



## Itasca, Illinois

### Industry Overview

March 2025

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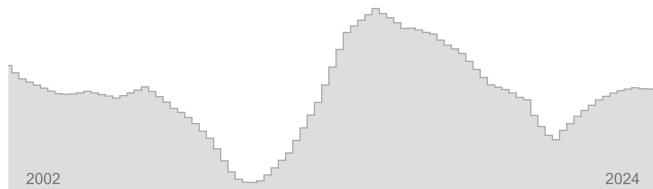
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# Spotlight Summary

Total - All Industries  
Itasca village, IL – 2024Q3

## EMPLOYMENT



**20,405**

Regional employment / 166,047,787 in the nation

## WAGES



**\$78,301**

Avg Wages per Worker / \$72,609 in the nation

**-1.2%** ↓

Avg Ann % Change Last 10 Years / +1.2% in the U.S.



**100.0%**

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

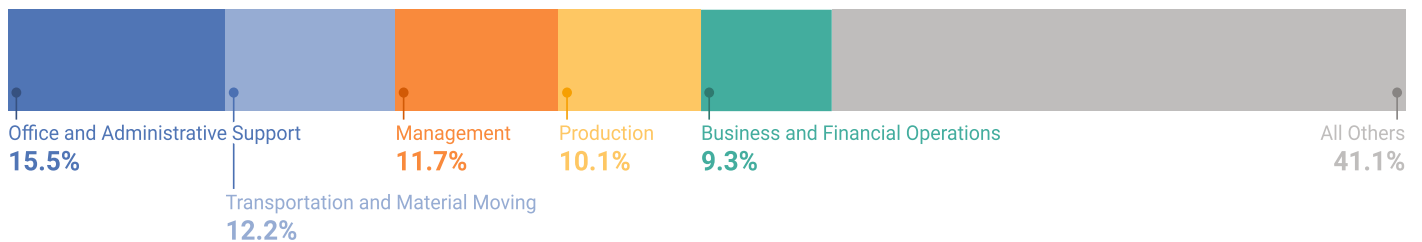


**3.0%** ↑

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

**-0.6 %** ↓



Manufacturing

**-1.5 %** ↓



Wholesale Trade

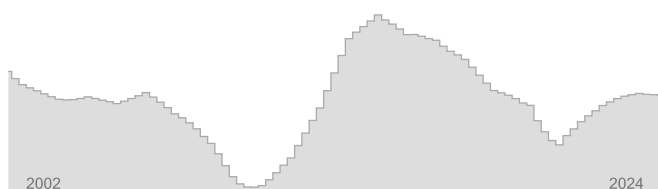
**1.7 %** ↑



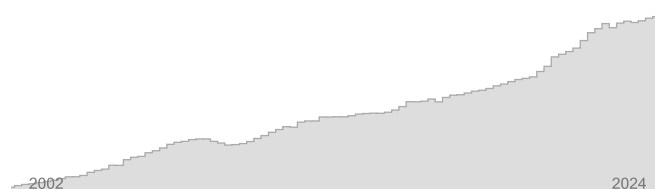
Transportation and Warehousing

# Industry Snapshot

## EMPLOYMENT



## WAGES

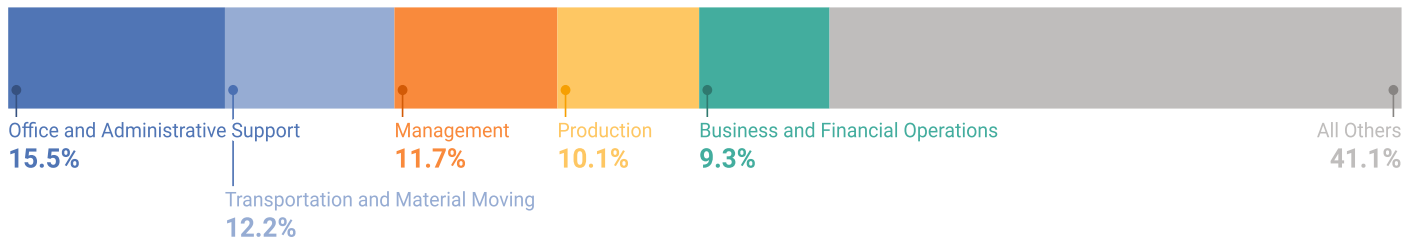


2-Digit Industry	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	LQ	5yr History	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Manufacturing	3,036	\$85,067	1.88		270	-1.1%
Wholesale Trade	3,003	\$107,512	3.93		281	-0.6%
Transportation and Warehousing	2,407	\$65,307	2.36		257	-0.1%
Construction	1,977	\$92,211	1.62		159	-0.4%
Finance and Insurance	1,928	\$131,513	2.40		150	-0.4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	1,913	\$108,634	1.29		159	0.3%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,636	\$56,569	1.31		173	-0.7%
Health Care and Social Assistance	977	\$68,470	0.32		96	0.1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	725	\$166,119	2.28		60	-0.2%
Accommodation and Food Services	657	\$30,123	0.37		114	-0.4%
Remaining Component Industries	2,146	\$62,610	0.36		224	-0.6%
<b>Total - All Industries</b>	<b>20,405</b>	<b>\$78,301</b>	<b>1.00</b>		<b>2,113</b>	<b>-0.5%</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



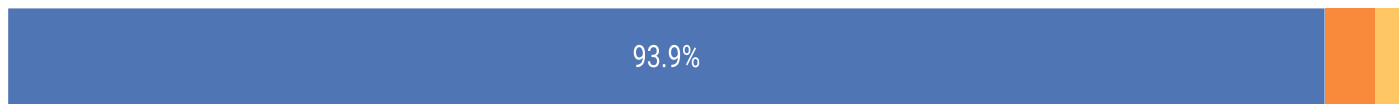
6-digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	Annual Demand
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	863	\$44,200	107
General and Operations Managers	810	\$145,100	62
Customer Service Representatives	571	\$49,300	65
Sales Representatives, Wholesale and Manufacturing, Except Technical and Scientific Products	499	\$84,200	38
Stockers and Order Fillers	421	\$42,500	63
Office Clerks, General	386	\$48,900	38
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	377	\$67,800	37
Software Developers	366	\$133,800	23
Sales Representatives of Services, Except Advertising, Insurance, Financial Services, and Travel	321	\$80,100	29
Cargo and Freight Agents	316	\$53,700	29
Remaining Component Occupations	15,439	\$77,200	1,389
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,368</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 Itasca 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).

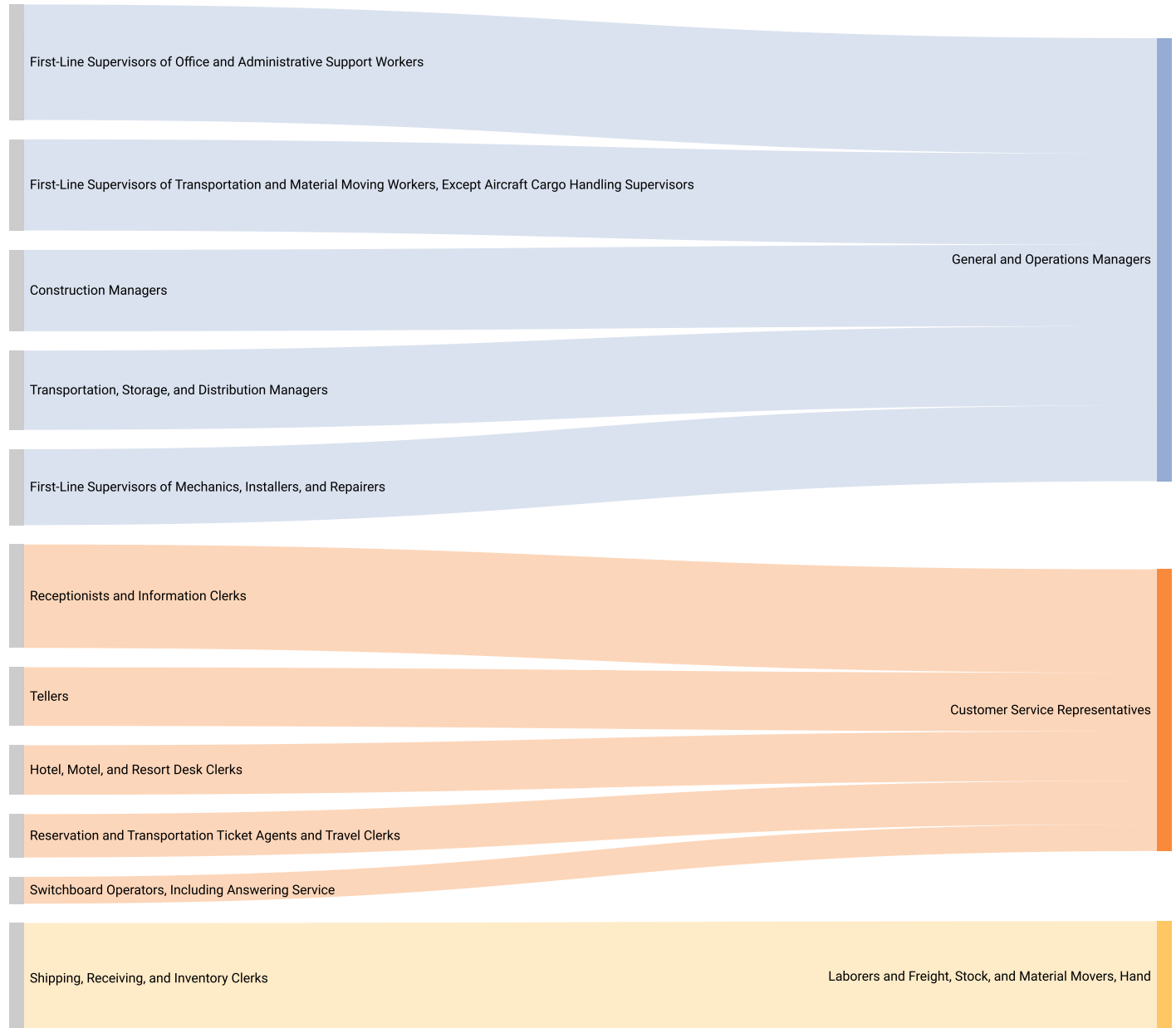



	<b>Empl</b>	<b>%</b>
Private	19,163	93.9%
Self-Employment	743	3.6%
Local Government	350	1.7%
State Government	11	0.1%
Federal Government	60	0.3%
Other Non-Covered	78	0.4%

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.

# Itasca village, IL Regional Map





# Data Notes

- Industry employment and wages (including total regional employment and wages) are as of 2024Q3 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 2024Q3 and is based on industry employment and local staffing patterns calculated by Chmura and utilizing BLS OEWS data. Wages by occupation are as of 2024, 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 2022-2023 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.