

A Profile Of Older Workers In Illinois

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Local Employment Dynamics

LED/OW-IL

Executive Summary

A new information source, the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) program for Illinois, shows:

- The workforce is aging. From 1990 through 2002, an increasing percentage of the workforce was 45 years and older. The proportion of people 65 years and older who continue working has also increased, but slightly.
- Industries in which more than 1-in-5 workers were 55 years and older include: local/suburban transit and apparel from fabrics. Of these two industries, the local/suburban transit industry employed a higher number of older workers - nearly 7,000 older workers.
- An example of an industry with a high turnover rate for workers 55 years and older is agricultural services.
- An example of an industry with a low turnover rate for older workers is electrical, gas and sanitary services.
- Industries where workers 65 years and over are most likely to be employed include the service industries of business services, health services, and eating and drinking places.
- On average, in 2002, for workers 65 years and over, 10,085 jobs were created and 15,729 were lost.
- Of the industries that employed more than 1,000 workers 65 years and older, the highest paying was legal services

(\$5,845 per month). The industry with the highest average monthly earnings in 2002 for workers 65 years and older was holding/other investment offices (\$11,932), but the number of such workers was only 377.

Introduction

A large wave of workers born during the Baby Boom of 1946 to 1964 will be leaving the workforce over the next few decades. A larger share than in past generations may "retire" to collect the pensions they earned over their work life and then continue working part-time or in more flexible working arrangements.¹

Decision makers are looking at the economic and policy implications for a wide range of programs and institutions, including Social Security and Medicare; financial markets; the housing market; and recreation, transportation, and health-care systems.

What the workforce of the future looks like will depend on many factors. This report focuses on one possible scenario that some scholars consider to be reasonable. It assumes that Baby Boomers replicate the retirement behavior of previous generations and that immigrant workers do not fill all of the jobs left vacant by

¹ The term "retirees" refers to workers who collect pensions - who may have varied labor market experiences. Some may completely leave the labor force and others may continue to work. Of those who continue to work while they receive pensions, some may work fewer than 35 hours a week, some may work only part of the year, and others may continue in the labor force year-round and full-time.

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these retirements. If these assumptions prove accurate:

The United States will lose the services of millions of highly skilled, experienced workers. Because of the baby dearth that followed the Baby Boom, there will not be many new workers to replace them, even as the senior adult population grows significantly. Labor force growth is expected to fall from 1.1 percent per year in the 1990s to 0.36 percent per year in the period 2010 to 2020.²

Regardless of how the future unfolds, information about the workforce decisions made by the Baby Boomers can be useful to a number of groups. Decision makers in Illinois need to know which industries and regions of the state are likely to be most affected by changes in the size and composition of the labor force in coming decades. Similarly, businesses need such information both to make more informed plans for transitions and to pinpoint potential problem areas and new opportunities. Older workers who want to continue working need to know in what industries and in what areas of Illinois jobs are available, how flexible businesses are about their working arrangements, and the level of earnings they can expect.

The Census Bureau, together with state partners, is developing several new sources of information to support these needs. The Local Employment Dynamics (LED) program, one of the newest resources, produces workforce indicators that are updated every quarter for each partner state and its metropolitan areas, counties, and Local

² Penner, Rudolph, Pamela Perun, and Eugene Steuerle. "Legal and Institutional Impediments to Partial Retirement and Part-Time Work by Older Workers," Institute, 2002.

Workforce Areas.³ Statistics are available without cost on the program's Web site <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>> and additional indicators are available from partner states. The statistics are historical and come from multiple, high-quality information sources that include most of the working population (see "Sources and Accuracy of the Data" at the end of this report for additional information about coverage).

The LED program is a partnership between the Census Bureau and participating states. As of February 2004, 29 states are partners with the Census Bureau in creating this information.⁴ Those 29 states cover about 65 percent of America's workers. Additional states are planning to join the partnership.

This report uses Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWIs) from the LED program for the state of Illinois to focus on two groups of older workers: those who are likely to be receiving pension income (65 and older), and the preretirement group (55-64 years old). People in the preretirement group may collect pensions within the next ten years, but may or may not continue to participate in the labor force.

With the LED, we can respond to questions such as:

What changes are occurring in the age composition of the workforce in a geographic area?

³ Other related information sources from the Census Bureau include the American Community Survey <<http://www.census.gov/acs/www>> and the economic census <<http://www.census.gov/epcd/www/econ2002.html>>.

⁴ As of February 2004, the partner states whose data were being processed were: CA, CO, FL, IA, ID, IL, KS, MD, MN, MO, MT, NC, NJ, NM, OK, OR, PA, TX, VA, WA, WI, and WV. Additional partner states include: AR, DE, GA, KY, ME, MI, and ND. This is an ongoing project and additional states are expected to join.

Which industries will be most affected by the departure of older workers from the workforce?

In what industries do older people tend to continue working and under what circumstances?

Which industries create jobs for older workers? Suffer the most job losses?

Which industries have the lowest job turnover rates for older workers?

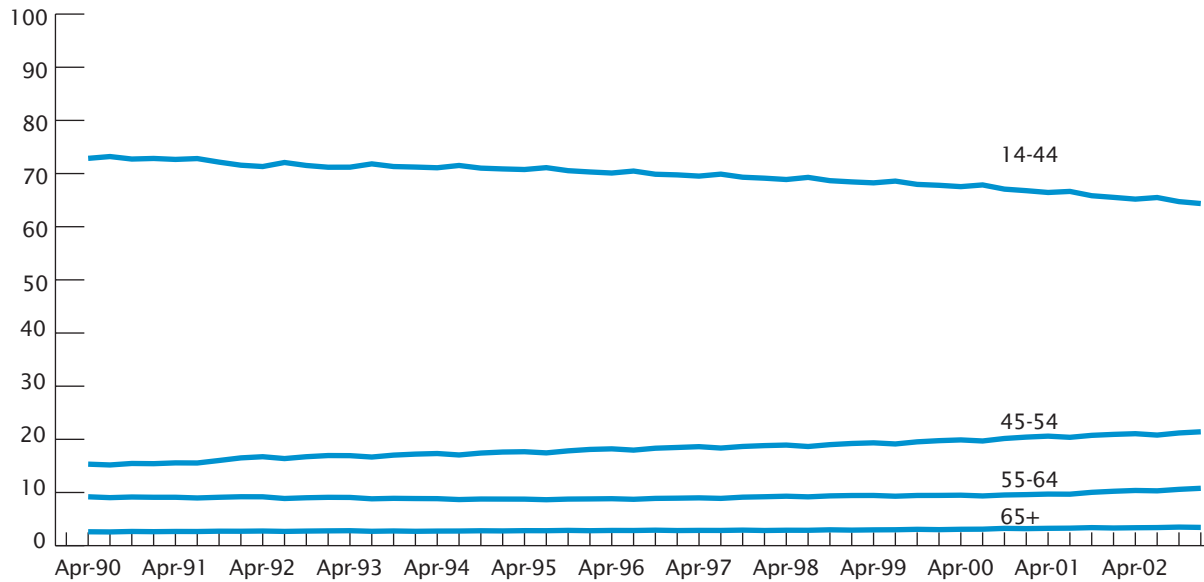
How much do older workers earn in various industry groups and geographic areas?

As the LED statistics in this report show, older workers in Illinois have been an increasing proportion of the labor force. We learn from the LED information that older workers tend to be employed in the same industries that employ large numbers of younger workers, but the best-paid are those who work in financial firms with relatively few older workers. We do not know yet whether Illinois will undergo rapid and massive changes, or gradual changes due to the retirement of experienced workers of the Baby Boom generation along with the movement of workers into and out of Illinois. We do know that both have the potential to affect the age distribution of the workforce significantly. Planners in Illinois will be able to keep an eye on the impact of such factors and emerging trends by using the LED statistics.

Quarterly Workforce Indicators for partner states and detailed information about the LED program are available at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>> and QWIs for Illinois are at <<http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/LED/default.htm>>.

Figure 1.
Illinois Workforce by Age Group: 1990 to 2002

[Percent of beginning-of-quarter employment]



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Illinois Department of Employment Security, Local Employment Dynamics program's Web site at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>; Illinois workforce information available at <<http://www.ilworkinfo.com>>.

How is the age composition of the workforce in Illinois changing?

The aging of Baby Boom workers led to an increase in the proportion of the workforce 45 years and older from 1990 to 2002 in Illinois. Many planners anticipate this proportion will grow even more rapidly over the next two decades unless a large influx of younger workers comes into Illinois. In 1990, about 73 percent of Illinois workers were 14-to-44 years old (Figure 1). By 2002, that figure had dropped to about 65 percent

Beginning-of-Quarter Employment

Total number of workers who were employed by the same employer in the reference and previous quarters

of workers. Fifteen percent of Illinois workers were 45-to-54 years old in 1990 and 21 percent were in that age group in 2002.

The falling share of younger workers occurred across the economy of Illinois. The share of workers in Illinois who are 65 and older, the traditional age when most workers leave the labor force permanently, increased slightly, from 2.6 percent to 3.4 percent from 1990 to 2002.

Which industries will be most affected by the aging workforce?

Unless there is an infusion of new workers from outside Illinois, or from other Illinois industries, the industries identified in Figure 2⁵ are those likely to be most affected

⁵ Workers in private households are not shown in the text because the coverage of private households is low relative to other industries.

Skill Level

Quarters of work experience

by the aging of the workforce.⁶ If older workers seek either more flexibility in hours or leave these industries completely, companies may suffer a considerable loss of skills and knowledge. Thus, industries with a high proportion of workers near retirement might need to plan for increased training

⁶ Because the QWIs come from a mixture of sources, they are not directly comparable with statistics from worker-based surveys such as the decennial census, the American Community Survey, and the Current Population Survey. Industries are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The LED program will convert from the SIC system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) in early 2004. Some classification titles appear to be similar but the detailed industry groups that compose the categories may differ between the SIC and NAICS systems. In addition, since the QWIs are updated quarterly, the numbers in this report may differ slightly from those on the current Web site.

to respond to the loss of older workers and their institutional knowledge.

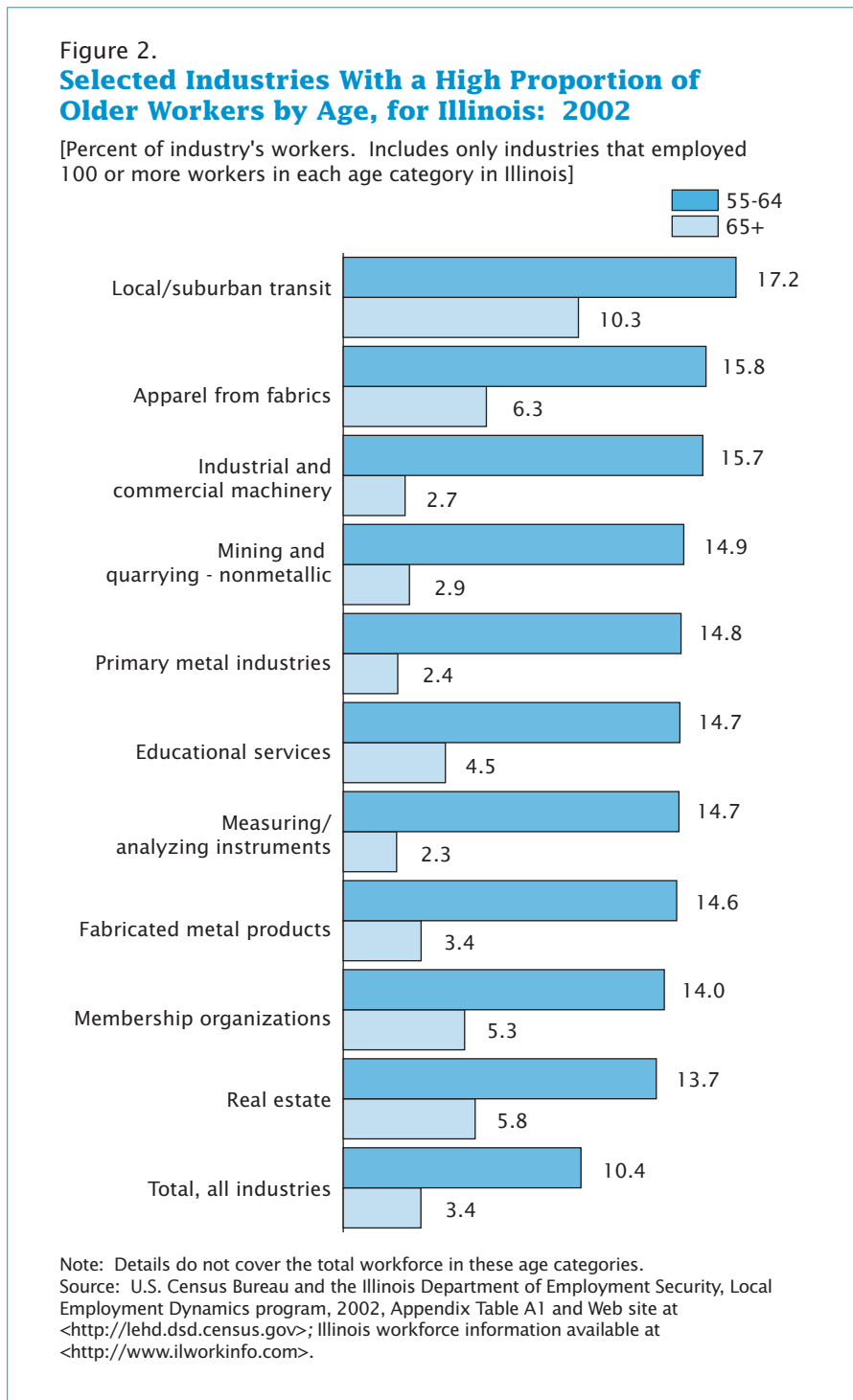
Figure 2 shows that the local/suburban transit industry in Illinois had a high proportion of older workers - more than 17 percent were 55-64 years old and 10.3 percent were 65 years and older. Other industries with a relatively high proportion of workers 55 years and older included apparel from fabrics (22.1 percent), industrial/commercial machinery (18.4 percent), and mining/quarrying - nonmetallic (17.8 percent).

The demand for older workers and job stability

An indicator of the degree to which businesses need older workers is the turnover rate of older workers within an industry. Industries with a history of relatively high turnover rates may have little need for specific skills and may find it easy to replace employees. As a result, firms in such industries may be likely to pay relatively low wages. A relatively low turnover rate for a specific age group, such as older workers, may indicate that workers in that age group are relatively skilled or not readily replaced. The LED data enable us, for the first time, to identify the nature of demand for older workers in particular industries.

The job turnover rate is also a measure of job stability. Older workers who work in low turnover industries may spend less time looking for work and retraining for new jobs. The average quarterly turnover rate for all workers in Illinois was 10.3 percent in 2002 (although this includes the relatively high turnover rates of teenagers and young adults).⁷ For workers

⁷ This is a simple average of four quarters in a calendar year.



65 years and older, it was 9.5 percent; for those 55 years and older, 8.2 percent.

The industries in Figure 2 with the highest average quarterly turnover rates for workers 55-64 years old in 2002 were local/suburban tran-

sit (average quarterly turnover rate 8.1 percent) and real estate (7.1 percent). Industries from Figure 2 with lower average quarterly turnover rates for this age group include apparel from fabrics and mining/quarrying - nonmetallic (with turnover rates of

Table 1.
Job Stability in Illinois by Industry: 2002

[Top 10 industries statewide employing workers 65 and older]

Industry	Workers 65 and older (number)	Average quarterly turnover rate for workers 65 and older (percent)	Average quarterly turnover rate for workers 14 and older (percent)	Workers 14 and older (number)
Business services	18,171	17.8	18.0	435,517
Health services	15,278	6.5	8.0	488,055
Eating and drinking places	12,603	13.5	17.3	350,062
Wholesale trade—durables	6,763	7.0	7.2	205,104
Social services	6,111	7.1	9.8	126,243
General merchandise stores	5,933	5.3	11.0	119,494
Miscellaneous retail	5,710	7.2	11.5	141,207
Food stores	5,642	10.0	12.7	142,583
Engineering, accounting, and research	5,116	9.3	9.4	175,800
Educational services	4,408	7.4	9.1	98,756

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Illinois Department of Employment Security, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Appendix Tables A1 and A2. See Web site at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>; Illinois workforce information available at <<http://www.ilworkinfo.com>>.

Turnover Rate — A measure of workforce stability, the turnover rate reflects the movement of workers into and out of jobs.

Turnover rate =

$$\frac{1}{2} * \left(\frac{\text{accessions}_t + \text{separations}_t}{\text{average employment}_{t,t-1}} \right)$$

(A worker who retires is included in the turnover rate.)

3.6 percent to 4.0 percent, respectively). Average quarterly turnover rates for 2002 for these and other industries are shown in Appendix Table A2.

Of the top ten industries in Illinois employing workers 65 years and older (Table 1 and Figure 3), the business services (17.8 percent) and eating and drinking places (13.5 percent) industries had the highest average quarterly turnover rates; the lowest was the general merchandise stores (5.3 percent) industry.

Where do older workers work?

This section asks where older workers are most concentrated

because the types of work performed by today's older workers may indicate the work that older people will perform in the future. Planners might also examine the type of work done by younger age groups, such as those 35-44 years old, for the changes they might expect among older workers, given differences in the type of education different age groups received and changes in the needs of industries.

As shown in Figure 3, the industries where workers 65 years and over were most likely to be employed in Illinois were business services, health services, and eating and drinking places (employing at least 7 percent of the workforce 65 years and older, over 10,000 workers each). Fifty-one percent of workers 65 years and older in Illinois were employed in the first ten industries shown in Figure 3, compared with 46.2 percent of all workers. Older and younger workers may be employed in distinctly different types of firms within these industries, however, and may be assigned different tasks.

Between 1990 and 2002, there were substantial changes in the top ten industries that employed the largest number of workers 65 and older

(Table 2).⁸ Despite the shuffling in rank, service industries have long been the major employers of the oldest workers in Illinois.

Employment dynamics and older workers

The employment numbers in the preceding section show only one part of the employment picture. Even when *levels* of employment in an industry change little, enormous *change* can occur in the underlying numbers. Economists refer to the underlying changes as “job gain” and “job loss.” Even if employment levels in an industry stay the same, some firms add jobs and others eliminate jobs. So, while Figure 3 identifies the industries that employed a high proportion of older workers in Illinois in 2002, LED program data reveal more detail. LED indicators also tally the number of jobs gained and lost by older workers in the Illinois economy.⁹

⁸ Historical statistics are consistent in the LED program, so it is possible to make comparisons of statistics over time.

⁹ Job losses for older workers can happen in two ways - a firm can actually reduce employment, or it can substitute a younger worker for an older worker who may have taken another job, retired, or left involuntarily.

The LED statistics reveal that, on average in Illinois in 2002, for workers 65 years and older, 10,085 jobs were gained per quarter (Appendix Table A4) and 15,729 were lost (Appendix Table A5) - on average, a net decrease of 5,644 such workers employed a quarter. The industries that gained the most jobs for workers 65 years and older (Table 3) were eating and drinking places, with 1,241 jobs gained on average a quarter, followed by business services (1,191 jobs). The industries that lost the most jobs for the oldest workers were business services (2,024 jobs a quarter lost on average), eating and drinking places (1,410 jobs), and health services (1,003 jobs). These changes represented, in Illinois in 2002, an average net loss of 833 jobs in business services, 169 jobs in eating and drinking places, and 510 jobs in health services.

What do older workers earn?

On average, full-quarter workers 65 years and older in 2002 earned \$2,345 a month in Illinois, and workers of all ages averaged \$3,436 a month (Table 4 and Appendix Table A6).

As is the case for all workers, the average full quarter earnings levels of older workers vary greatly among industries. For example, in eating and drinking places, which employed 7.5 percent of all workers 65 years and older, the average monthly earnings were \$1,099. Workers 14 and older in that industry had average monthly earnings of \$1,253. About 10.8 percent of the oldest workers in Illinois were employed by the business services industry, and they had average monthly earnings of \$1,517. Of the top ten industries of older workers in Illinois in 2002, the industry with the highest average monthly earnings was engineering,

Figure 3.
Workers 65 Years and Older in Selected Industries for Illinois: 2002

[Percent of workers aged 65+ years]



Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Illinois Department of Employment Security, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Appendix Table A3. See Web site at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>; Illinois workforce information available at <<http://www.ilworkinfo.com>>.

accounting, and research, with an average of \$3,851 a month; the lowest was general merchandise stores, with an average \$1,117 a month.

Among all industry groups, holding/other investment offices had the highest average monthly earnings in 2002 for workers 65 years and older - \$11,932 - compared with \$7,982 for all workers in this industry (Table 5). The number of workers 65 years and older in this industry is relatively small - 377 workers. Other high paying industries include security/commodity brokers and legal services. Of those industries that employed 1,000 or more workers 65 years

and older, the legal services industry was relatively high paying, with average earnings of \$5,845 a month.

Job Gain — New jobs created either by new businesses opening or by existing firms adding new jobs

Job Loss — Jobs lost to the economy when businesses close or reduce employment

Net Job Flow — The difference between current and previous beginning-of-quarter employment across all businesses

Table 2.
Top Ten Employers in Illinois Employing Workers 65 and Older by Rank: 1990 and 2002

1990 rank	2002 rank	Industry	Number of workers 65 and older		Percent change, 1990-2002	Number of workers 14 and older, 2002
			1990	2002		
2	1	Business services	7,402	18,171	145.5	435,517
1	2	Health services	8,713	15,278	75.3	488,055
3	3	Eating and drinking places	6,063	12,603	107.9	350,062
4	4	Wholesale trade—durables	6,019	6,763	12.4	205,104
10	5	Social services	3,322	6,111	84.0	126,243
6	6	General merchandise stores	3,976	5,933	49.2	119,494
5	7	Miscellaneous retail	4,674	5,710	22.2	141,207
16	8	Food stores	2,750	5,642	105.2	142,583
9	9	Engineering, accounting, and research	3,825	5,116	33.8	175,800
15	10	Educational services	2,806	4,408	57.1	98,756

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Illinois Department of Employment Security, Local Employment Dynamics program, 1990 and 2002, Appendix Tables A1 and A3. See Web site at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>; Illinois workforce information available at <<http://www.ilworkinfo.com>>.

Table 3.
Job Gains and Losses Among Industry Groups in Illinois by Industry: 2002

[Average number of jobs per quarter]

Top ten industries that created jobs for workers 65 and over	Jobs created ¹	Jobs lost ¹	Net change ²	Total employment	
				65 and older	14 and older
Eating and drinking places	1,241	1,410	-169	12,603	350,062
Business services	1,191	2,024	-833	18,171	435,517
Amusement and recreation	577	585	-8	3,207	73,429
Construction—special trade	503	651	-148	4,224	185,311
Health services	493	1,003	-510	15,278	488,055
Agricultural services	390	366	24	1,442	37,357
Miscellaneous retail	327	463	-136	5,710	141,207
Engineering, accounting, and research	319	520	-201	5,116	175,800
Personal services	296	354	-58	2,996	57,925
Wholesale trade—nondurables	285	433	-148	4,408	127,033

¹ Averages are rounded to whole numbers.

² Computed from actual averages, not from the rounded whole numbers as shown in this table.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Illinois Department of Employment Security, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Appendix Tables A1, A4, and A5. See Web site at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>; Illinois workforce information available at <<http://www.ilworkinfo.com>>.

Summary

This report provides answers to several key questions related to the aging of the Illinois workforce:

- What is the age composition of the workforce and what are the changes over time?
- Which industries are likely to be affected by the aging of the workforce?
- Which industries have the lowest turnover rates of older workers?

- In which industries are older workers most likely to be employed?
- How much do older workers earn?

In Illinois in 2002, the industries that employed the highest proportions of workers 55-64 years old, and hence were likely to be affected by retirements in the coming decade included: local/suburban

Full-Quarter Employment

Total number of workers who were employed by the same employer in the reference, previous, and subsequent quarters

Average Earnings for Full-Quarter Employees

Total earnings of all workers employed the full quarter divided by the number of such workers

Table 4.
Average Monthly Earnings Among Top Ten Industries in Illinois by Age: 2002

[Full-quarter earnings]

Industry	Average monthly earnings for workers 65 and older (dollars)	Average monthly earnings for workers 14 and older (dollars)	Workers 65 and older (number)	Workers 14 and older (number)
Total	2,345	3,436	167,789	4,942,844
Business services	1,517	3,207	18,171	435,517
Health services	2,616	3,298	15,278	488,055
Eating and drinking places	1,099	1,253	12,603	350,062
Wholesale trade—durables	3,195	4,552	6,763	205,104
Social services	1,215	1,814	6,111	126,243
General merchandise stores	1,117	1,688	5,933	119,494
Miscellaneous retail	1,447	2,188	5,710	141,207
Food stores	1,253	1,713	5,642	142,583
Engineering, accounting, and research	3,851	5,139	5,116	175,800
Educational services	2,886	3,074	4,408	98,756

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Illinois Department of Employment Security, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Appendix Table A6. See Web site at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>; Illinois workforce information available at <<http://www.ilworkinfo.com>>.

Table 5.
Average Monthly Earnings of Workers in Illinois by Age: 2002

[Full-quarter earnings. Includes only industries that employed 100 or more workers 65 and older in Illinois]

Industry	Average monthly earnings of workers 65 and older (dollars)	Average monthly earnings of workers 14 and older (dollars)	Workers 65 and older (number)	Workers 14 and older (number)
Holding/other investment offices	11,932	7,982	377	11,040
Security/commodity brokers	8,257	10,068	880	45,330
Legal services	5,845	6,075	1,480	51,678
Construction other than building	5,333	4,834	562	24,441
Nondepository institutions	5,023	5,767	419	37,650
Chemicals	4,491	5,149	863	58,308
Mining/quarrying—nonmetallic	4,382	4,197	111	3,854
Paper and allied products	4,347	3,804	871	31,652
Building construction—general contractors	4,083	4,150	1,367	53,728
Engineering, accounting, and research	3,851	5,139	5,116	175,800

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Illinois Department of Employment Security, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002, Appendix Tables A1 and A6. See Web site at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>; Illinois workforce information available at <<http://www.ilworkinfo.com>>.

transit, apparel from fabrics, industrial/commercial machinery, and mining/quarrying - nonmetallic.

The local/suburban transit and apparel from fabrics industries had relatively high proportions of workers 65 years and older. In terms of pay, older workers tended to fare best in industries with relatively few older workers and, as for all workers, in industries with many highly trained, professional employees, such as in financial firms.

SOURCES AND ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Background

The U.S. Census Bureau and partner states produce Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWIs) for each state, metropolitan area, county, and Workforce Investment Board area. QWIs for other geographic areas are available through the state partners.

The QWIs are updated each quarter and annual averages are available at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>

and <<http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/LED/default.htm>>.

Overview

The QWIs are key economic indicators selected jointly by the Census Bureau and its partner states. Each QWI provides a critical measure of an area's economy and is a tool to understand changes in the core performance of local economies.

The QWIs are updated 7 months after the end of a quarter, which makes them a current and a historical time series to monitor econom-

ic change. They serve as early indicators to states and local areas of emerging trends and help to identify turning points in the dynamics of the workforce and specific industries.

The database covers about 98 percent of the labor force.¹⁰ The QWIs are derived from state administrative records and basic demographic information from other existing sources. Some information about the workforce is not now available in this database, including hours and weeks worked, educational attainment, occupation, and whether workers worked for an entire quarter or a part of the quarter. The Census Bureau is working on long-term plans to include information of this type, particularly educational and occupational information. There are other types of errors in administrative data, including coding errors in personal identifiers, coding errors in business identifiers, and errors in wage records (see the technical documentation on <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>).

Because the QWIs come from a mixture of sources, they are not directly comparable with statistics from worker-based surveys, such as the decennial census, the American Community Survey, and the Current Population Survey. Industries are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The LED program

¹⁰ The database for each state covers about 98 percent of nonagricultural, private wage and salaried employment. Most state and local government employees are included, but many federal workers are not (depending on the state). The remaining 2 percent are railroad workers and workers for some non-profit organizations. Self-employed workers and independent contractors are not in the covered universe. See: U.S. Census Bureau, David W. Stevens and Julia Lane, "Employment That Is Not Covered By State Unemployment," Technical Paper No. TP-2002-16, January 2002, available on <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

will convert from the SIC system to the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) in early 2004. Some classification titles appear to be similar but the detailed industry groups that compose the categories may differ between the SIC and NAICS systems.

Enhanced Unemployment Insurance (UI) wage records are the basic data source for the QWIs. Administrative records and the surveys differ in coverage, the timing of data collection, and concept definitions. The QWIs are not exactly comparable with establishment surveys either, such as those from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program, which capture employment at an establishment on the 12th of the month.

The LED database can respond to a wide variety of questions about the workforce because it allows multiple definitions of "employment." That is because the QWIs are job-based statistics and different from the worker-based statistics familiar to many researchers.¹¹ The LED database includes all jobs held:

1. In a quarter, regardless of length of time the job is held
2. **At the beginning of a quarter (the measure used in this report)**
3. At the end of a quarter
4. For a full quarter

The measure that is closest to the QCEW definition of employment is the second one, jobs held at the beginning of a quarter. This second measure has the additional advantage that the trends are similar to

¹¹ For the QWIs, a "job" is defined as equivalent records for an employer and employee.

those shown by worker-based surveys such as the decennial census, although the levels differ.

Another difference among datasets is measurement of earnings. According to the *BLS Handbook of Methods* (1997), UI wage records measure "gross wages and salaries, bonuses, stock options, tips, and other gratuities, and the value of meals and lodging, where supplied." They do not include Old Age Survivor and Disability Insurance (OASDI), health insurance, workers' compensation, unemployment insurance, private pensions, and welfare funds. The LED database does not include the number of hours or weeks an employee worked. Thus, what appears for an industry such as retail trade to be low average earnings in a given year or quarter may be the result of relatively low hourly wages, not working many hours in the time period, or both. In retail trade, much of the work is part-time and this affects the LED measure of average earnings.

The confidentiality of the statistics is protected

The Census Bureau and the state partners are committed to protecting the confidentiality of the data in the LED files. Technically, the approach to avoid disclosure of individual information is to combine cell suppression methodology with the addition of statistical noise, controlling key measures to county employment levels as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In plainer English, the statistical techniques the Census Bureau uses mean that the actual statistics are not shown if the numbers in a cell are small. Rather, the statistics that are shown are "fuzzy," that is, close to the actual information but not exact.

Only Census Bureau employees or individuals who have Special Sworn Status are permitted to work with the data. Everyone who has access to Title 13 data must have an official security clearance based on a background check, including fingerprinting. Additionally, they are subject to a fine of up to \$250,000, up to five years in jail, or both, if confidential information is disclosed. The Census Bureau and state data custodians review all projects before release to avoid disclosure of confidential information.

More detailed information about the confidentiality protection system is available under the “Confidentiality” menu at <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

Why the Census Bureau produces the LED statistics

The Census Bureau and the state partners are committed to protecting the integrity of information and producing the highest quality sta-

tistics. We accomplish this by ensuring that the LED program is consistent with the Census Bureau's legal authority and mission, that the methodologies used are the best alternatives, and that the LED program produces demonstrated benefits.

The state partners and the Census Bureau both benefit from the LED program. The state partners fulfill their mandate to provide high quality regional labor market information and the Census Bureau improves the economic and demographic survey estimates and intercensal population estimates. Specifically, the LED program supports Census Bureau research on improving the quality, use, and analysis of its census, survey, and estimation-based data products.

Estimates of the employed population by demographic, geographic, and industrial detail enhance the Census Bureau's existing agency-wide programs. In particular,

estimates of workers in each county and industry, in conjunction with statistical information about employers, will provide long-needed and critical but previously unavailable information for key programs such as the demographic survey estimates and the intercensal population estimates program. Census Bureau programs will benefit from new information on turnover, job gain, and job loss by age and sex, and information on the employment of individuals in each county.

More information about the benefits of the LED program may be found on the LED Web site at <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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APPENDIX TABLES

Table A1.
Employment in Illinois by Industry and Age: 2002

[Beginning-of-quarter employment]

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
Total, age group	3,224,087	1,037,956	513,013	167,789	4,942,844
Agriculture					
Agricultural production—crops	5,881	1,922	1,128	600	9,530
Agricultural production—livestock	2,093	463	211	150	2,916
Agricultural services	27,299	6,005	2,612	1,442	37,357
Forestry	90	31	16	*13	148
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	57	*14	*9	*3	84
Mining					
Metal mining	50	12	*6	4	73
Coal mining	1,258	1,734	671	22	3,685
Oil/gas extraction	985	481	268	140	1,873
Mining/quarrying—nonmetallic	2,062	1,108	573	111	3,854
Construction					
Building construction—general contractors	35,859	11,855	4,647	1,367	53,728
Construction other than building	14,925	6,134	2,820	562	24,441
Construction—special trade	127,214	37,490	16,382	4,224	185,311
Manufacturing					
Food and kindred products	57,246	23,786	11,415	2,221	94,667
Tobacco products	*187	*125	*73	3	387
Textile mill products	1,067	443	225	97	1,831
Apparel from fabrics	5,891	2,710	1,748	690	11,039
Lumber and wood products	8,426	2,600	1,199	487	12,712
Furniture and fixtures	9,583	3,893	2,059	601	16,136
Paper and allied products	18,673	8,183	3,927	871	31,652
Printing and publishing	55,085	20,801	10,599	2,969	89,453
Chemicals	34,090	16,593	6,763	863	58,308
Petroleum refining	5,438	3,258	1,282	154	10,132
Rubber and plastics	34,687	14,430	6,771	1,419	57,306
Leather and leather products	1,344	664	378	86	2,472
Stone, clay, and glass	11,171	5,339	2,544	616	19,669
Primary metal industries	16,890	9,400	4,679	754	31,722
Fabricated metal products	54,479	26,465	14,371	3,359	98,673
Industrial and commercial machinery	63,079	37,920	19,435	3,346	123,779
Electronic and electrical equipment	56,704	23,730	11,780	1,908	94,122
Transportation equipment	23,957	10,758	5,318	741	40,774
Measuring and analyzing instruments	16,022	8,705	4,368	694	29,789
Miscellaneous manufacturing	10,466	4,373	2,348	710	17,897
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities					
Railroad transportation	117	20	6	-	146
Local/suburban transit	12,871	5,526	4,349	2,603	25,349
Motor freight transportation	51,855	21,502	10,713	2,399	86,468
Water transportation	2,875	856	395	130	4,256
Transportation by air	51,758	16,701	6,257	488	75,204
Pipelines, except natural gas	192	171	66	-	431
Transportation services	18,618	6,207	3,226	921	28,971
Communications	40,393	13,582	3,923	428	58,325
Electrical, gas, and sanitary services	20,056	12,209	3,379	552	36,195
Wholesale Trade					
Wholesale trade—durables	126,329	48,531	23,482	6,763	205,104
Wholesale trade—nondurables	79,534	29,026	14,065	4,408	127,033
Retail Trade					
Building materials, hardware	29,638	7,682	4,290	2,228	43,837
General merchandise stores	79,892	20,620	13,048	5,933	119,494
Food stores	99,305	24,451	13,186	5,642	142,583
Car dealers, gas stations	64,693	17,281	8,829	4,406	95,209
Apparel and accessory stores	39,067	5,486	3,368	1,668	49,590
Home furniture stores	37,114	7,791	3,959	1,536	50,399
Eating and drinking places	281,283	38,222	17,954	12,603	350,062
Miscellaneous retail	98,671	23,791	13,035	5,710	141,207

Table A1.
Employment in Illinois by Industry and Age: 2002 — Con.

(Beginning-of-quarter employment)

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate					
Depository institutions	73,613	23,000	12,319	3,134	112,066
Nondepository institutions	28,089	6,487	2,655	419	37,650
Security and commodity brokers	33,242	7,989	3,220	880	45,330
Insurance carriers	63,141	24,142	9,575	1,289	98,148
Insurance agents/brokers	24,055	9,560	5,169	1,510	40,293
Real estate	35,955	13,781	8,437	3,556	61,728
Holding/other investment offices	7,095	2,394	1,174	377	11,040
Services					
Hotels/other lodging places	34,144	9,006	4,592	2,108	49,849
Personal services	38,708	10,317	5,905	2,996	57,925
Business services	305,320	75,490	36,536	18,171	435,517
Car repair, services, and parking	41,056	9,880	4,798	2,451	58,186
Miscellaneous repair services	9,304	3,600	1,788	623	15,315
Motion pictures	15,511	1,812	730	363	18,415
Amusement and recreation services	54,472	10,214	5,536	3,207	73,429
Health services	290,431	123,209	59,137	15,278	488,055
Legal services	34,250	10,725	5,224	1,480	51,678
Educational services	55,144	24,688	14,516	4,408	98,756
Social services	78,337	26,940	14,855	6,111	126,243
Museums, galleries, and gardens	4,877	1,459	742	*329	7,406
Membership organizations	35,987	15,889	9,015	3,407	64,298
Engineering, accounting, and research	119,581	33,871	17,232	5,116	175,800
Private households	3,487	1,888	1,487	862	7,723
Services, not classified	1,711	535	220	74	2,540

- Represents zero.

*The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <<http://www.lehd-test.net/factsheets/index.php>>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Illinois Department of Employment Security, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002. See Web site at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>; Illinois workforce information available at <<http://www.ilworkinfo.com>>.

Table A2.
Average Quarterly Turnover Rates in Illinois by Industry and Age: 2002

[In percent]

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
Total	18.6	7.0	6.9	9.5	10.3
Agriculture					
Agricultural production—crops	21.2	9.7	11.0	16.7	13.2
Agricultural production—livestock	15.7	8.2	*8.1	*8.3	11.4
Agricultural services	28.5	23.5	30.7	43.0	26.3
Forestry	55.7	*27.5	18.4	*154.9	36.5
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	39.5	-	-	-	9.3
Mining					
Metal mining	15.2	*12.5	-	-	10.9
Coal mining	18.3	*2.9	*4.2	*9.4	4.5
Oil/gas extraction	21.2	7.8	6.6	*7.2	10.4
Mining/quarrying—nonmetallic	12.6	3.9	4.0	*6.2	5.3
Construction					
Building construction—general contractors	20.3	11.0	11.0	10.8	13.3
Construction other than building	28.5	21.0	23.1	20.8	22.5
Construction—special trade	19.0	11.1	11.6	13.1	13.2
Manufacturing					
Food and kindred products	15.3	5.7	6.3	11.1	7.8
Tobacco products	9.5	*1.8	-	-	3.8
Textile mill products	14.3	5.2	*5.1	*9.1	7.0
Apparel from fabrics	14.5	4.0	3.6	7.5	6.6
Lumber and wood products	16.8	6.7	6.6	9.3	9.5
Furniture and fixtures	14.4	5.3	*5.5	7.5	7.2
Paper and allied products	13.5	*6.1	6.3	8.7	7.4
Printing and publishing	16.4	5.0	5.1	6.5	6.8
Chemicals	17.0	3.5	4.6	7.1	5.0
Petroleum refining	*25.2	*9.1	*7.0	*8.3	*9.1
Rubber and plastics	14.7	4.9	5.2	8.1	6.6
Leather and leather products	22.9	4.7	5.2	*8.1	8.1
Stone, clay, and glass	14.3	4.6	4.9	8.0	6.7
Primary metal industries	13.9	4.6	6.2	7.8	5.9
Fabricated metal products	13.8	4.9	4.8	7.8	6.4
Industrial and commercial machinery	14.9	4.3	5.5	7.2	6.0
Electronic and electrical equipment	14.3	4.3	5.1	7.0	5.0
Transportation equipment	15.3	6.8	5.0	*6.2	7.4
Measuring and analyzing instruments	15.6	*7.2	*7.8	*8.0	7.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing	15.6	5.0	5.4	7.6	6.8
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities					
Railroad transportation	36.1	*32.3	-	-	28.3
Local/suburban transit	20.6	8.9	8.1	8.0	10.7
Motor freight transportation	18.4	8.7	7.9	9.8	10.8
Water transportation	26.6	6.5	9.3	*30.8	10.3
Transportation by air	18.2	3.1	4.4	*8.0	5.6
Pipelines, except natural gas	9.3	*2.5	-	-	5.0
Transportation services	17.4	6.2	6.3	9.0	8.4
Communications	21.2	*7.9	*7.6	*9.5	11.2
Electrical, gas, and sanitary services	19.0	2.7	4.7	4.3	3.9
Wholesale Trade					
Wholesale trade—durables	15.7	5.4	5.5	7.0	7.2
Wholesale trade—nondurables	17.0	5.7	5.7	8.7	8.0
Retail Trade					
Building materials, hardware	17.5	6.8	6.3	6.7	10.6
General merchandise stores	17.5	6.4	5.2	5.3	11.0
Food stores	16.6	*9.8	*9.0	10.0	12.7
Car dealers, gas stations	19.4	8.4	7.9	8.2	12.1
Apparel and accessory stores	22.1	8.7	7.5	7.2	16.9
Home furniture stores	17.0	7.4	7.3	7.0	11.7
Eating and drinking places	20.9	10.8	9.9	13.5	17.3
Miscellaneous retail	17.0	7.2	6.8	7.2	11.5

Table A2.
Average Quarterly Turnover Rates in Illinois by Industry and Age: 2002 — Con.

[In percent]

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate					
Depository institutions	14.6	4.5	4.4	5.2	7.0
Nondepository institutions	17.7	8.3	7.9	9.6	10.6
Security and commodity brokers	20.6	7.2	6.8	6.3	9.3
Insurance carriers	15.8	3.7	4.7	9.7	5.1
Insurance agents/brokers	17.0	6.5	5.8	5.9	8.5
Real estate	18.5	8.4	7.1	7.7	10.4
Holding/other investment offices	25.0	6.8	6.7	6.5	9.6
Services					
Hotels/other lodging places	20.0	8.3	7.8	10.1	12.1
Personal services	18.8	9.9	*10.2	*11.0	12.9
Business services	26.2	14.2	13.7	17.8	18.0
Car repair, services, and parking	18.7	7.8	7.6	9.0	11.4
Miscellaneous repair services	16.4	7.5	7.1	7.6	9.6
Motion pictures	20.9	11.6	12.3	*14.9	18.1
Amusement and recreation services	23.2	10.2	13.4	25.3	15.8
Health services	15.6	5.7	5.0	6.5	8.0
Legal services	18.1	4.6	4.3	5.3	7.3
Educational services	20.8	5.9	5.2	7.4	9.1
Social services	18.7	6.8	6.0	7.1	9.8
Museums, galleries, and gardens	21.0	*4.1	4.9	*8.5	8.7
Membership organizations	19.9	6.3	5.8	7.5	9.1
Engineering, accounting, and research	19.4	7.5	7.1	9.3	9.4
Private households	19.9	9.5	9.1	10.2	11.6
Services, not classified	22.0	8.1	9.0	*8.6	10.4

- Represents zero.

*The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <<http://www.lehd-test.net/factsheets/index.php>>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Illinois Department of Employment Security, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002. See Web site at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>; Illinois workforce information available at <<http://www.ilworkinfo.com>>.

Table A3.
Illinois Employment by Industry and Age: 1990 and 2002

[Beginning-of-quarter employment]

Industry	Under 65		65 and older	
	1990	2002	1990	2002
Total	4,355,023	4,775,056	117,129	167,789
Agriculture				
Agricultural production—crops	9,523	8,931	398	600
Agricultural production—livestock	1,159	2,766	72	150
Agricultural services	23,943	35,916	615	1,442
Forestry	81	137	6	*13
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	*56	80	*6	*3
Mining				
Metal mining	5	68	-	4
Coal mining	12,092	3,664	66	22
Oil/gas extraction	3,436	1,733	189	140
Mining/quarrying—nonmetallic	4,696	3,743	108	111
Construction				
Building Construction—general contractors	48,699	52,361	917	1,367
Construction other than building	23,863	23,879	422	562
Construction—special trade	142,212	181,086	2,526	4,224
Manufacturing				
Food and kindred products	95,537	92,447	1,747	2,221
Tobacco products	231	*385	*4	3
Textile mill products	2,397	1,734	129	97
Apparel from fabrics	13,218	10,348	685	690
Lumber and wood products	11,807	12,225	304	487
Furniture and fixtures	17,122	15,534	368	601
Paper and allied products	34,933	30,782	656	871
Printing and publishing	111,199	86,484	3,304	2,969
Chemicals	62,642	57,446	916	863
Petroleum refining	7,864	9,978	121	154
Rubber and plastics	56,548	55,887	1,039	1,419
Leather and leather products	5,295	2,386	172	86
Stone, clay, and glass	21,265	19,053	452	616
Primary metal industries	57,100	30,969	825	754
Fabricated metal products	101,777	95,315	2,722	3,359
Industrial and commercial machinery	142,431	120,434	3,006	3,346
Electronic and electrical equipment	117,663	92,214	2,671	1,908
Transportation equipment	49,009	40,034	659	741
Measuring and analyzing instruments	43,860	29,095	848	694
Miscellaneous manufacturing	23,099	17,187	846	710
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities				
Railroad transportation	192	143	-	-
Local/suburban transit	18,132	22,745	1,273	2,603
Motor freight transportation	83,436	84,069	1,355	2,399
Water transportation	3,663	4,126	117	130
Transportation by air	30,590	74,716	305	488
Pipelines, except natural gas	826	428	5	-
Transportation services	21,611	28,050	595	921
Communications	36,998	57,897	*449	428
Electrical, gas, and sanitary services	48,487	35,643	367	552
Wholesale Trade				
Wholesale trade—durables	223,394	198,341	6,019	6,763
Wholesale trade—nondurables	132,984	122,625	3,972	4,408
Retail Trade				
Building materials, hardware	39,138	41,609	2,164	2,228
General merchandise stores	115,794	113,561	3,976	5,933
Food stores	138,829	136,942	2,750	5,642
Car dealers, gas stations	82,008	90,803	2,233	4,406
Apparel and accessory stores	55,701	47,921	2,547	1,668
Home furniture stores	34,030	48,863	1,268	1,536
Eating and drinking places	285,264	337,459	6,063	12,603
Miscellaneous retail	121,661	135,497	4,674	5,710

Table A3.
Illinois Employment by Industry and Age: 1990 and 2002 — Con.

[Beginning-of-quarter employment]

Industry	Under 65		65 and older	
	1990	2002	1990	2002
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate				
Depository institutions	120,425	108,932	3,875	3,134
Nondepository institutions	20,666	37,231	238	419
Security and commodity brokers	32,773	44,450	567	880
Insurance carriers	96,974	96,858	1,233	1,289
Insurance agents/brokers	35,229	38,784	1,184	1,510
Real estate	49,826	58,172	2,871	3,556
Holding/other investment offices	14,126	10,663	369	377
Services				
Hotels/other lodging places	48,231	47,742	1,525	2,108
Personal services	46,328	54,930	2,467	2,996
Business services	244,932	417,345	7,402	18,171
Car repair, services, and parking	42,785	55,734	1,159	2,451
Miscellaneous repair services	16,817	14,692	500	623
Motion pictures	17,649	18,052	323	363
Amusement and recreation services	40,086	70,221	2,075	3,207
Health services	372,916	472,777	8,713	15,278
Legal services	46,138	50,198	1,225	1,480
Educational services	69,963	94,348	2,806	4,408
Social services	74,187	120,132	3,322	6,111
Museums, galleries, and gardens	3,632	7,078	*281	*329
Membership organizations	54,177	60,891	3,283	3,407
Engineering, accounting, and research	132,798	170,683	3,825	5,116
Private households	5,398	6,861	889	862
Services, not classified	2,394	2,466	68	74

- Represents zero.

*The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <http://www.lehd-test.net/factsheets/index.php>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Illinois Department of Employment Security, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002. See Web site at <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>; Illinois workforce information available at <http://www.ilworkinfo.com>.

Table A4.

Composition of Job Gain in Illinois by Industry and Age: 2002

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older
Total	248,865	44,609	21,565	10,085
Agriculture				
Agricultural production—crops	1,029	222	147	120
Agricultural production—livestock	261	38	16	13
Agricultural services	5,861	1,038	505	390
Forestry	33	4	3	*5
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	8	*1	-	-
Mining				
Metal mining	*5	1	*1	-
Coal mining	78	43	9	1
Oil/gas extraction	122	33	15	9
Mining/quarrying—nonmetallic	117	29	11	3
Construction				
Building construction—general contractors	4,915	1,065	413	137
Construction other than building	2,908	1,008	467	103
Construction—special trade	16,463	3,636	1,558	503
Manufacturing				
Food and kindred products	2,961	504	210	150
Tobacco products	*18	*2	-	-
Textile mill products	72	16	6	5
Apparel from fabrics	439	85	46	27
Lumber and wood products	813	142	64	31
Furniture and fixtures	498	90	43	24
Paper and allied products	705	201	89	34
Printing and publishing	2,533	496	243	106
Chemicals	1,362	334	130	34
Petroleum refining	183	46	17	7
Rubber and plastics	1,340	290	126	60
Leather and leather products	69	17	9	6
Stone, clay, and glass	787	173	80	41
Primary metal industries	789	218	103	29
Fabricated metal products	2,677	654	304	141
Industrial and commercial machinery	2,536	623	359	104
Electronic and electrical equipment	1,181	274	131	45
Transportation equipment	768	168	71	24
Measuring and analyzing instruments	609	155	57	14
Miscellaneous manufacturing	680	168	90	34
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities				
Railroad transportation	25	2	-	-
Local/suburban transit	996	294	204	97
Motor freight transportation	4,374	1,197	549	166
Water transportation	339	49	28	16
Transportation by air	1,569	209	61	10
Pipelines, except natural gas	10	2	1	-
Transportation services	1,241	275	132	54
Communications	1,707	238	88	16
Electrical, gas, and sanitary services	775	152	60	25
Wholesale Trade				
Wholesale trade—durables	7,155	1,554	787	271
Wholesale trade—nondurables	5,211	1,100	543	285
Retail Trade				
Building materials, hardware	2,208	342	184	97
General merchandise stores	4,534	528	254	94
Food stores	6,696	866	429	247
Car dealers, gas stations	5,635	951	501	252
Apparel and accessory stores	4,231	315	163	78
Home furniture stores	3,495	479	219	79
Eating and drinking places	31,711	3,139	1,528	1,241
Miscellaneous retail	9,349	1,362	688	327

Table A4.

Composition of Job Gain in Illinois by Industry and Age: 2002 — Con.

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate				
Depository institutions	2,920	464	226	63
Nondepository institutions	2,116	339	131	22
Security and commodity brokers	1,534	231	103	28
Insurance carriers	1,675	354	152	71
Insurance agents/brokers	1,882	430	208	64
Real estate	3,480	793	420	197
Holding/other investment offices	562	109	50	16
Services				
Hotels/other lodging places	2,974	449	233	157
Personal services	5,033	1,006	568	296
Business services	25,107	4,671	2,233	1,191
Car repair, services, and parking	4,158	643	304	192
Miscellaneous repair services	872	198	102	41
Motion pictures	1,352	143	73	38
Amusement and recreation services	9,228	992	665	577
Health services	16,385	3,695	1,591	493
Legal services	2,554	419	203	68
Educational services	4,479	1,009	544	192
Social services	5,347	1,006	524	203
Museums, galleries, and gardens	369	37	22	*17
Membership organizations	3,955	885	463	217
Engineering, accounting, and research	7,942	1,705	880	319
Private households	567	194	135	71
Services, not classified	206	47	22	8

- Represents zero.

* The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <<http://www.lehd-test.net/factsheets/index.php>>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Illinois Department of Employment Security, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002. See Web site at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>; Illinois workforce information available at <<http://www.ilworkinfo.com>>.

Table A5.
Composition of Job Loss in Illinois by Industry and Age: 2002

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older
Total	246,812	55,010	32,330	15,729
Agriculture				
Agricultural production—crops	1,021	222	148	125
Agricultural production—livestock	221	35	17	16
Agricultural services	5,143	978	511	366
Forestry	25	5	2	4
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	7	1	-	*1
Mining				
Metal mining	2	-	-	-
Coal mining	63	36	36	2
Oil/gas extraction	124	32	19	11
Mining/quarrying—nonmetallic	105	36	25	12
Construction				
Building construction—general contractors	4,867	1,235	549	192
Construction other than building	2,694	1,038	547	124
Construction—special trade	16,248	4,199	2,124	651
Manufacturing				
Food and kindred products	2,611	807	605	232
Tobacco products	5	-	*1	-
Textile mill products	75	22	13	8
Apparel from fabrics	370	99	72	59
Lumber and wood products	694	137	78	49
Furniture and fixtures	575	144	97	52
Paper and allied products	971	368	225	86
Printing and publishing	2,727	834	567	240
Chemicals	959	342	282	66
Petroleum refining	347	203	91	11
Rubber and plastics	1,841	550	345	130
Leather and leather products	94	27	21	6
Stone, clay, and glass	747	215	153	66
Primary metal industries	885	411	333	71
Fabricated metal products	2,839	943	678	294
Industrial and commercial machinery	3,538	1,306	1,085	302
Electronic and electrical equipment	2,861	1,081	753	177
Transportation equipment	1,438	544	278	52
Measuring and analyzing instruments	640	235	194	59
Miscellaneous manufacturing	677	206	143	70
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities				
Railroad transportation	11	3	1	-
Local/suburban transit	1,032	326	217	174
Motor freight transportation	4,294	1,425	808	281
Water transportation	283	56	38	26
Transportation by air	1,237	239	224	42
Pipelines, except natural gas	11	3	2	-
Transportation services	1,192	322	214	96
Communications	3,298	848	301	49
Electrical, gas, and sanitary services	742	332	211	33
Wholesale Trade				
Wholesale trade—durables	7,741	2,129	1,290	525
Wholesale trade—nondurables	5,025	1,343	812	433
Retail Trade				
Building materials, hardware	1,916	315	185	155
General merchandise stores	4,344	669	433	268
Food stores	8,339	1,708	977	534
Car dealers, gas stations	5,365	1,009	616	363
Apparel and accessory stores	3,851	367	235	133
Home furniture stores	2,898	433	252	121
Eating and drinking places	29,438	3,329	1,652	1,410
Miscellaneous retail	8,539	1,349	816	463

Table A5.

Composition of Job Loss in Illinois by Industry and Age: 2002 — Con.

Industry	14-44 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate				
Depository institutions	2,687	625	455	207
Nondepository institutions	1,607	357	179	45
Security and commodity brokers	1,896	379	185	61
Insurance carriers	2,100	654	452	129
Insurance agents/brokers	1,745	483	294	100
Real estate	3,181	860	526	296
Holding/other investment offices	535	116	75	29
Services				
Hotels/other lodging places	2,671	507	306	201
Personal services	4,500	999	611	354
Business services	30,373	6,332	3,297	2,024
Car repair, services, and parking	3,936	693	351	213
Miscellaneous repair services	902	267	134	56
Motion pictures	1,387	163	79	40
Amusement and recreation services	8,003	914	615	585
Health services	12,173	3,515	2,065	1,003
Legal services	2,207	433	241	101
Educational services	3,917	987	608	331
Social services	5,206	1,175	714	416
Museums, galleries, and gardens	357	42	30	25
Membership organizations	3,121	786	513	261
Engineering, accounting, and research	8,703	2,053	1,187	520
Private households	515	189	157	103
Services, not classified	163	40	18	8

- Represents zero.

* The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <<http://www.lehd-test.net/factsheets/index.php>>.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Illinois Department of Employment Security, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002. See Web site at <<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>>; Illinois workforce information available at <<http://www.ilworkinfo.com>>.

Table A6.
Average Monthly Earnings in Illinois by Industry and Age: 2002

[Full-quarter earnings, in dollars]

Industry	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
Total	4,268	3,993	2,345	3,436
Agriculture				
Agricultural production—crops	3,146	2,682	1,716	2,472
Agricultural production—livestock	2,212	2,229	1,545	1,952
Agricultural services	3,059	2,797	1,717	2,392
Forestry	2,026	1,878	*1,190	1,665
Fishing, hunting, and trapping	*3,018	*2,030	*1,683	*2,743
Mining				
Metal mining	*4,500	*4,906	*2,393	*3,764
Coal mining	*4,572	*4,175	3,032	4,426
Oil/gas extraction	3,119	2,485	1,366	2,626
Mining/quarrying—nonmetallic	4,488	4,663	4,382	4,197
Construction				
Building construction—general contractors	5,009	4,965	4,083	4,150
Construction other than building	5,491	5,502	5,333	4,834
Construction—special trade	4,899	4,847	3,561	4,135
Manufacturing				
Food and kindred products	4,591	4,496	3,226	3,865
Tobacco products	*5,685	*5,217	*4,079	4,959
Textile mill products	3,369	4,133	2,478	2,984
Apparel from fabrics	2,457	2,619	2,029	2,362
Lumber and wood products	3,477	3,395	2,355	2,979
Furniture and fixtures	3,083	3,034	2,620	2,812
Paper and allied products	4,268	4,453	4,347	3,804
Printing and publishing	4,319	4,105	2,925	3,756
Chemicals	6,035	5,943	4,491	5,149
Petroleum refining	6,779	5,898	3,755	5,692
Rubber and plastics	3,949	4,021	3,291	3,439
Leather and leather products	2,823	2,445	2,333	2,361
Stone, clay, and glass	4,135	3,979	3,108	3,614
Primary metal industries	4,068	4,047	3,415	3,651
Fabricated metal products	3,907	4,165	3,649	3,533
Industrial and commercial machinery	4,560	4,653	3,525	4,115
Electronic and electrical equipment	4,850	4,921	3,557	4,583
Transportation equipment	4,387	4,632	3,584	3,839
Measuring and analyzing instruments	5,045	4,729	3,759	4,540
Miscellaneous manufacturing	3,854	3,804	2,885	3,451
Transportation, Communication, and Utilities				
Railroad transportation	*3,001	3,091	*843	2,698
Local/suburban transit	1,892	1,614	1,185	1,674
Motor freight transportation	3,658	3,586	2,383	3,288
Water transportation	4,214	3,803	3,098	3,454
Transportation by air	4,702	5,360	2,749	3,688
Pipelines, except natural gas	6,235	5,842	*7,645	6,112
Transportation services	4,252	3,713	2,144	3,554
Communications	5,136	4,885	*9,087	4,476
Electrical, gas, and sanitary services	6,480	6,354	*2,711	5,837
Wholesale Trade				
Wholesale trade—durables	5,411	4,953	3,195	4,552
Wholesale trade—nondurables	5,021	4,635	3,244	4,168
Retail Trade				
Building materials, hardware	2,878	2,375	1,455	2,175
General merchandise stores	2,211	1,852	1,117	1,688
Food stores	2,301	2,064	1,253	1,713
Car dealers, gas stations	3,687	3,232	2,140	2,946
Apparel and accessory stores	2,169	2,085	1,369	1,509
Home furniture stores	3,381	3,037	1,896	2,717
Eating and drinking places	1,798	1,684	1,099	1,253
Miscellaneous retail	2,895	2,553	1,447	2,188

Table A6.
Average Monthly Earnings in Illinois by Industry and Age: 2002 — Con.

[Full-quarter earnings, in dollars]

Industry	45-54 years	55-64 years	65 years and older	14 years and older
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate				
Depository institutions	5,265	4,893	2,432	4,126
Nondepository institutions	7,421	6,173	5,023	5,767
Security and commodity brokers	13,127	12,276	8,257	10,068
Insurance carriers	6,330	6,467	3,530	5,170
Insurance agents/brokers	5,463	4,809	3,493	4,374
Real estate	4,784	4,143	2,222	3,858
Holding/other investment offices	9,796	11,534	11,932	7,982
Services				
Hotels/other lodging places	2,087	1,962	1,296	1,875
Personal services	2,113	1,888	1,210	1,778
Business services	3,826	3,239	1,517	3,207
Car repair, services, and parking	3,086	2,822	1,431	2,532
Miscellaneous repair services	3,733	3,426	2,088	3,153
Motion pictures	3,386	3,031	*2,180	1,842
Amusement and recreation services	2,704	2,361	1,339	2,260
Health services	3,986	3,865	2,616	3,298
Legal services	7,148	8,211	5,845	6,075
Educational services	3,600	3,920	2,886	3,074
Social services	2,111	2,038	1,215	1,814
Museums, galleries, and gardens	3,565	3,709	*1,797	2,736
Membership organizations	3,183	3,305	1,582	2,673
Engineering, accounting, and research	6,336	5,927	3,851	5,139
Private households	1,724	1,649	1,260	1,642
Services, not classified	6,317	6,338	2,539	4,749

- Represents zero.

* The value has been significantly distorted to protect confidentiality. A description of the confidentiality protection system is available at <http://www.lehd-test.net/factsheets/index.php>.

Note: Earnings for workers 65 and older may reflect lump sum distributions.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau and the Illinois Department of Employment Security, Local Employment Dynamics program, 2002. See Web site at <http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>; Illinois workforce information available at <http://www.ilworkinfo.com>.

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