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Occupational Employment and Wages in Lake County-Kenosha County — May 2016

Workers in the Lake County-Kenosha County Metropolitan Division had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$26.01 in May 2016, about 9 percent above the nationwide average of \$23.86, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Assistant Commissioner for Regional Operations Charlene Peiffer noted that, after testing for statistical significance, wages in the local area were higher than their respective national averages in 11 of the 22 major occupational groups, including construction and extraction; life, physical, and social science; and protective service. Four groups had significantly lower wages than their respective national averages, including arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media; architecture and engineering; and transportation and material moving.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 5 of the 22 occupational groups, including management, transportation and material moving, and production. Conversely, 11 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including construction and extraction, office and administrative support, and protective service. (See [table A](#) and [box note](#) at end of release.)

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Lake County-Kenosha County Metropolitan Division, and measures of statistical significance, May 2016

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Lake County	United States	Lake County	Percent difference ⁽¹⁾
Total, all occupations	100.0	100.0	\$23.86	\$26.01*	9
Management	5.1	8.4*	56.74	59.96*	6
Business and financial operations	5.2	5.9*	36.09	38.23*	6
Computer and mathematical	3.0	3.7	42.25	43.59	3
Architecture and engineering	1.8	1.8	40.53	37.81*	-7
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	0.9	35.06	42.07*	20
Community and social service	1.4	1.0*	22.69	23.58	4
Legal	0.8	0.4*	50.95	54.77	7
Education, training, and library	6.2	6.4	26.21	26.51	1
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.4	1.1*	28.07	25.07*	-11
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.9	5.1*	38.06	37.77	-1
Healthcare support	2.9	2.1*	14.65	15.38*	5
Protective service	2.4	1.3*	22.03	26.22*	19
Food preparation and serving related	9.2	8.1*	11.47	10.92*	-5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.2	3.9*	13.47	14.69*	9
Personal care and service	3.2	3.0	12.74	13.47*	6
Sales and related	10.4	10.7	19.50	19.92	2
Office and administrative support	15.7	14.4*	17.91	18.91*	6

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Lake County-Kenosha County Metropolitan Division, and measures of statistical significance, May 2016 - Continued

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Lake County	United States	Lake County	Percent difference ⁽¹⁾
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	(2)*	13.37	14.90*	11
Construction and extraction.....	4.0	2.6*	23.51	31.70*	35
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	3.3*	22.45	24.21*	8
Production	6.5	7.6*	17.88	17.86	0
Transportation and material moving	6.9	8.3*	17.34	16.01*	-8

Footnotes:

(1) A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in the Lake County-Kenosha County Metropolitan Division is above the national mean wage, while a negative difference reflects a lower wage.

(2) Indicates a value of less than 0.05 percent

* The percent share of employment or mean hourly wage for this area is significantly different from the national average of all areas at the 90-percent confidence level.

One occupational group—management—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Lake County-Kenosha County had 33,760 jobs in management, accounting for 8.4 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 5.1-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$59.96, significantly above the national wage of \$56.74.

Some of the largest detailed occupations within the management group included general and operations managers (7,920), financial managers (2,740), and sales managers (2,180). Among the higher paying jobs were chief executives with mean hourly wages of \$90.41 and natural sciences managers, \$83.55. At the lower end of the wage scale were food service managers (\$25.23) and property, real estate, and community association managers (\$28.50). (Detailed occupational data for management are presented in [table 1](#); for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/2016/may/oes_29404.htm.)

Location quotients allow us to explore the occupational make-up of a metropolitan area by comparing the composition of jobs in an area relative to the national average. (See [table 1](#).) For example, a location quotient of 2.0 indicates that an occupation accounts for twice the share of employment in the area than it does nationally. In the Lake County-Kenosha County Metropolitan Division, above-average concentrations of employment were found in many of the occupations within the management group. For instance, marketing managers in Lake County-Kenosha County were employed at 3.3 times the national rate, and transportation, storage, and distribution managers, at 2.2 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, medical and health services managers in Lake County-Kenosha County had a location quotient of 1.0, indicating that this particular occupation's local and national employment shares were similar.

These statistics are from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey, a federal-state cooperative program between BLS and State Workforce Agencies, in this case, the Illinois Department of Employment Security and Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development.

Note

A value that is statistically different from another does not necessarily mean that the difference has economic or practical significance. Statistical significance is concerned with the ability to make confident statements about a universe based on a sample. It is entirely possible that a large difference between two values is not significantly different statistically, while a small difference is, since both the size and heterogeneity of the sample affect the relative error of the data being tested.

Technical Note

The Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey is a semiannual mail survey measuring occupational employment and wage rates for wage and salary workers in nonfarm establishments in the United States. The OES data available from BLS include cross-industry occupational employment and wage estimates for the nation; over 650 areas, including states and the District of Columbia, metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), metropolitan divisions, nonmetropolitan areas, and territories; national industry-specific estimates at the NAICS sector, 3-, 4-, and selected 5- and 6-digit industry levels, and national estimates by ownership across all industries and for schools and hospitals. OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/tables.htm.

OES estimates are constructed from a sample of about 1.2 million establishments. Each year, two semiannual panels of approximately 200,000 sampled establishments are contacted, one panel in May and the other in November. Responses are obtained by mail, Internet or other electronic means, email, telephone, or personal visit. The May 2016 estimates are based on responses from six semiannual panels collected over a 3-year period: May 2016, November 2015, May 2015, November 2014, May 2014, and November 2013. The overall national response rate for the six panels, based on the 50 states and the District of Columbia, is 73 percent based on establishments and 69 percent based on weighted sampled employment. The unweighted employment of sampled establishments across all six semiannual panels represents approximately 58 percent of total national employment. The sample in the Lake County-Kenosha County Metropolitan Division included 3,776 establishments with a response rate of 73 percent. For more information about OES concepts and methodology, go to www.bls.gov/news.release/ocwage.tn.htm.

The May 2016 OES estimates are based on the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Information about the 2010 SOC is available on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/soc and information about the 2012 NAICS is available at www.bls.gov/bls/naics.htm.

Metropolitan area definitions

The substate area data published in this release reflect the standards and definitions established by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

The **Lake County-Kenosha County, Ill. Metropolitan Division** includes Lake County of Illinois and Kenosha County of Wisconsin .

Additional information

OES data are available on our regional web page at www.bls.gov/regions/midwest. Answers to frequently asked questions about the OES data are available at www.bls.gov/oes/oes_ques.htm. Detailed technical information about the OES survey is available in our Survey Methods and Reliability Statement on the BLS website at www.bls.gov/oes/current/methods_statement.pdf.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request . Voice phone: (202) 691-5200; Federal Relay Service: (800) 877-8339.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Lake County-Kenosha County Metropolitan Division, May 2016

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	Employment		Mean wages	
	Level ⁽²⁾	Location quotient ⁽³⁾	Hourly	Annual ⁽⁴⁾
Management occupations	33,760	1.7	\$59.96	\$124,720
Chief executives	1,100	1.7	90.41	188,050
General and operations managers.....	7,920	1.3	65.96	137,210
Legislators	170	1.1	(5)	39,970
Advertising and promotions managers.....	200	2.5	53.52	111,330
Marketing managers.....	1,940	3.3	66.17	137,630
Sales managers	2,180	2.1	63.37	131,820
Public relations and fundraising managers	180	1.0	62.30	129,580
Administrative services managers.....	1,270	1.7	38.07	79,180
Computer and information systems managers.....	(5)	(5)	69.83	145,250
Financial managers	2,740	1.8	65.92	137,120
Industrial production managers.....	850	1.8	50.89	105,840
Purchasing managers	510	2.5	51.40	106,910
Transportation, storage, and distribution managers.....	700	2.2	54.51	113,390
Compensation and benefits managers.....	90	2.1	69.49	144,540
Human resources managers	690	1.9	58.84	122,390
Construction managers	540	0.8	51.31	106,720
Education administrators, preschool and childcare center/program	140	1.0	(5)	(5)
Education administrators, elementary and secondary school	1,000	1.4	(5)	105,790
Education administrators, postsecondary	(5)	(5)	51.07	106,230
Education administrators, all other	130	1.4	50.86	105,780
Architectural and engineering managers.....	640	1.3	66.22	137,730
Food service managers.....	600	1.1	25.23	52,470
Lodging managers.....	70	0.7	31.81	66,170
Medical and health services managers.....	970	1.0	52.51	109,210
Natural sciences managers.....	440	2.8	83.55	173,780
Postmasters and mail superintendents	30	0.7	36.22	75,340
Property, real estate, and community association managers	410	0.8	28.50	59,280
Social and community service managers.....	260	0.7	29.33	61,000
Managers, all other.....	(5)	(5)	56.87	118,280

Footnotes:

(1) For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in the Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI Metropolitan Division, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_29404.htm

(2) Estimates for detailed occupations do not sum to the totals because the totals include occupations not shown separately. Estimates do not include self-employed workers.

(3) The location quotient is the ratio of the area concentration of occupational employment to the national average concentration. A location quotient greater than one indicates the occupation has a higher share of employment than average, and a location quotient less than one indicates the occupation is less prevalent in the area than average.

(4) Annual wages have been calculated by multiplying the hourly mean wage by a "year-round, full-time" hours figure of 2,080 hours; for those occupations where there is not an hourly mean wage published, the annual wage has been directly calculated from the reported survey data.

(5) Estimate not released.