



CWICstats Dashboard Report 3rd Quarter 2010

Highlights in this issue

- Chicago population increased by over 100,000 between 2008 and 2009 Page 2
- Manufacturing and construction jobs decline as a percentage of all Chicago jobs in 2009 Page 2
- Illinois job projections for 2018 by educational attainment Page 7

Local labor force measures	Current time period	How current compares to prior time period:	
		Immediately prior	One year prior
Chicago (IDES)	September 2010	August 2010	September 2009
Unemployment	10.6%	10.8%	11.5%
Total in labor force	1,326,653	1,321,387	1,312,876
Total employment	1,185,716	1,179,313	1,161,560
Cook County (IDES)	July 2010	June 2010	July 2009
Initial unemployment claims	26,994	26,802	32,921
Chicago (IDES)	Q4 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2008
New hires	169,197	154,984	154,631
Chicago (IDES)	Q3 2009	Q2 2009	Q3 2008
Job creation	44,191	62,505	52,359
Net job flow	-12,169	9,486	-1,396
Illinois unemployment measures	Current time period	How current compares to prior time period:	
		Immediately prior	One year prior
Illinois (BLS) Annual rates for the four-quarter periods indicated	Q4 2009-Q3 2010	Q3 2009-Q2 2010	Q4 2008-Q3 2009
Unemployed 15 weeks or more (U1)	6.7	6.7	4.4
Official unemployment rate (U3)	10.6	10.6	9.0
Unemployed plus discouraged (U4)	11.2	11.1	9.5
Unemployed plus discouraged & other marginally attached (U5)	11.9	12.0	10.3
Unemployed plus all marginally attached & part time workers (for economic reasons) (U6)	18.0	18.0	15.7

Q3 Featured stats: American Community Survey 2009—Chicago

Chicago	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009 vs. 2006
Population 25 and older	1,771,459	1,775,935	1,775,263	1,883,082	
Percent with high school degree or higher	77.0%	78.5%	78.5%	80.3%	
Percent with Bachelor's degree or higher	29.2%	29.6%	31.0%	33.1%	
Households	1,015,685	1,022,916	1,026,161	1,072,886	
Median family income	\$52,187	\$53,278	\$52,880	\$52,101	

Green solid arrows represent an indicator that has improved compared to prior time period. For example, a drop in unemployment would be represented by (), while an increase in new hires would be represented by (). Red outlined arrows represent an indicator that has worsened compared to prior time period. For example, a drop in job creation would be represented by (), while an increase in unemployment would be represented by ().

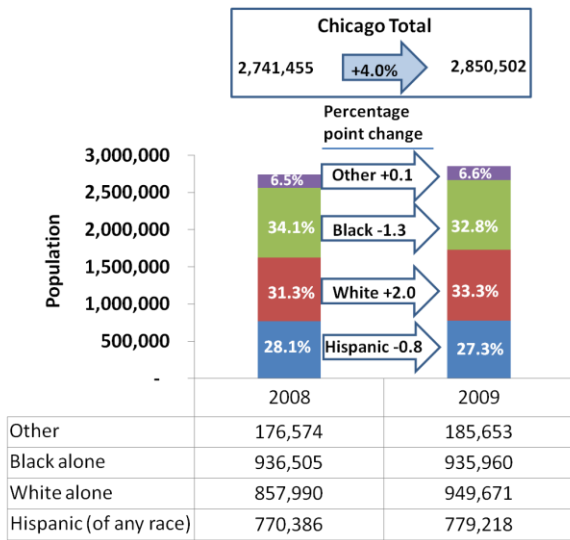
Featured stats American Community Survey 2009

The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual U.S. Census Bureau survey producing data at the national, state, and local level. The ACS 2009 results were released in September 2010. *(Note: Almost all 2006-2008 figures reported have statistically significant differences from 2009. See endnotes for exceptions.)*

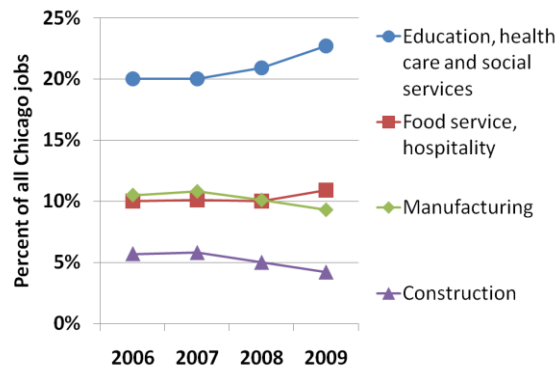
The Chicago total population increased by over 100,000 in the last year. White non-Hispanics became the largest racial/ethnic group.

Manufacturing jobs as a percent of all Chicago jobs dropped below food service and hospitality for the first time since 2006.

Chicago Population by Race/Ethnicity 2008 vs. 2009



Selected job categories as a proportion of all Chicago jobs 2006-2009



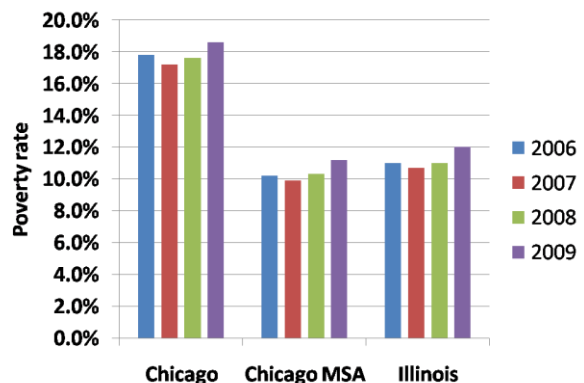
Poverty rates for working-age adults have increased since 2007 on the local, regional and state levels.

The proportion of Chicago adults with a Bachelor's degree increased nearly four percentage points since 2006.

Poverty rate among adults (18-64) by geographic area and year 2006-2009

Chicago population (age 25 and older) by levels of educational attainment 2006-2009

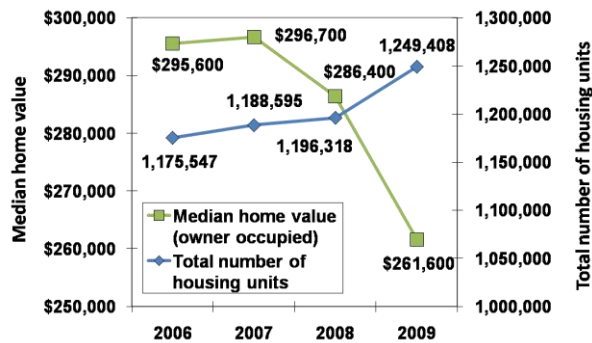
Educational Attainment	2006	2007	2008	2009
No HS diploma	23.0%	21.5%	20.5%	19.7%
HS graduate	25.1%	27.0%	23.3%	23.2%
Some college, no degree	16.9%	16.5%	18.5%	18.6%
Associate's degree	5.7%	5.5%	5.7%	5.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	29.2%	29.6%	31.0%	33.1%



American Community Survey 2009

The total number of housing units in Chicago has continued to rise while the median price dropped.

Chicago home values and total housing units 2006-2009



The percentage of residents who speak English at home has risen since 2006.

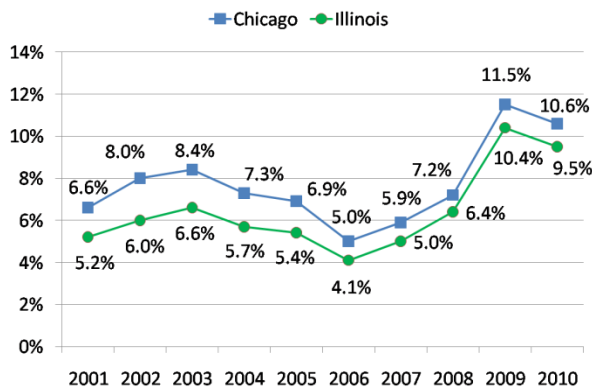
Language spoken at Chicago residents' homes by year (ages 5 and older) 2006-2009

Language spoken at home (age 5 and older)	2006	2007	2008	2009
Percent that speaks English at home	63.5%	63.9%	64.0%	65.7%
Percent that speaks language other than English at home	36.5%	36.1%	36.0%	34.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Of residents who speak language other than English at home, those who speak English less than "very well" (as a percent of the 100% total)	17.9%	17.5%	17.2%	15.7%

Job stats

The Chicago unemployment rate in September decreased for the first time in four years.

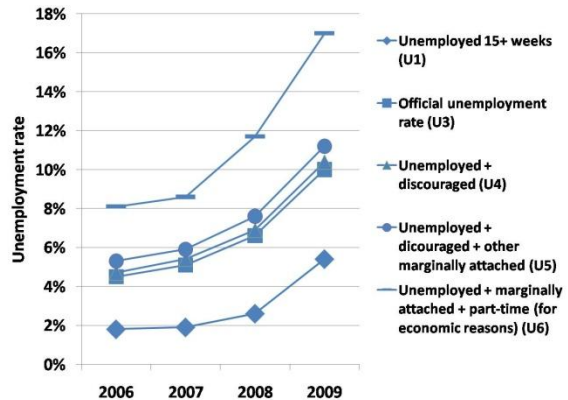
Chicago unemployment rate in the month of September 2001-2010



Source: IDES

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

The official unemployment rate (U3) and alternate measures for Illinois 2006-2009

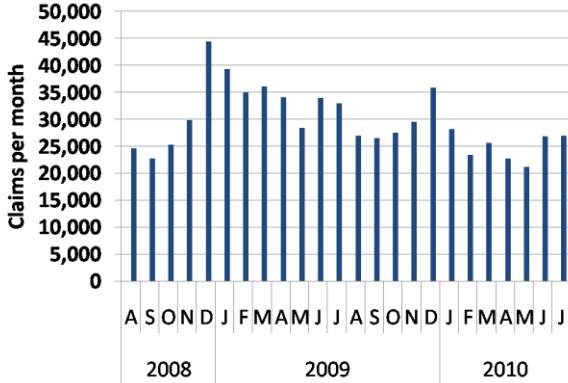


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Job stats

Initial Unemployment Insurance claims have been trending down in Cook County since the end of 2008.

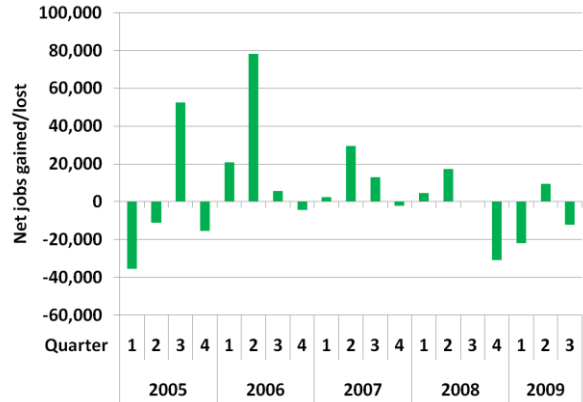
Cook County initial unemployment claims by month 2008-2010



Source: IDES

Chicago had a net negative gain in jobs in three out of the last four quarters up to the third quarter of 2009.

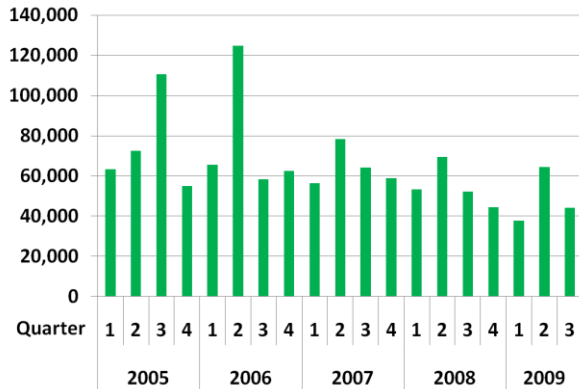
Net jobs gained/lost in Chicago by quarter 2005-2009



Source: IDES

Jobs created in Chicago have been trending downward since 2007 despite bumps up in the 2nd quarters.

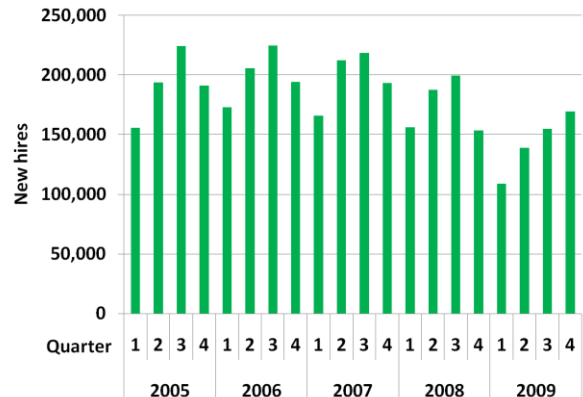
Jobs created in Chicago by quarter 2005-2009



Source: IDES

Chicago quarterly new hires increased for three consecutive quarters for the first time in five years.

New hires in Chicago by quarter 2005-2009

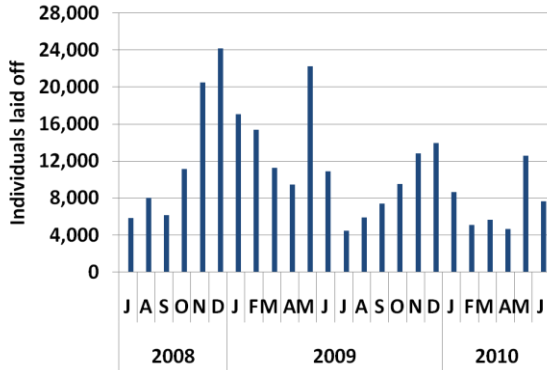


Source: IDES

Business stats

Mass layoffs in Illinois has trended downward since the end of 2009.

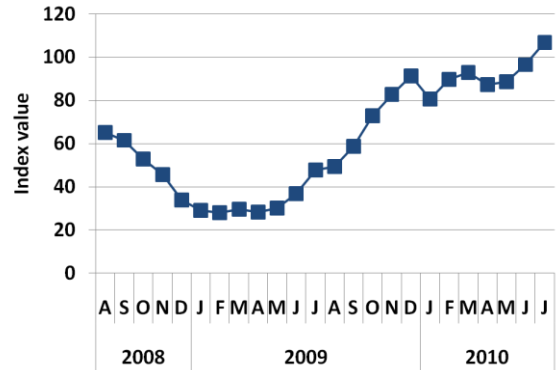
Illinois worker layoffs by companies terminating more than 50 employees at a time



Source: IDES

The Chicago Business Activity Index improved for three consecutive months, suggesting increased economic activity in the fall of 2010.

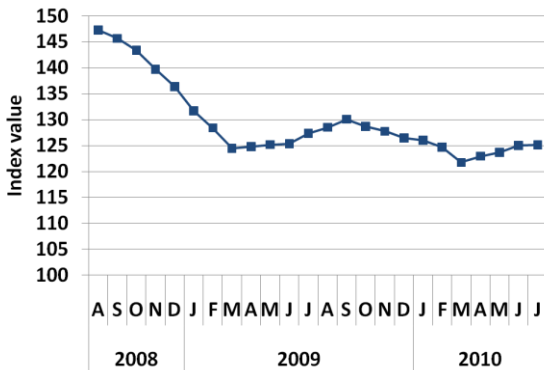
The Chicago Business Activity Index by month



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

Home prices in the Chicago MSA have stabilized over the last 18 months.

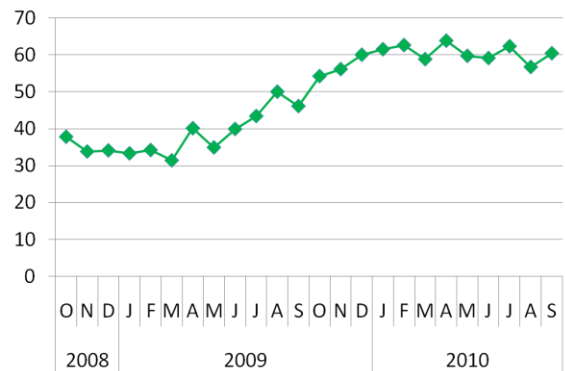
The Case-Shiller Index by month (1st quarter 2000 = 100)



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

The Chicago Business Barometer shows a stable trend in buying among Chicago-area purchasing managers in 2010.

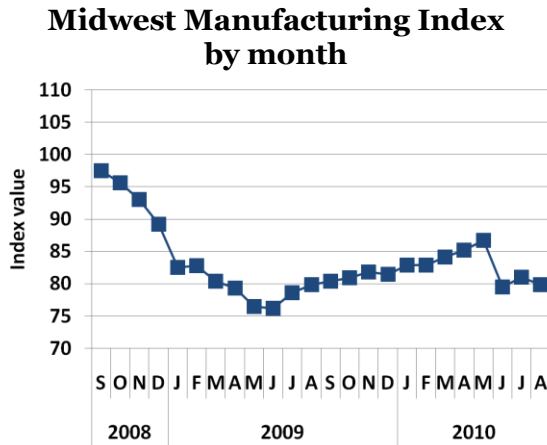
The Chicago Business Barometer Index by month



Source: Institute for Supply Management-Chicago

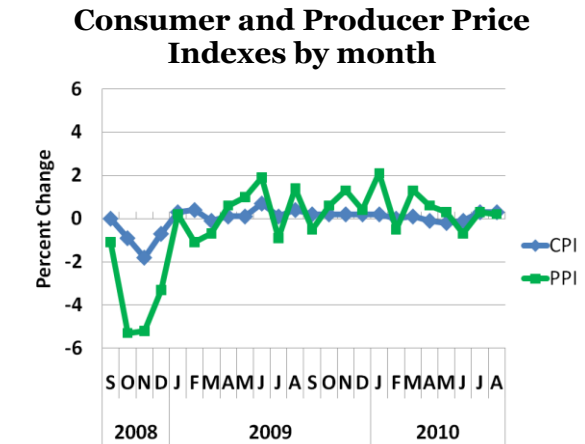
Business stats

The Midwest Manufacturing Index dropped over the summer of 2009, suggesting a slowdown of regional manufacturing.



Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago

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



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Job Projections

Illinois job projections: Almost two-thirds of Illinois jobs in 2018 will require education beyond a high school diploma.

Illinois 2006 baseline vs. 2018 projected jobs by required level of educational attainment

Occupational category	2008 baseline total jobs	Ranked by 2008-2018 projected change	2018 projected total jobs	Levels of educational attainment required for 2018 Projected jobs		
				High school graduate or dropout	Some college or Associate's degree	Bachelor's or graduate degree
Health care practitioners	319,000	75,000	394,000	6%	34%	60%
Food service	466,000	61,000	526,000	65%	26%	9%
Sales	708,000	56,000	763,000	31%	33%	37%
Administrative support	1,025,000	53,000	1,078,000	36%	45%	18%
Education	396,000	52,000	447,000	6%	14%	81%
Health care support	150,000	44,000	194,000	40%	49%	11%
Computer science	151,000	42,000	193,000	6%	24%	69%
Business operations	206,000	34,000	240,000	13%	27%	60%
Property maintenance	222,000	34,000	256,000	71%	23%	7%
Personal care	176,000	33,000	209,000	45%	37%	18%
All other categories	2,516,000	87,000	2,604,000	42%	28%	30%
Total	6,335,000	571,000	6,901,000	37%	31%	33%

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.

Job Projections

Chicago job projections: Administrative support, education, and health care practitioner occupations are projected to grow by the greatest numbers from 2006 to 2016.

2006 baseline jobs vs. 2016 projected ranked by total job growth – (Δ)

Occupational category	2006 baseline	2016 projected	Ranked by 2006-2016 projected change	% change	Average annual job openings from		
					New jobs	Replace- ment jobs	Total jobs
Administrative support	271,000	307,000	36,000	13%	4,000	6,000	10,000
Education	83,000	112,000	29,000	35%	3,000	2,000	5,000
Health care practitioners	69,000	94,000	25,000	36%	2,000	1,000	4,000
Business operations	101,000	125,000	24,000	24%	2,000	2,000	4,000
Property maintenance	54,000	75,000	21,000	39%	2,000	1,000	3,000
Computer science	38,000	58,000	20,000	52%	2,000	1,000	3,000
Food service	102,000	122,000	19,000	19%	2,000	4,000	6,000
Sales	132,000	148,000	17,000	13%	2,000	4,000	5,000
Transportation	97,000	111,000	15,000	15%	2,000	2,000	4,000
Health care support	30,000	44,000	14,000	45%	1,000	<1,000	2,000
All other categories	437,000	512,000	75,000	17%	8,000	9,000	17,000
Total	1,414,000	1,709,000	295,000	21%	30,000	31,000	62,000

Source: IDES

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

Definitions, Sources, and Notes

Job stats

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.
- **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 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.

- **New hires** is the number of current employees who were not employed by their current employer in the previous quarter.
- **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.

The 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).

Featured stats: American Community Survey

The U.S. Census Bureau's ACS has surveyed about 2.9 million housing unit addresses annually since 2005. The survey asks about a number of areas, including demographics, employment, and living costs. The survey produces estimates at the national, state, and local level that are subject to sampling error. Almost all trend 2006, 2007, and 2008 figures reported are statistically significant differences vs. 2009, with the exceptions of (1) Chicago population change from 2008 to 2009 for Hispanics and "Other"; (2) hospitality and food service 2007 vs. 2009; (3) educational attainment, high school degree, some college, and Associate's degree 2008 vs. 2009; (4) Chicago poverty 2006 vs. 2009; See <http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

Business stats

- **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 **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.

- 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.

Job Projections

- **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.

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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