation demand. Separation demand is the number of jobs required due to separations—labor force exits (including retirements) and turnover resulting from workers moving from one occupation into another. Note that separation demand does not include all turnover—it does not include when workers stay in the same occupation but switch employers. Growth demand is the increase or decrease of jobs expected due to expansion or contraction of the overall number of jobs.

What is the difference between industry wages and occupation wages?

Industry wages and occupation wages are estimated via separate data sets, often the time periods being reported do not align, and wages are defined slightly differently in the two systems (for example, certain bonuses are included in the industry wages but not the occupation wages). It is therefore common that estimates of the average industry wages and average occupation wages in a region do not match exactly.