Summary¹

		Percent		Value		
	Proxy for 60 min from			Proxy for 60 min from		
Demographics	airport*	Illinois	USA	airport*	Illinois	USA
Population (ACS)	_		_	493 852	12 821 497	322,903,030
Male	50.6%	49.1%	49.2%	249,778		158,984,190
Female	49.4%	50.9%	50.8%	244.074		163,918,840
Median Age ²	_	_	_	41.0	37.9	37.9
Under 18 Years	20.9%	22.8%	22.8%	103,020	2,926,561	73,553,240
18 to 24 Years	9.4%	9.5%	9.6%	46,519	1,212,593	
25 to 34 Years	12.6%	13.9%	13.8%	62,207	1,779,301	44,567,976
35 to 44 Years	11.9%	12.9%	12.6%	58,961	1,652,053	
45 to 54 Years	12.8%	13.3%	13.2%	63,228	1,706,539	
55 to 64 Years	13.9%	12.9%	12.8%	68,432	1,649,547	41,286,731
65 to 74 Years	10.4%	8.4%	8.8%	51,249	1,079,625	28,535,419
75 Years, and Over	8.1%	6.4%	6.4%	40,236	815,278	20,703,162
Race: White	87.4%	71.7%	72.7%	431,628	9,189,185	234,904,818
Race: Black or African American	8.5%	14.2%	12.7%	42,157	1,824,125	40,916,113
Race: American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	1,096	31,864	2,699,073
Race: Asian	1.0%	5.4%	5.4%	5,024	690,822	17,574,550
Race: Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	174	4,582	582,718
Race: Some Other Race	0.6%	5.9%	4.9%	3,033	762,506	15,789,961
Race: Two or More Races	2.2%	2.5%	3.2%	10,740	318,413	10,435,797
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	2.7%	17.0%	17.8%	13,353	2,174,842	57,517,935
Economic						
Labor Force Participation Rate and Size (civilian population 16 years and over) ⁵	54.5%	65.2%	63.2%	219,024	6,663,103	162,248,196
Prime-Age Labor Force Participation Rate and Size (civilian population 25-54) ⁵	74.9%	83.9%	81.8%	137,934	4,301,561	104,136,254
Armed Forces Labor Force ⁵	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	235	16,894	1,028,133
Veterans, Age 18-64 ⁵	5.5%	3.4%	4.7%	16,459	273,974	9,398,789
Veterans Labor Force Participation Rate and Size, Age 18-64 ⁵	68.3%	77.6%	76.3%	11,242	212,634	7,168,168
Median Household Income ^{2,5}	_	_	_	\$44,947	\$63,575	\$60,293
Per Capita Income ⁵	_	_	_	\$25,601	\$34,463	\$32,621
Mean Commute Time (minutes) ⁵	_	_	_	21.8	29.0	26.6
Commute via Public Transportation ⁵	0.7%	9.4%	5.0%	1,390	578,636	7,602,145
Educational Attainment, Age 25-64						
No High School Diploma	10.2%	9.8%	11.2%	25,878	665,340	18,885,967
High School Graduate	30.2%	24.0%	25.8%	76,326	1,631,781	43,699,272
Some College, No Degree	26.7%	21.0%	21.0%	67,611	1,426,645	35,525,113
Associate's Degree	12.1%	8.7%	9.1%	30,597	592,945	15,389,737
Bachelor's Degree	13.1%	22.6%	20.8%	33,006	1,536,859	35,261,652

 $Source: JobsEQ^{\$}, http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq\\ Copyright @ «cea_copyright» Chmura Economics & Analytics, All Rights Reserved.$



Staffing Pattern

Transportation and Material Moving

65.9%

Office and Administrative Support

17.7%

Installation, Maintenance, a

5.3%

6-digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Ann Wages	Annual Demand
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	1,665	\$42,400	164
Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand	1,242	\$32,200	164
Bus Drivers, School or Special Client	822	\$35,200	96
Captains, Mates, and Pilots of Water Vessels	713	\$70,700	61
Sailors and Marine Oilers	631	\$44,700	65
Postal Service Mail Carriers	516	\$51,400	13
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers	451	\$42,100	48
Industrial Truck and Tractor Operators	277	\$40,300	30
Taxi Drivers and Chauffeurs	216	\$26,100	22
Office Clerks, General	191	\$32,200	18
Remaining Component Occupations	4,282	\$54,600	390
Total	11,041		

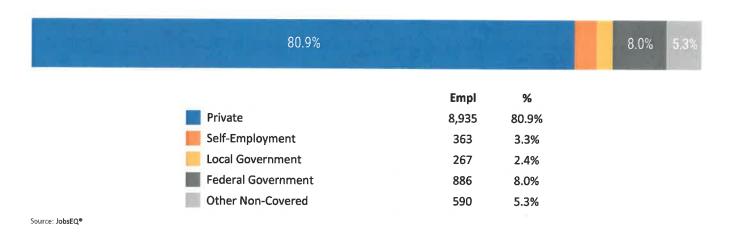


The mix of occupations points to the ability of a region to support an industry and its flexibility to adapt to future demand. Industry wages are a component of the cost of labor for regional employers.

Employment Distribution by Type

The table below shows the employment mix by ownership type for Transportation and Warehousing for the 60 min from airport. 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).





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.