



For Release: Wednesday, June 21, 2017

17-538-CHI

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Occupational Employment and Wages in Rockford — May 2016

Workers in the Rockford Metropolitan Statistical Area had an average (mean) hourly wage of \$21.18 in May 2016, about 11 percent below 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 lower than their respective national averages in 10 of the 22 major occupational groups, including management; computer and mathematical; and arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media. Ten occupational groups had wages that were not significantly different from their respective national averages, including production; health care practitioners and technical; and education, training, and library.

When compared to the nationwide distribution, local employment was more highly concentrated in 3 of the 22 occupational groups: production; transportation and material moving; and healthcare support. Conversely, 13 groups had employment shares significantly below their national representation, including business and financial operations; computer and mathematical; and construction and extraction. (See [table A](#) and [box note](#) at end of release.)

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Rockford Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2016

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Rockford	United States	Rockford	Percent difference ⁽¹⁾
Total, all occupations	100.0	100.0	\$23.86	\$21.18*	-11
Management	5.1	5.0	56.74	45.09*	-21
Business and financial operations	5.2	3.1*	36.09	29.25*	-19
Computer and mathematical	3.0	0.9*	42.25	32.15*	-24
Architecture and engineering	1.8	1.9	40.53	34.82*	-14
Life, physical, and social science	0.8	0.3*	35.06	33.75	-4
Community and social service	1.4	1.1*	22.69	22.15	-2
Legal	0.8	0.3*	50.95	43.30*	-15
Education, training, and library	6.2	6.2	26.21	26.78	2
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	1.4	1.0*	28.07	18.02*	-36
Healthcare practitioners and technical	5.9	6.8	38.06	36.45	-4
Healthcare support	2.9	3.6*	14.65	14.71	0
Protective service	2.4	1.8*	22.03	21.87	-1
Food preparation and serving related	9.2	8.2*	11.47	10.86*	-5
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	3.2	2.3*	13.47	13.08	-3
Personal care and service	3.2	2.6*	12.74	12.37	-3
Sales and related	10.4	9.3*	19.50	16.99*	-13
Office and administrative support	15.7	14.9	17.91	16.20*	-10
Farming, fishing, and forestry	0.3	(2)*	13.37	19.04*	42

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table A. Occupational employment and wages by major occupational group, United States and the Rockford Metropolitan Statistical Area, and measures of statistical significance, May 2016 - Continued

Major occupational group	Percent of total employment		Mean hourly wage		
	United States	Rockford	United States	Rockford	Percent difference ⁽¹⁾
Construction and extraction.....	4.0	2.7*	23.51	28.51*	21
Installation, maintenance, and repair	3.9	3.6	22.45	22.01	-2
Production	6.5	15.3*	17.88	18.65	4
Transportation and material moving.....	6.9	9.1*	17.34	15.93*	-8

Footnotes:

(1) A positive percent difference measures how much the mean wage in the Rockford Metropolitan Statistical Area 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—production—was chosen to illustrate the diversity of data available for any of the 22 major occupational categories. Rockford had 22,730 jobs in production, accounting for 15.3 percent of local area employment, significantly higher than the 6.5-percent share nationally. The average hourly wage for this occupational group locally was \$18.65, compared to the national hourly wage of \$17.88.

Some of the largest detailed occupations within the production group included team assemblers (6,410), machinists (2,740), and inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers (1,210). Among the higher paying jobs were first-line supervisors of production and operating workers with mean hourly wages of \$29.54 and water and wastewater treatment plant and system operators, \$26.36. At the lower end of the wage scale were pressers, textile, garment, and related materials (\$10.17) and furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders (\$10.69). (Detailed occupational data for production are presented in [table 1](#); for a complete listing of detailed occupations available go to www.bls.gov/oes/2016/may/oes_40420.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 Rockford Metropolitan Statistical Area, above-average concentrations of employment were found in many of the occupations within the production group. For instance, tool and die makers in Rockford were employed at 7.5 times the national rate, and machinists, at 6.6 times the U.S. average. On the other hand, helpers--production workers in Rockford 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.

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 Rockford Metropolitan Statistical Area included 1,667 establishments with a response rate of 72 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 **Rockford, Ill. Metropolitan Statistical Area** includes Boone and Winnebago Counties.

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, Rockford Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2016

Occupation (1)	Employment		Mean wages	
	Level (2)	Location quotient (3)	Hourly	Annual (4)
Production occupations	22,730	2.4	\$18.65	\$38,800
First-line supervisors of production and operating workers	1,070	1.7	29.54	61,440
Electrical and electronic equipment assemblers	180	0.8	15.17	31,540
Engine and other machine assemblers	(5)	(5)	21.10	43,880
Structural metal fabricators and fitters	(5)	(5)	21.65	45,030
Team assemblers	6,410	5.5	18.92	39,340
Assemblers and fabricators, all other	430	1.8	15.30	31,820
Bakers	180	1.0	12.53	26,060
Butchers and meat cutters	60	0.4	14.75	30,670
Food batchmakers	320	2.1	16.05	33,380
Computer-controlled machine tool operators, metal and plastic	310	2.0	18.92	39,350
Computer numerically controlled machine tool programmers, metal and plastic	(5)	(5)	20.93	43,530
Forging machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	120	6.1	19.86	41,320
Cutting, punching, and press machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	580	2.9	17.88	37,200
Drilling and boring machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	50	3.8	19.87	41,330
Grinding, lapping, polishing, and buffing machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	410	5.2	16.28	33,860
Lathe and turning machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	220	6.2	19.19	39,910
Milling and planing machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	(5)	(5)	15.03	31,260
Machinists	2,740	6.6	18.28	38,020
Molding, coremaking, and casting machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	(5)	(5)	22.15	46,070
Multiple machine tool setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	(5)	(5)	17.39	36,160
Tool and die makers	570	7.5	24.57	51,110
Welders, cutters, solderers, and brazers	720	1.8	18.36	38,190
Welding, soldering, and brazing machine setters, operators, and tenders	90	1.9	16.20	33,700
Heat treating equipment setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	180	8.7	16.11	33,500
Plating and coating machine setters, operators, and tenders, metal and plastic	(5)	(5)	15.47	32,190
Prepress technicians and workers	(5)	(5)	19.10	39,720
Printing press operators	160	0.9	21.28	44,260
Laundry and dry-cleaning workers	260	1.2	11.35	23,610
Pressers, textile, garment, and related materials	190	4.0	10.17	21,160
Sewing machine operators	30	0.2	13.00	27,040
Cabinetmakers and bench carpenters	130	1.3	20.34	42,300
Water and wastewater treatment plant and system operators	110	0.9	26.36	54,820
Separating, filtering, clarifying, precipitating, and still machine setters, operators, and tenders	(5)	(5)	19.00	39,520
Grinding and polishing workers, hand	(5)	(5)	14.58	30,320
Mixing and blending machine setters, operators, and tenders	80	0.6	20.31	42,240
Furnace, kiln, oven, drier, and kettle operators and tenders	(5)	(5)	10.69	22,240
Inspectors, testers, sorters, samplers, and weighers	1,210	2.2	19.12	39,770
Dental laboratory technicians	40	1.0	(5)	(5)
Packaging and filling machine operators and tenders	360	0.9	16.60	34,520
Coating, painting, and spraying machine setters, operators, and tenders	160	1.8	16.41	34,130

Note: See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Employment and wage data from the Occupational Employment Statistics survey, by occupation, Rockford Metropolitan Statistical Area, May 2016 - Continued

Occupation ⁽¹⁾	Employment		Mean wages	
	Level ⁽²⁾	Location quotient ⁽³⁾	Hourly	Annual ⁽⁴⁾
Painters, transportation equipment	70	1.3	23.56	49,010
Helpers--production workers	440	1.0	14.32	29,790
Production workers, all other	1,510	5.7	15.97	33,210

Footnotes:

(1) For a complete listing of all detailed occupations in the Rockford, IL, see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_40420.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.