



CWICstats Dashboard Report 2nd Quarter 2010

Q2 FEATURE - UNEMPLOYMENTstats

Indicator	Current		Timeframe	Area	Source
Initial unemployment claims	21,171	↓	May	Cook County	IDES
Unemployed 15 weeks or more (U1)	6.2%	↑	Q2 2009- Q1 2010	Illinois	BLS
Official unemployment rate (U3)	10.7%	↑	Q2 2009- Q1 2010	Illinois	BLS
Unemployed plus discouraged (U4)	11.1%	↑	Q2 2009- Q1 2010	Illinois	BLS
Unemployed plus discouraged & other marginally attached (U5)	11.9%	↑	Q2 2009- Q1 2010	Illinois	BLS
Unemployed plus all marginally attached & part time workers (for economic reasons) (U6)	17.8%	↑	Q2 2009- Q1 2010	Illinois	BLS

JOBstats

Indicator	Current		Timeframe	Area	Source
Unemployment	11.2%	↓	May 2010	Chicago	IDES
Total in labor force	1,326,506	↓	May 2010	Chicago	IDES
Total employment	1,177,771	↓	May 2010	Chicago	IDES
Job creation	64,398	↑	Q2 2009	Chicago	IDES
Net job flow	6,847	↑	Q2 2009	Chicago	IDES
New hires	157,038	↑	Q3 2009	Chicago	IDES

BUSINESSstats

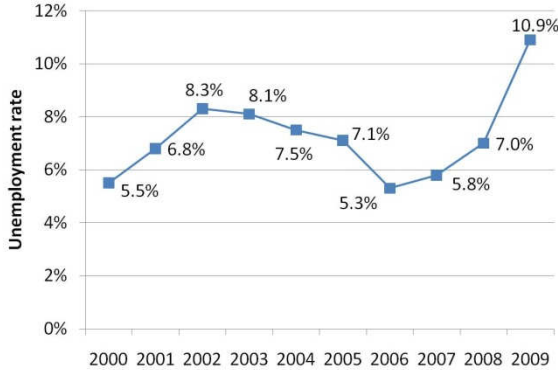
Indicator	Current		Timeframe	Area	Source
Chicago Business Activity Index	87.2	↓	Apr. 2010	Chicago area	REAL
Chicago Business Barometer	59.1	↓	Jun. 2010	Chicago area	ISM-Chicago
Home Price Index	122.9	↑	Apr. 2010	Chicago area	S&P
Midwest Manufacturing Index	86.7	↑	May 2010	Midwest	FRBC
Private sector businesses	139,890	↑	Mar. 2009	Cook County	IDES
Private sector small businesses	86,145	NA	Mar. 2009	Cook County	IDES
Private sector employees	2,068,502	↓	Mar. 2009	Cook County	IDES
Private sector small business employees	408,750	NA	Mar. 2009	Cook County	IDES

↑ Improvement vs. prior period

↓ Weaker vs. prior period

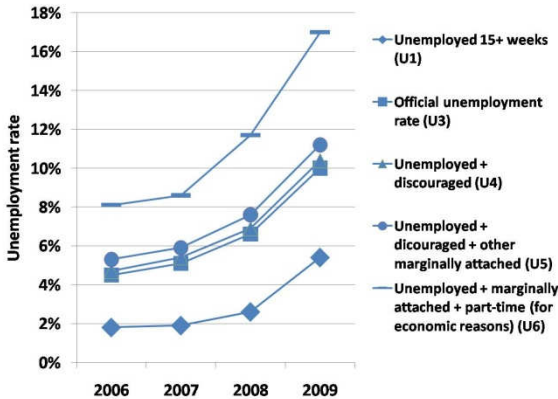
Q2 FEATURE UNEMPLOYMENTstats

The Chicago unemployment rate more than doubled from 2006 to 2009.



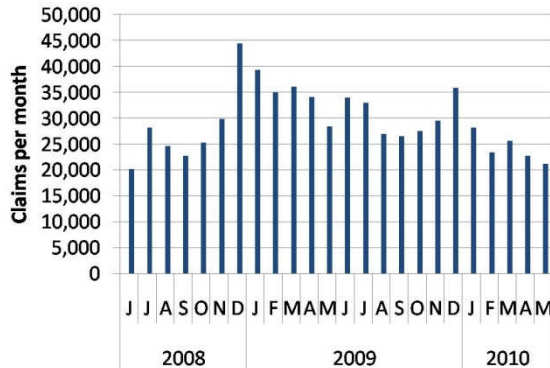
Source: IDES

The Illinois workforce unemployed and under-employed rates all steadily increased at similar rates over the last several years.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

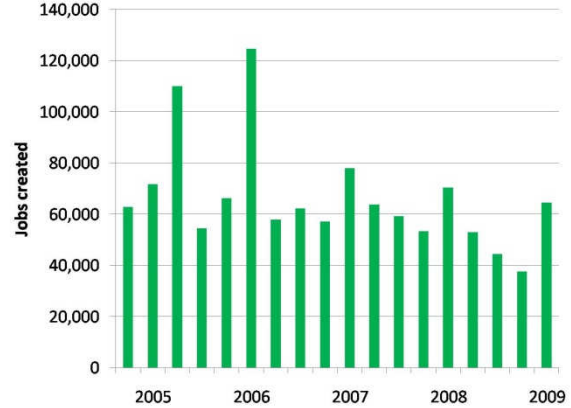
Initial monthly Unemployment Insurance claims have declined over the last year in Cook County.



Source: IDES

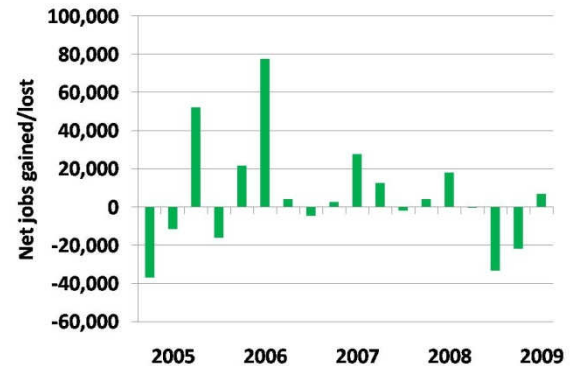
JOBstats

Jobs created in Chicago increased to over 64,000 after three quarters of decline.



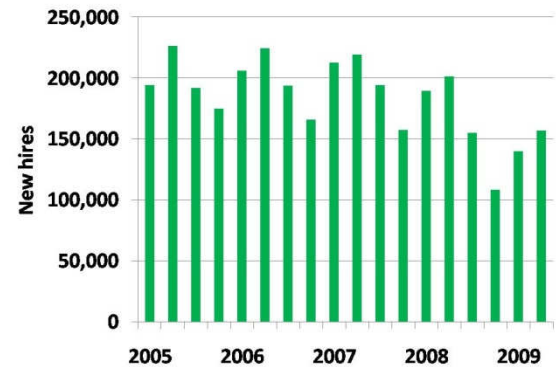
Source: IDES

Chicago gained nearly 7,000 jobs, a rebound from two consecutive quarters of losses.



Source: IDES

Chicago quarterly new hires dropped below 150,000 in a quarter for the first time in five years in the first two quarters of 2009.



Source: IDES

JOBstats

Illinois job projections: Health care and computer science jobs in Illinois are projected to increase by more than 20% by 2018.

2008 baseline jobs vs. 2018 projected in thousands, ranked by total job growth – (Δ)										
Occupational category	High school dropout or graduate		Some college/ Associate's degree		Bachelor's or graduate degree		Total		Total 2018 vs. 2008	
	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018	2008	2018	Δ	%Δ
Health care practitioners	20	24	109	135	190	235	319	394	75	24%
Food service	303	343	122	138	40	46	466	526	61	13%
Sales	218	235	231	250	258	279	708	763	56	8%
Administrative support	372	391	465	489	189	198	1025	1078	53	5%
Education	22	25	53	61	321	362	396	447	52	13%
Health care support	59	77	74	95	17	22	150	194	44	29%
Computer science	10	12	36	47	105	134	151	193	42	28%
Business operations	27	31	55	65	124	144	206	240	34	17%
Property maintenance	156	181	51	58	14	17	222	256	34	15%
Personal care	79	94	65	77	32	38	176	209	33	19%
All other categories	1106	1106	695	718	717	779	2516	2604	87	3%
Total	2372	2519	1956	2131	2007	2254	6335	6901	571	9%

Source: Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce, *Help Wanted: Projections of Jobs and Education Requirements through 2018*. Anthony P. Carnevale, Nicole Smith, and Jeff Strohl.

Note: The sum of columns and rows may not match the totals due to rounding error.

Chicago job projections: Computer science and health care support are projected to be the fastest growing occupational categories through 2016.

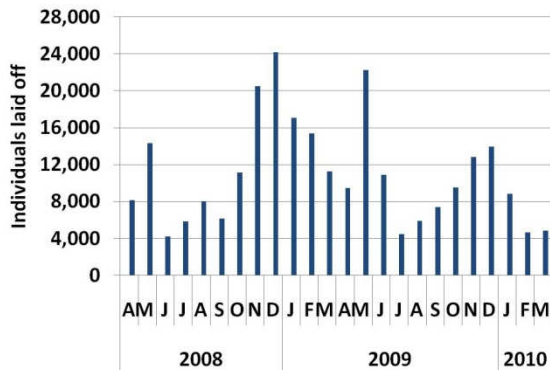
2006 baseline jobs vs. 2016 projected in thousands, ranked by total job growth – (Δ)								
Occupational category	2006	2016	Δ	%Δ	Average annual job openings from			
					New jobs	Replacement	Total	
Administrative support	271	307	36	13%	4	6	10	
Education	83	112	29	35%	3	2	5	
Health care practitioners	69	94	25	36%	2	1	4	
Business operations	101	125	24	24%	2	2	4	
Property maintenance	54	75	21	39%	2	1	3	
Computer science	38	58	20	52%	2	1	3	
Food service	102	122	19	19%	2	4	6	
Sales	132	148	17	13%	2	4	5	
Transportation	97	111	15	15%	2	2	4	
Health care support	30	44	14	45%	1	<1	2	
All other categories	437	512	75	17%	8	9	17	
Total	1414	1709	295	21%	30	31	62	

Source: IDES

Note: The sum of columns and rows may not match the totals due to rounding error.

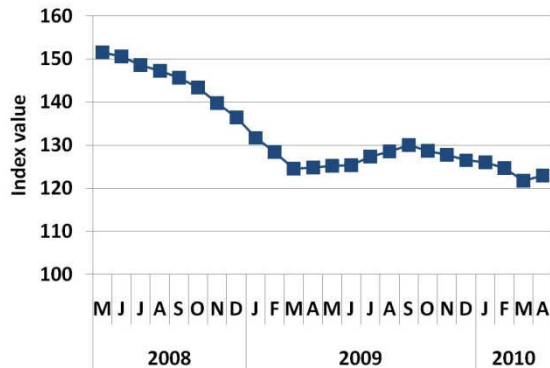
BUSINESSstats

Mass layoffs have been no less than 4,000 per month over the last two years.



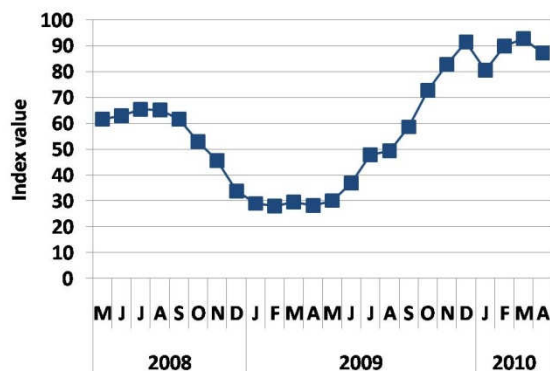
Source: IDES

Home prices in the Chicago MSA have declined since the spring of 2008.



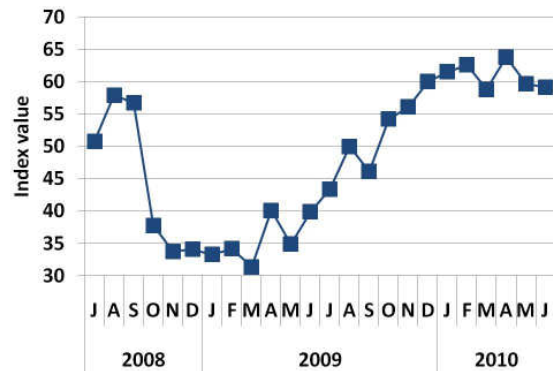
Source: Standard and Poor's Case-Shiller Home Price Index

The Chicago Business Activity Index, a leading indicator, suggests improved business conditions in the Chicago area later this year.



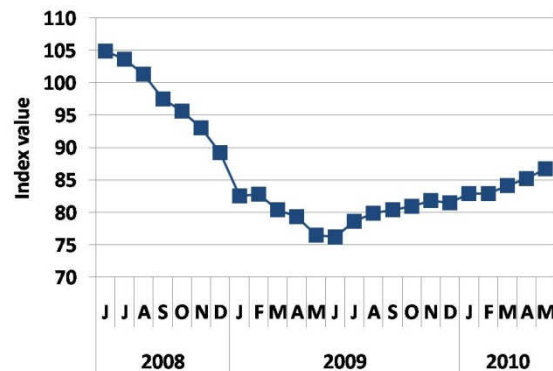
Source: University of Illinois Regional Economic Analysis Laboratory (REAL)

The Chicago Business Barometer shows an upward trend in buying among Chicago area purchasing managers over the last year.



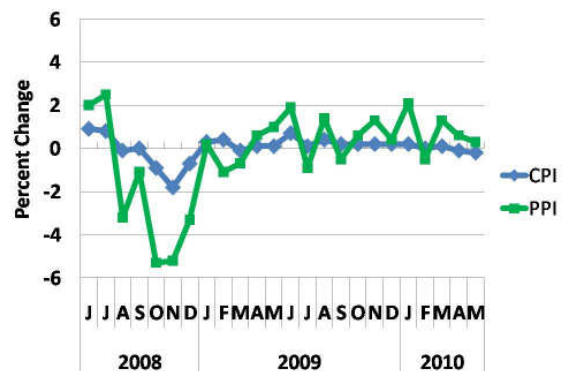
Source: Institute for Supply Management-Chicago

The Midwest Manufacturing Index has shown a steady improvement over the last 12 months.



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

The Consumer Price Index and the Producer Price Index have been relatively flat in the last 12 months.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Definitions, Sources, and Notes

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UNEMPLOYMENTstats

- **Initial unemployment claims** come from the **Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES)** administrative data. They are requests for determination of insured status (new claim) or notices filed when a break in job attachment has occurred, (additional claim). Insured status refers to qualifying base period wages with an insured employer and the determination of the individual's weekly benefit amount.
- The unemployment measures below are estimates derived from the **U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey (CPS)** as reported by the **U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)**. All figures are seasonally adjusted.
 - **Unemployed 15 weeks or more** are persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer, as a percent of the civilian labor force (U-1).
 - **Unemployed** is the total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force. This is the official unemployment rate (U-3).
 - **Unemployed including discouraged workers** includes the regular unemployed plus persons not in the labor force who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months (or since the end of their last job if they held one within the past 12 months), but who are not currently looking because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify.
 - **Unemployed including marginally attached workers** includes the regular unemployed plus persons who currently are neither working nor looking for work but indicate that they want and are available for a job and have looked for work sometime in the recent past (U-5).
 - **Unemployed including marginally attached workers and part time workers (for economic reasons)** includes the regular unemployed plus the marginally attached plus those who want and are available for full-time work but have had to settle for a part-time schedule (U-6).

JOBstats

- **IDES** develops unemployment rates for metropolitan areas, counties and cities through a complex, multi-step process that includes a variety of data inputs, such as total non-farm employment estimates, unemployment insurance claims, population and employment data from the Census Bureau and employment and unemployment controls used to adjust for groups not covered by the Unemployment Insurance system
 - **Unemployed** as measured by IDES are those individuals who had no employment during the reference week, were available for work (except for temporary illness) and had made specific efforts to find employment some time during the 4 week-period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off need not have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.
 - **Total in labor force** Included are all persons in the civilian non-institutional population classified as either employed or unemployed.
 - **Total employed** includes those who, during the reference week (the week including the twelfth day of the month), (a) did any work as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, or (b) were not working but who had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. Each employed person is counted only once, even if he or she holds more than one job.
- Job change statistics below come from Local Employment Dynamics (LED), a partnership between the IDES and the U.S. Census Bureau to develop information about local workforce and labor market conditions. This information is built from sources that cover more than 90% of total wage and salary civilian jobs, primarily state and federal administrative records. Exclusions to this coverage include federal government workers, agricultural workers, domestic workers, and the self-employed.
 - **Job creation** is the number of new jobs created by expansion of existing firms or establishment of new firms within the area.
 - **Net job flow** is the total difference in employment at businesses from one period to the next.
 - **New hires** is the number of current employees who were not employed by their current employer in the previous quarter.

BUSINESSstats

- The **Chicago Business Activity Index** is produced by the **University of Illinois Regional Economics Application Laboratory**. It measures the business cycle status of the six-county Chicago area. It tends to lead the local business cycle by three-to-four months. For more information, see: <http://www.real.illinois.edu/>

- The **Chicago Business Barometer** is a seasonally adjusted index produced by the **Institute for Supply Management – Chicago**. It is based on a survey of Chicago area purchasing managers who may work for local, national, or multinational companies. The figures from 2010 are from the June 2010 report. The figures from 2009 are from the December 2009 report.
- The **Home Price Index** is the Case-Shiller Home Price Index published by **Standard and Poor's**. It measures the seasonally adjusted changes residential home values in 20 Metropolitan Statistical Areas.
- The **Midwest Manufacturing Index** is produced by the **Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago**. It is composite measure of hours worked in manufacturing companies in 15 industries in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Indiana.
- **Private sector business and employee** data are produced by the **U.S. Small Business Administration** based on survey data from the U.S. Census Bureau.

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- **Illinois job projections** were calculated by the **Georgetown Center on Education and the Workforce**. The Center used Current Population Survey and National Center for Education Statistics data for educational degree projections and CPS data for baseline occupational figures used for projections. For more information, see: <http://cew.georgetown.edu/jobs2018/>
- **Chicago job projections** are calculated by **IDES** over a two year and ten year period at the state, county, metropolitan statistical area, economic development region, local workforce area and community college district. The projections use Standard Occupational Classification and North American Industry Classification System as defined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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- **Mass layoffs** are all layoffs reported to **IDES** in which 50 or more employees were separated for 30 or more days. It excludes government and agriculture.
- The **Consumer Price Index** measures the average change in prices paid for a market basket of goods and services by urban consumers as calculated by BLS.
- The **Producer Price Index** measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by domestic producers for their commodities produced as calculated by BLS.

This report was prepared by the CWICstats team from Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago.

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The Chicago Workforce Investment Council (CWIC) is a non-profit organization created in 2009 to ensure that Chicago has a skilled and educated workforce to keep our businesses, economy, communities, and families healthy and productive. CWIC monitors over \$300 million of public investment in education and workforce training, and coordinates resources to ensure these investments support the overall health of our economy.



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