



MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Boone-Winnebago, Illinois

Market-responsive Education
and Employment Training System

MEETS

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DID YOU KNOW?

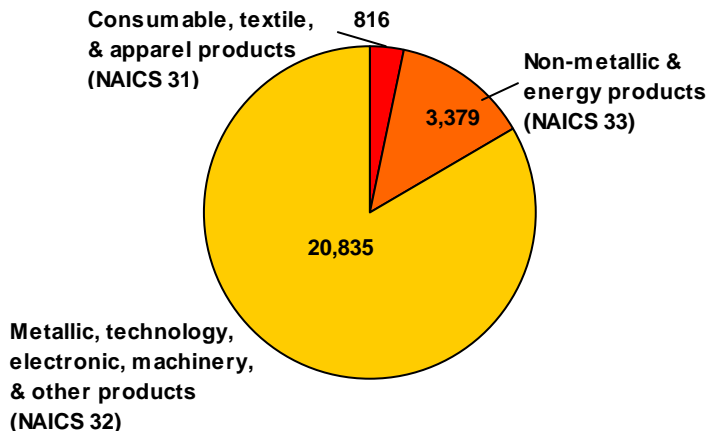
- Twenty-three percent of Boone & Winnebago employment is classified as manufacturing.
- Eighty-three percent of this manufacturing employment is within the manufacturing of *metallic, technological, electronic, machinery, furniture, and other products*.
- Boone & Winnebago manufacturing employers hired over 5,500 new employees in the most recent full year of data coverage, despite a loss in the total number of manufacturing employees.
- Four out of five new manufacturing employees are men, and seventy-five percent are between the ages of 25 and 44 years old.

This Brief introduces you to the source of the highlights presented above. Inside, you will find other new insights about manufacturing employment in Boone-Winnebago, Illinois. You will also find suggested ways to use this new information for decision-making. A series of industry briefs like this will soon be available from MEETS.



U.S. Department of Labor
Employment & Training Administration

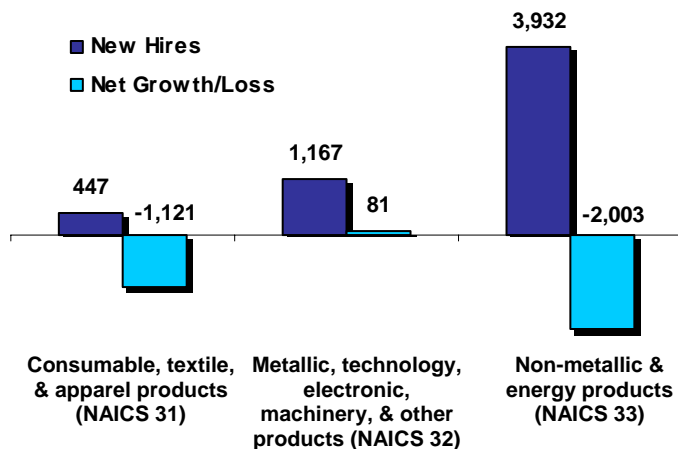
Boone-Winnebago, Illinois: Manufacturing Employment Highlights



U.S Census Bureau Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Data 4th Quarter 2003

EMPLOYMENT AFFILIATIONS WITHIN MANUFACTURING

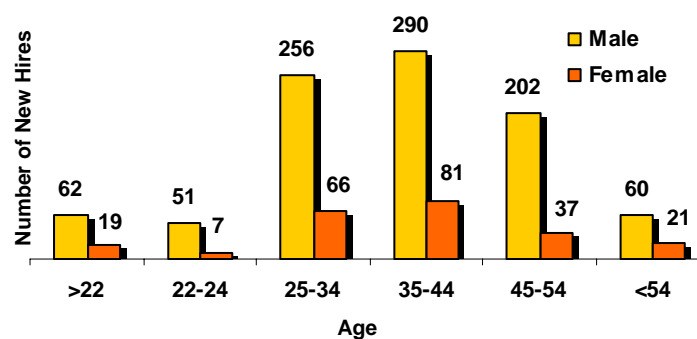
Eighty-three percent of Boone & Winnebago manufacturing is within metallic, technological, electronic, machinery, and other product manufacturing. Close to 14% percent of manufacturing employment is in the manufacturing of non-metallic and energy products (such as wood, paper, petroleum, coal, chemicals, plastic, and rubber), and the remaining 3% is in the manufacturing of consumable (food, beverage, tobacco), textile, and apparel products.



LED Data for 2003

ANNUAL HIRES AND NET GROWTH/LOSS WITHIN MANUFACTURING

Seventy-one percent of Boone & Winnebago manufacturing new hires in the year shown was within metallic, technological, electronic, machinery, and other product manufacturing, with the manufacturing of non-metallic and energy products accounting for 21% of new hires. Manufacturing of consumable, textile, and apparel products, accounted for the remaining 8% of new hires. Only one of these three sub-groups experienced job growth during the year shown, but manufacturing still claimed over 5,500 new hires during the period, despite overall job loss.



LED Data for 4th Quarter 2003

QUARTERLY HIRES WITHIN MANUFACTURING BY GENDER AND AGE

Three quarters of the new hires in Boone & Winnebago's manufacturing industry are between 25 and 44 years old. Men outnumber women by 4-to-1 across the age groups. Gender and age mix varies among the manufacturing sub-sectors (not shown here), and even more so at the occupational level.

Occupational Title	Projected 2010 Employment	Ave. Hourly Wage
Sales Representatives, Wholesale & Manufacturing, except Technical & Scientific Products	1,821	\$20.49
First-line Supervisors/Managers of Production & Operating Workers	1,475	\$21.79
Electrical & Electronic Equipment Assemblers	780	\$15.08
Machinists	1,429	\$15.69
Tool & Die Makers	846	\$17.66
Team Assemblers	3,212	\$16.80
Helpers/Production Workers	1,955	\$8.81

*Source for above Occupational Statistics: Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES)

MANUFACTURING OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS*

These local statistics highlight two facets of manufacturing employment: 1) Some occupations in the manufacturing industry are not found in this industry alone; such as sales representatives, and 2) occupational earnings vary widely. The highlights chosen for this page are intended to guide local inquiries.

WHAT ARE MANUFACTURING JOBS?

The Census Bureau Local Employment Dynamics (LED) program QWI statistics presented in this brief use the North American Industry Classification System's (NAICS) coding of manufacturing industry sub-sectors. Dependent upon the NAICS definitions, the manufacturing industry includes establishments producing a diverse array of products by an equally diverse collection of professionals and other workers. Familiar manufacturing industry group titles include Plastics Product Manufacturing, Ship and Boat Building, and Audio and Video Equipment Manufacturing.

Occupational information is not in the LED data. Manufacturing occupations fall into various groups, including: front-line workers (e.g., assemblers and machinists), those responsible for operation (e.g., supervisors and plant managers), and those who perform other types of work in or for Manufacturing establishments, such as product sales representatives.

Data users should contact the Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES) for assistance in combining industry and occupational information to answer questions.

EXAMPLES OF HOW TO USE THE NEW LED QWI INFORMATION

- Think about why there can be so much hiring in manufacturing even during a period of overall job loss. This will help to separate high turnover jobs from more stable opportunities. While high-turnover jobs may be appropriate destinations for some jobs seekers, most strategic decisions focus on stable opportunities with potential for continued learning and earning growth.
- Narrow the scope of further inquiries about promising occupations within the industry group by selecting four-digit NAICS industry group codes within manufacturing.
- Think about the gender disparities within the manufacturing industry groups and decide what your conclusion means for the individual and program management decision-making.
- Align the age group breakout of new hires activity in manufacturing with current or targeted program demographics and decide whether and what additional information is needed before making strategic management counseling decisions.

USEFUL WEB LINKS

Illinois labor market information: <http://lmi.ides.state.il.us>

Illinois occupational wage estimates: <http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/wagedata/wiawages.htm> (select LWA 3)

BLS occupational employment statistics *Technical Notes*: http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_tec.htm

BLS occupational employment projections methods: <http://www.bls.gov/emp/home.htm>

BLS National Industry-Occupation Employment Matrix information:

<http://www.bls.gov/emp/nioem/empioan.htm>

Standard occupational classification *user guide*: <http://www.bls.gov/soc/socguide.htm>

NAICS Codes and Titles: <http://www.census.gov/epcd/naics02/>

Sources of the data included in this Brief are:

- The Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES) (<http://lmi.ides.state.il.us>)
- The Census Bureau Local Employment Dynamics (LED) program (<http://lehd.dsd.census.gov>)

IDES and LED have joined forces to deliver the new **Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) series**. No new information is collected. No surveys are conducted. No new employer or employee burden is involved. No confidentiality laws or principles are compromised.

What is new here?

- Reliable local employment and new hire indicators by age group and gender.
- Updates with no more than a one-year lag in availability.
- More descriptive detail thanks to adoption of a new disclosure-proofing approach that continues to protect business and work anonymity.

Remaining challenges include:

- Awareness that *new* means *unfamiliar*. Some commitment to learning is needed to fully realize the potential from new indicators and decision-making uses.
- Understanding the value of the new indicators, even though they can not answer all questions.

Why now, and not before?

- Seven years, 1998-2004, were needed to successfully complete the organizational, legal, staffing and technical steps to transition from start-up through pilot testing to production and release.
- Continuing advances in data processing capacity and efficiency allow commitment to a production schedule that was impossible to imagine earlier.
- The workforce development community understands that sustained reinvention is urgent to become and remain viable in the open world economy.

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