



Metro
Economic
Growth
Alliance of
Chicago



The Workforce Boards
OF METROPOLITAN CHICAGO

Metropolitan Chicago Region Overview of the Economy



This report is issued by The Workforce Boards of Metropolitan Chicago (WBMC) and the Metro Economic Growth Alliance of Chicago (MEGA) for the purpose of sharing economic and workforce development information for the metropolitan Chicago region. The report is issued on a quarterly basis, providing the most recent available economic indicator data.¹

The metropolitan Chicago region includes the City of Chicago and the following counties: Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Lake, Livingston, McHenry, and Will. The WBMC is a regional consortium of Workforce Boards that have collaborated for the past eight years on initiatives that address workforce and economic development issues. The Workforce Boards oversee development of a workforce system that provides individuals with education and training required for career opportunities in high demand occupations and provides employers with access to a skilled, competitive workforce. The MEGA is a partnership of lead economic organizations from throughout the metropolitan Chicago region that are committed to growing the regional economy through coordinated, effective business development. Both organizations recognize that the quality of its workforce is intrinsically linked to the strength of its economy.

The Region's Jobs

At the end of the third quarter of 2009, the metropolitan Chicago region had 5,031,598 jobs as compared to 5,045,289 at the end of the second quarter – a reduction of 13,691 jobs. Table 1 reflects the geographical distribution of jobs within the region.

The counties losing the most jobs between second and third quarter were Cook (9,180), DuPage (3,415), and Kane (1,327). Counties with an increase in jobs included Will (882), Lake (554), and DeKalb (288). In terms of the proportion of county jobs lost, Kankakee (1.8%) and Livingston (1.5%) reflect the largest decreases in jobs. In terms of job increase, Grundy (.9%) and DeKalb (.6%) report the largest gains.

Metropolitan Chicago Region
Geographic Distribution of Jobs
Table 1

| County | 2009 Jobs 2 nd Quarter | 2009 Jobs 3 rd Quarter | Change from 2 nd to 3 rd Quarter | % Change |
|------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|----------|
| Cook | 3,120,882 | 3,111,702 | -9,180 | -.3% |
| DuPage | 698,336 | 694,921 | -3,415 | -.5% |
| Lake | 424,530 | 425,084 | 554 | .1% |
| Kane | 253,719 | 252,392 | -1,327 | -.5% |
| Will | 244,086 | 244,968 | 882 | .4% |
| McHenry | 121,912 | 121,668 | -244 | -.2% |
| Kankakee | 55,638 | 54,653 | -985 | -1.8% |
| DeKalb | 51,616 | 51,904 | 288 | .6% |
| Kendall | 31,803 | 31,645 | -158 | -.5% |
| Grundy | 21,787 | 21,983 | 196 | .9% |
| Livingston | 20,979 | 20,677 | -302 | -1.5% |
| Total | 5,045,289 | 5,031,598 | -13,691 | -.3% |

¹The source for all data contained in this report is Economic Modeling System, Inc., Strategic Advantage, complete employment for 2nd and 3rd quarter 2009, unless otherwise specified. Second quarter is the period ending March 2009 and third quarter is the period ending June 30, 2009.

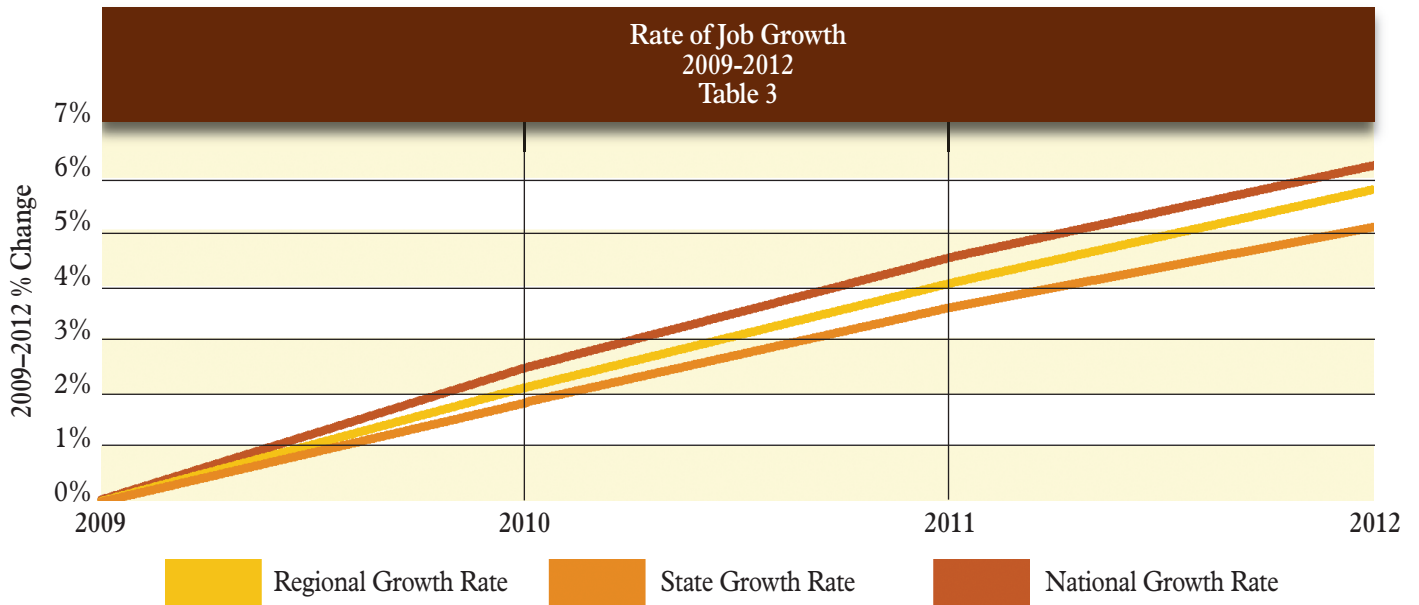
Table 2 provides comparative regional data for second and third quarters by major industry. Within the region, the healthcare and social assistance industry has the largest number of jobs (548,681), followed by government (544,785) and retail trade (474,737). The industries with the largest gain in terms of jobs from second to third quarter 2009 were government (4,781) followed by healthcare and social assistance (3,716) and other services, except public administration (2,867). The industries with the largest loss of jobs were manufacturing (-12,263), followed by administrative and waste services (-6,160) and real estate and leasing (-4,363).

| Metropolitan Chicago Region Jobs by Industry Table 2 | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Industry | 2009 Jobs 2 nd Quarter | % Regional Jobs 2 nd Quarter | 2009 Jobs 3 rd Quarter | % Regional Jobs 3 rd Quarter | Change from 2 nd to 3 rd Quarter |
| Healthcare and social assistance | 544,967 | 10.8% | 548,681 | 10.9% | 3,716 |
| Government | 540,004 | 10.7% | 544,785 | 10.8% | 4,781 |
| Retail trade | 472,549 | 9.4% | 474,737 | 9.5% | 2,188 |
| Professional and technical services | 435,871 | 8.6% | 434,259 | 8.6% | -1,612 |
| Manufacturing | 415,129 | 8.2% | 402,866 | 8.0% | -12,263 |
| Administrative and waste services | 349,356 | 6.9% | 343,196 | 6.8% | -6,160 |
| Finance and insurance | 324,023 | 6.4% | 320,715 | 6.4% | -3,308 |
| Accommodation and food services | 317,140 | 6.3% | 318,835 | 6.4% | 1,695 |
| Other services, except public administration | 259,169 | 5.1% | 262,036 | 5.2% | 2,867 |
| Wholesale trade | 245,641 | 4.9% | 244,958 | 4.7% | -683 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 244,896 | 4.9% | 242,769 | 4.8% | -2,127 |
| Construction | 234,235 | 4.6% | 234,673 | 4.7% | 438 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 211,731 | 4.2% | 207,368 | 4.1% | -4,363 |
| Educational services | 151,138 | 3.0% | 153,490 | 3.1% | 2,352 |
| Information | 101,084 | 2.0% | 99,014 | 2.0% | -2070 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 94,971 | 1.9% | 96,651 | 1.9% | 1,680 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 76,108 | 1.5% | 75,338 | 1.5% | -770 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 13,636 | 0.3% | 13,405 | 0.3% | -231 |
| Utilities | 11,979 | 0.2% | 12,094 | 0.2% | 115 |
| Mining | 1,661 | <0.1% | 1,726 | <0.1% | 65 |
| Total | 5,045,289 | 100% | 5,031,598 | 100% | -13,691 |



Job Growth

Tables 3 and 4 reflect the anticipated rate of growth for jobs over the next three years. The region's anticipated growth is similar to the nation at 6% and slightly higher than the State's rate of 5%. It is projected that over the next three years, the region's jobs will increase by 286,899, from 5,031,598 to 5,318,497. Currently, the region's jobs represent 70% of the State's total jobs and 72.4% of the State's total business establishments.



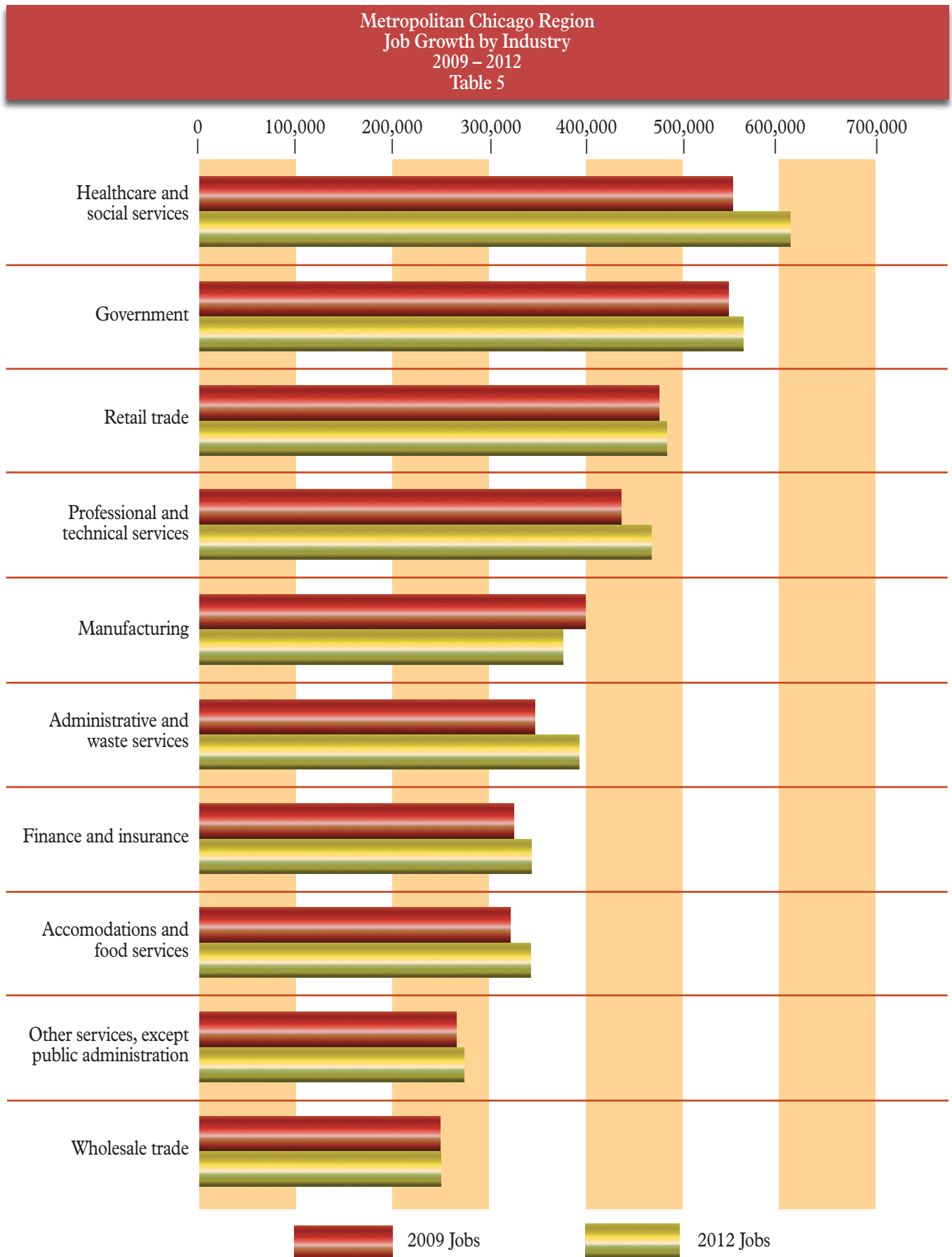
**Projected Job Growth
2009-2012
Table 4**

| Area | 2009 Jobs 3 rd Quarter | 2012 Jobs | Change | % Change | 2008 Number of Establishments |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| Regional Total | 5,031,598 | 5,318,497 | 286,899 | 6% | 267,503 |
| State Total | 7,191,802 | 7,557,298 | 365,496 | 5% | 369,492 |
| National Total | 172,718,976 | 183,278,455 | 10,559,479 | 6% | 9,137,904 |

Tables 5 and 6 provide projected job growth data specific to the region's industries. The health care and social assistance industry reflects the largest increase in jobs with 63,155, following by administrative and waste services with 49,909 and professional and technical services with 32,864. The manufacturing industry reflects the largest job loss – with a decrease of 26,676 jobs.



While the healthcare and social assistance industry represents the largest number of jobs, it ranks sixth in number of establishments (20,847). Professional and technical services has nearly 150,000 fewer employees than healthcare/social assistance but the largest number of employers (42,479) – implying that this industry has more small employers.



**Metropolitan Chicago Region
Industry Growth & Establishments
Table 6**

| Industry | 2009 Jobs 3 rd Quarter | 2012 Jobs | Change | 2008 Number of Establishments |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------|----------------------------------|
| Healthcare and social assistance | 548,681 | 611,836 | 63,155 | 20,847 |
| Government | 544,785 | 559,877 | 15,092 | 2,791 |
| Retail trade | 474,737 | 482,912 | 8,175 | 25,803 |
| Professional and technical services | 434,259 | 467,123 | 32,864 | 42,479 |
| Manufacturing | 402,866 | 376,190 | -26,676 | 14,812 |
| Administrative and waste services | 343,196 | 393,105 | 49,909 | 15,639 |
| Finance and insurance | 320,715 | 342,493 | 21,778 | 16,645 |
| Accommodation and food services | 318,835 | 341,286 | 22,451 | 16,855 |
| Other services, except public administration | 262,036 | 271,739 | 9,703 | 25,495 |
| Wholesale trade | 244,958 | 246,999 | 2,041 | 24,043 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 242,769 | 254,624 | 11,855 | 9,239 |
| Construction | 234,673 | 249,928 | 15,255 | 27,755 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 207,368 | 239,146 | 31,778 | 11,000 |
| Educational services | 153,490 | 171,159 | 17,669 | 3,429 |
| Information | 99,014 | 97,574 | -1,440 | 5,187 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 96,651 | 106,672 | 10,021 | 3,457 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 75,338 | 79,889 | 4,551 | 1,234 |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 13,405 | 12,883 | -522 | 485 |
| Utilities | 12,094 | 11,226 | -868 | 196 |
| Mining | 1,726 | 1,836 | 110 | 110 |
| Total | 5,031,598 | 5,318,497 | 286,899 | 267,503 |

**Metropolitan Chicago Region
Location Quotient Breakdown
Table 7**

| Industry | 2009 Jobs | 2009 LQ | 2012 LQ |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting | 13,405 | 0.12 | 0.12 |
| Mining | 1,726 | 0.06 | 0.06 |
| Utilities | 12,094 | 0.70 | 0.66 |
| Construction | 234,673 | 0.81 | 0.80 |
| Manufacturing | 402,866 | 1.09 | 1.04 |
| Wholesale trade | 244,958 | 1.33 | 1.30 |
| Retail trade | 474,737 | 0.90 | 0.89 |
| Transportation and warehousing | 242,769 | 1.33 | 1.33 |
| Information | 99,014 | 1.01 | 0.97 |
| Finance and insurance | 320,715 | 1.37 | 1.36 |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 207,368 | 0.94 | 0.93 |
| Professional and technical services | 434,259 | 1.25 | 1.26 |
| Management of companies and enterprises | 75,338 | 1.31 | 1.32 |
| Administrative and waste services | 343,196 | 1.19 | 1.22 |
| Educational services | 153,490 | 1.30 | 1.33 |
| Healthcare and social assistance | 548,681 | 1.00 | 1.02 |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 96,651 | 0.93 | 0.94 |
| Accommodation and food services | 318,835 | 0.92 | 0.92 |
| Other services, except public administration | 262,036 | 0.99 | 0.99 |
| Government | 544,785 | 0.78 | 0.78 |
| Total | 5,031,598 | 1 | 1 |

Location Quotient

The location quotient (LQ) is a way of quantifying industry concentration in a region as compared to the nation. It indicates what makes a region “unique” in comparison to the national average. A LQ score of 1 or more indicates the industry has a relative concentration in the region that is higher than the nation. These industries are viewed as the region’s assets. The location quotient is often used to identify emerging export industries that bring money into the region and, if declining, could erode the region’s economic base.

As reflected in Table 7, finance and insurance (1.37), wholesale trade (1.33) and transportation and warehousing and education services (1.33) have the highest 2009 LQs. All three appear to remain relatively steady into 2012 indicating a concentration of these industries in the metro region.

**Metropolitan Chicago Region
Unemployment Rates
Table 8**

| Area | September 2009 | August 2009 | September 2008 | Change Over the Month | Change Over the Year |
|-----------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Cook County | 10.6% | 10.0% | 6.6% | 0.6 | 4.0 |
| DeKalb County | 9.2% | 9.1% | 5.5% | 0.1 | 3.7 |
| DuPage County | 8.6% | 8.2% | 5.0% | 0.4 | 3.6 |
| Grundy County | 11.4% | 11.0% | 6.1% | 0.4 | 5.3 |
| Kane County | 9.9% | 9.7% | 5.8% | 0.2 | 4.1 |
| Kankakee County | 12.8% | 12.5% | 8.6% | 0.3 | 4.2 |
| Kendall County | 10.4% | 10.1% | 5.7% | 0.3 | 4.7 |
| Lake County | 10.0% | 9.8% | 6.5% | 0.2 | 3.5 |
| Livingston County | 10.7% | 10.7% | 6.2% | 0.0 | 4.5 |
| McHenry County | 9.3% | 9.1% | 5.5% | 0.2 | 3.8 |
| Will County | 9.9% | 9.5% | 5.7% | 0.4 | 4.2 |
| Metropolitan Chicago Region | 10.2% | 9.7% | 6.3% | 0.5 | 3.9 |

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, Not Seasonally Adjusted

Unemployment Summary

Unemployment rates for the region as well as individual counties are reflected in Table 8. Unemployment for the region increased from 9.7% in August 2009 to 10.2% in September 2009. Over the past year, the region's unemployment rate increased significantly, from 6.3% to 10.2%. Grundy County reflects the largest increase over the past year, followed by Kendall and Livingston Counties. Lake County reflects the lowest increase. As of September, DuPage County had the lowest unemployment rate at 8.6%.

Table 9 reflects unemployment by industry. The manufacturing industry reflects the highest regional unemployment for July at 18.5%, with a 2% increase since April. Construction follows at 16.2% for July which is a significant improvement over April at 25.1%. Healthcare and social assistance and government, the two largest industries, had unemployment rates of 4.1% and 3.8% respectively.

**Metropolitan Chicago Region
Unemployment by Industry
Table 9**

| Description | 2009 Jobs 2 nd Quarter 2009 | April Unemployment | % Total Jobs | 2009 Jobs 3 rd Quarter 2009 | July Unemployment | % Total Jobs | State % | National % |
|--|--|-----------------------|--------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------|
| Manufacturing | 415,129 | 66,559 | 16% | 402,866 | 74,514 | 18.5% | 18.9% | 17.1% |
| Construction | 234,235 | 58,871 | 25.1% | 234,673 | 38,022 | 16.2% | 16.5% | 12.9% |
| Accommodation and food services | 317,140 | 27,003 | 8.5% | 318,835 | 37,217 | 11.7% | 11.6% | 10.6% |
| Administrative and waste services | 349,356 | 42,379 | 12.1% | 343,196 | 37,402 | 10.9% | 10.8% | 10.8% |
| Retail trade | 472,549 | 43,987 | 9.3% | 474,737 | 48,651 | 10.2% | 10.3% | 9.7% |
| Transportation and warehousing | 244,896 | 19,455 | 7.9% | 242,769 | 23,771 | 9.8% | 9.9% | 8.8% |
| Wholesale trade | 245,641 | 20,447 | 8.3% | 244,958 | 19,956 | 8.1% | 8.3% | 8.2% |
| Information | 101,084 | 6,820 | 6.7% | 99,014 | 7,115 | 7.2% | 7.2% | 8.3% |
| Mining | 1,661 | 162 | 9.7% | 1,726 | 116 | 6.7% | 5.9% | 10.8% |
| Professional and technical services | 435,871 | 23,709 | 5.4% | 434,259 | 27,628 | 6.4% | 6.4% | 6.1% |
| Educational services | 151,138 | 4,091 | 2.7% | 153,490 | 9,454 | 6.2% | 6.5% | 7.9% |
| Other services, except public admin. | 259,169 | 10,929 | 4.2% | 262,036 | 14,787 | 5.6% | 5.7% | 6.0% |
| Finance and insurance | 324,023 | 14,722 | 4.5% | 320,715 | 16,293 | 5.1% | 5.1% | 4.6% |
| Healthcare and social assistance | 544,967 | 15,565 | 2.9% | 548,681 | 22,449 | 4.1% | 4.1% | 4.5% |
| Arts, entertainment, and recreation | 94,971 | 4,828 | 5.1% | 96,651 | 3,849 | 4.0% | 3.9% | 5.4% |
| Government | 540,004 | 16,496 | 3.1% | 544,785 | 20,503 | 3.8% | 3.7% | 3.0% |
| Management of companies & enterprises | 76,108 | 2,003 | 2.6% | 75,338 | 2,007 | 2.7% | 2.6% | 2.6% |
| Real estate and rental and leasing | 211,731 | 5,457 | 2.6% | 207,368 | 5,475 | 2.6% | 2.6% | 2.5% |
| Utilities | 11,979 | 213 | 1.8% | 12,094 | 281 | 2.3% | 2.3% | 3.7% |
| Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting | 13,636 | 173 | 1.3% | 13,405 | 119 | 0.9% | 0.8% | 3.3% |
| | 5,045,289 | 422,414 | | 5,031,598 | 456,568 | | | |

Unemployment rates for occupations are reflected in Table 10. Many of the occupations with the highest unemployment are prevalent in those industries that are experiencing the highest unemployment (e.g., manufacturing, construction, accommodations and food, retail trade, and transportation and warehousing). Production occupations reflect the highest rate of unemployment, with 80,153 unemployed as of July. While office and administrative support jobs had only a 6.9% unemployment rate, it represents the third largest group of individuals unemployed (52,152).

Metropolitan Chicago Region
Unemployment by Occupation
Table 10

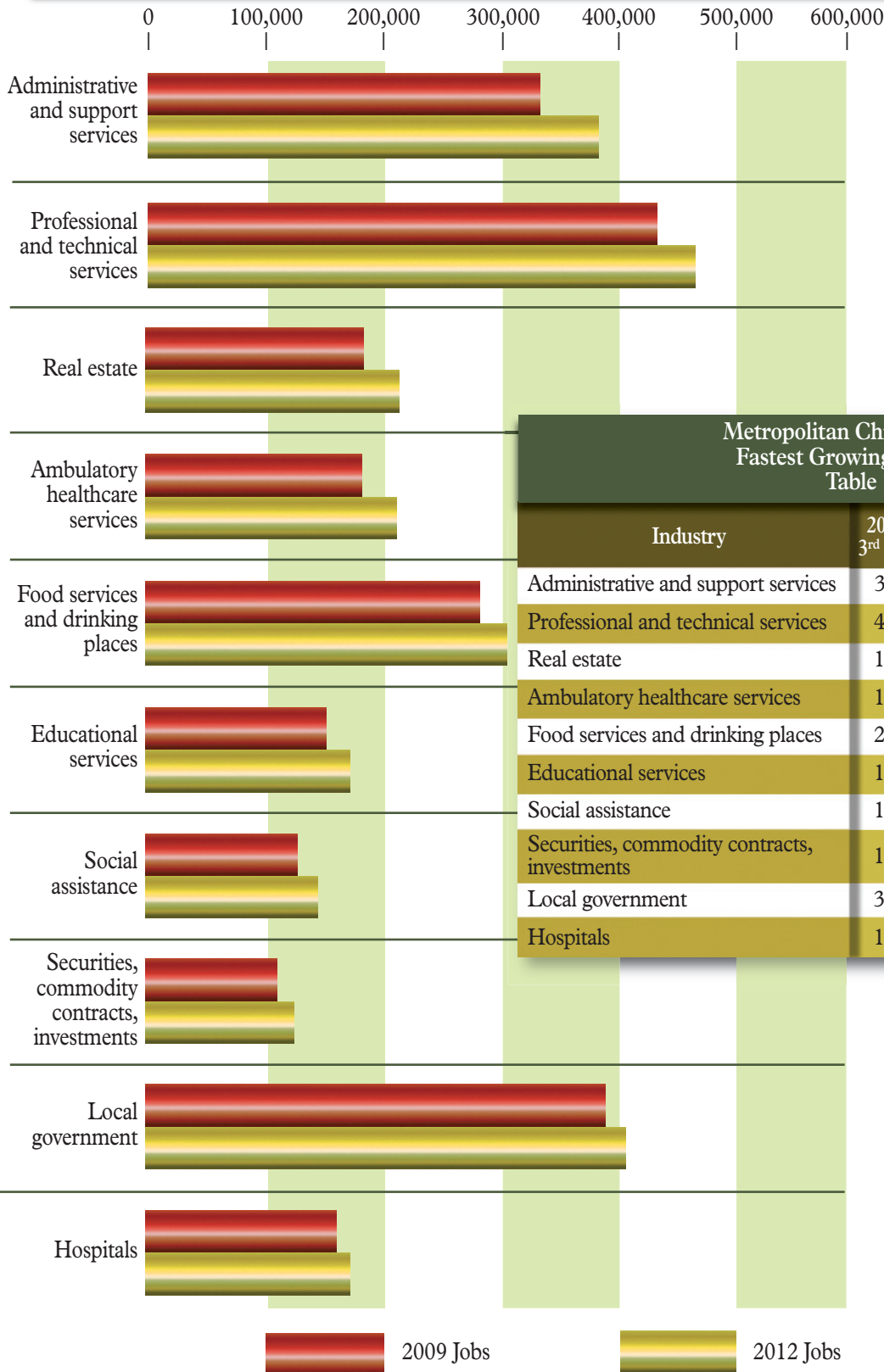
| Occupation | 2009 Jobs 3 rd Quarter | July 2009 Unemployment | % Total Jobs | State % | National % |
|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| Production occupations | 327,483 | 80,153 | 24.5% | 24.8% | 15.4% |
| Food preparation and serving related occupations | 310,163 | 33,634 | 10.8% | 10.7% | 9.3% |
| Transportation and material moving occupations | 340,867 | 36,700 | 10.8% | 10.8% | 12.6% |
| Sales and related occupations | 639,271 | 66,773 | 10.4% | 10.4% | 7.7% |
| Architecture and engineering occupations | 63,858 | 6,663 | 10.4% | 10.6% | 7.6% |
| Farming, fishing, and forestry occupations | 6,536 | 585 | 8.9% | 8.6% | 24.7% |
| Computer and mathematical science occupations | 127,972 | 10,186 | 8.0% | 7.9% | 7.0% |
| Construction and extraction occupations | 204,072 | 16,034 | 7.9% | 7.6% | 15.8% |
| Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations | 177,611 | 13,728 | 7.7% | 7.6% | 8.5% |
| Healthcare support occupations | 109,662 | 8,341 | 7.6% | 7.7% | 6.3% |
| Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations | 154,132 | 11,643 | 7.6% | 7.6% | 8.8% |
| Office and administrative support occupations | 755,096 | 52,152 | 6.9% | 6.9% | 7.0% |
| Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media occupations | 131,465 | 8,900 | 6.8% | 6.8% | 5.8% |
| Management occupations | 330,364 | 20,117 | 6.1% | 6.1% | 5.7% |
| Protective service occupations | 106,407 | 5,723 | 5.4% | 5.3% | 7.5% |
| Personal care and service occupations | 179,279 | 9,620 | 5.4% | 5.4% | 7.7% |
| Business and financial operations occupations | 330,328 | 17,325 | 5.2% | 5.2% | 3.6% |
| Military Occupations | 34,747 | 1,707 | 4.9% | 5.1% | 2.2% |
| Community and social services occupations | 66,349 | 3,052 | 4.6% | 4.6% | 3.0% |
| Legal occupations | 51,910 | 2,382 | 4.6% | 4.6% | 4.5% |
| Education, training, and library occupations | 302,830 | 11,061 | 3.7% | 3.6% | 3.9% |
| Life, physical, and social science occupations | 50,016 | 1,307 | 2.6% | 2.6% | 4.4% |
| Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations | 231,182 | 4,905 | 2.1% | 2.1% | 2.1% |



Fastest Growing Industries

As the economy recovers in the coming years, it is important to look at what industries will provide the most jobs opportunities. In an effort to be more specific in identifying those industries that will grow the fastest over the next three years, the following data drills down one layer. Tables 11 and 12 identify the top ten industries and anticipated growth, with rates as high as 17%. Those industries expected to experience the largest number of new jobs include: administrative and support services (49,949), professional and technical services (32,864), real estate (30,468), ambulatory healthcare services (26,158), and food services and drinking places (2,012).

Metropolitan Chicago Region
Growing Industries
2009 – 2012
Table 11



Metropolitan Chicago Region
Fastest Growing Industries
Table 12

| Industry | 2009 Jobs 3 rd Quarter | 2012 Jobs | Change | % Change |
|--|--------------------------------------|-----------|--------|-------------|
| Administrative and support services | 333,625 | 383,574 | 49,949 | 15% |
| Professional and technical services | 434,259 | 467,123 | 32,864 | 8% |
| Real estate | 183,431 | 213,899 | 30,468 | 17% |
| Ambulatory healthcare services | 183,536 | 209,694 | 26,158 | 14% |
| Food services and drinking places | 280,613 | 300,625 | 20,012 | 7% |
| Educational services | 153,490 | 171,159 | 17,669 | 12% |
| Social assistance | 126,333 | 143,888 | 17,555 | 14% |
| Securities, commodity contracts, investments | 107,498 | 123,724 | 16,226 | 15% |
| Local government | 393,023 | 407,320 | 14,297 | 4% |
| Hospitals | 159,855 | 170,918 | 11,063 | 7% |

Within the top five fastest growing industries, the occupations with the largest projected growth over the next three years are reflected in Table 13. In looking at the hourly earnings, the professional and technical services occupations are the highest paying and all three require degrees. The only other occupation paying more than \$8.32 an hour (only slightly over minimum wage) to \$11.57 an hour is registered nurses at \$31.47 per hour. The occupation reflecting the largest increase in employment opportunities are real estate sales agents (9,170) and real estate brokers (9,095), with both paying just slightly over \$9.00 an hour. Six of the fifteen occupations that will provide employment opportunities require post secondary education while nine require only on-the-job training or related work experience.

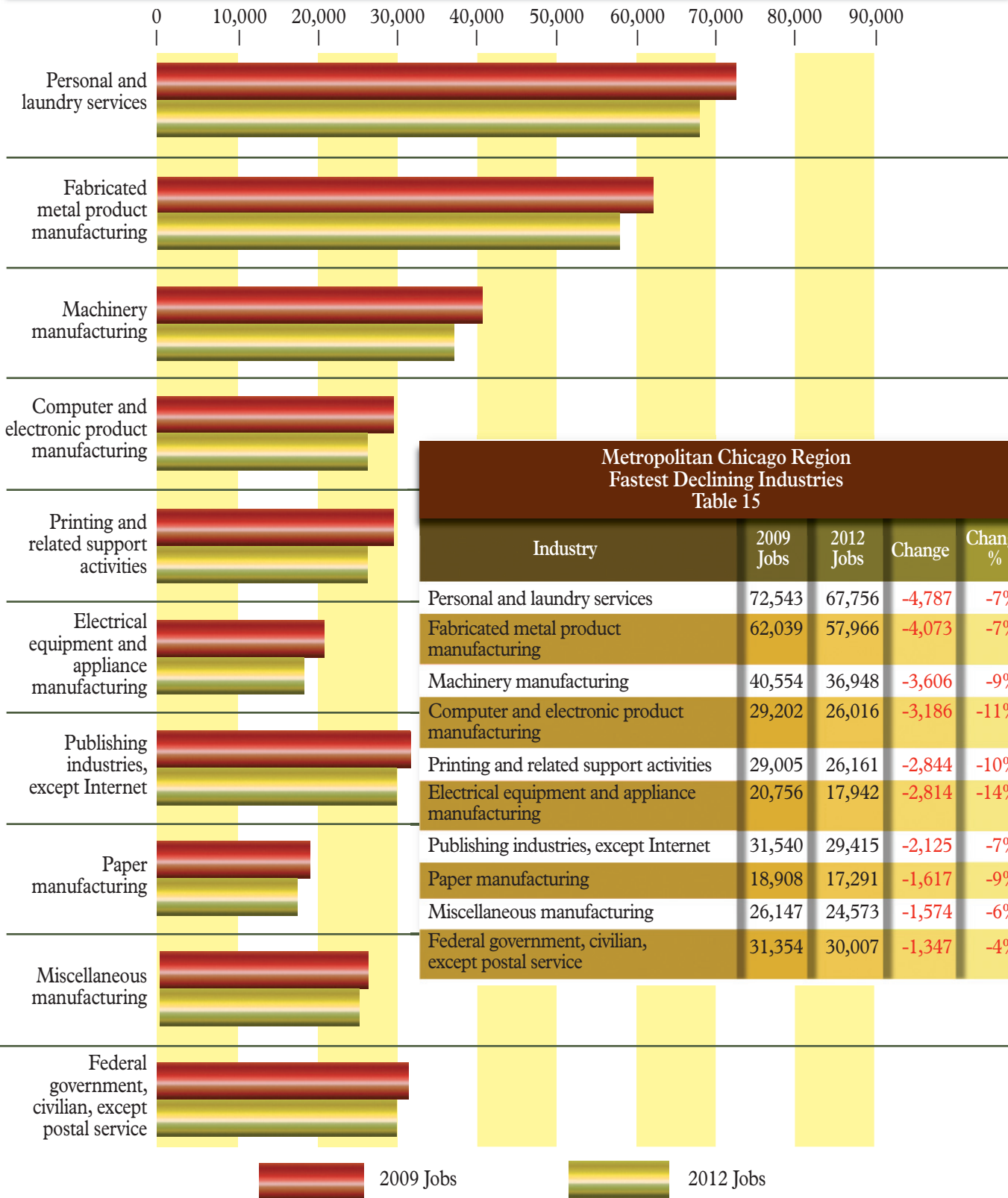
**Metropolitan Chicago Region
High Demand Occupations in Fastest Growing Industries
Table 13**

| Occupation | 2009 Jobs 3 rd Quarter | 2012 Jobs | Change | % Change | % of Industry | Current Hourly Earnings | Educational Level |
|---|---|--------------|--------|-------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Top Three High Demand Occupations in Professional and Technical Services | | | | | | | |
| Computer software engineers, applications | 8,444 | 10,524 | 2,080 | 25% | 2% | \$40.40 | Bachelor's degree |
| Management analysts | 25,388 | 27,437 | 2,049 | 8% | 6% | \$33.45 | Degree plus work experience |
| Computer software engineers, systems software | 8,660 | 10,392 | 1,732 | 20% | 2% | \$42.99 | Bachelor's degree |
| Top Three High Demand Occupations in Administrative and Support Services | | | | | | | |
| Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners | 36,901 | 41,777 | 4,876 | 13% | 11% | \$11.26 | Short-term on-the-job training |
| Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers, hand | 18,010 | 21,048 | 3,038 | 17% | 5% | \$10.88 | Short-term on-the-job training |
| Landscaping and groundskeeping workers | 16,548 | 19,096 | 2,548 | 15% | 5% | \$11.57 | Short-term on-the-job training |
| Top Three High Demand Occupations in Real Estate | | | | | | | |
| Real estate sales agents | 48,286 | 57,456 | 9,170 | 19% | 26% | \$9.16 | Postsecondary vocational award |
| Real estate brokers | 47,210 | 56,305 | 9,095 | 19% | 26% | \$9.19 | Work experience in a related field |
| Property, real estate, and community association managers | 28,727 | 34,100 | 5,373 | 19% | 16% | \$10.99 | Bachelor's degree |
| Top Three High Demand Occupations in Ambulatory Healthcare Services | | | | | | | |
| Registered nurses | 12,217 | 14,241 | 2,024 | 17% | 7% | \$31.47 | Associate's degree |
| Personal and home care aides | 8,166 | 9,882 | 1,716 | 21% | 4% | \$8.77 | Short-term on-the-job training |
| Home health aides | 9,161 | 10,864 | 1,703 | 19% | 5% | \$9.31 | Short-term on-the-job training |
| Top Three High Demand Occupations in Food Services and Drinking Places | | | | | | | |
| Combined food preparation and serving workers, including fast food | 51,228 | 55,928 | 4,700 | 9% | 18% | \$8.32 | Short-term on-the-job training |
| Waiters and waitresses | 48,092 | 51,214 | 3,122 | 6% | 17% | \$8.32 | Short-term on-the-job training |
| Food preparation workers | 20,786 | 22,526 | 1,740 | 8% | 7% | \$9.35 | Short-term on-the-job training |

Fastest Declining Industries

Even when the economy recovers, not all industries will experience growth or stability. Those industries that are expected to suffer the fastest decline over the next three years are reflected in Tables 14 and 15. Of the top ten fastest declining industries, seven are manufacturing. Those with the largest projected job loss are: personal and laundry services (-4,787), fabricated and metal product manufacturing (-4,073), machinery manufacturing (-3,606), computer and electronic product manufacturing (-3,816) and printing and related support activities (-2,844).

Metropolitan Chicago Region
Declining Industries
2009 - 2012
Table 14



Metropolitan Chicago Region
Fastest Declining Industries
Table 15

| Industry | 2009 Jobs | 2012 Jobs | Change | Change % |
|---|-----------|-----------|--------|----------|
| Personal and laundry services | 72,543 | 67,756 | -4,787 | -7% |
| Fabricated metal product manufacturing | 62,039 | 57,966 | -4,073 | -7% |
| Machinery manufacturing | 40,554 | 36,948 | -3,606 | -9% |
| Computer and electronic product manufacturing | 29,202 | 26,016 | -3,186 | -11% |
| Printing and related support activities | 29,005 | 26,161 | -2,844 | -10% |
| Electrical equipment and appliance manufacturing | 20,756 | 17,942 | -2,814 | -14% |
| Publishing industries, except Internet | 31,540 | 29,415 | -2,125 | -7% |
| Paper manufacturing | 18,908 | 17,291 | -1,617 | -9% |
| Miscellaneous manufacturing | 26,147 | 24,573 | -1,574 | -6% |
| Federal government, civilian, except postal service | 31,354 | 30,007 | -1,347 | -4% |

Within the top five fastest declining industries, occupations that are expected to experience the greatest job loss over the next three years are reflected in Table 16. Hourly earnings range from a low of \$8.58 to a high of \$42.99. Only two of the positions require post secondary education or beyond – all others require on-the-job training or work experience. Workers affected will likely benefit from retraining that leads to the acquisition of new skills and attainment of certificates/credentials.

Metropolitan Chicago Region
Occupations With Greatest Job Loss in Fastest Declining Industries
Table 16

| Occupation | 2009 Jobs 3 rd Quarter | 2012 Jobs | Change | % Change | % of Industry | Current Hourly Earnings | Educational Level |
|--|---|--------------|--------|-------------|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Occupations with Greatest Job Loss in Personal and Laundry Services | | | | | | | |
| Nonfarm animal caretakers | 6,868 | 4,749 | -2,119 | -31% | 9% | \$8.58 | Short-term on-the-job training |
| Personal care and service workers, all other | 2,572 | 2,033 | -539 | -21% | 4% | \$9.62 | Short-term on-the-job training |
| Managers, all other | 1,256 | 764 | -492 | -39% | 2% | \$33.10 | Work experience in a related field |
| Occupations with Greatest Job Loss in Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing | | | | | | | |
| Cutting, punching, & press machine setters, operators, & tenders, metal and plastic | 3,479 | 3,057 | -422 | -12% | 6% | \$13.63 | Moderate-term on-the-job training |
| Packers and packagers, hand | 1,194 | 991 | -203 | -17% | 2% | \$9.28 | Short-term on-the-job training |
| First-line supervisors/managers of production and operating workers | 3,005 | 2,815 | -190 | -6% | 5% | \$26.13 | Work experience in a related field |
| Occupations with Greatest Job Loss in Machinery Manufacturing | | | | | | | |
| Machinists | 4,105 | 3,720 | -385 | -9% | 10% | \$17.29 | Long-term on-the-job training |
| Team assemblers | 4,009 | 3,741 | -268 | -7% | 10% | \$10.78 | Moderate-term on-the-job training |
| Tool and die makers | 1,219 | 1,052 | -167 | -14% | 3% | \$24.31 | Long-term on-the-job training |
| Occupations with Greatest Job Loss in Computer and Electronic Product Manufacturing | | | | | | | |
| Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers | 2,618 | 2,208 | -410 | -16% | 9% | \$11.00 | Short-term on-the-job training |
| Team assemblers | 1,640 | 1,457 | -183 | -11% | 6% | \$10.78 | Moderate-term on-the-job training |
| Computer software engineers, systems software | 1,183 | 1,009 | -174 | -15% | 4% | \$42.99 | Bachelor's degree |
| Occupations with Greatest Job Loss in Printing and Related Support Activities | | | | | | | |
| Bindery workers | 2,385 | 2,089 | -296 | -12% | 8% | \$15.26 | Short-term on-the-job training |
| Printing machine operators | 4,630 | 4,345 | -285 | -6% | 16% | \$15.22 | Moderate-term on-the-job training |
| Prepress technicians and workers | 1,713 | 1,501 | -212 | -12% | 6% | \$18.86 | Postsecondary vocational award |

For more information, visit www.workforceboardsmetrochicago.com or www.mega-chicago.org.
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