The Workforce Partners
OF METROPOLITAN CHICAGO

JOBS**EQ**

Health Care and Social Assistance
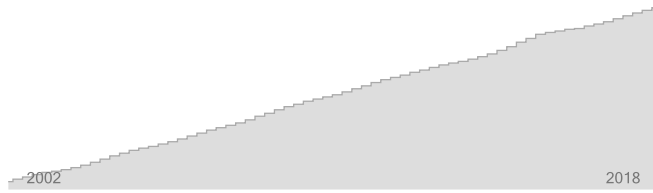
Industry Spotlight

Health Care and Social Assistance
EDR4 – 2018Q4

EMPLOYMENT

2002   2018

588,229

Regional employment / **22,533,090** in the nation

1.7% ⬆

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **+2.1%** in the US

Region
Nation

12.9%

% of Total Employment / **14.3%** in the US

Region
Nation

WAGES

2002   2018
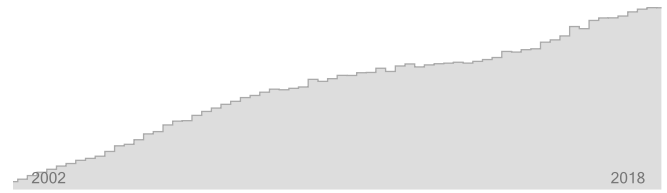
$52,068

Avg Wages per Worker / **$51,071** in the nation

1.5% ⬆

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / **+1.8%** in the US

Region
Nation

TOP OCCUPATION GROUPS

Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
33.9%

Healthcare Support
18.0%

Office and Administrative Support
12.6%

Community and Social Service
5.4%

Personal Care and Service
12.4%

All Others
17.7%
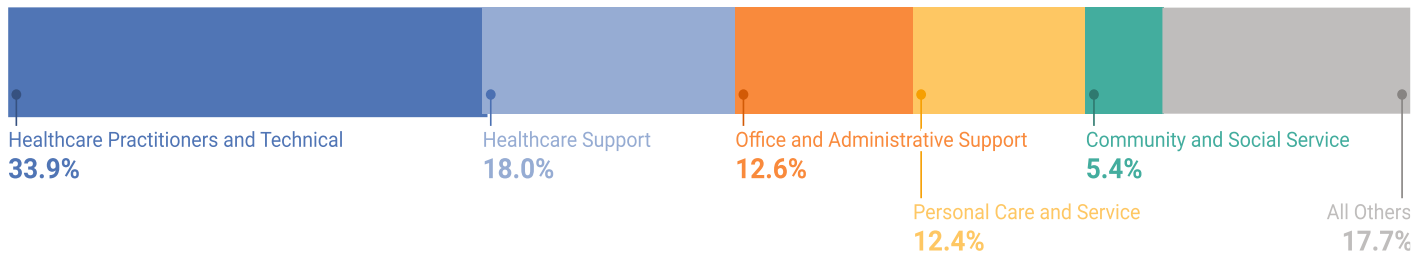
Industry Snapshot

EMPLOYMENT

2002   2018

WAGES

2002   2018
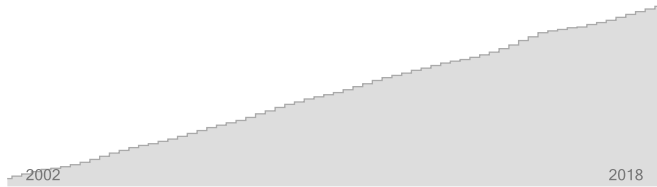
2-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	5yr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Health Care and Social Assistance	**588,229**	**$52,068**	**0.90**		**62,636**	**1.2%**

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

Healthcare Practitioners and Technical
33.9%

Healthcare Support
18.0%

Office and Administrative Support
12.6%

Community and Social Service
5.4%

Personal Care and Service
12.4%

All Others
17.7%
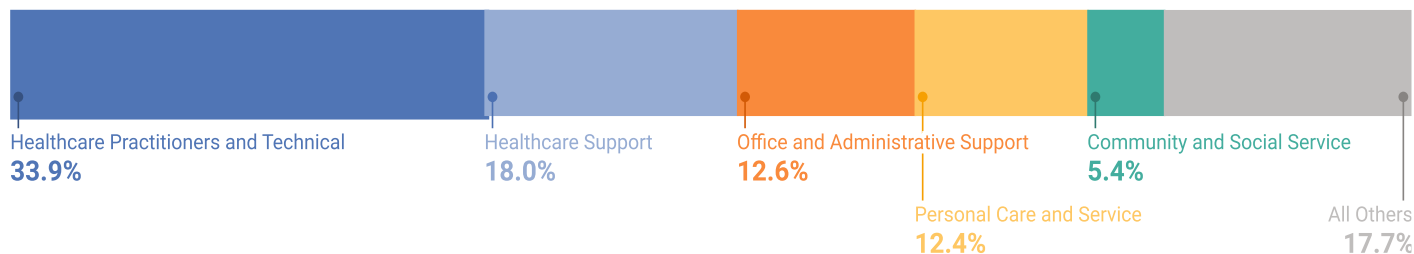
6-digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	Annual Demand
Registered Nurses	78,266	$76,400	4,648
Personal Care Aides	45,245	$23,200	8,372
Nursing Assistants	37,522	$29,100	4,358
Home Health Aides	23,994	$24,400	3,899
Childcare Workers	18,986	$24,000	2,813
Medical Assistants	14,881	$35,800	1,978
Receptionists and Information Clerks	13,102	$31,200	1,931
Office Clerks, General	12,769	$37,900	1,543
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses	11,479	$53,500	869
Medical Secretaries	10,593	$36,400	1,333
Remaining Component Occupations	321,370	$63,100	31,847
Total	**588,229**		

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
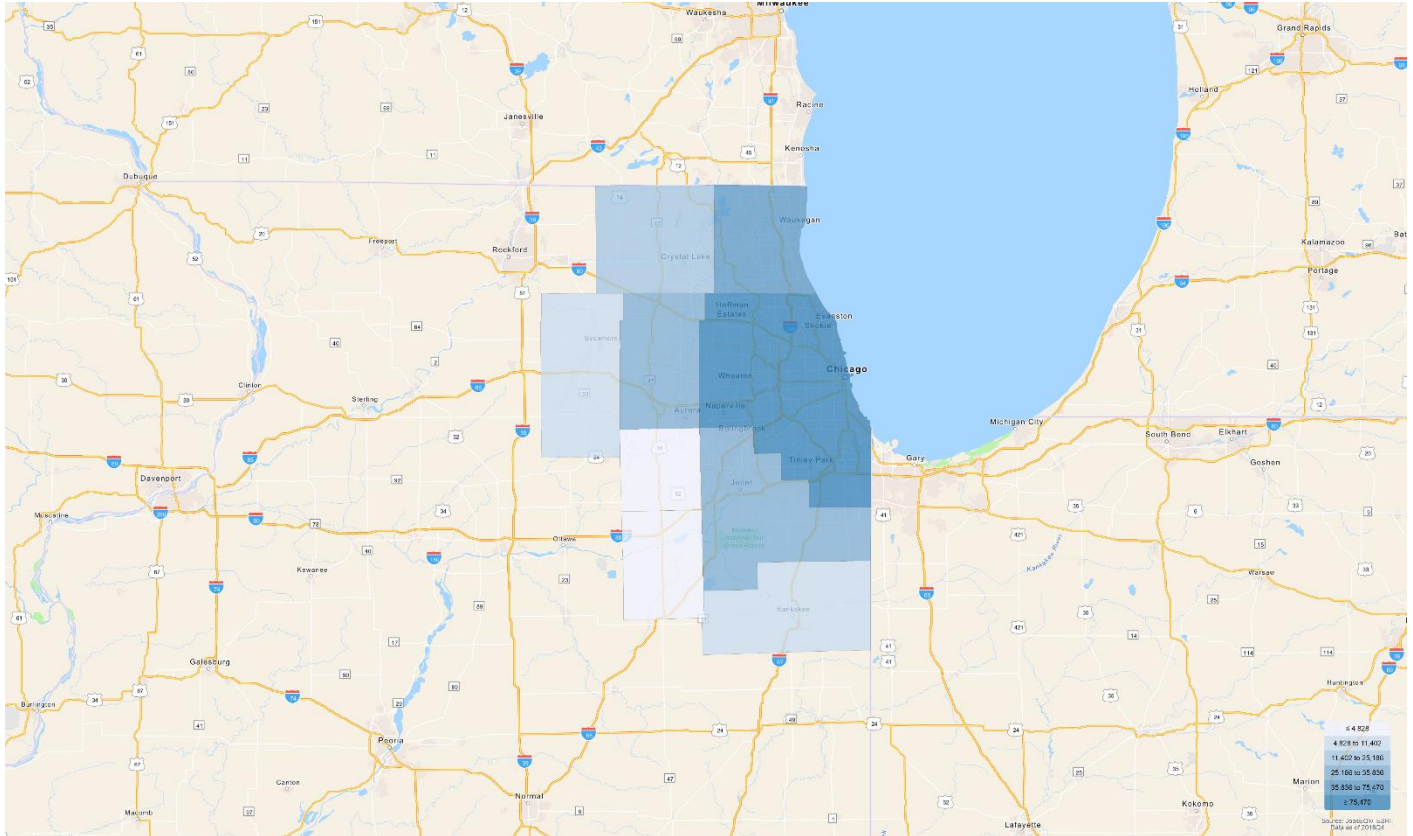
| Region	Empl		Region	Empl
Cook County, Illinois	393,251		McHenry County, Illinois	11,403
Du Page County, Illinois	75,471		Kankakee County, Illinois	9,569
Lake County, Illinois	35,836		DeKalb County, Illinois	4,828
Will County, Illinois	28,263		Grundy County, Illinois	2,459
Kane County, Illinois	25,186		Kendall County, Illinois	1,963

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 2018, employment in Health Care and Social Assistance for the EDR4 added 89,576 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 17,835 jobs—meaning this industry was less competitive than its national counterpart during this period.

Drivers of Employment Growth for EDR4
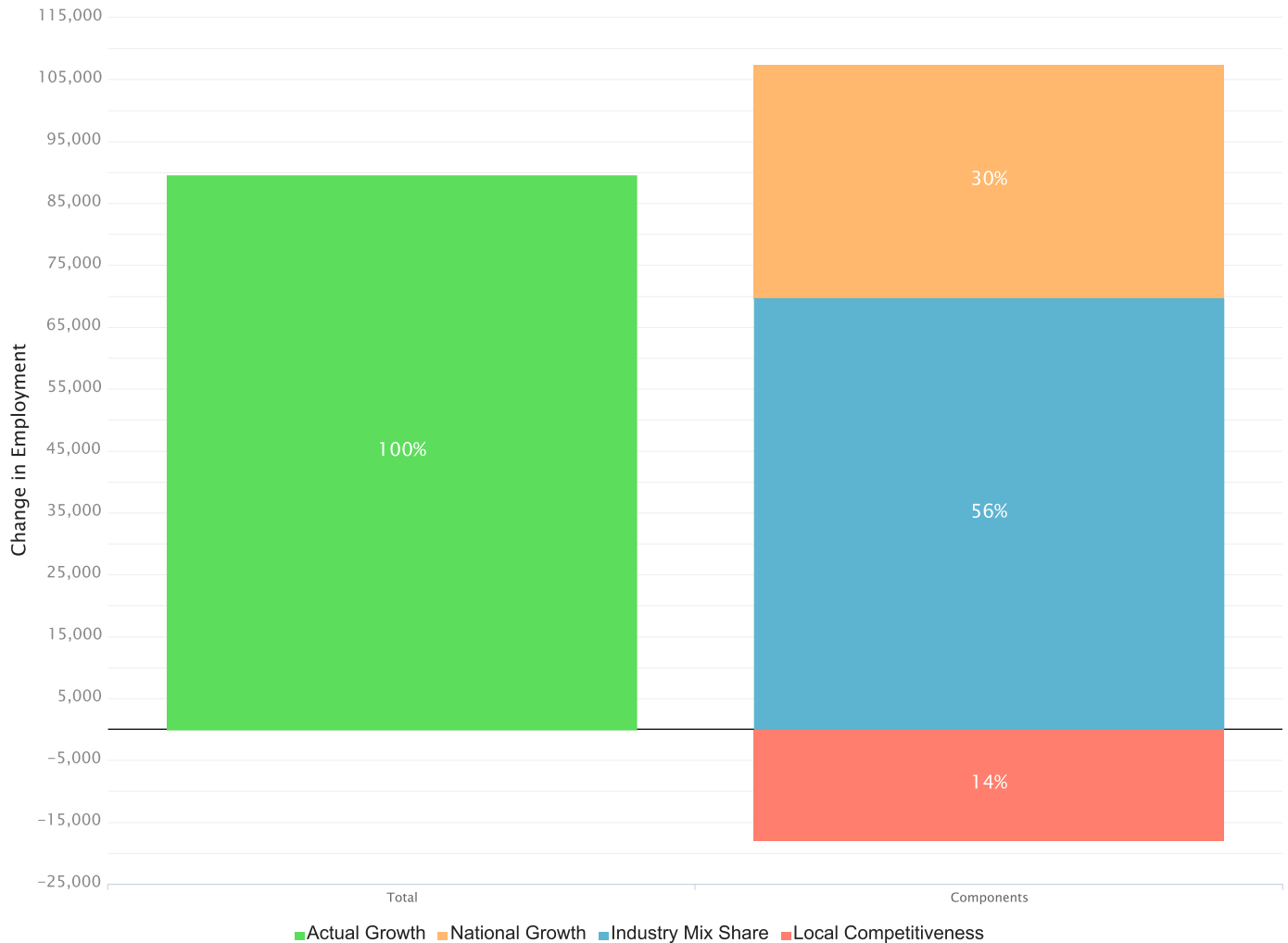
Source: JobsEQ®,Data as of 2018Q4

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 Health Care and Social Assistance for the EDR4. 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).

91.9%
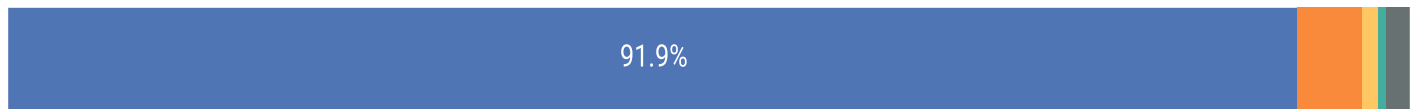
	Empl	%
Private	540,680	91.9%
Self-Employment	27,294	4.6%
Local Government	6,796	1.2%
State Government	3,892	0.7%
Federal Government	9,567	1.6%

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 2017, there were 21,683 Health Care and Social Assistance establishments in the EDR4 (per covered employment establishment counts), an increase from 19,099 establishments ten years earlier in 2007.

| Year	Value
2007	19,099
2008	19,647
2009	20,306
2010	20,934
2011	21,492
2012	22,015
2013	22,504
2014	23,093
2015	22,826
2016	22,651
2017	21,683
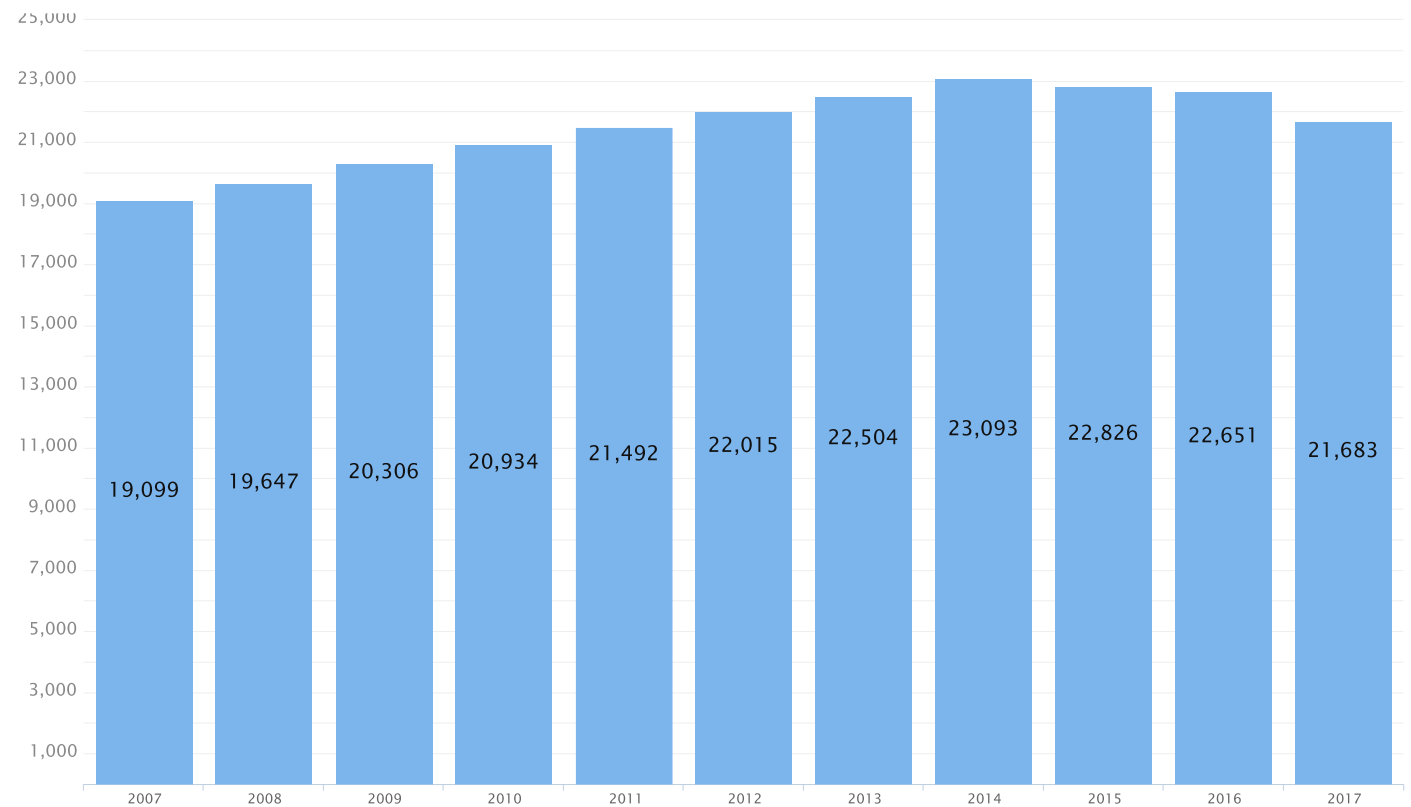
Source: JobsEQ®

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 2017, Health Care and Social Assistance produced $44 billion in GDP for the EDR4.

GDP: Indexed 2007 = 100

■ EDR4 GDP   ■ U.S. GDP
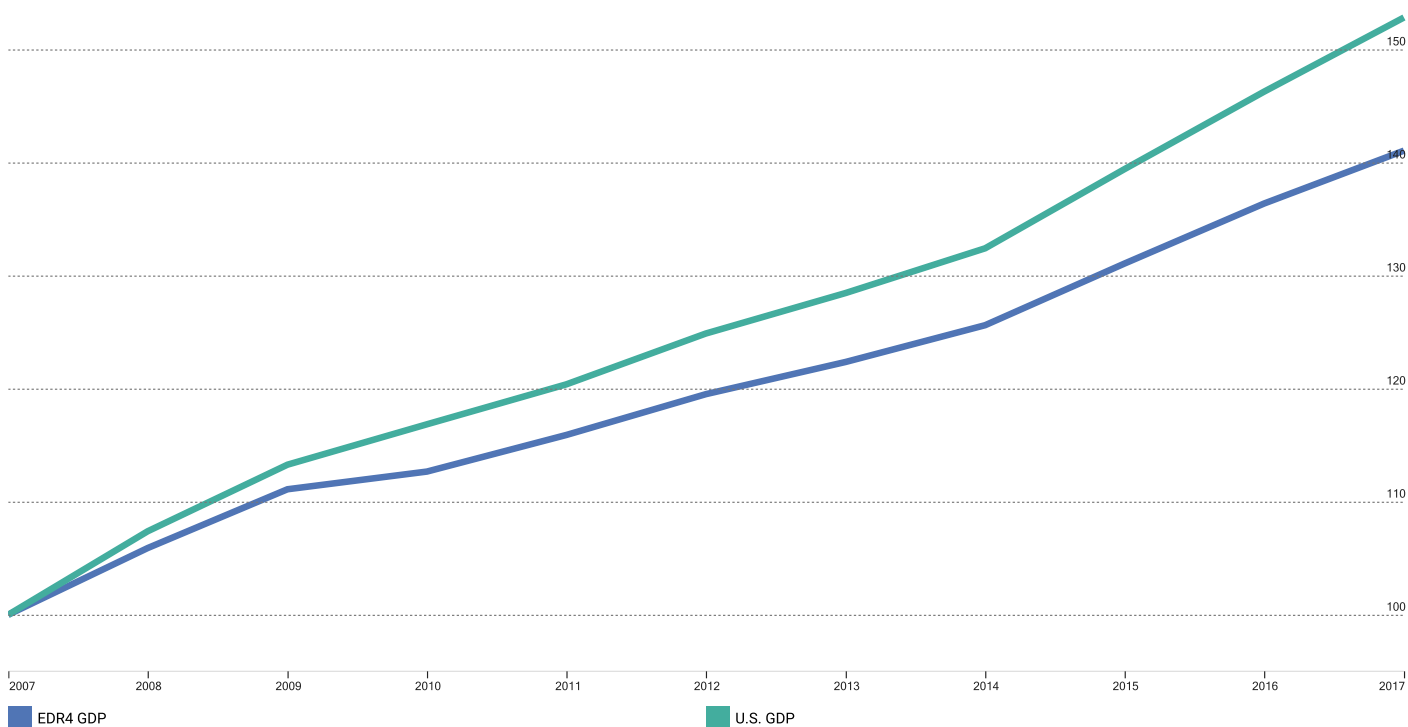
7.1 %
Industry Share of Total GDP /
8.4 % in the nation

Region
Nation

3.5 % ⬆
Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Yrs /
4.3 % in the nation

Region
Nation

$127k
Output per Worker /
$124k in the nation

Region
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.
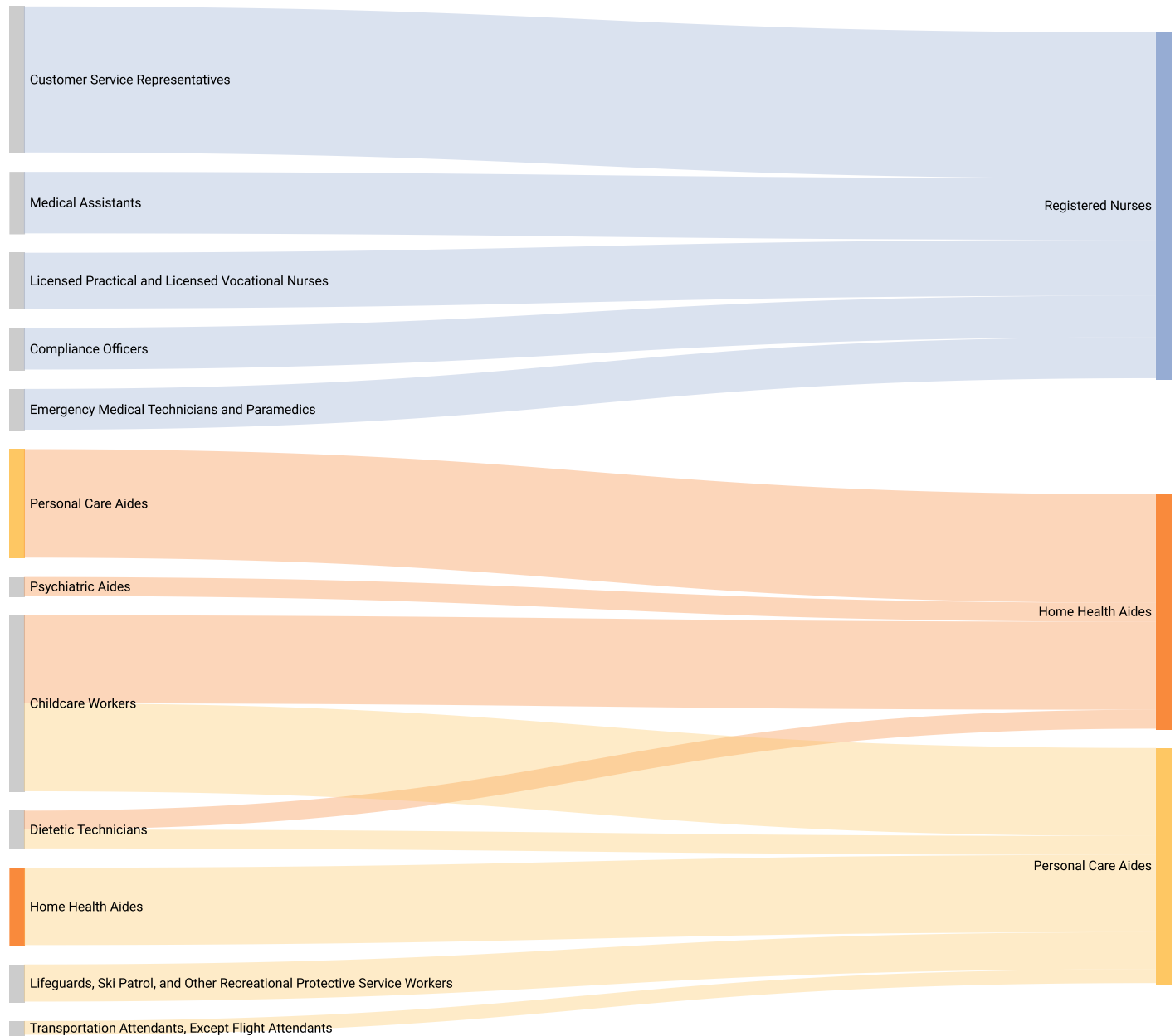
Supply Chain: Top Suppliers

As of 2018Q4, Health Care and Social Assistance in the EDR4 are estimated to make $35.5 billion in annual purchases from suppliers in the United States with about 80% or $28.5 billion of these purchases being made from businesses located in the EDR4.

2-digit Supplier Industries	Purchases from In-Region ($B)	Purchases from Out-of-Region ($B)
Manufacturing	$3.6	$3.1
Finance and Insurance	$5.0	$1.0
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	$5.6	$0.1
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	$3.9	$0.3
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	$2.4	$0.2
Remaining Supplier Industries	$8.0	$2.4
Total	**$28.5**	**$7.0**

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

Customer Service Representatives

Medical Assistants

Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses

Compliance Officers

Emergency Medical Technicians and Paramedics

Registered Nurses

Personal Care Aides

Psychiatric Aides

Childcare Workers

Dietetic Technicians

Home Health Aides

Lifeguards, Ski Patrol, and Other Recreational Protective Service Workers

Transportation Attendants, Except Flight Attendants

Home Health Aides

Personal Care Aides

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 Health Care and Social Assistance

Program	Awards
Chamberlain University-Illinois	
Family Practice Nurse/Nursing	1,544
Nursing Practice	299
Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse	7,950
City Colleges of Chicago-Malcolm X College	
Emergency Care Attendant (EMT Ambulance)	172
Nursing Assistant/Aide and Patient Care Assistant/Aide	362
College of DuPage	
Nursing Assistant/Aide and Patient Care Assistant/Aide	329
College of Lake County	
Nursing Assistant/Aide and Patient Care Assistant/Aide	389
DeVry University-Illinois	
Health Information/Medical Records Technology/Technician	1,502
Illinois College of Optometry	
Optometry	155
William Rainey Harper College	
Nursing Assistant/Aide and Patient Care Assistant/Aide	717

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 EDR4, the sampling above identifies those most linked to occupations relevant to Health Care and Social Assistance.

Region Definition

EDR4 is defined as the following counties:

Cook County, Illinois	Kankakee County, Illinois
DeKalb County, Illinois	Kendall County, Illinois
Du Page County, Illinois	Lake County, Illinois
Grundy County, Illinois	McHenry County, Illinois
Kane County, Illinois	Will County, Illinois

Data Notes

- Industry employment and wages (including total regional employment and wages) are as of 2018Q4 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 2018Q4 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 2017.
- 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 2016-2017 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.