



## Glen Ellyn, Illinois

### Industry Overview

January 2024

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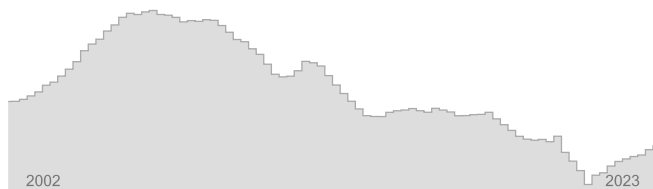
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# Spotlight Summary

Total - All Industries

Glen Ellyn village, IL – 2023Q2

## EMPLOYMENT



# 12,049

Regional employment / 163,330,410 in the nation

## -0.8% ↓

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / +1.3% in the U.S.

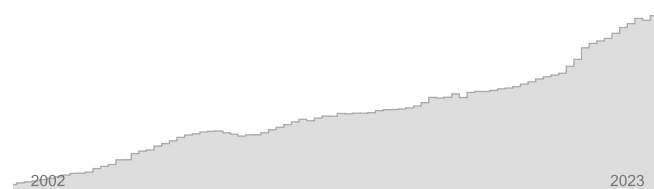


## 100.0%

% of Total Employment / 100.0% in the U.S.



## WAGES



# \$71,873

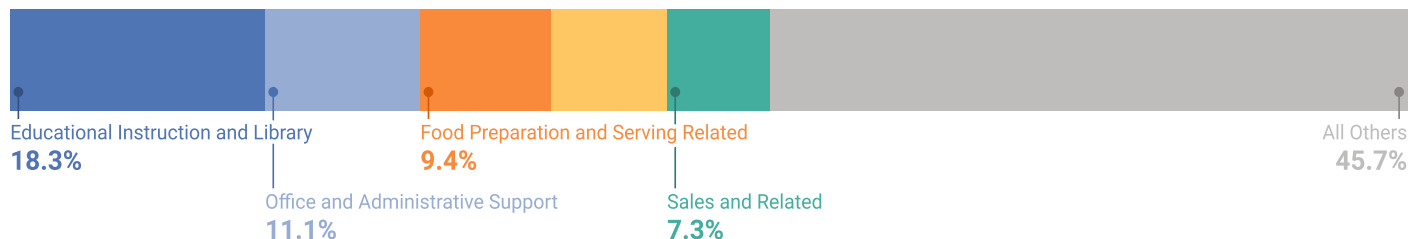
Avg Wages per Worker / \$70,318 in the nation

## 2.9% ↑

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / +3.8% in the U.S.



## TOP OCCUPATION GROUPS



## TOP INDUSTRIES

Avg Ann % Change in Employment, Last 10 Years

## -0.5 % ↓



Junior Colleges

## 0.9 % ↑



Elementary and Secondary Schools

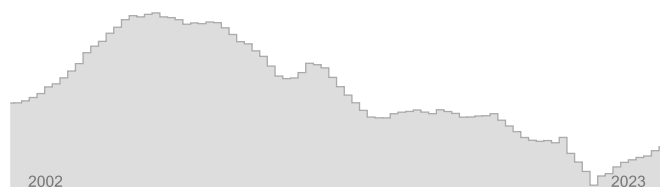
## 3.7 % ↑



Limited-Service Restaurants

# Industry Snapshot

## EMPLOYMENT



## WAGES

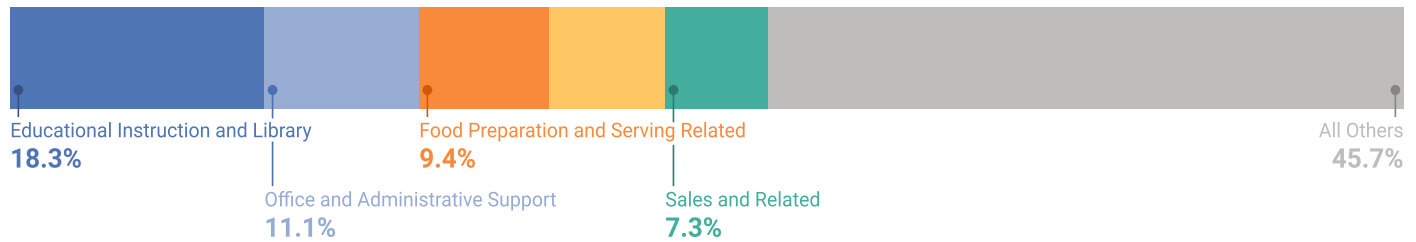


6-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	5yr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Junior Colleges	1,932	\$68,238	44.53		164	-1.0%
Elementary and Secondary Schools	1,286	\$66,274	2.13		113	-0.9%
Limited-Service Restaurants	508	\$24,257	1.51		90	-0.8%
Fitness and Recreational Sports Centers	382	\$20,125	7.73		63	0.1%
Full-Service Restaurants	348	\$31,518	0.89		59	-0.8%
Religious Organizations	265	\$33,304	2.15		27	-1.0%
Department Stores	260	\$31,136	3.59		36	-1.3%
Home Health Care Services	231	\$60,258	1.81		29	1.0%
Temporary Help Services	212	\$48,989	0.96		23	-0.9%
Services for the Elderly and Persons with Disabilities	197	\$24,858	1.19		29	1.8%
Remaining Component Industries	6,400	\$62,779	1.30		671	-0.7%
<b>Total - All Industries</b>	<b>12,049</b>	<b>\$71,873</b>	<b>1.00</b>		<b>1,317</b>	<b>-0.6%</b>

💡 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
Fast Food and Counter Workers	365	\$31,900	73
General and Operations Managers	322	\$137,200	26
Office Clerks, General	293	\$46,600	30
Personal Care Aides	261	\$33,900	42
Cashiers	234	\$32,900	37
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	220	\$75,600	14
Retail Salespersons	216	\$38,600	27
Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive	203	\$51,000	18
Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	200	\$37,400	21
Janitors and Cleaners, Except Maids and Housekeeping Cleaners	181	\$38,400	23
Remaining Component Occupations	9,511	\$76,200	978
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,005</b>		

 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.

# Employment Distribution by Type

The table below shows the employment mix by ownership type for Total - All Industries for the Glen Ellyn village, IL. 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).

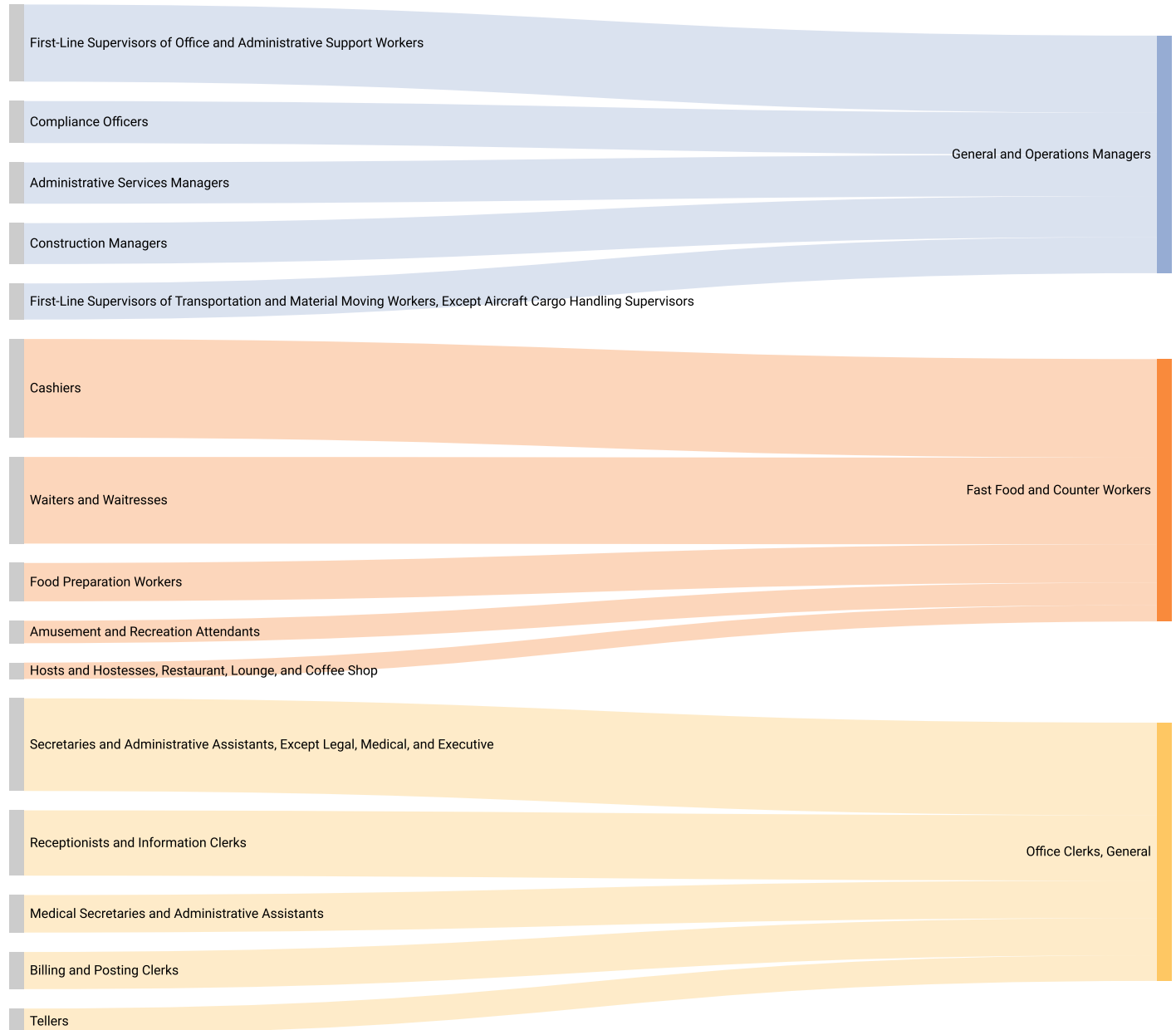



	Empl	%
Private	7,356	61.0%
Self-Employment	635	5.3%
Local Government	3,752	31.1%
State Government	42	0.4%
Federal Government	30	0.2%
Other Non-Covered	235	1.9%

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.

# 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 Total - All Industries

Program	Awards
<b>College of DuPage</b>	
Allied Health and Medical Assisting Services, Other	22
Biological and Physical Sciences	258
Data Entry/Microcomputer Applications, General	30
Emergency Medical Technology/Technician (EMT Paramedic)	211
Heating, Air Conditioning, Ventilation and Refrigeration Maintenance Technology/Technician	17
Interior Design	29
Licensed Practical/Vocational Nurse Training	33
Medical Transcription/Transcriptionist	41
Nursing Assistant/Aide and Patient Care Assistant/Aide	121
Registered Nursing/Registered Nurse	110

Source: [JobsEQ®](http://www.chmuraecon.com/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 Glen Ellyn village, IL, the sampling above identifies those most linked to occupations relevant to Total - All Industries. For a complete list see JobsEQ®, <http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq>



# Glen Ellyn village, IL Regional Map



# Data Notes

- Industry employment and wages (including total regional employment and wages) are as of 2023Q2 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 2023Q2 and is based on industry employment and local staffing patterns calculated by Chmura and utilizing BLS OEWS data. Wages by occupation are as of 2023, utilizing BLS OEWS data and imputed by Chmura.
- 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 2021-2022 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.