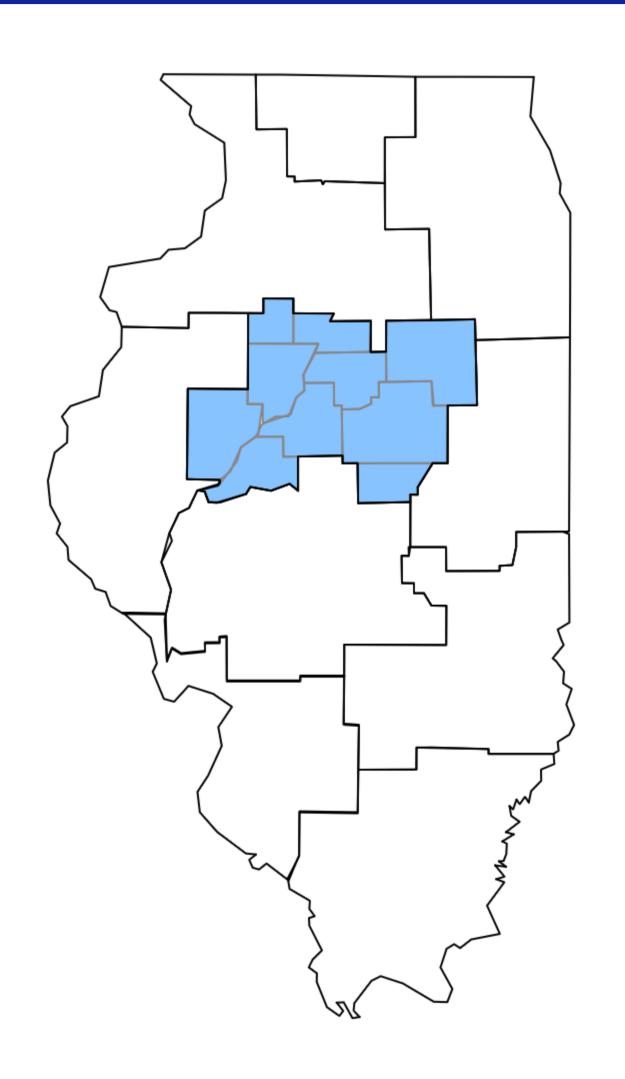
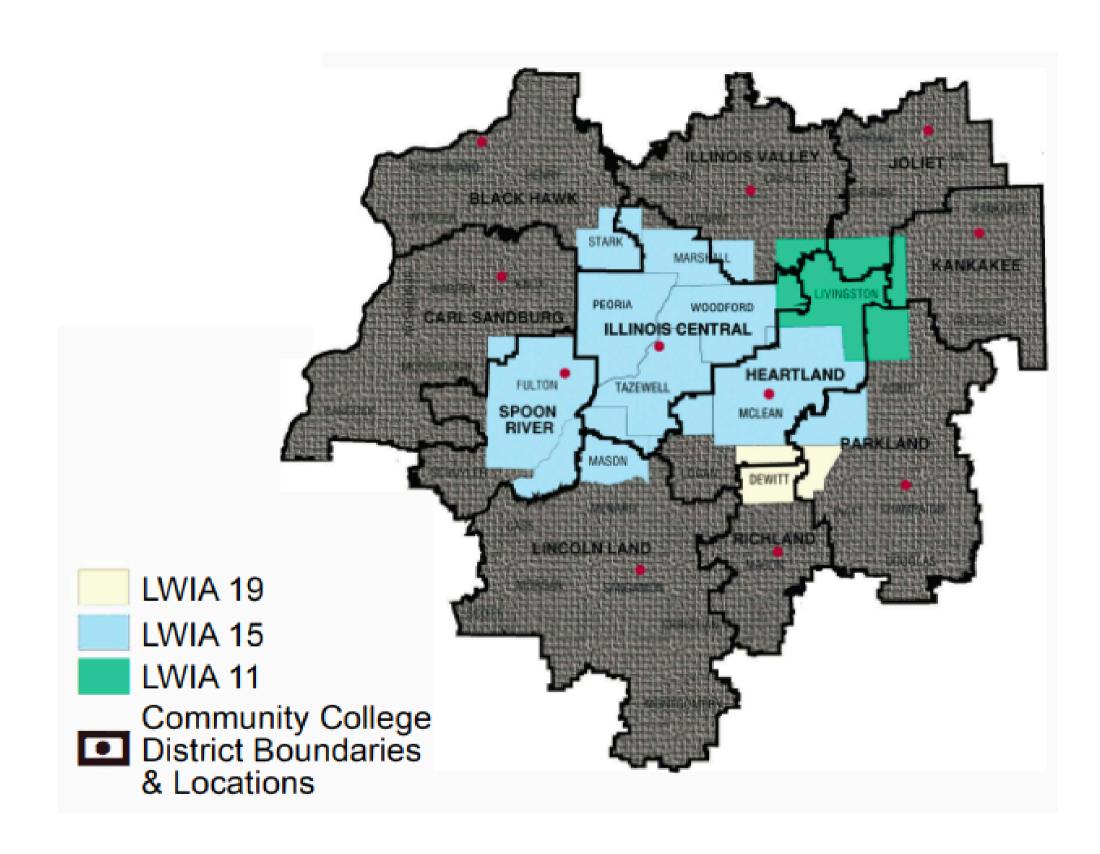
# 2026 North Central Regional Plan Data Packet

For general questions about the regional data packets, contact Andy Blanke, ablanke1@niu.edu. For more detailed questions, contact your region's Labor Market Economist: Rita Podledneva, Margarita.Podledneva@illinois.gov.







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# Demographic Overview

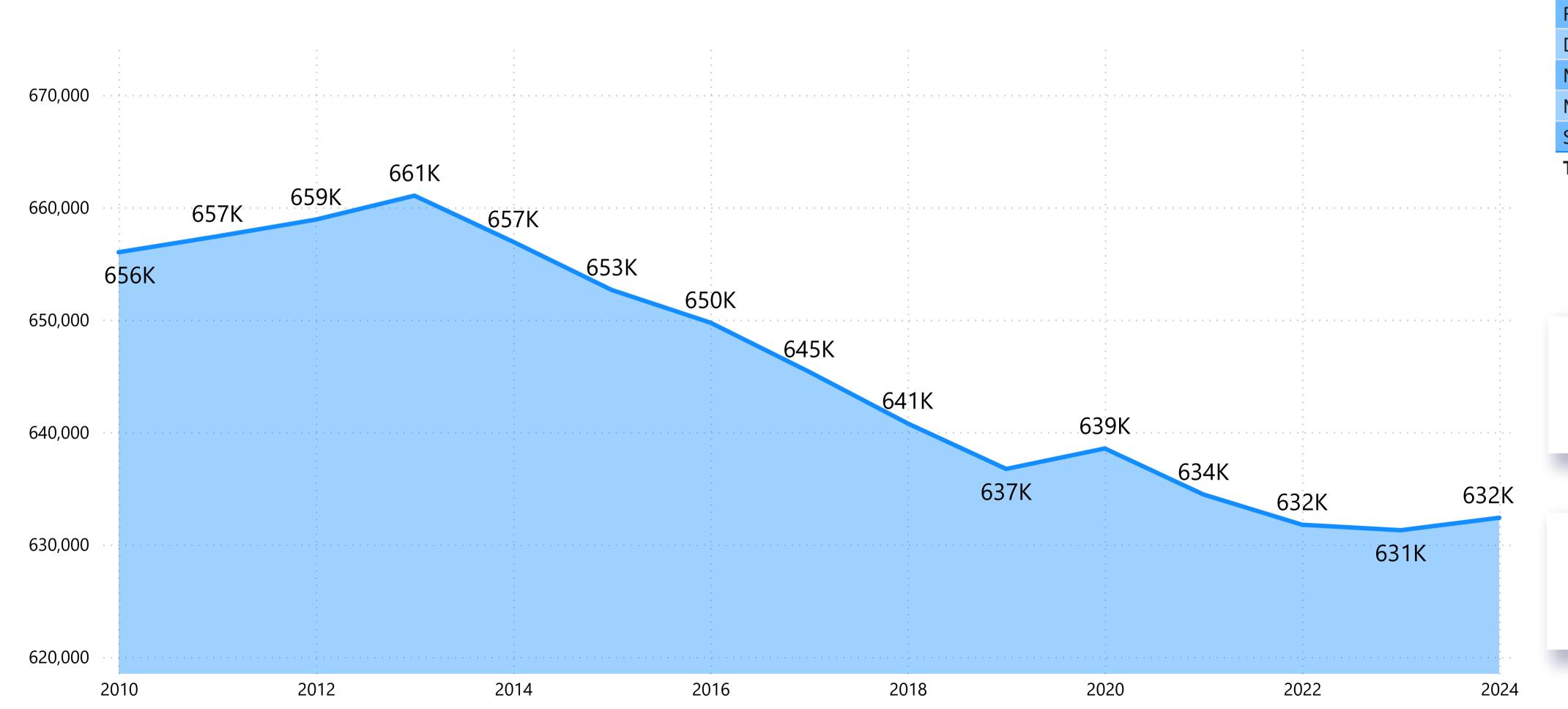


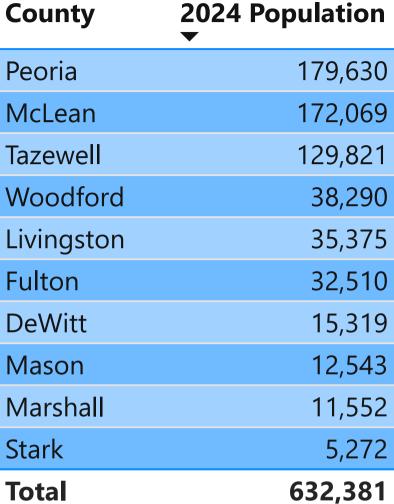
**Population Over Time** Age **Race & Ethnicity Educational Attainment Bachelor's Degree Fields Largest Cities in Region** Language **Disabilities Veterans Income for Families Income by Race/Ethnicity Poverty Status Target Populations** 

# North Central Region Population Over Time

Illinois has a population of 12,710,158 and is the 6th largest state in the nation. Below are the estimated total population and share of total population over time, along with the 2024 population for each county in the region.

Care must be taken when comparing population for 2019 and 2020, as the 2019 estimate was based on migration and aging adjustments from the 2010 census, and 2020 was a full count of the population. The Census Bureau did not revise previous population estimates to reconcile with the 2020 full counts. Statewide, the Census Bureau estimated population decreases for 2020-2022, which were somewhat reversed for 2023-2024.



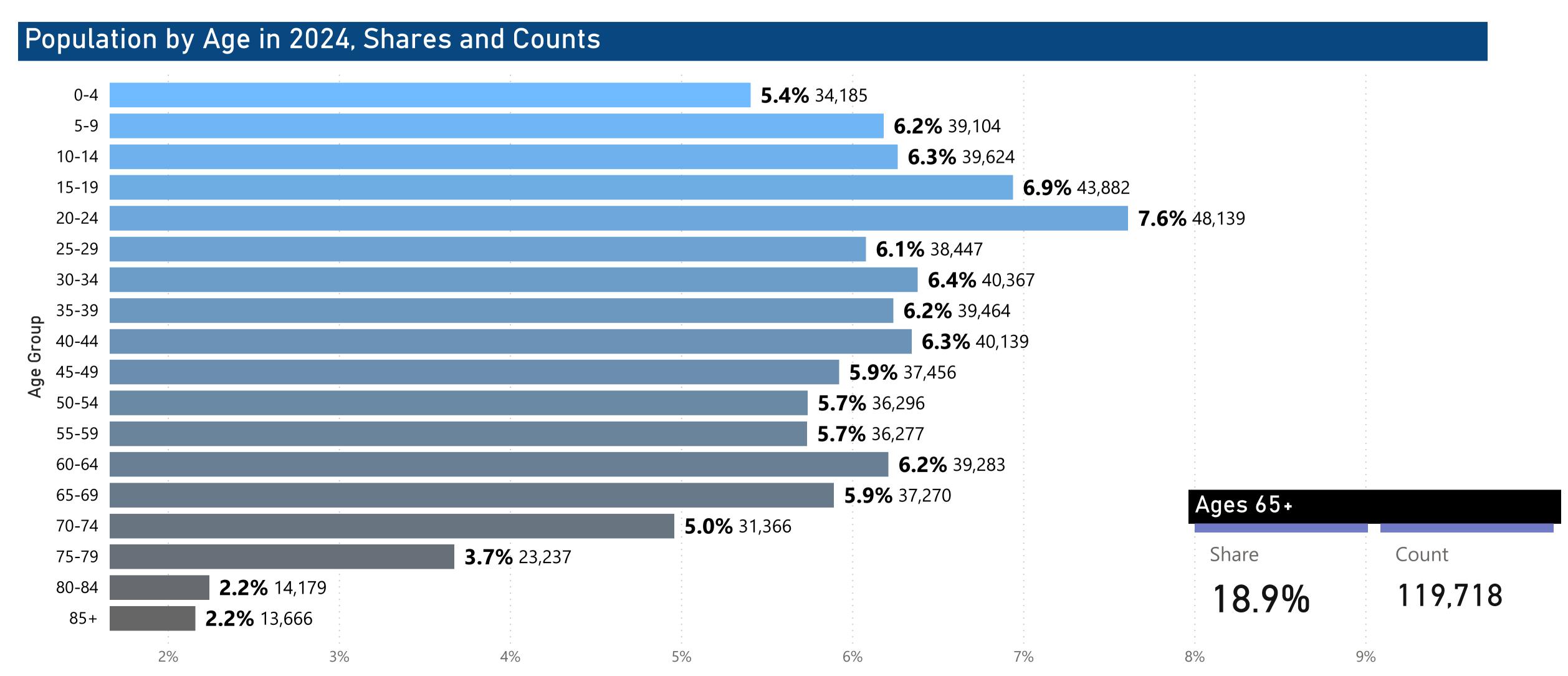


**5.1%**Share of State in 2010

**5.0%**Share of State in 2024

# North Central Region Age Composition in 2024

The median age in Illinois has been steadily increasing over the past decade. In 2024, the median age was 39.4 compared to 36.6 in 2010. Statewide, just under 18% of Illinois residents are age 65 and over. Below is the composition of population by age in the region.

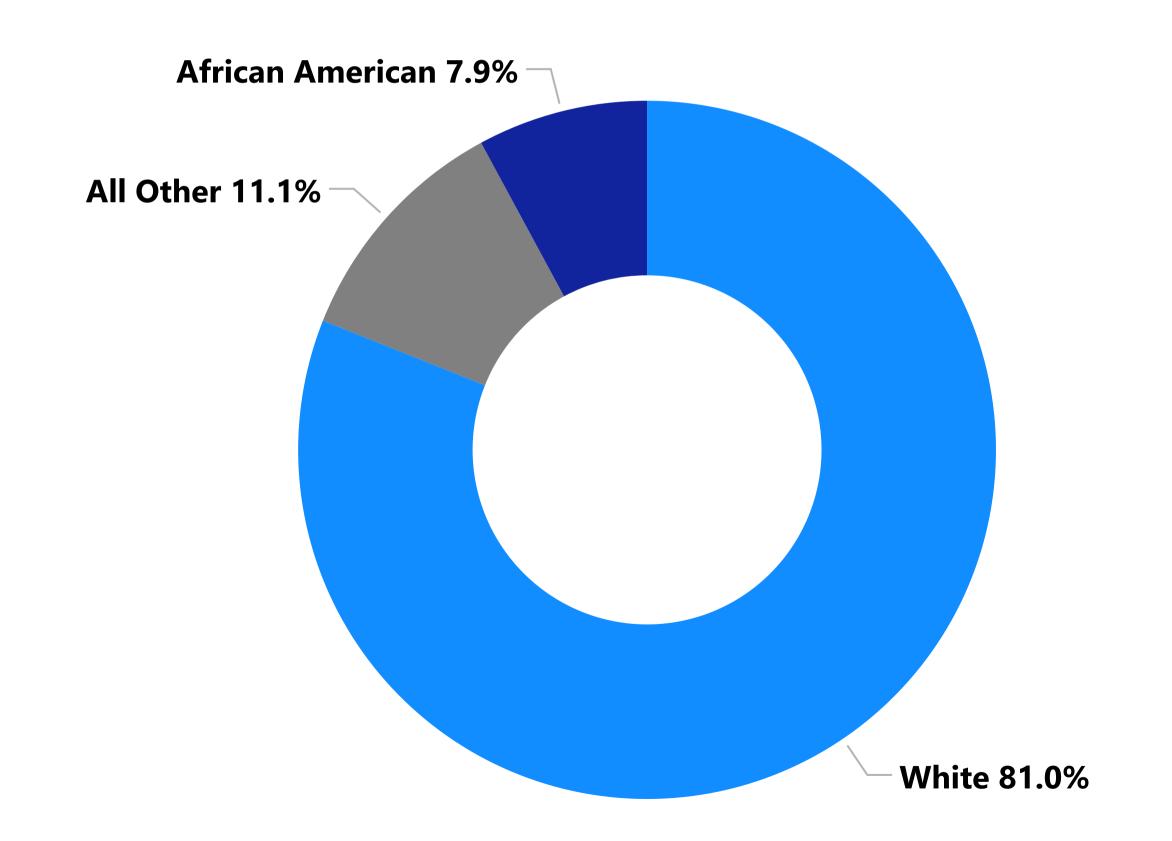


# North Central Region Population by Race/Ethnicity, 2019-2023

Statewide, about 59% of the population is white, 19% is Hispanic, and 14% is African American. Below is the composition of the population in the region by race and ethnicity, along with estimated population levels for 2019-2023. On this page, Hispanic ethnicity includes all races, and all other categories are non-Hispanic.

#### Share of Population by Race/Ethnicity

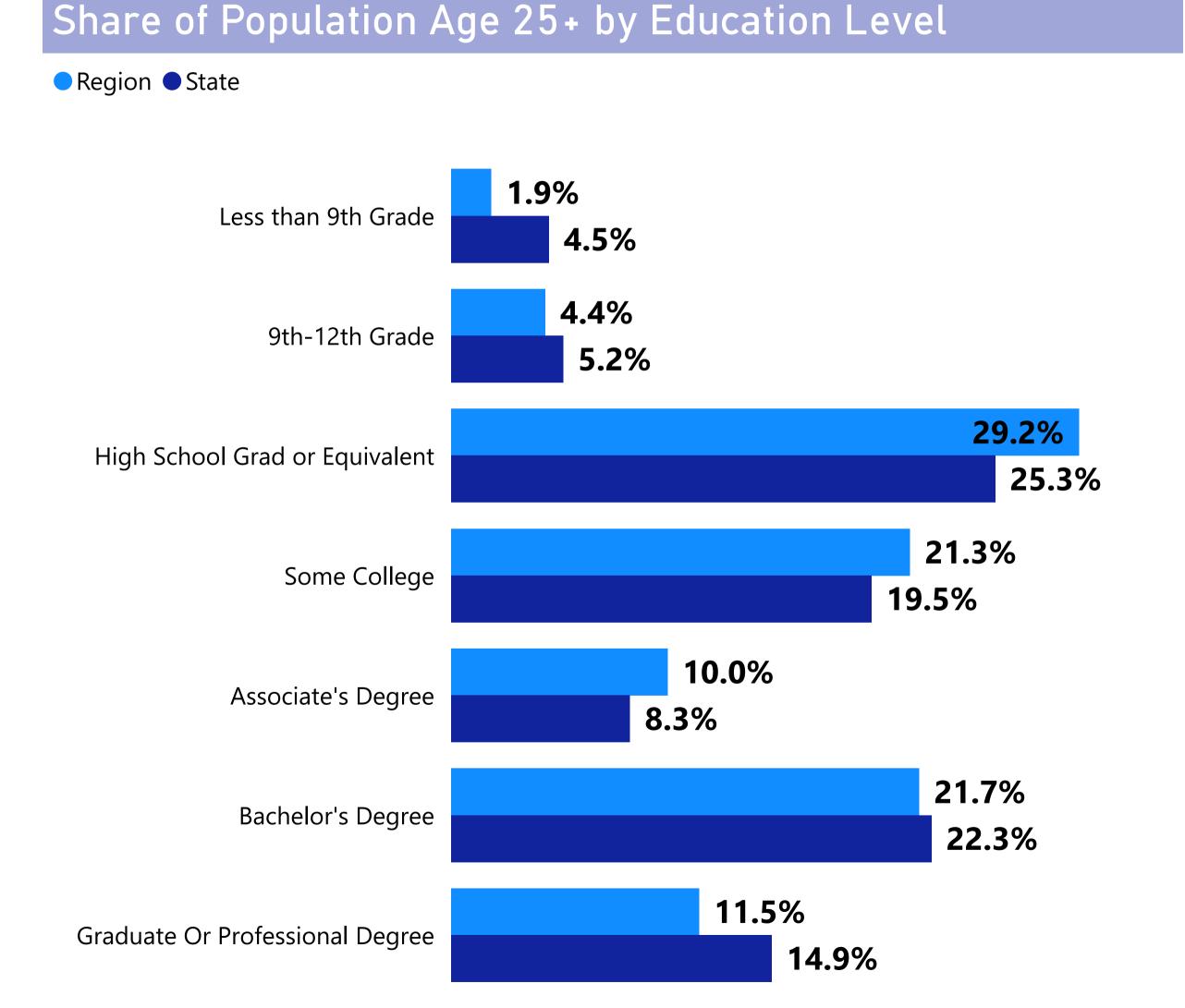
All Races are Non-Hispanic, Hispanic includes all races. "All Other" includes all groups with <5% of total. See table for all categories.



Population Details		
Race	Count	Share ▼
White	513,680	81.0%
African American	50,007	7.9%
Hispanic, any race	29,173	4.6%
Multiracial	20,840	3.3%
Asian	18,248	2.9%
Other	1,326	0.2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	573	0.1%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	65	0.0%
Total	633,912	100.0%

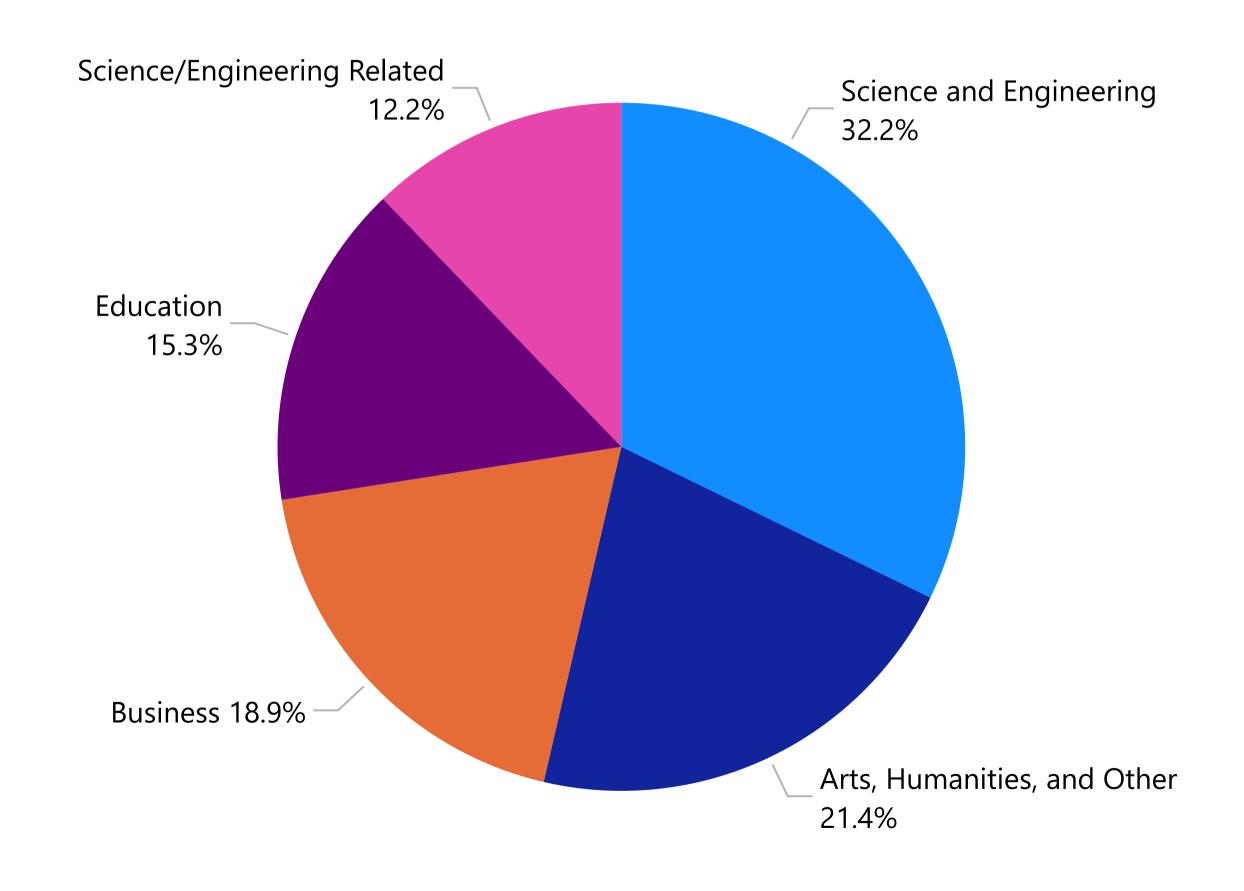
# North Central Region Educational Attainment Characteristics

About 65% of Illinois residents 25 & over continued education past high school. Below are the educational attainment characteristics of the region compared to the state.



#### Bachelor's Degrees by Field of Study

American Community Survey does not ask about Associate's Degree fields of study.

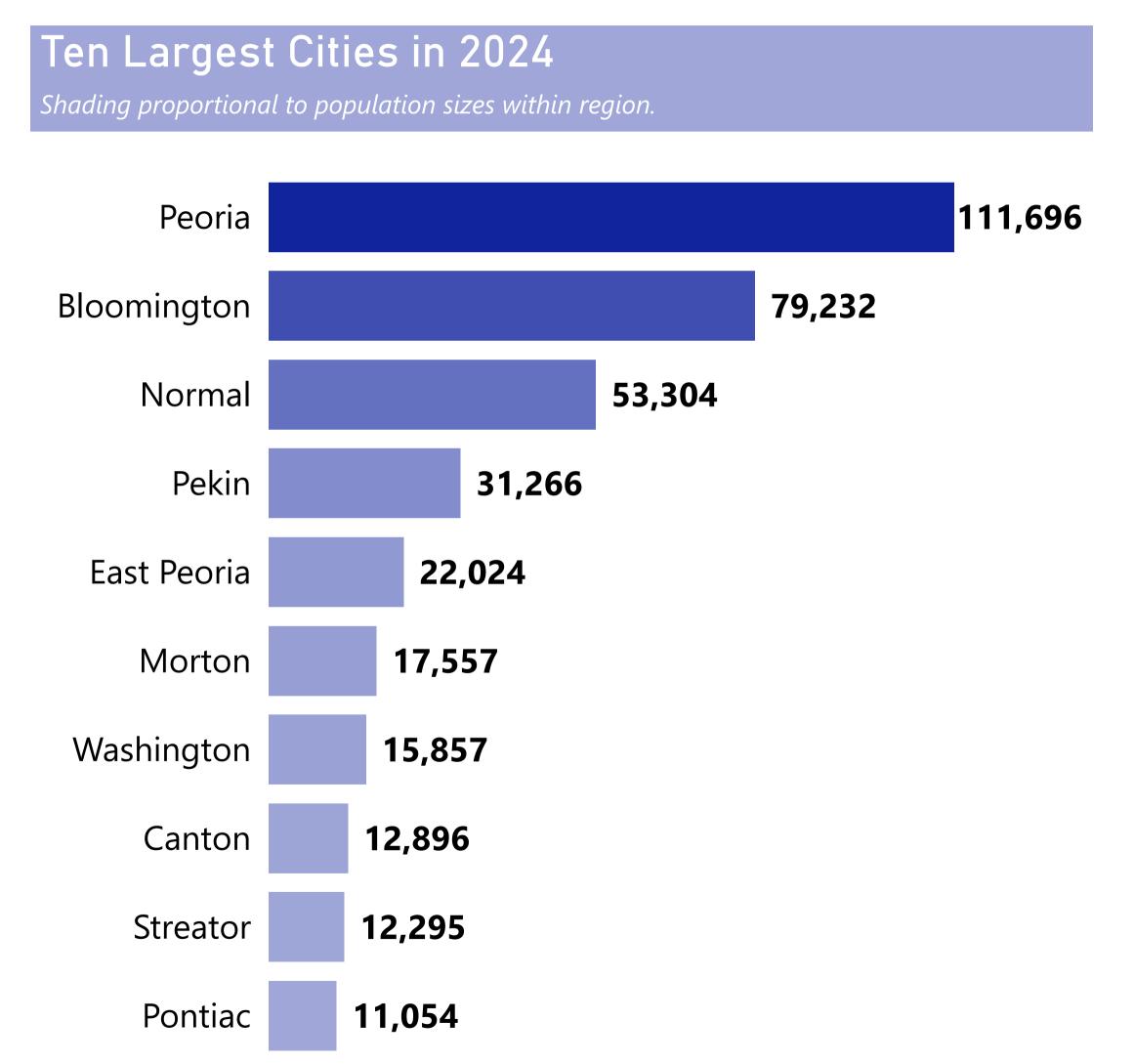


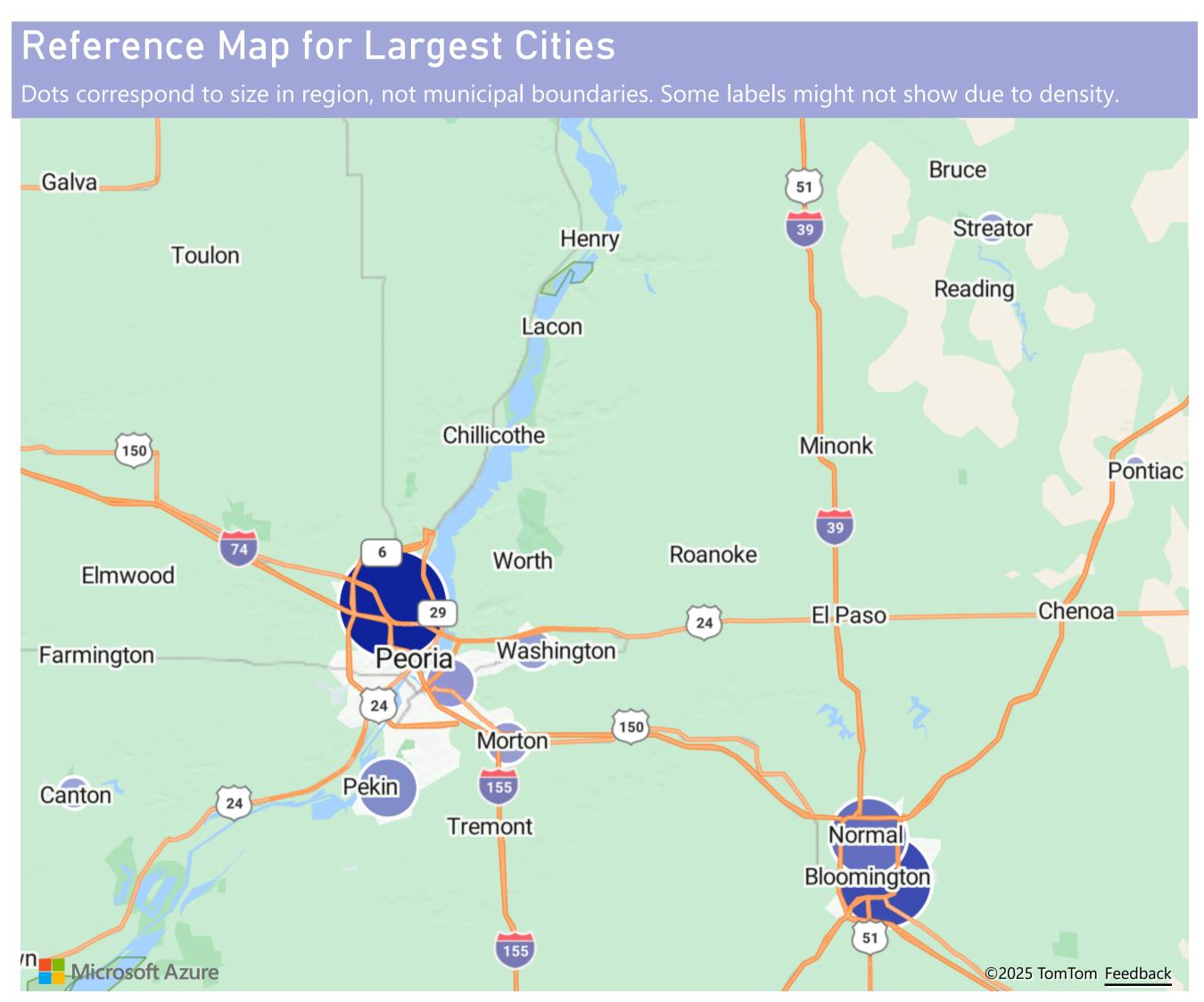
Science/Engineering Related includes pre-medical, engineering technology, etc.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey, Tables S1501 & S1502.

# Largest Cities in North Central Region

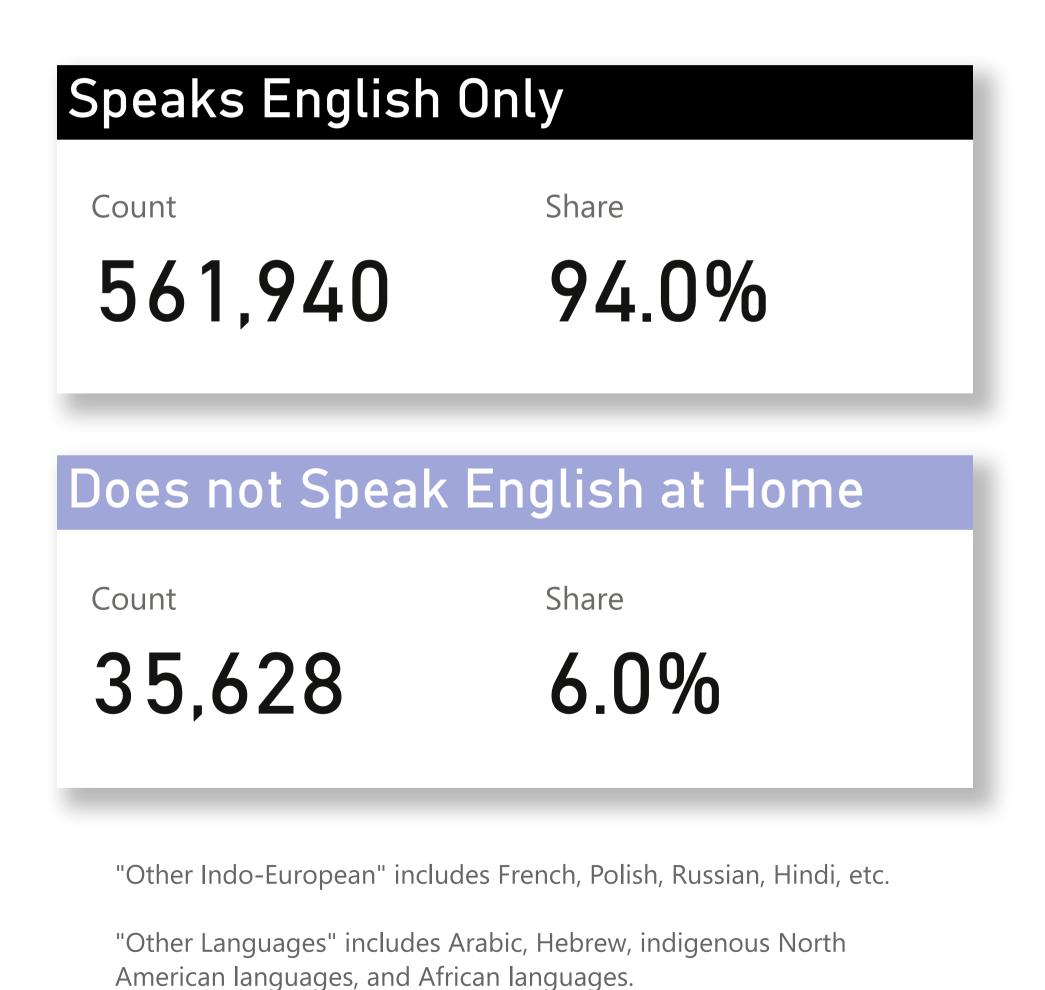
Below are the July 1st, 2024 population estimates for the 10 largest cities in the region. These population counts differ from American Community Survey data, which shows average population over a multi-year period. Population estimates are based on births, deaths, and relocations that occurred after April 1st, 2020.

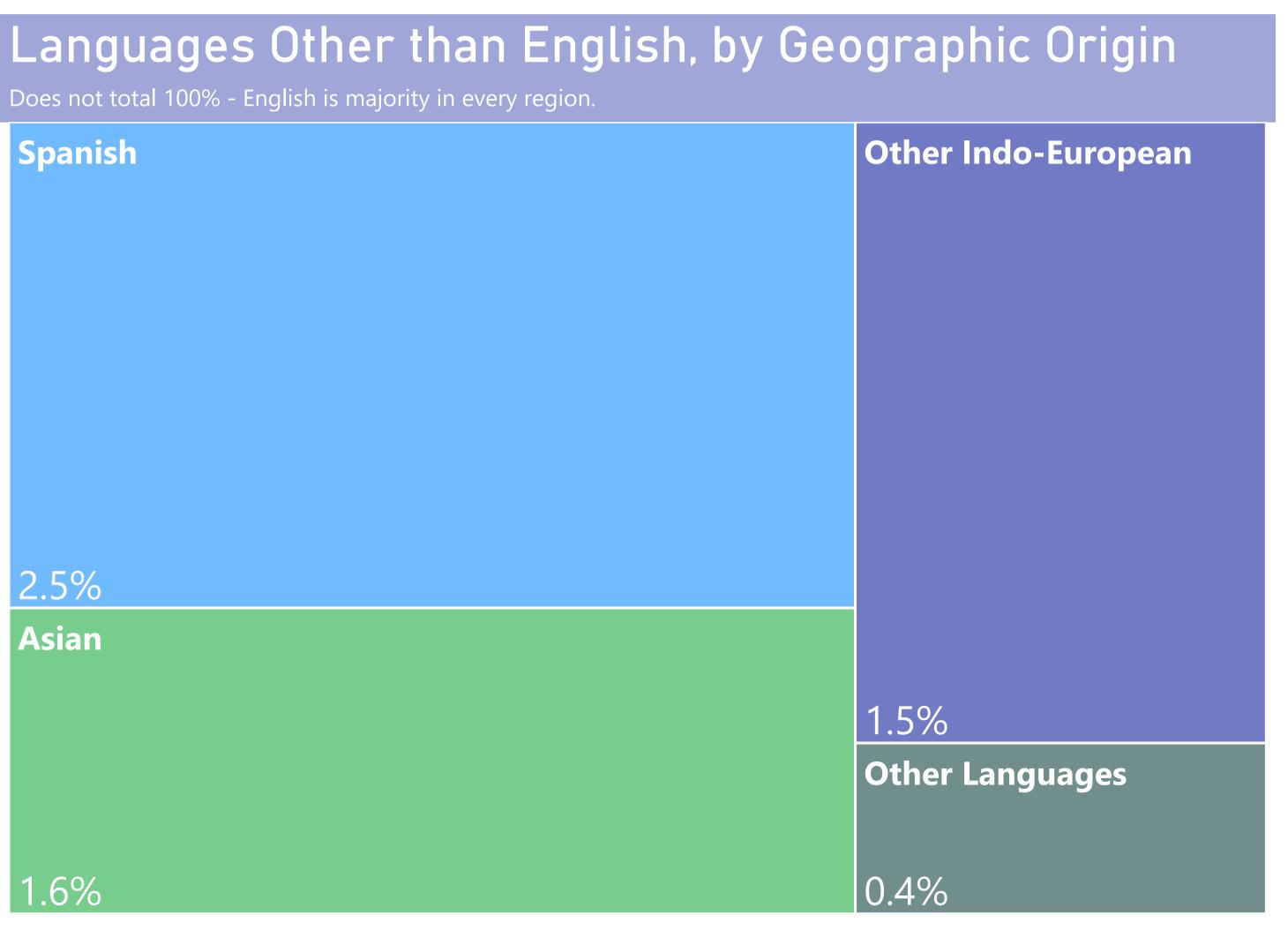




## Population Ages 5+ by Language Spoken at Home in North Central Region

Statewide, 23.8% of Illinois residents speak a language other than English at home. On the national level, 22.5% of the population speaks a language other than English at home. Below is the composition of population in the region by language spoken at home.





# Population with Disabilities in North Central Region

76,338

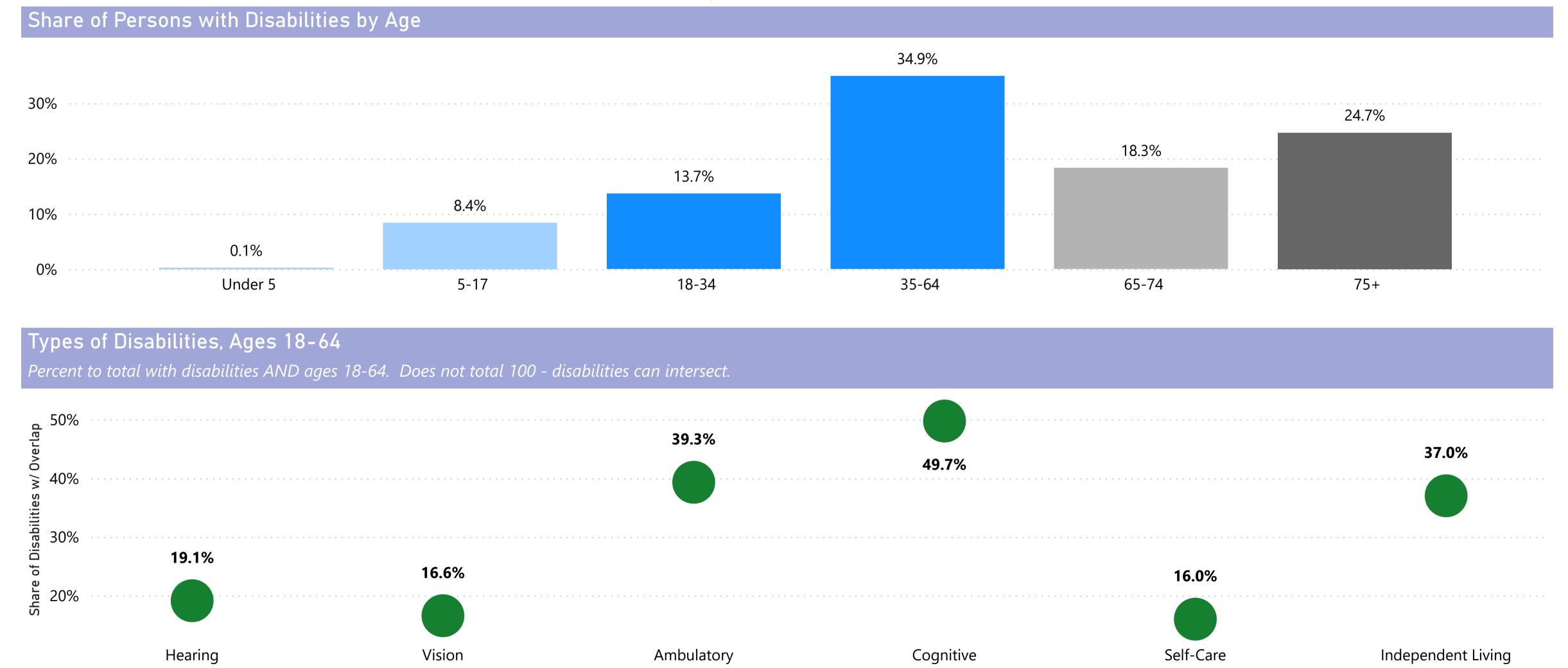
Persons with Disabilities in Region

12.3%

Share

Approximately 12% of the population (or 1.48 million people) in Illinois have some type of disability. Among the population of working age (18-64) with disabilities, the most common disabilities are cognitive and ambulatory. Below is the composition of persons with disabilities in the region by age and by type of disability. These data are not comparable to the 2023 data packets, which showed disability types for the total population instead of ages 18-64. E.g., the previous data included retirees.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey, Table S1810.



# Population with Disabilities in North Central Region

32,454

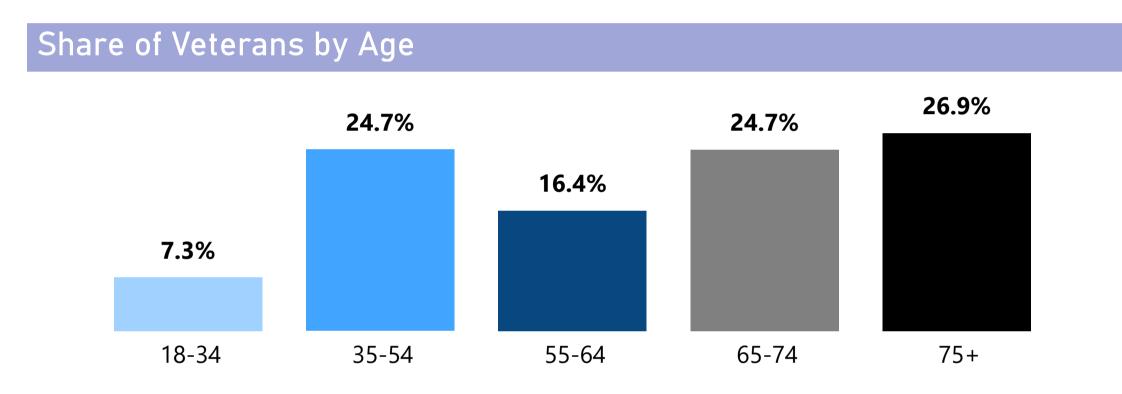
Veterans in Region

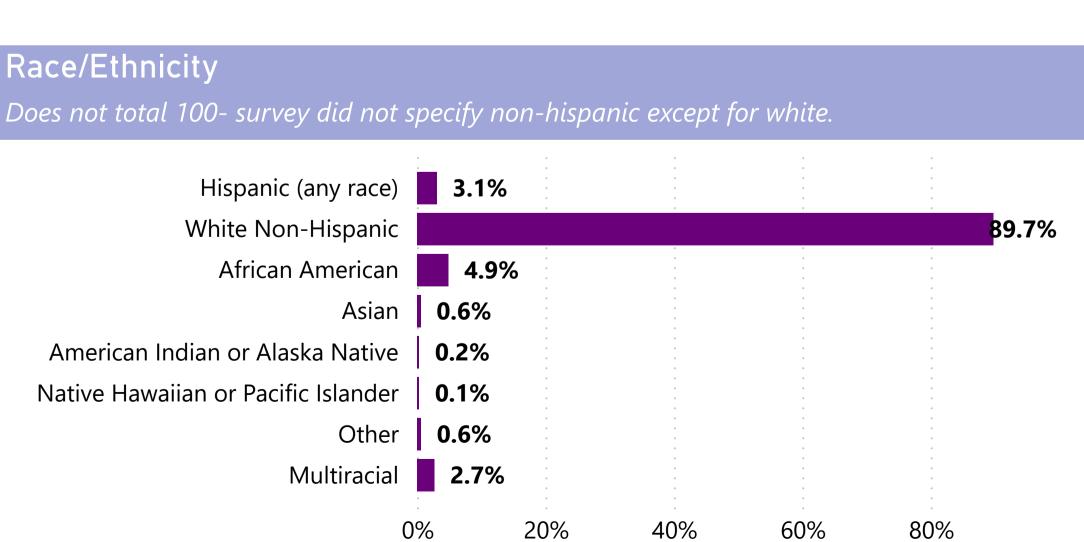
6.6%

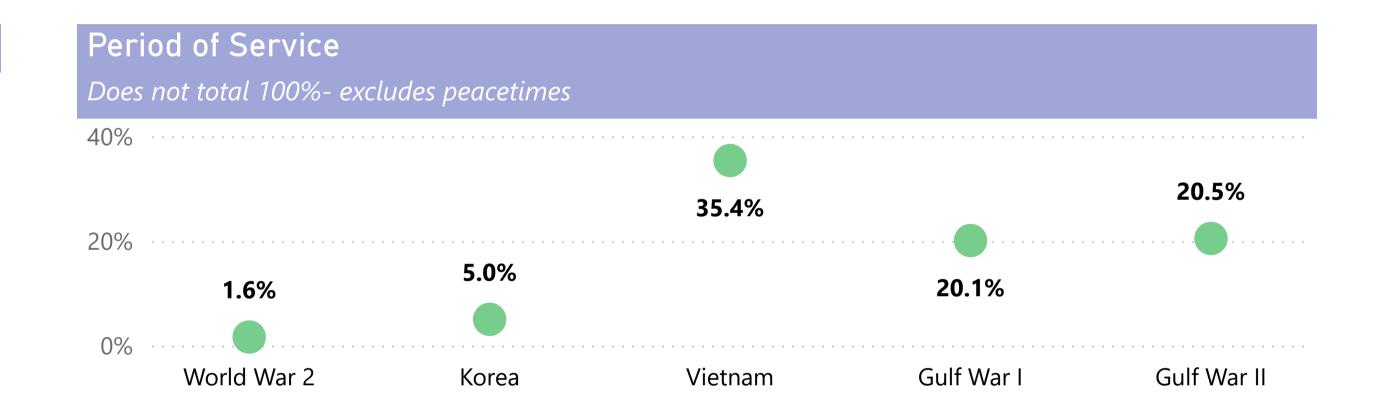
% of Population Ages 18+

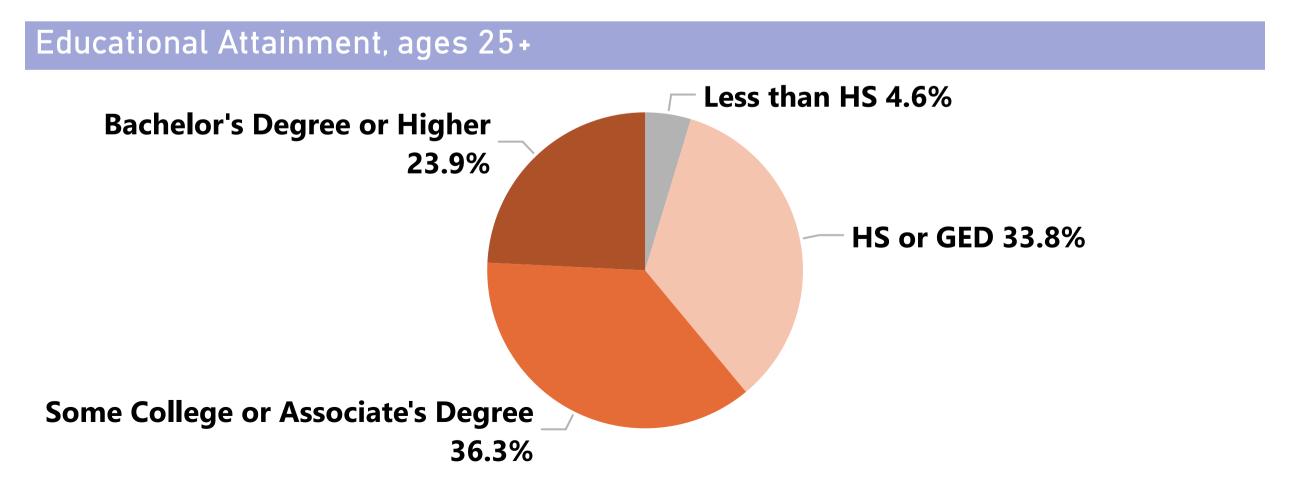
Statewide, there are 493,667 veterans in Illinois, which is about 5% of the total population. Nationally, veterans represent about 6% of the total population. Below is some information on the share of the veteran population in the region by age, race, period of service, and educational attainment.

The American Community Survey data on veterans do not consistently dissect by labor force status. Totals by race and educational attainment could also include retirees or those of working age, but not in the labor force.





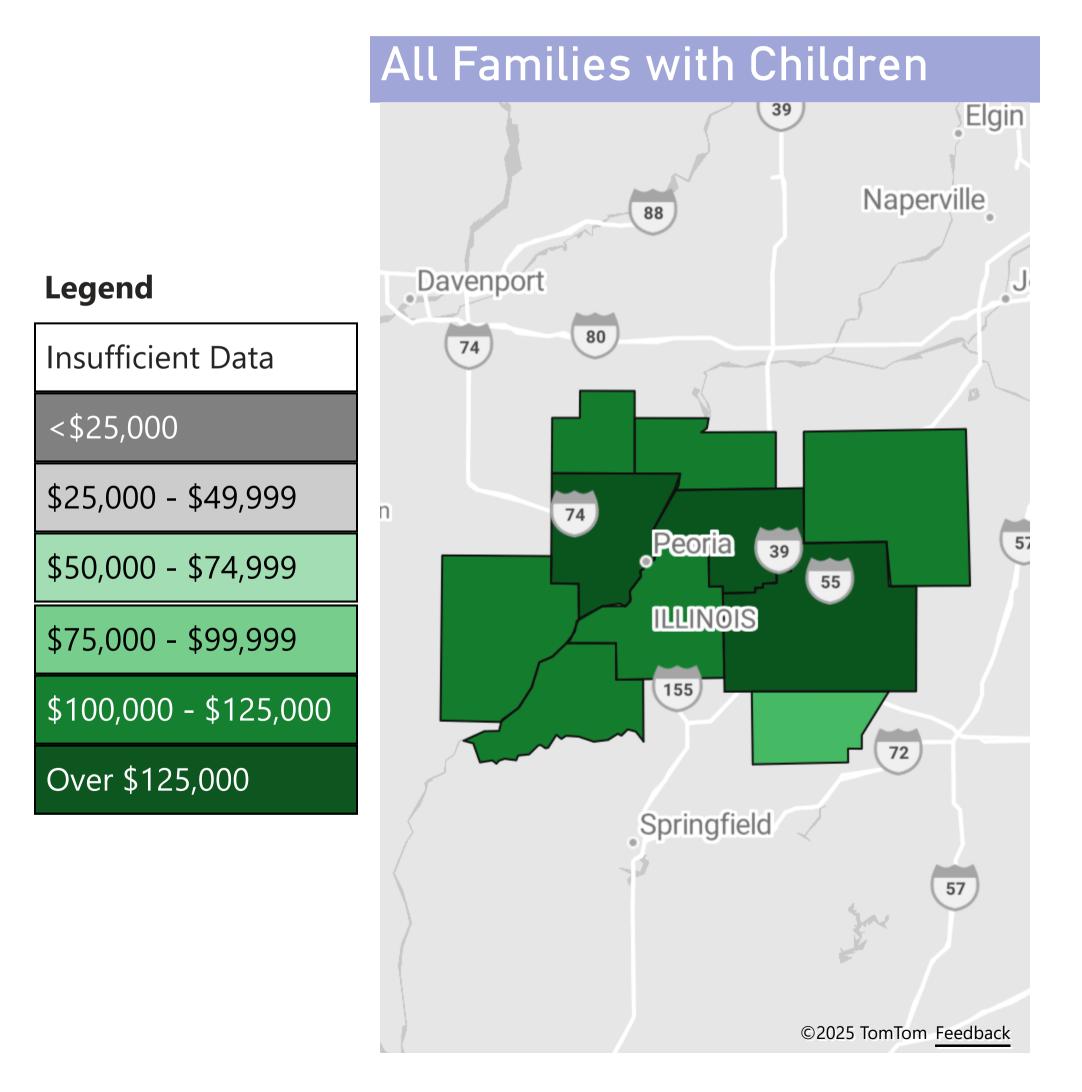


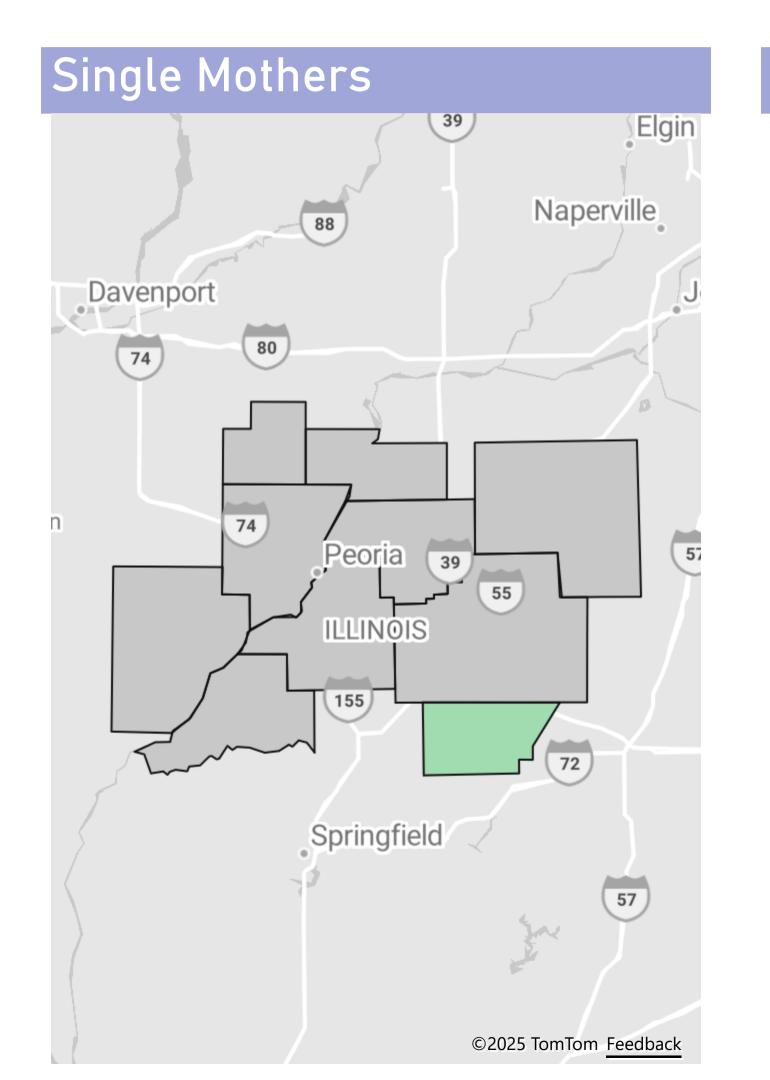


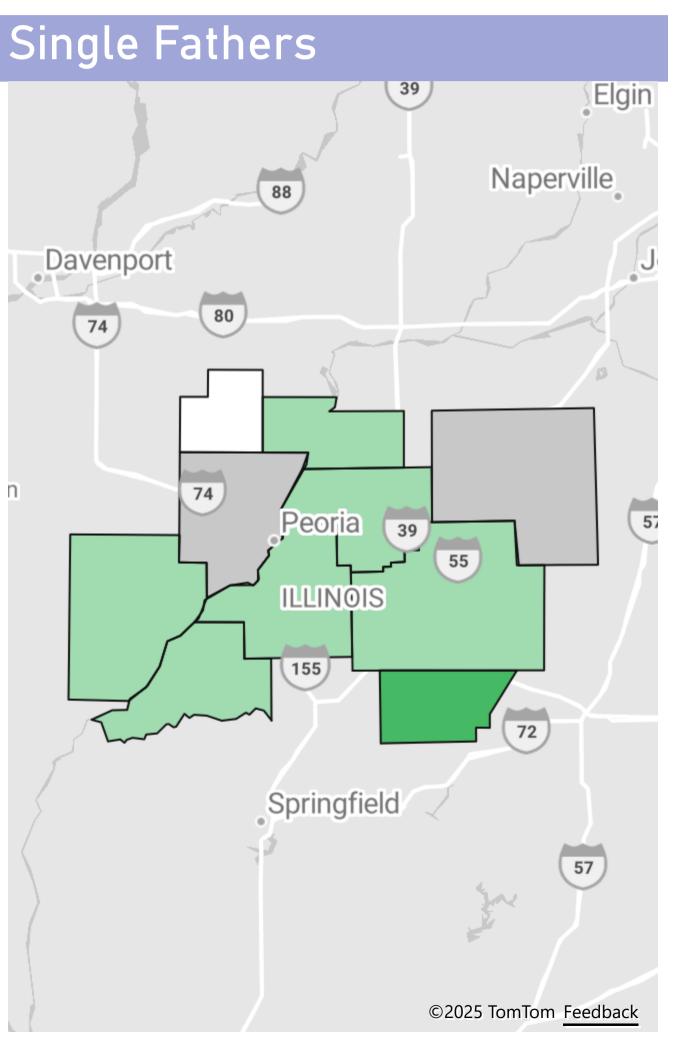
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey, Table S2101.

# Income by Household Type for Counties in North Central Region

The statewide median income for all households was \$81,702, which is 4% higher than the national level of \$78,538. In Illinois, the median income was \$102,968 for all families with children, \$39,148 for single mother households, and \$60,331 for single father households. Single parents typically earn less, which can overlap with earnings gaps by sex.







# Median Income by Race within Counties, North Central Region

Statewide, the median income for African American households is \$49,100, Asian households is \$111,938, Hispanic households is \$74,795, and White households is \$89,563. Below are the American Community Survey responses for household income by race in each county of the region.

#### Legend

Insufficient Data

<\$25,000

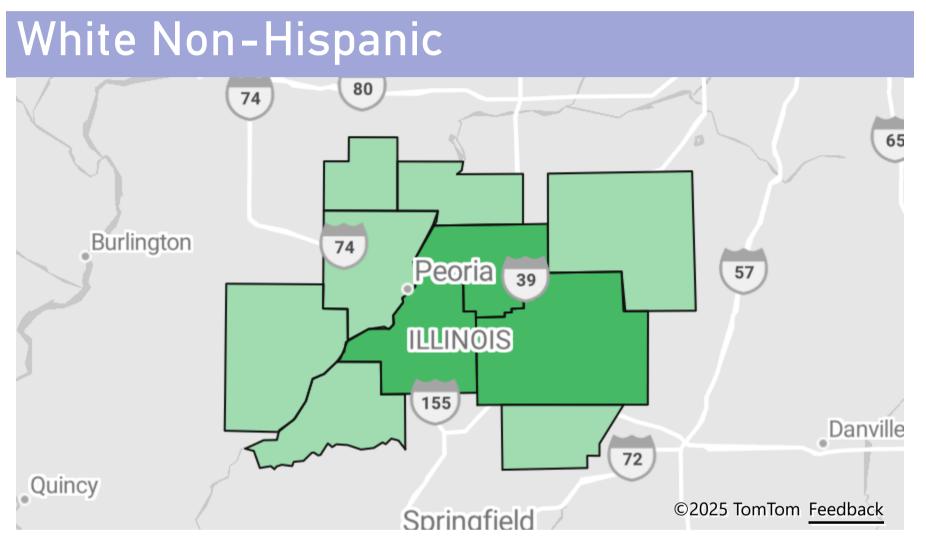
\$25,000 - \$49,999

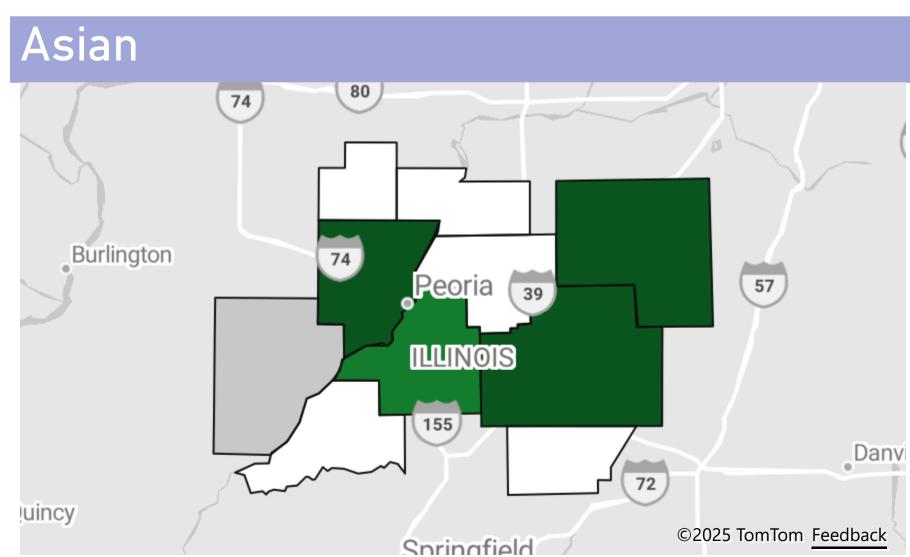
\$50,000 - \$74,999

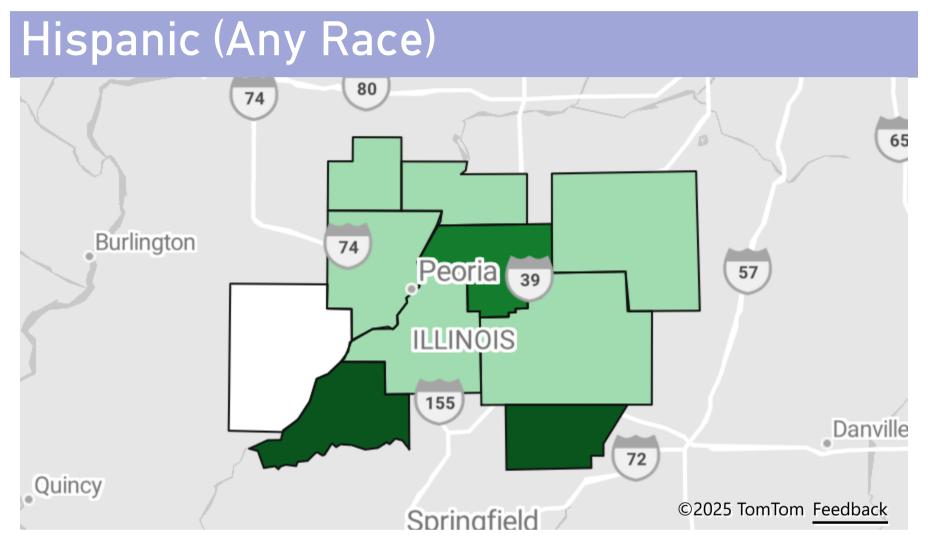
\$75,000 - \$99,999

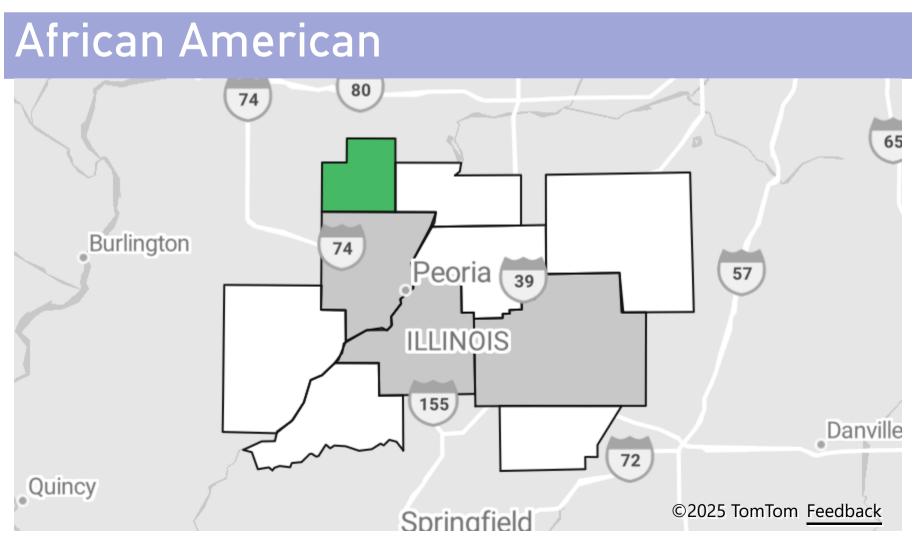
\$100,000 - \$125,000

Over \$125,000





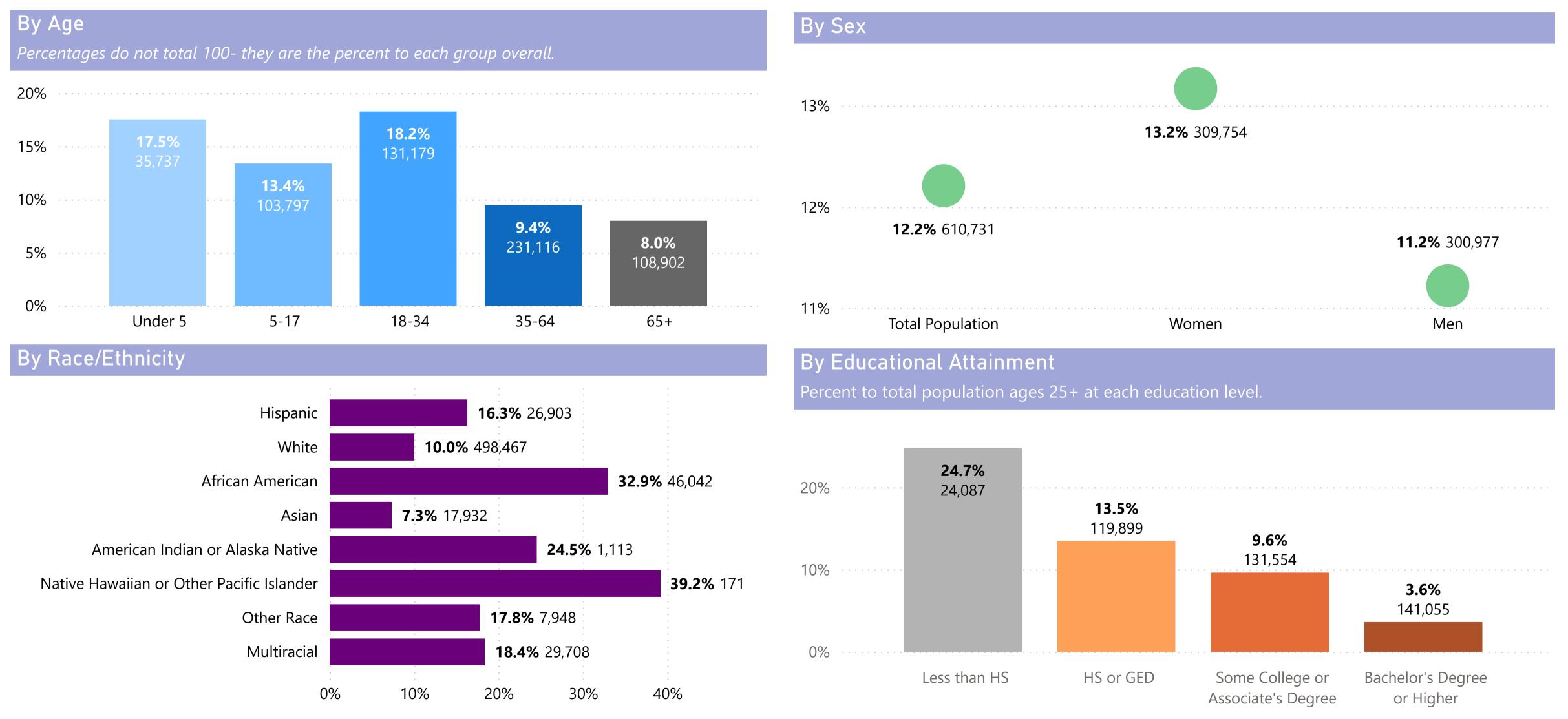




Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey, Table S1903.

## Poverty Status by Age, Race, Sex, and Education in North Central Region

Roughly 1.5 million Illinois residents live below poverty. Children under the age of 5 (17%), females (13%), African Americans (25%), and individuals lacking a high school diploma or equivalent (21%) are more likely to live below poverty. Below are the counts and percentages of residents in the region experiencing poverty by several characteristics. *Percentages are to their total populations in the region-* e.g., the percentage of all males, the percentage of all females, etc. *For this reason, percentages do not total 100*.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019-2023 American Community Survey, Table S1701

# Target Populations in North Central Region

Below are some counts of various target populations in the EDR. Please note that timing of the counts varies by indicator, due to the data being reported at different times by several agencies. All data were most recent available at time of writing in August 2025.

#### **Justice-Involvement Indicators**

Source: Illinois Department of Corrections, Prison & Parolee Population Datasets, Illinois Juvenile Justice Commission, JMIS Monthly Data Reports.



Adult Prison Population June 30th, 2025.

2.326

Parolee Population
June 30th, 2025.

905

Juvenile Detention Population

Average for May 2025

0

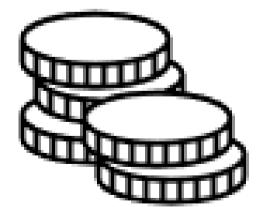
Several regions do not have juvenile detention centers.

#### **Low-Income Indicators**

Source: Illinois Department of Human Services, June & July, 2025.

**SNAP Cases** 

July 2025



TANF Persons

June 2025

108,603

SNAP Households

July 2025

58,428

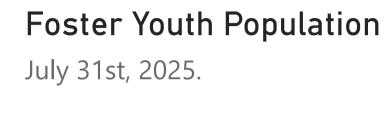
5,741

**TANF Cases** 

June 2025

2,012

#### **Other Target Populations**



1.733

Source for foster youth: Illinois Department of Children & Family Services- Youth in Care by County, July 31, 2025.

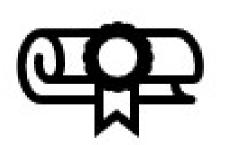
Foreign-Born Population, 2019-2023

American Community Survey (ACS) Table DP02

28,665

Ages 18+ without HS Diploma, 2019-2023

ACS Table S1501



32,517

Single Mothers, 2019-2023

ACSTable S1903

15,317

Single Fathers, 2019-2023

ACSTable S1903

5,759

# Employment Trends

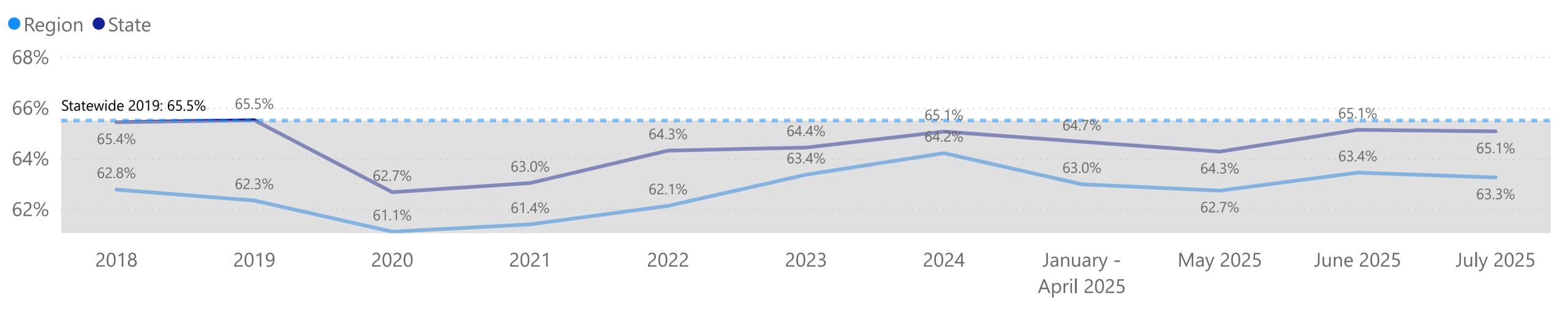


Labor Force Participation & Unemployment
Total Employment Relative to 2019
Leading, Emerging, and Maturing Sectors
Sectors Relative to 2019
Year-Over-Year Employment Changes

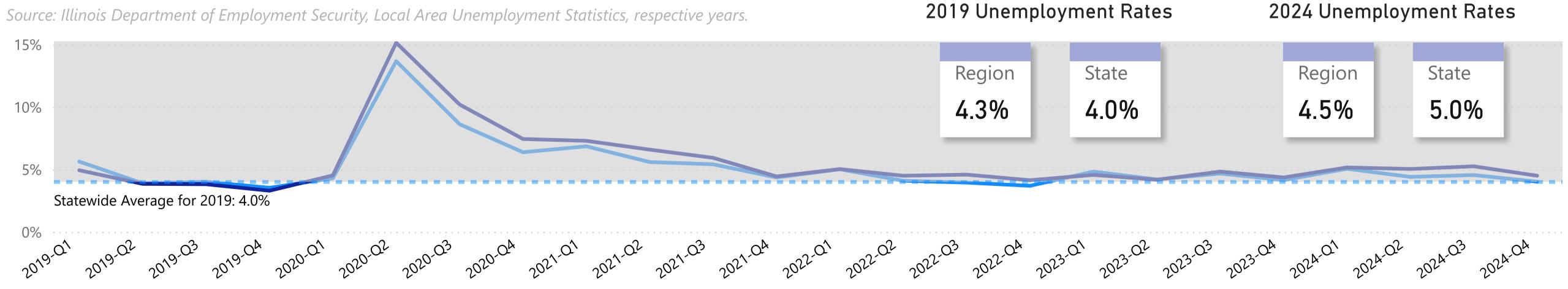
## North Central Region Labor Force Participation & Unemployment Over Time

#### Labor Force Participation Rates

Source: Estimates from Lightcast, 2025. Shaded area shows participation rate below statewide rate in 2019.

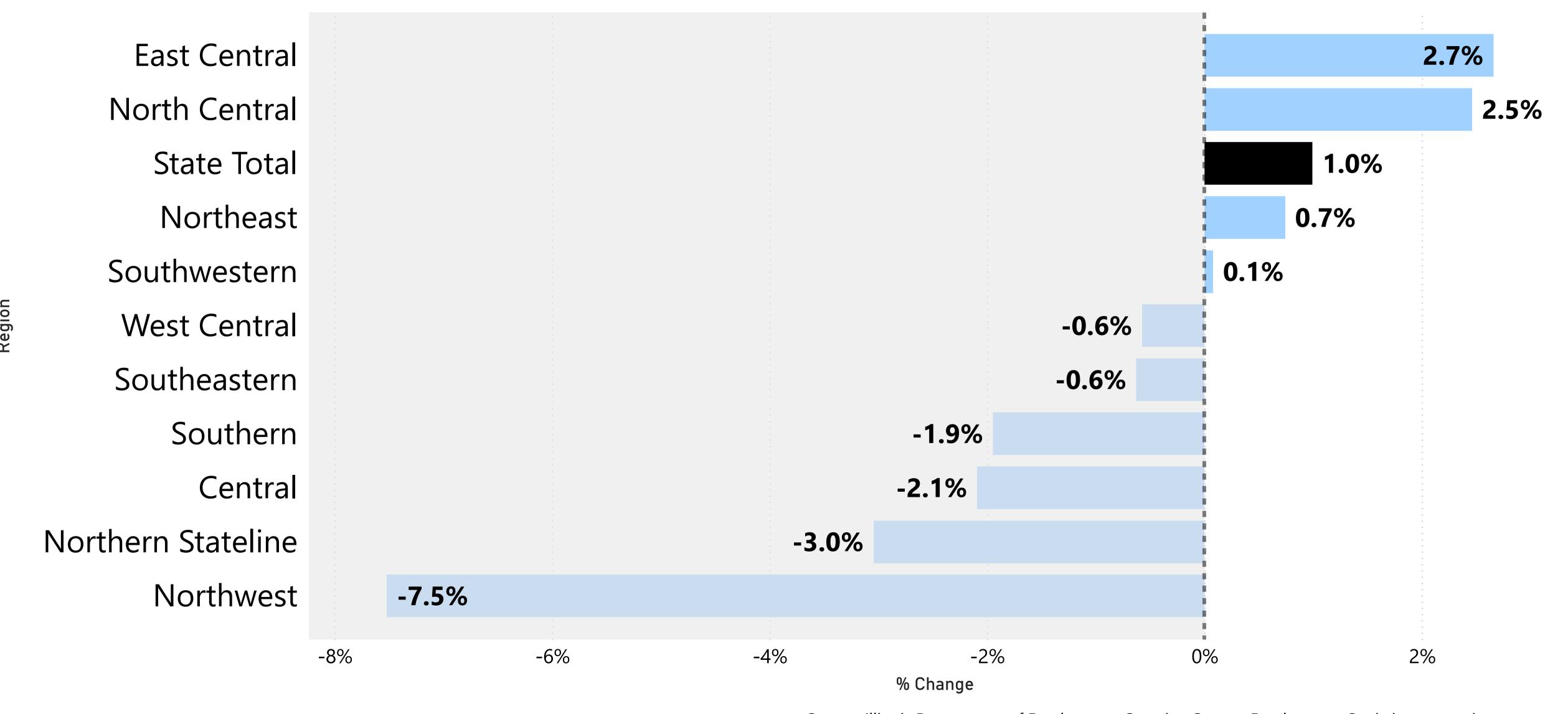






## % Change in Total Nonfarm Employment, Q2 2019 - Q2 2025 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

Below is a high-level comparison of total employment by region for Q2 2019 (pre-pandemic) vs Q2 2023 (latest available at time of writing). Regions are sorted by size of employment growth/declines. Statewide, total employment in Q2 2025 was 1.0% higher than in Q2 2019. In six of ten regions, employment was lower in Q2 2025 than in Q2 2019.



# Sectors, Industries, and Clusters

Demystifying business employment groupings

All businesses and employers are categorized in Federal data collections by the North American Industry Classification System - NAICS. The NAICS is a nested structure that groups businesses by primary goods produced or services provided.

**Sectors** are large segments of the economy, represented as **2-digit NAICS codes.** For example, the manufacturing sector consists of NAICS codes beginning with 31, 32, or 33.

Industries are components of Sectors, represented as **3-6-digit NAICS codes**. More digits in a NAICS code indicate more specific subsets of sectors. For example, Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS 333) is a subset of Manufacturing, and Industrial Machinery Manufacturing (NAICS 3332) is a subset of Machinery Manufacturing. *In other reports, the terms sector and industry are often used interchangeably.* For regional planning purposes, 2-3 digit NAICS codes provide sufficient detail. There are literally thousands of 6-digit NAICS codes, which may be viewed at naics.com/search.

Clusters are groups of related industries with a strong concentration of employment in a particular region. Higher concentrations of employment might indicate competitive advantages within regions, such as availability of skilled workers, proximity to services and suppliers, and suitable infrastructure. *Industry clusters are typically considered in economic development strategic plans*.

**Industry clusters are distinct from Career Clusters.** Career Clusters are groups of educational programs organized around knowledge and skill requirements for groups of occupations.

Like all data, NAICS codes have some limitations and caveats. **The Bureau of Labor Statistics updates NAICS every 8 years**, and so emerging industries might not be reflected consistently. For example, **electric vehicle manufacturing does not have a dedicated NAICS** code - it is included in the same industry as fossil-fuel automobile manufacturing. Also, businesses are classified by the primary activity at each physical location, not necessarily by activities of the parent company. For example, warehouses for e-commerce companies are classed as Warehousing and Storage (NAICS 493).

Sector and industry employment are **distinct from occupational employment**, or jobs classified by work responsibilities. For example, all industries employ people with information technology occupations, while the Information sector specifically refers to publishing and telecommunications. **Put simply, sectors and industries describe businesses, while occupations describe workers.** 



Semiconductor Machinery: 333242

# Regional Sector Analysis

#### **Employment Changes and Location Quotients**

The **maps** on the following pages **show the "where" for selected economic data** at the regional and county levels. This view allows readers to more easily **see how each county contributes** to the overall economic engine in a region **and** how regions as a whole **compare to other areas** of the state.

All maps in the next section show employment by place of work, i.e., businesses located in each county. They might not correspond to where workers live.

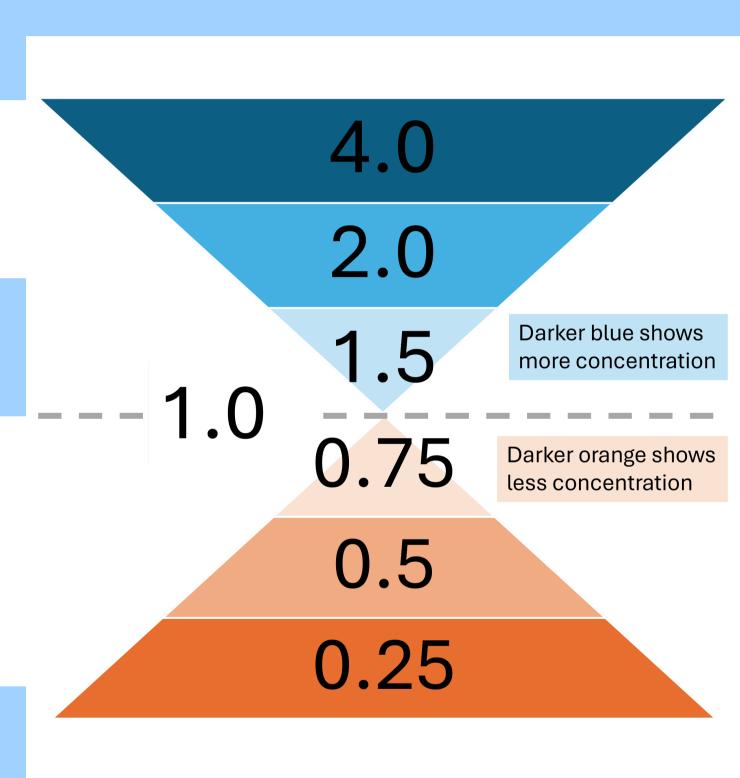
The **Employment Change** maps indicate the level of **gain or loss of employment** between Q4 2021 and Q4 2022 (latest available at time of writing). These maps can be used to understand where gains and losses occurred, and identify targets of opportunity where skilled workers may be in greater demand, or identify areas which may be in need of attention from regional workforce and economic development agencies.

The **The Location Quotient (LQ)** maps indicate counties **where sector employment is** most and least **concentrated** as of Q4 2022. The LQ value indicates how concentrated employment in a given sector compares to the nation.

An LQ of **1.0 means employment is in line with** the overall **national** employment for that **sector**. A value **greater than 1.0 means** that sector's employment is **more heavily concentrated** here than in the nation, while values less than 1.0 indicate employment is less concentrated than the nation. The farther away from 1.0, the greater the difference between what is happening in the county than the nation. For example, if a sector represents 40% of employment in a county and that sector nationally represents 10% of employment, it would have an LQ of 4.0, or a concentration of employment that is 4 times higher than the nation.

Some maps on the following pages have **counties shaded black**, indicating an insufficient number of workers to reach federal employment reporting thresholds. This data is **suppressed to protect** the **privacy** of businesses, employers, and workers in those counties. **We use 2-digit NAICS** level data **to minimize** the instances of data **suppression**.

The maps on the following pages show where employment is concentrated and the degree to which it is above or below the national level. Areas with **high LQs might have an** inherent **advantage**, while areas with low LQs might have an inherent disadvantage for supporting a particular sector's businesses with skilled workers.



## North Central Region Employment Location Quotients by Sector

Bubble size corresponds to total employment in 2022. Some sectors excluded in lower left quadrant due to disproportionately low location quotients and employment declines. Education includes public and private, and government excludes education.

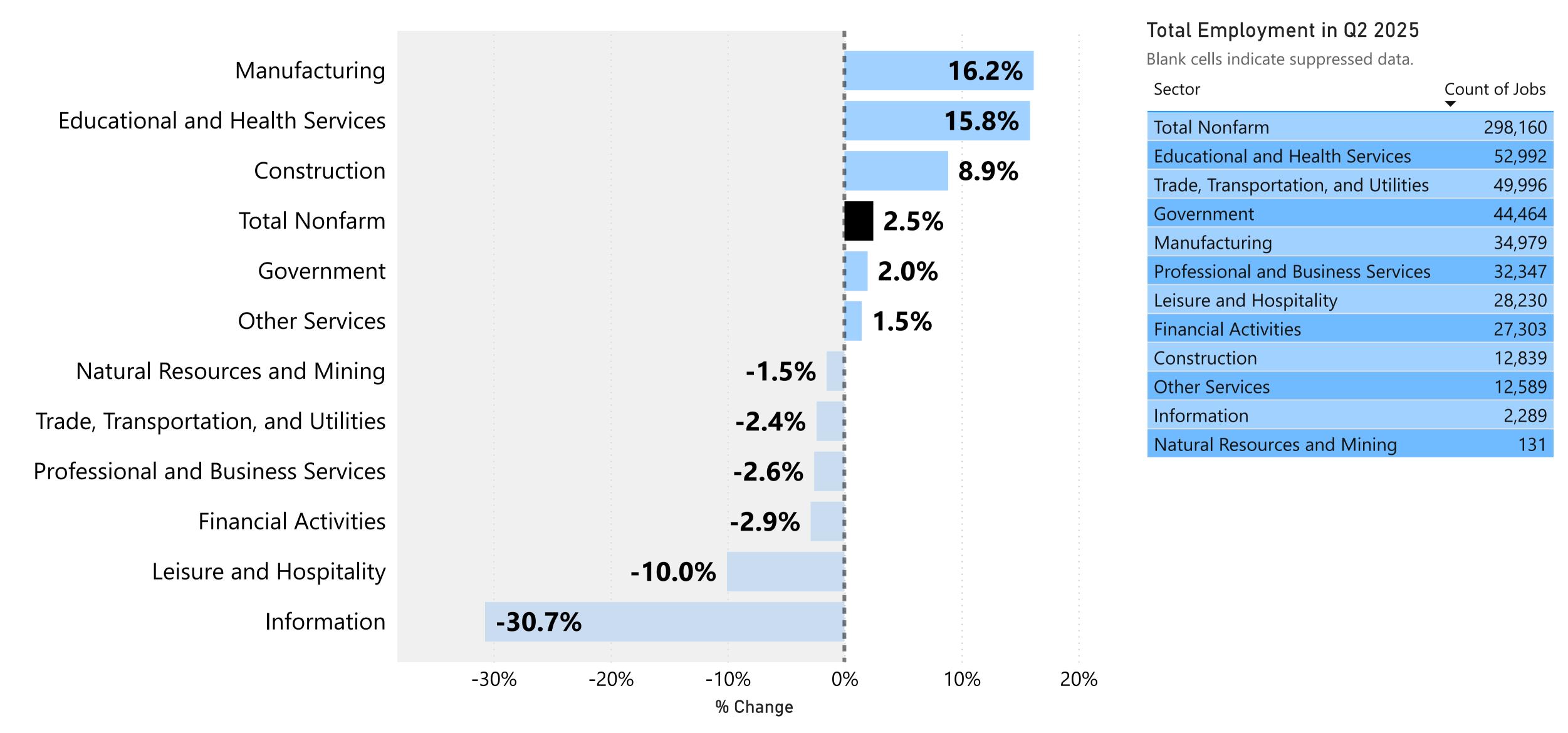


**Emerging**Low concentration, but growing

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security, 2022-2032 Industry Employment Projections.

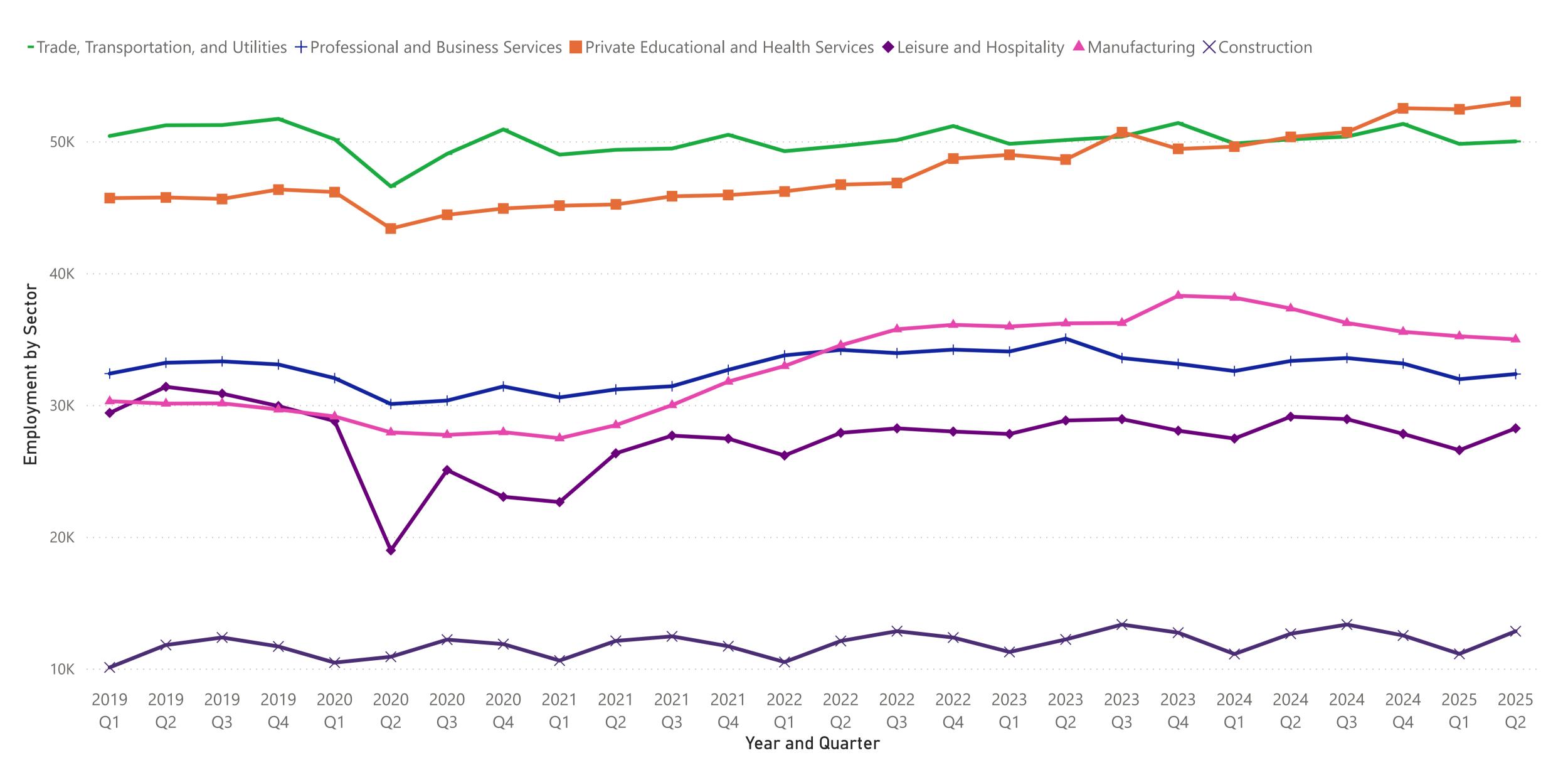
## % Change in Employment by Sector in North Central Region, Q2 2019 - Q2 2025

Below is a high-level comparison of total employment by sector in the region for Q2 2019 (pre-pandemic) vs Q2 2025 (latest available at time of writing). Sectors are sorted by size of % employment change. On the right are total jobs in Q2 2025 by sector, sorted by employment size.



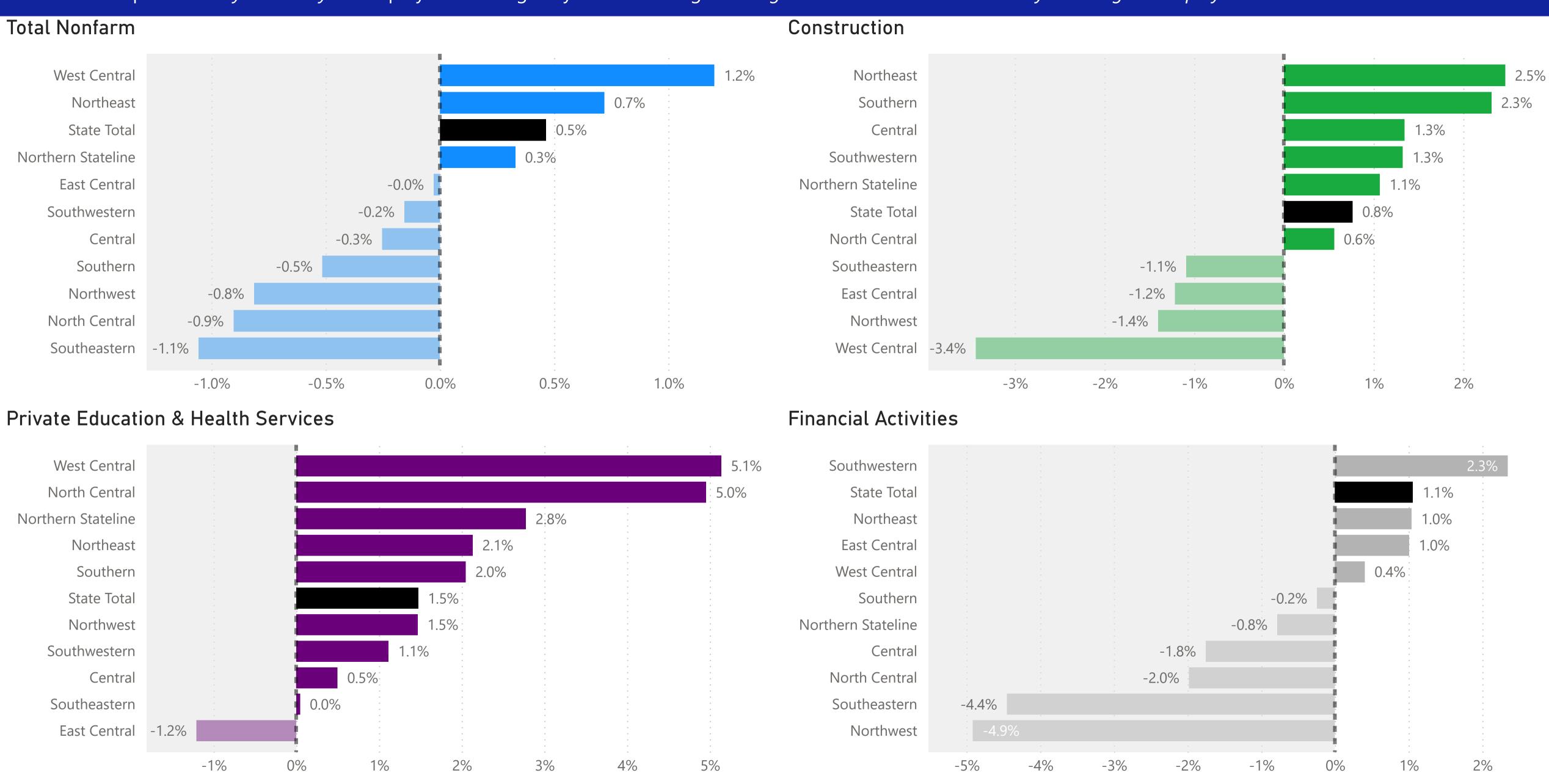
#### North Central Region Employment by Sector and Quarter, 2019-2025Q2 (not seasonally adjusted)

Below are quarterly employment levels by sector in the region, including quarterly employment fluctuations. E.g., transportation employment gets temporary increases in 4th quarter due to holiday e-commerce spending. Some sectors with lower statewide employment are excluded for simplicity.



#### Employment Change by Sector, June 2024 vs June 2025 (Not Seasonally Adjusted, 1 of 3)

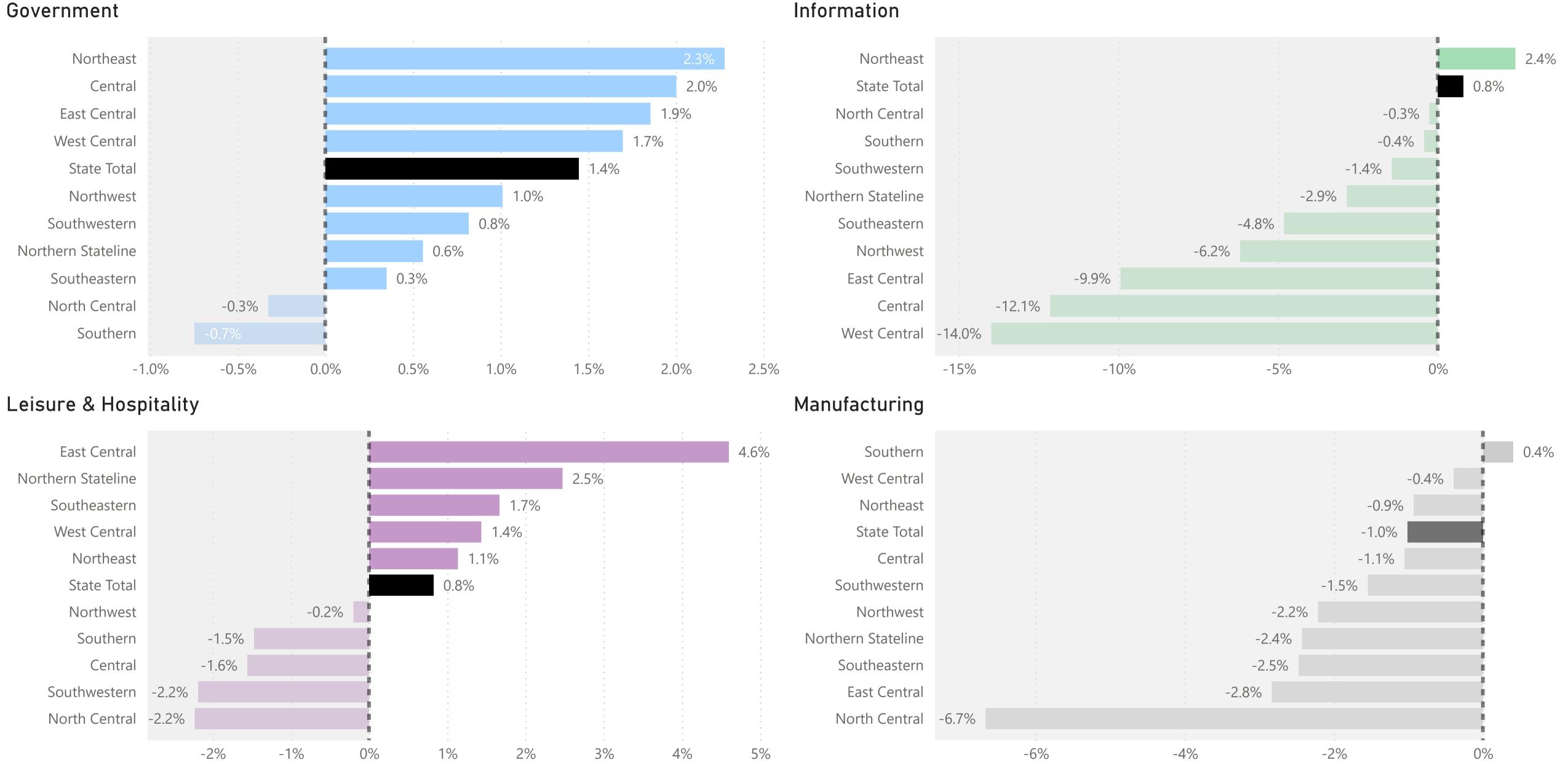
Below are comparisons of year-over-year employment changes by sector and region. Regions and the state are sorted by % change in employment.



Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security, Current Employment Statistics, respective years.

#### Employment Change by Sector, June 2024 vs June 2025 (Not Seasonally Adjusted, 2 of 3)

Below are comparisons of year-over-year employment changes by sector and region. Regions and the state are sorted by % change in employment.



#### Employment Change by Sector, July 2022 vs July 2023 (Not Seasonally Adjusted, 3 of 3)

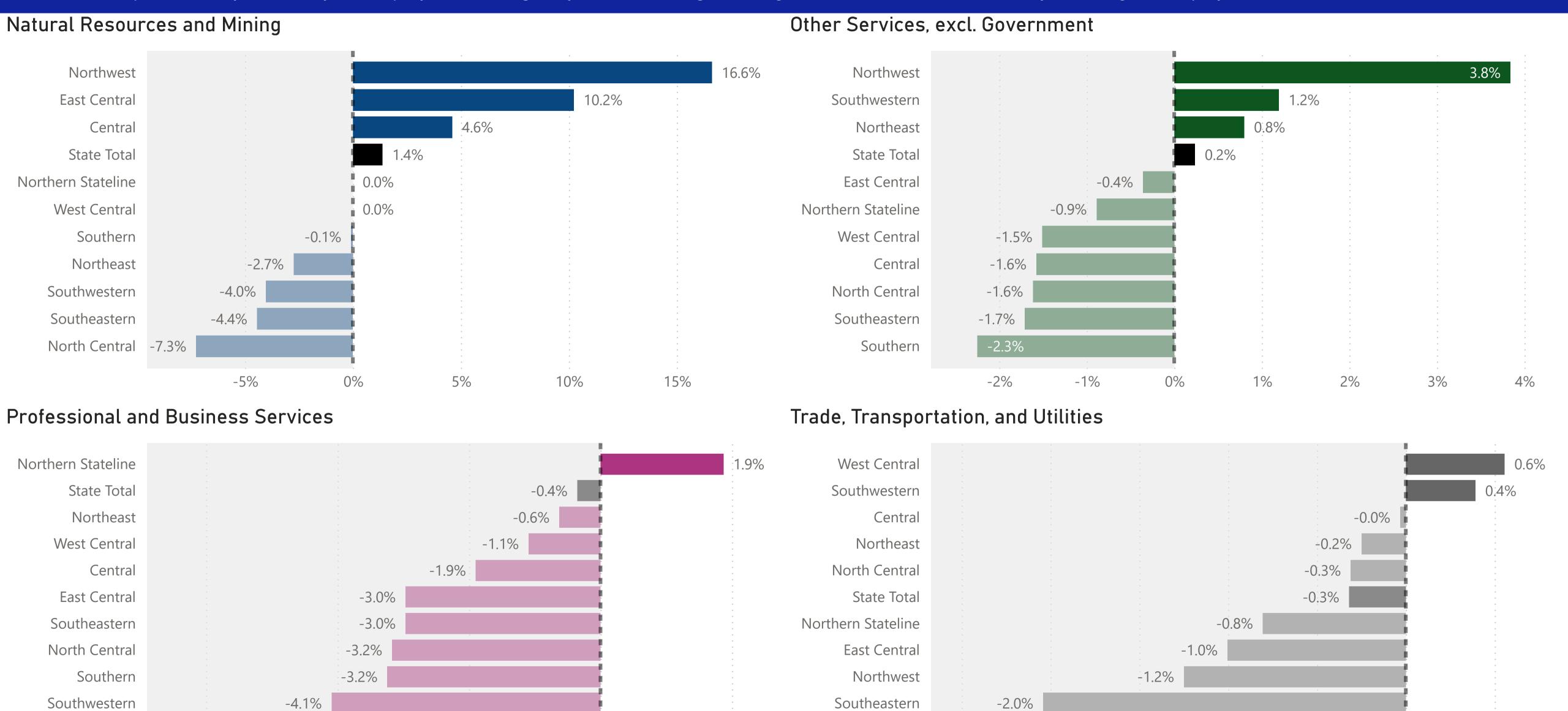
Below are comparisons of year-over-year employment changes by sector and region. Regions and the state are sorted by % change in employment.

Northwest -6.1%

-6%

-4%

-2%



2%

Southern -2.4%

-2.5%

-2.0%

-1.5%

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security, Current Employment Statistics, respective years.

-0.5%

0.5%

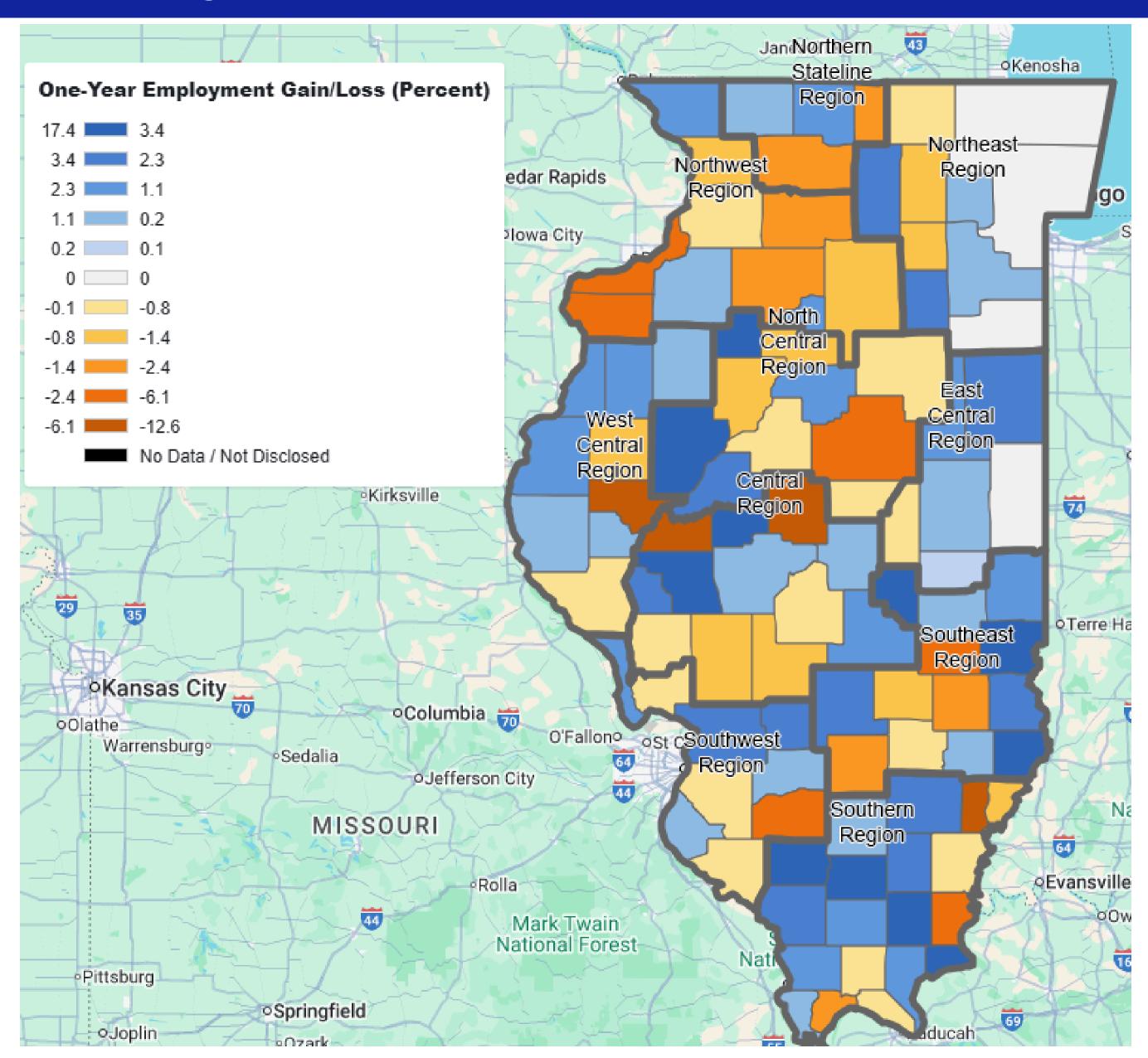
-1.0%

# Total Employment Change by County, Q4 2023 - Q4 2024

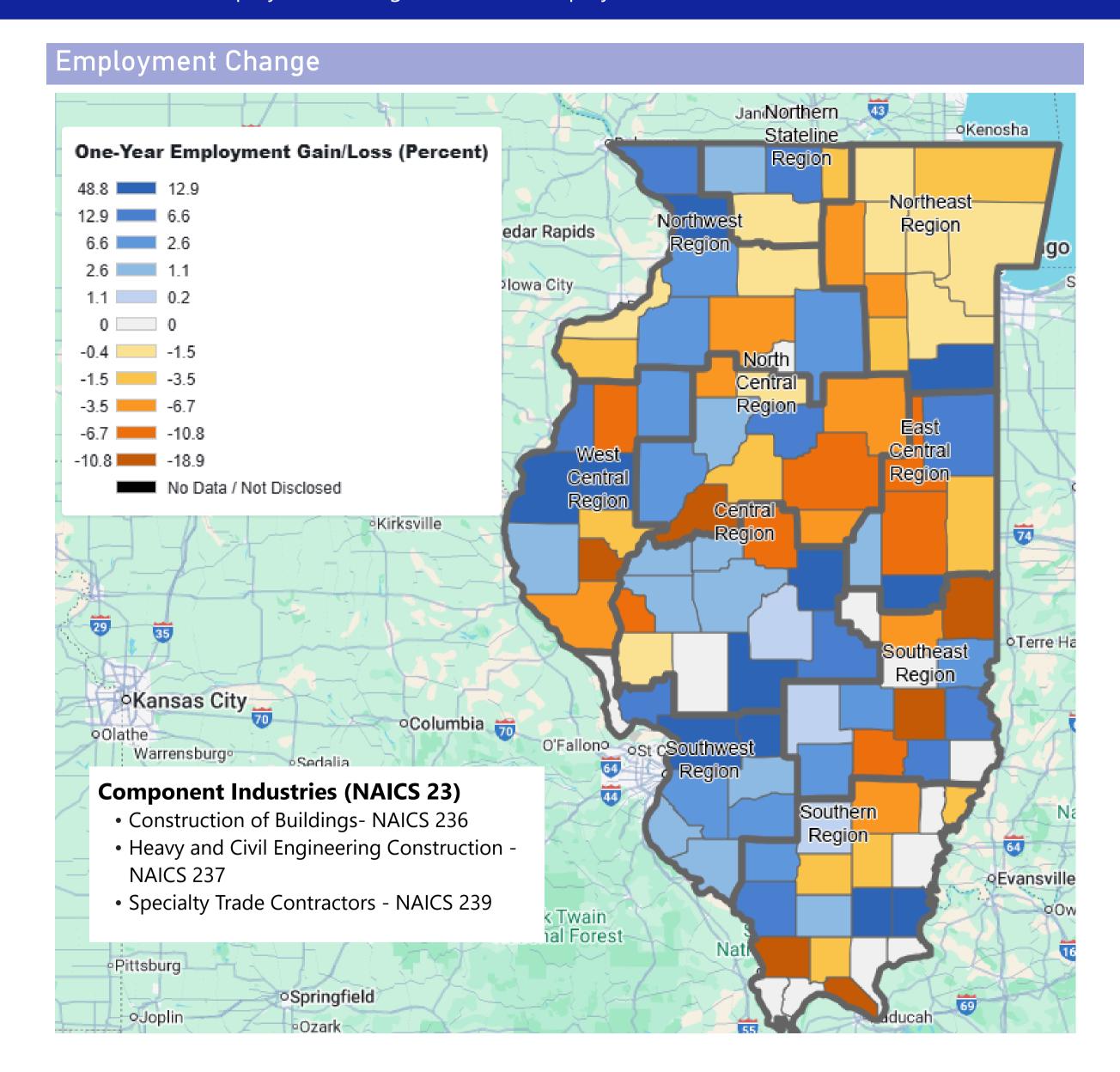
In this map and the maps on the following pages, darker **orange** indicates more employment **declines** over the past year, while darker **blue** indicates more employment **growth**. Region-level employment changes do not reflect the employment **churn** that **occurs within** some **regions**.

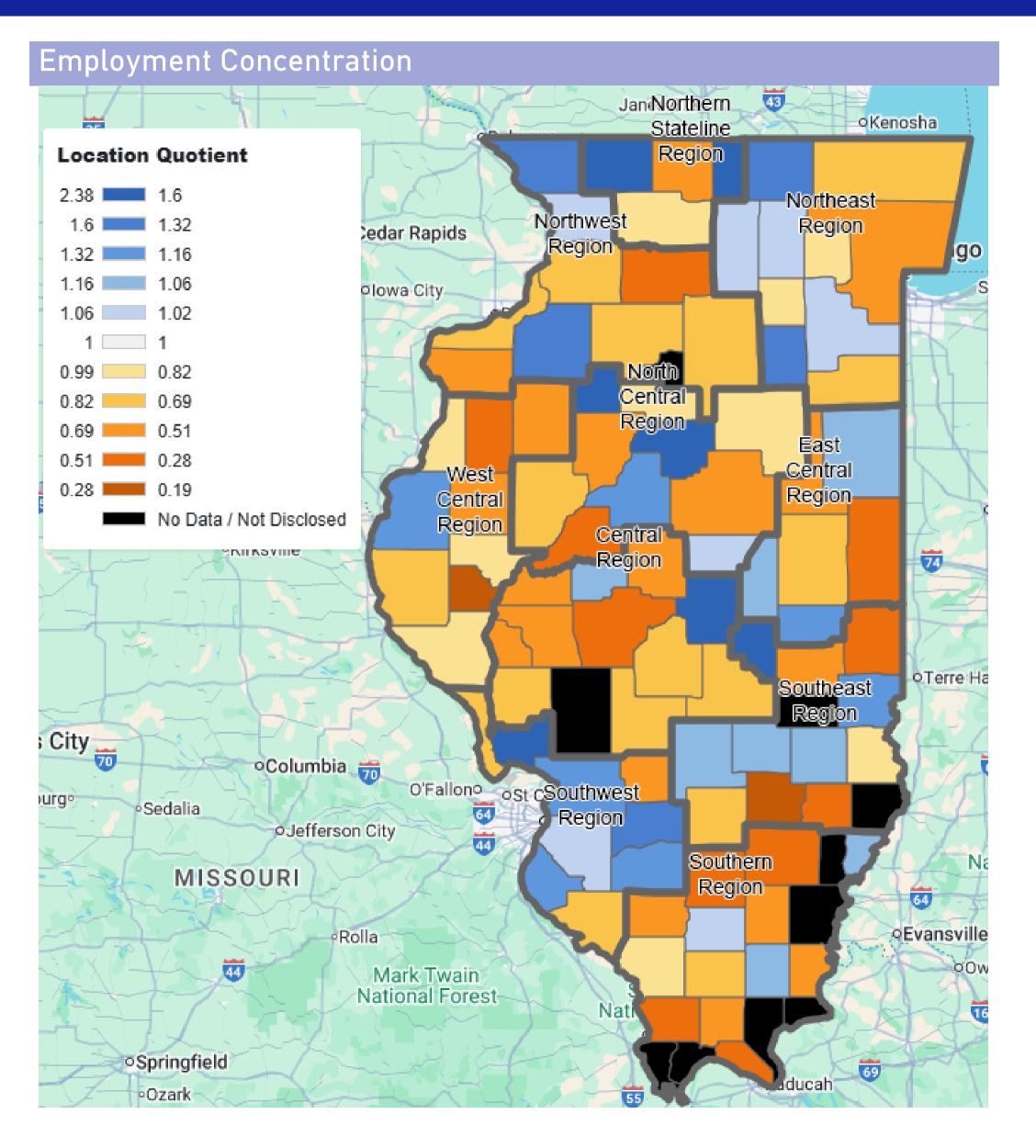
Care must be taken when comparing percentage changes, as they are relative to the employment size of each county. For example, some of the largest percentage employment changes were in counties along the Southern border with smaller total employment sizes.

The following pages offer more detail by sector and by county within each region.



### **Construction Sector**



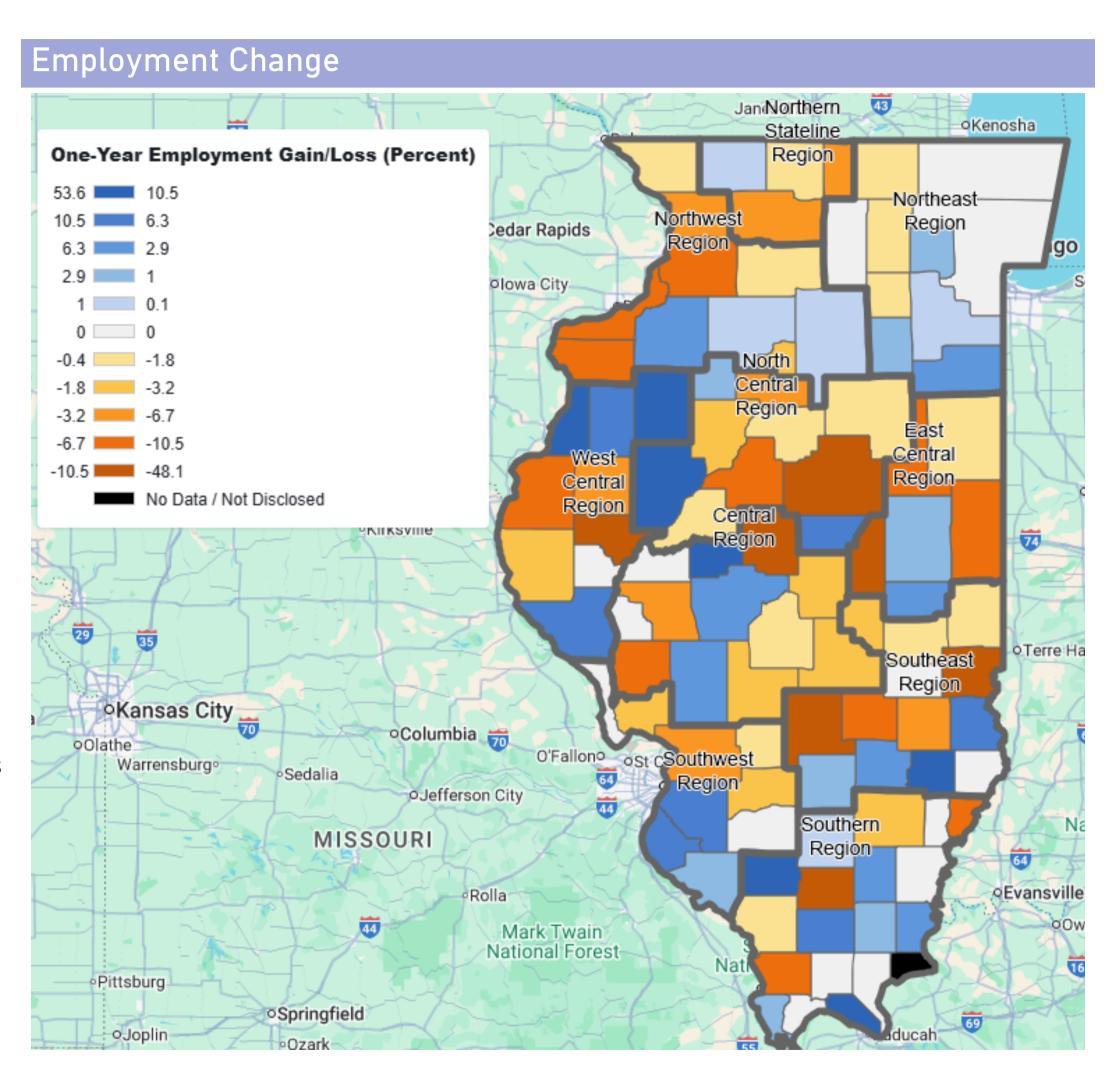


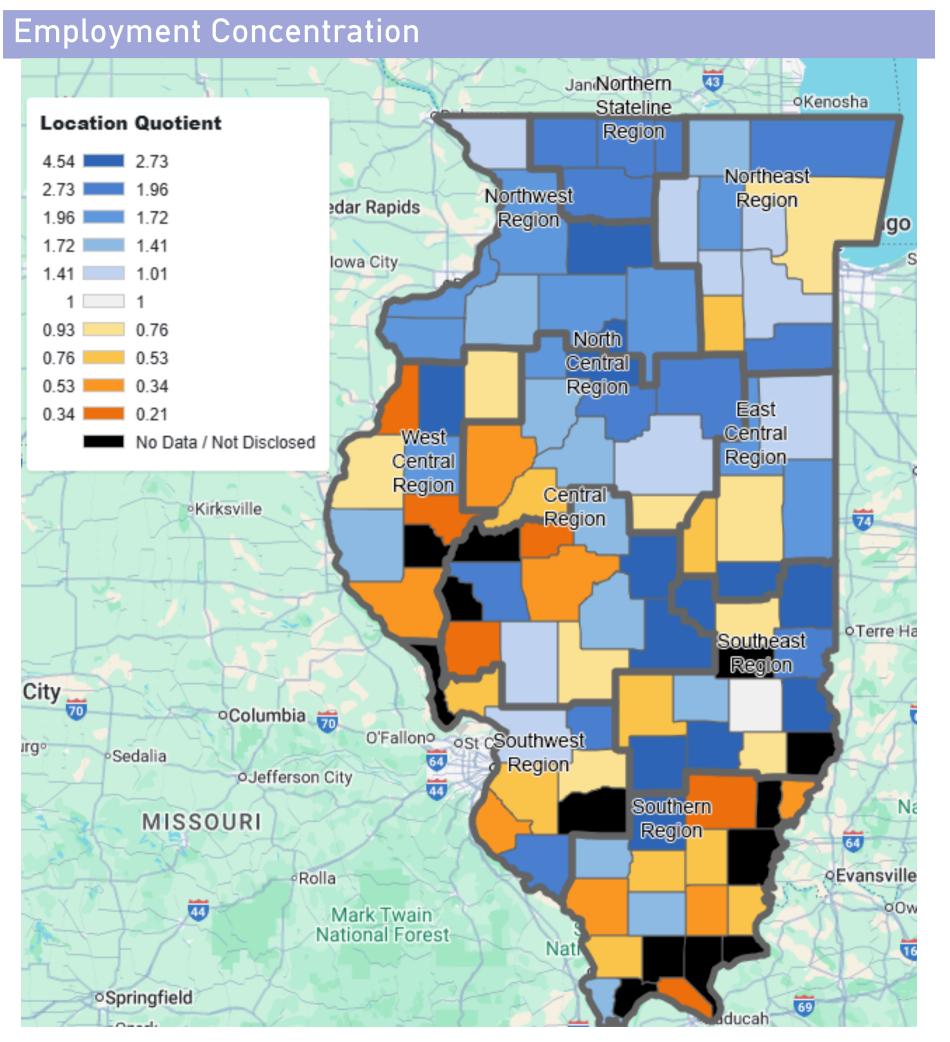
## Manufacturing Sector

Q4 2023- Q4 2024 % Employment Change

## **Component Industries** (NAICS 31-33)

- Food(NAICS 311)
- Beverage and Tobacco Products (NAICS 312)
- Textile Mills (NAICS 313)
- Textile Product Mills (NAICS 314)
- Apparel (NAICS 315)
- Leather and Allied Products (NAICS 316)
- Wood Products (NAICS 321)
- Paper (NAICS 322)
- Printing (NAICS 323)
- Petroleum and Coal Products (NAICS 324)
- Chemicals (NAICS 325)
- Plastics and Rubber Products (NAICS 326)
- Nonmetallic Mineral Products (NAICS 327)
- Primary Metals (NAICS 331)
- Fabricated Metal Products (NAICS 332)
- Machinery (NAICS 333)
- Computer and Electronic Products (NAICS 334)
- Electrical Equipment and Components (NAICS 335)
- Transportation Equipment (NAICS 336)
- Furniture (NAICS 337)
- Miscellaneous (NAICS 339)





#### Trade, Transportation, and Utilities Sector

Q4 2023- Q4 2024 % Employment Change

#### **Component Industries**

Utilities (NAICS 22)

Wholesale Trade (NAICS 42)

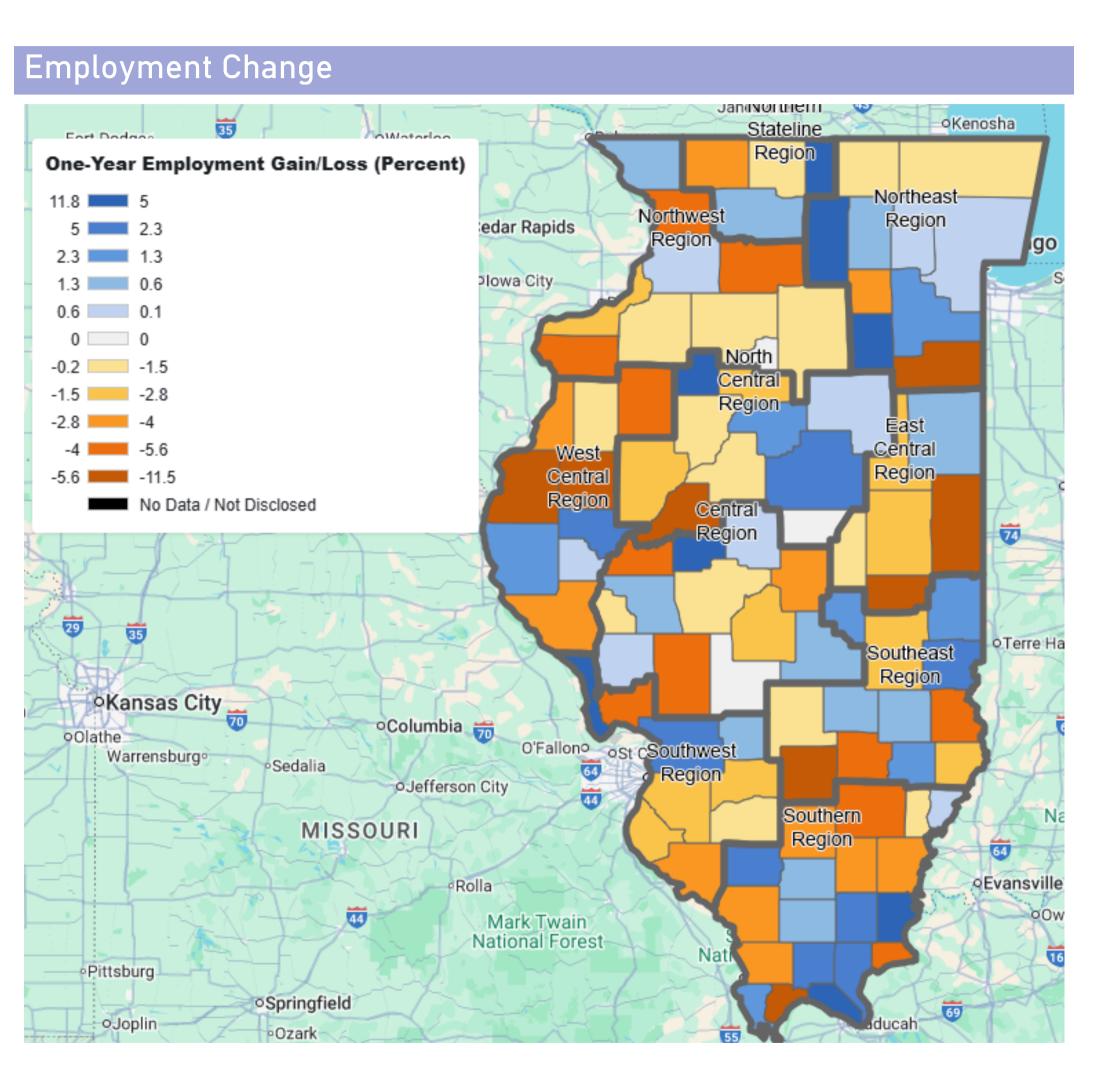
- Durable Goods (NAICS 423)
- Nondurable Goods (NAICS 424)
- Electronic Markets (NAICS 425)

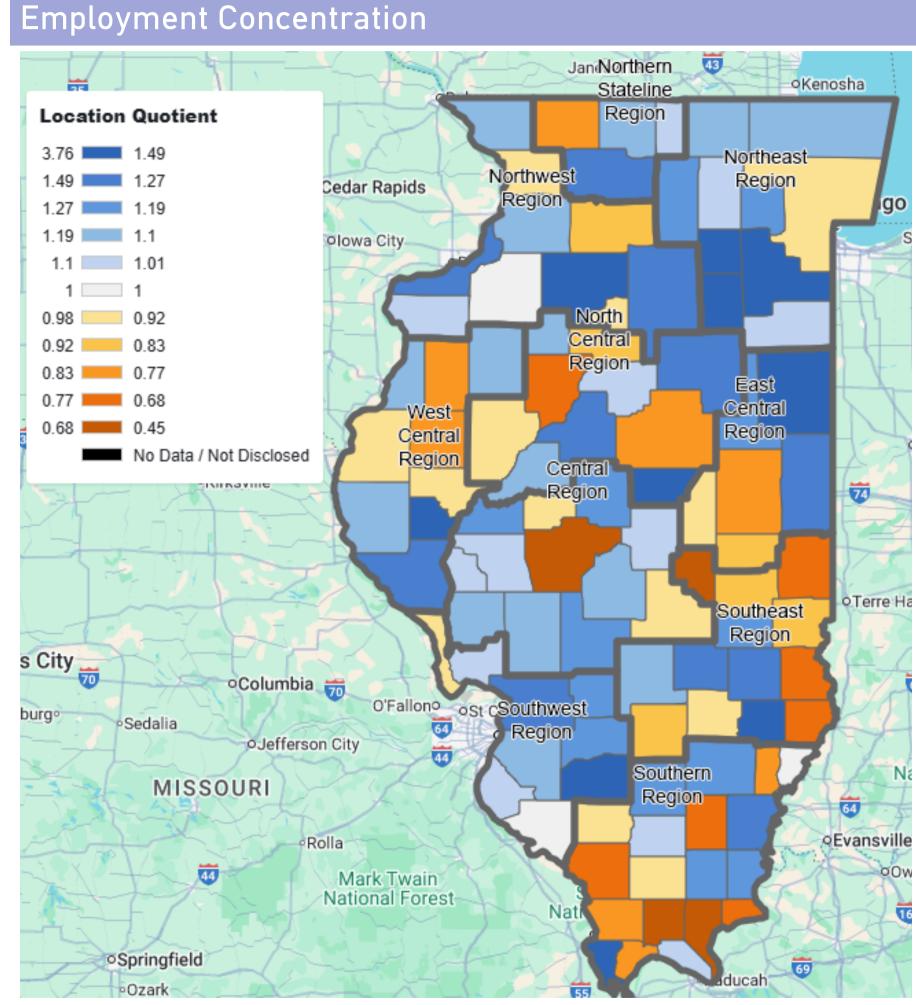
Retail Trade (NAICS 44-45)

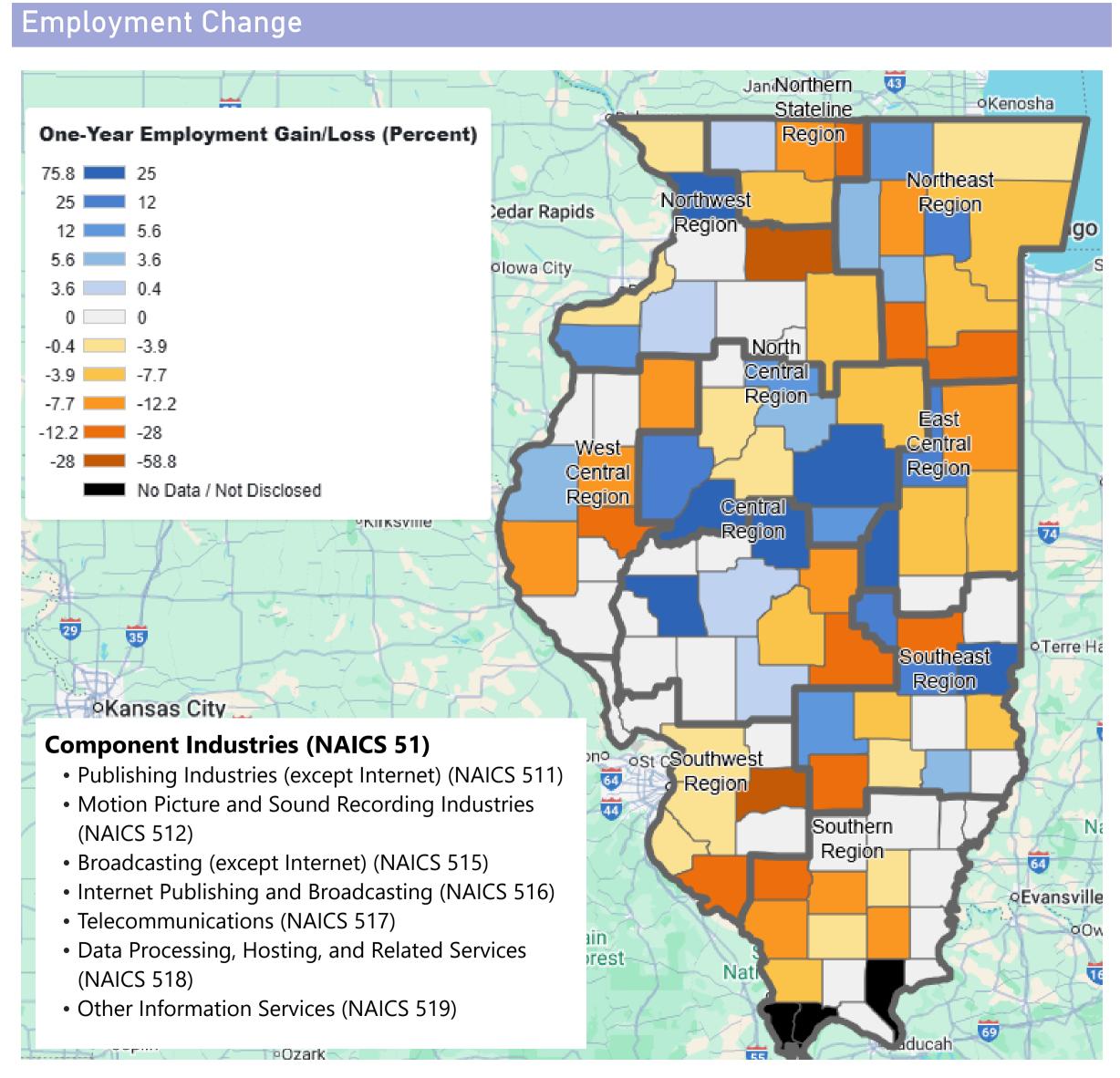
- Motor Vehicle and Parts (NAICS 441)
- Furniture and Home Furnishings(NAICS 442)
- Electronics and Appliances (NAICS 443)
- Building and Garden Equipment (NAICS 444)
- Food and Beverage (NAICS 445)
- Health / Personal Products (NAICS 446)
- Gasoline Stations (NAICS 447)
- Clothing and Accessories (NAICS 448)
- Sporting Goods & Hobbies (NAICS 451)
- General Merchandise (NAICS 452)
- Miscellaneous (NAICS 453)
- Nonstore Retailers (NAICS 454)

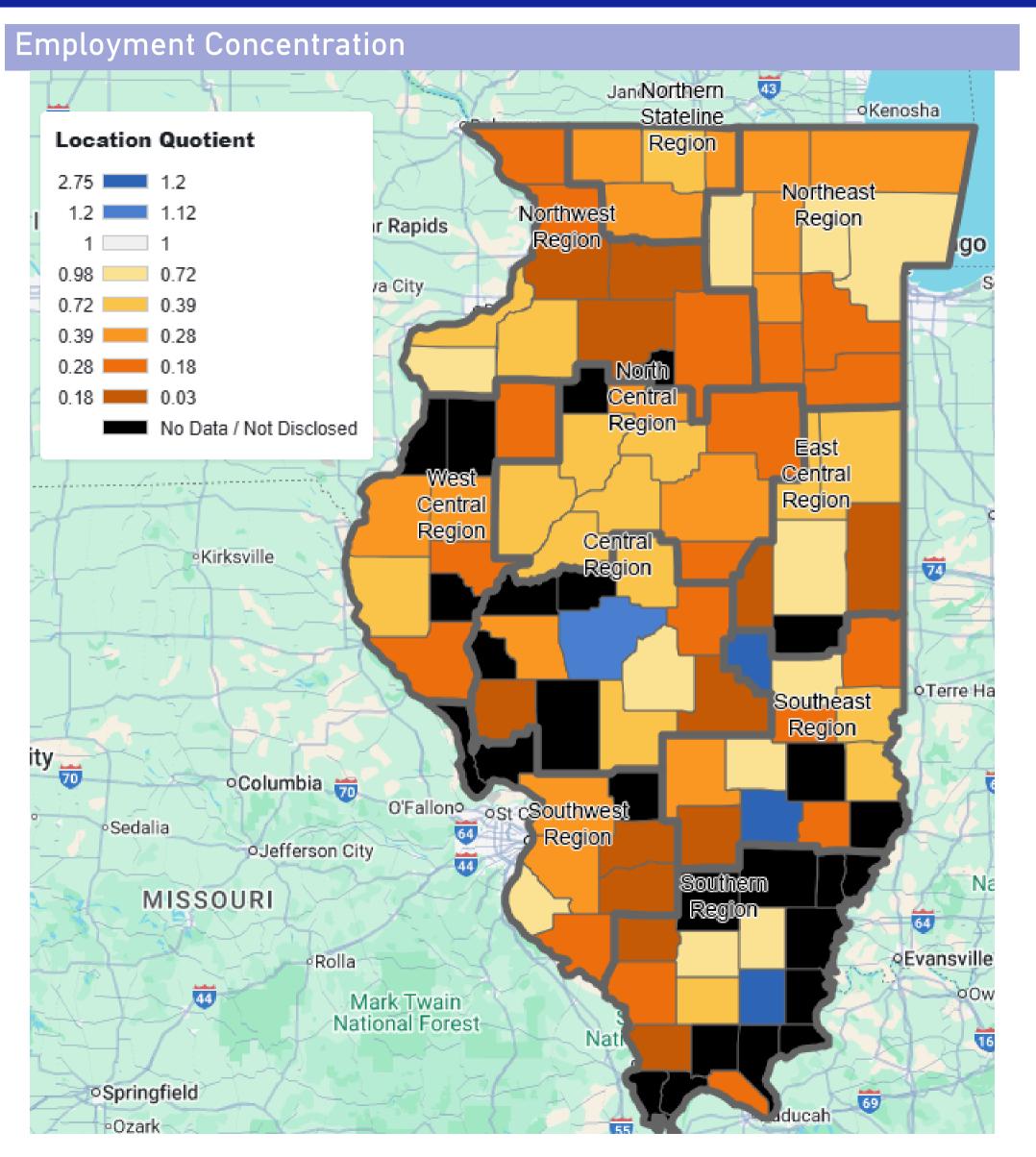
*Transportation and Warehousing (NAICS 48-49)* 

- Air (NAICS 481)
- Rail (NAICS 482)
- Water (NAICS 483)
- Truck (NAICS 484)
- Transit and Ground Passenger (NAICS485)
- Pipeline (NAICS 486)
- Scenic and Sightseeing (NAICS 487)
- Support Activities (NAICS 488)
- Postal Service (NAICS 491)
- Couriers and Messengers (NAICS 492)
- Warehousing and Storage (NAICS493)



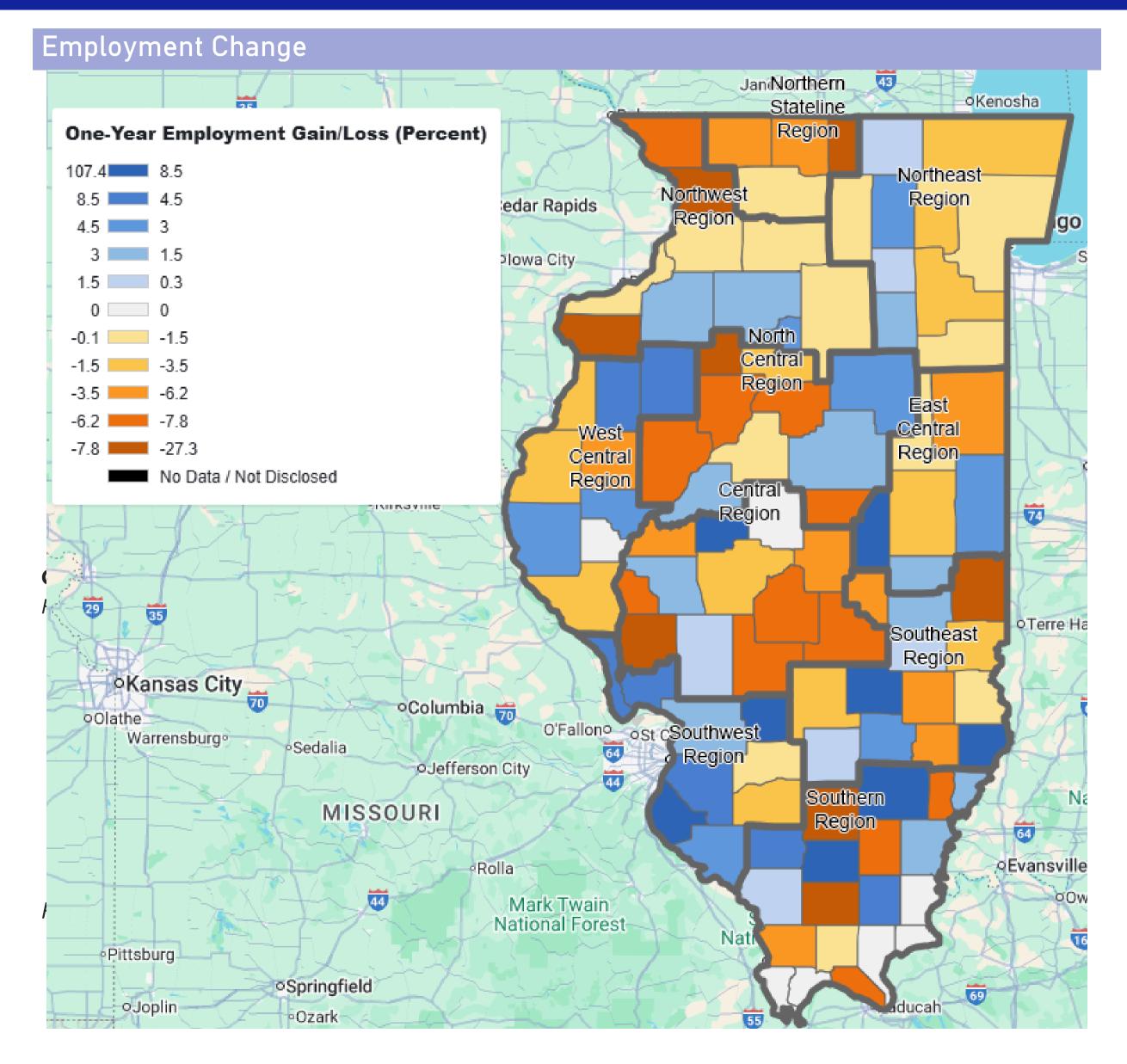


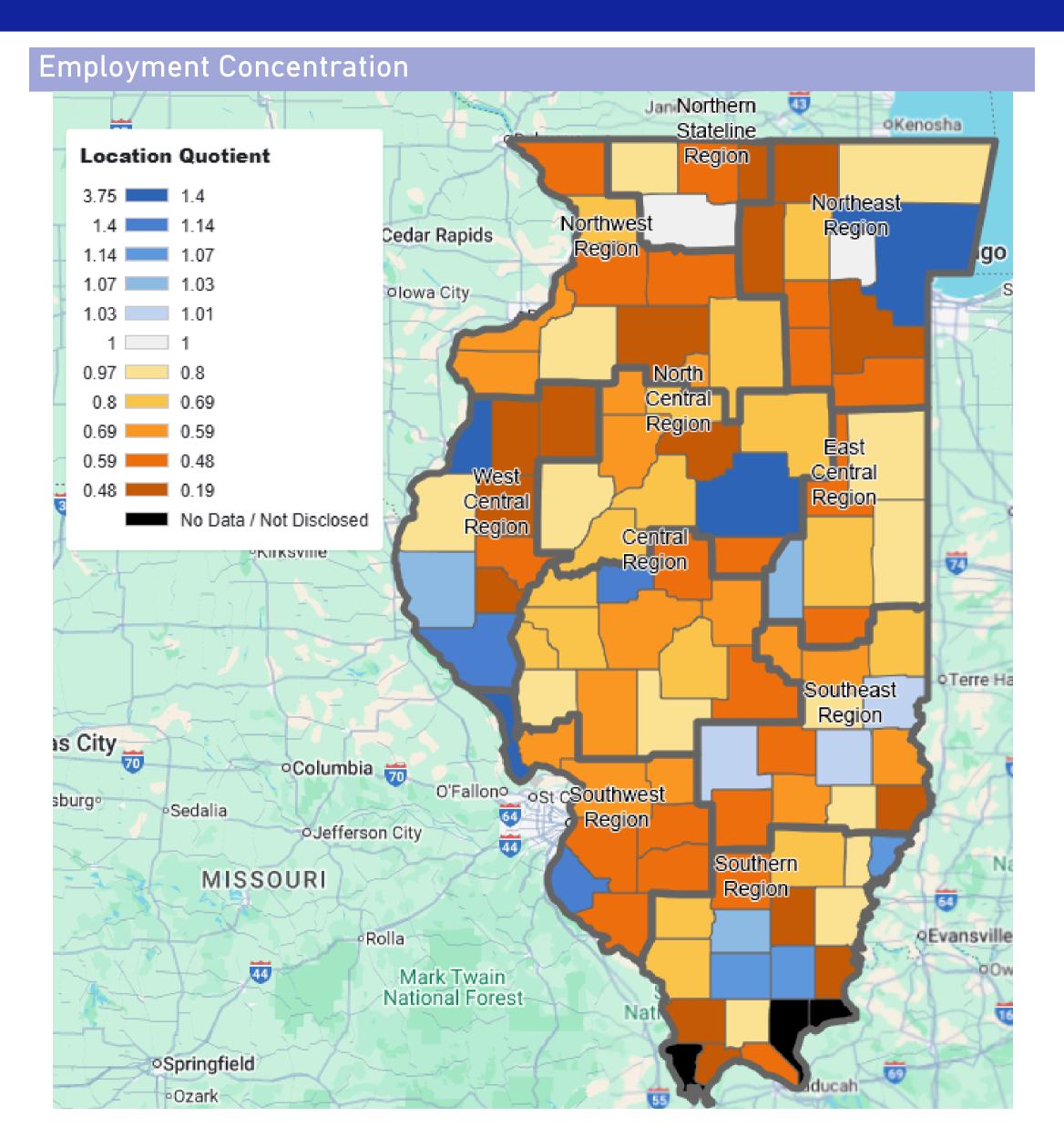




Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Q4 2023 & Q4 2024. Retrieved from the Illinois Employment Business System on Illinois WorkNet.

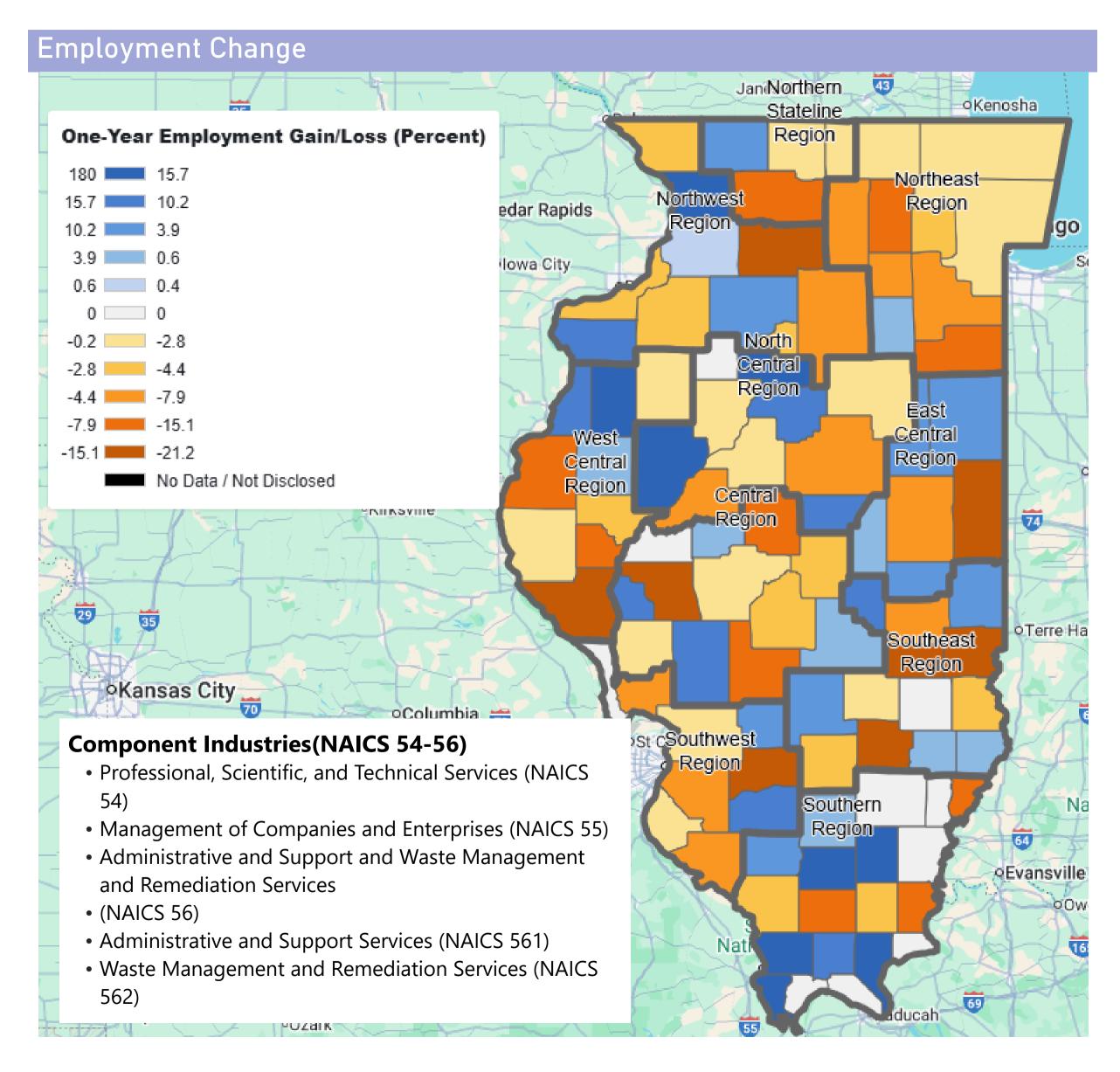
## **Financial Activities Sector**

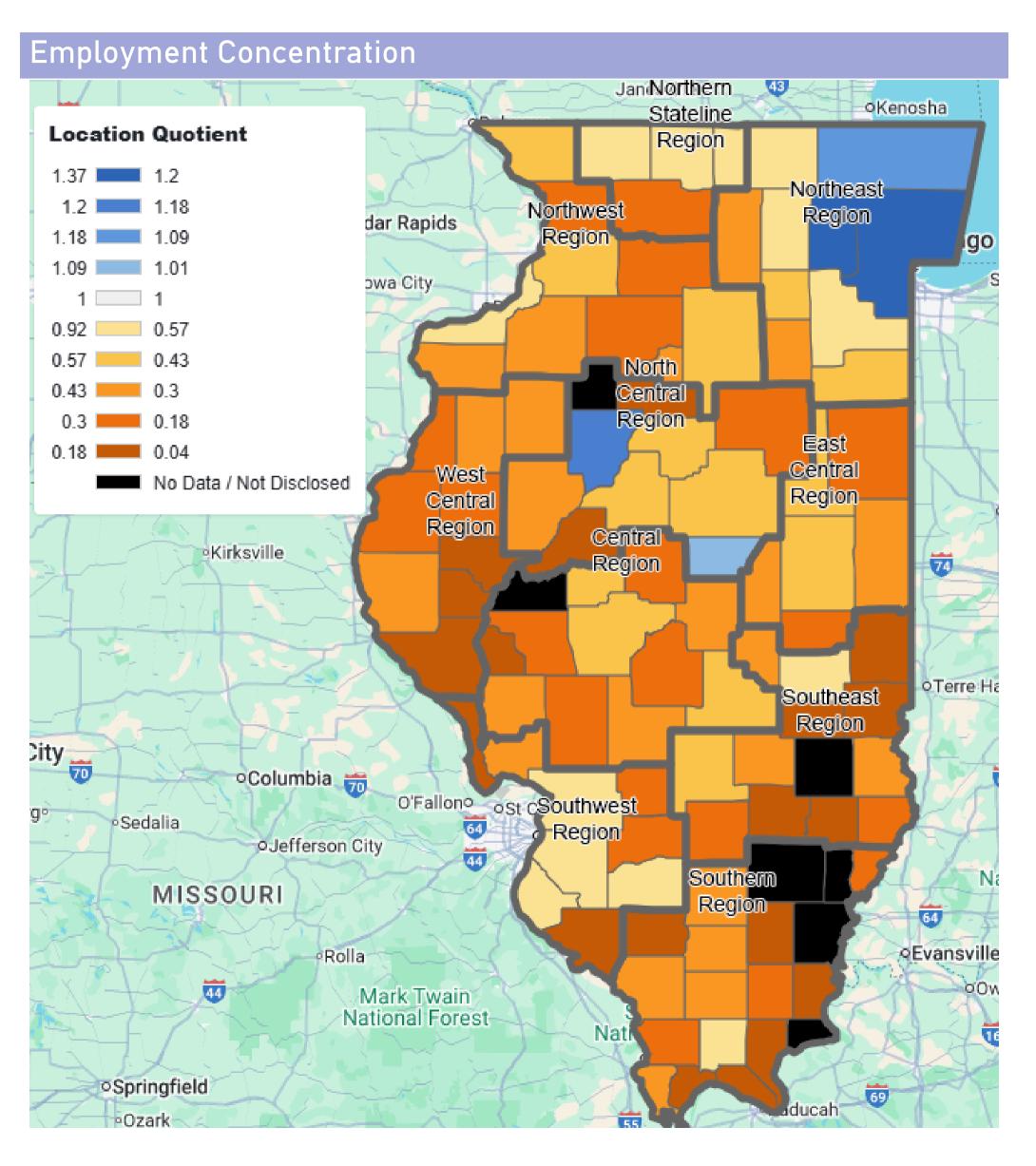




Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Q4 2023 & Q4 2024. Retrieved from the Illinois Employment Business System on Illinois WorkNet.

## **Professional & Business Services Sector**

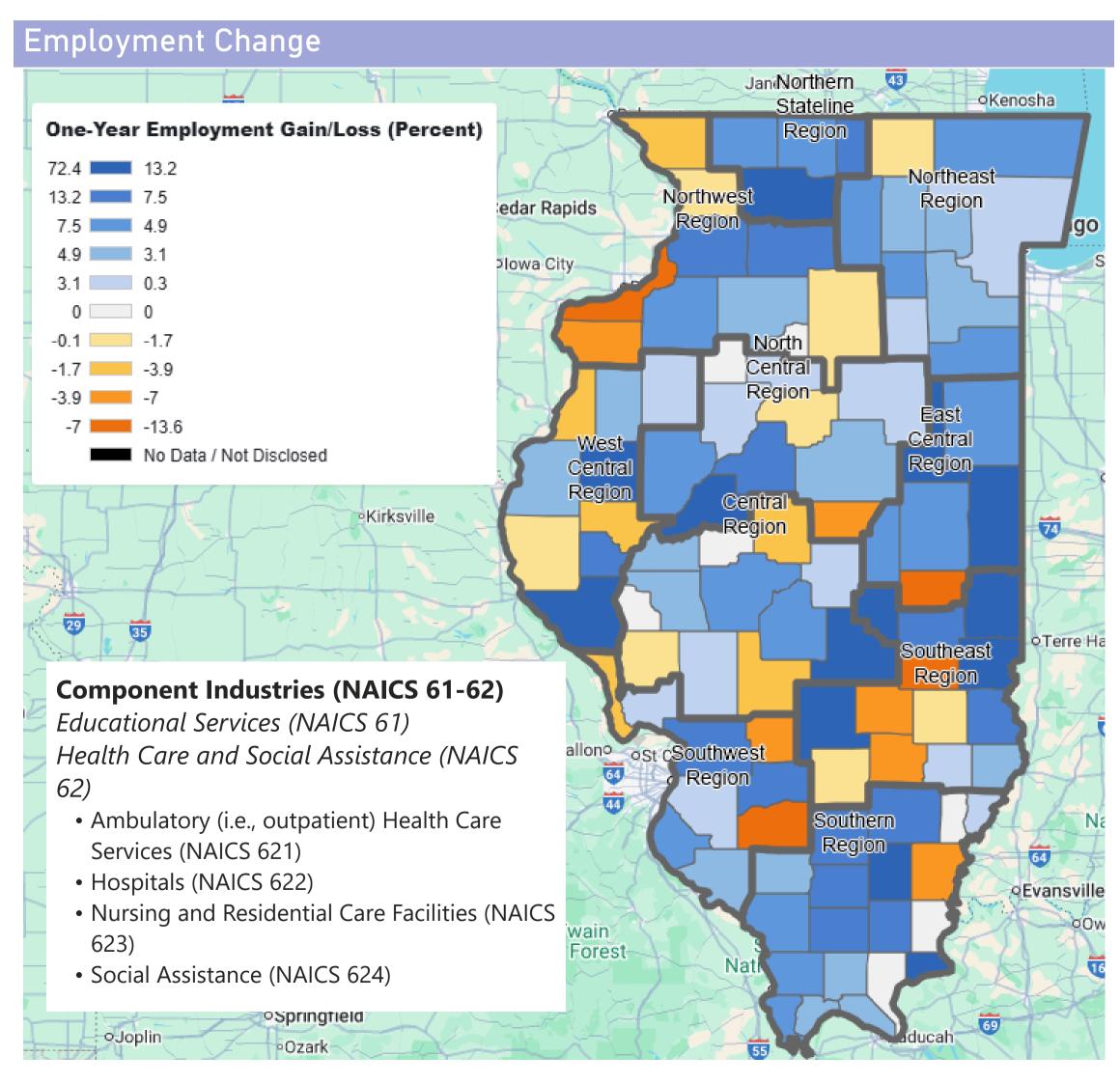


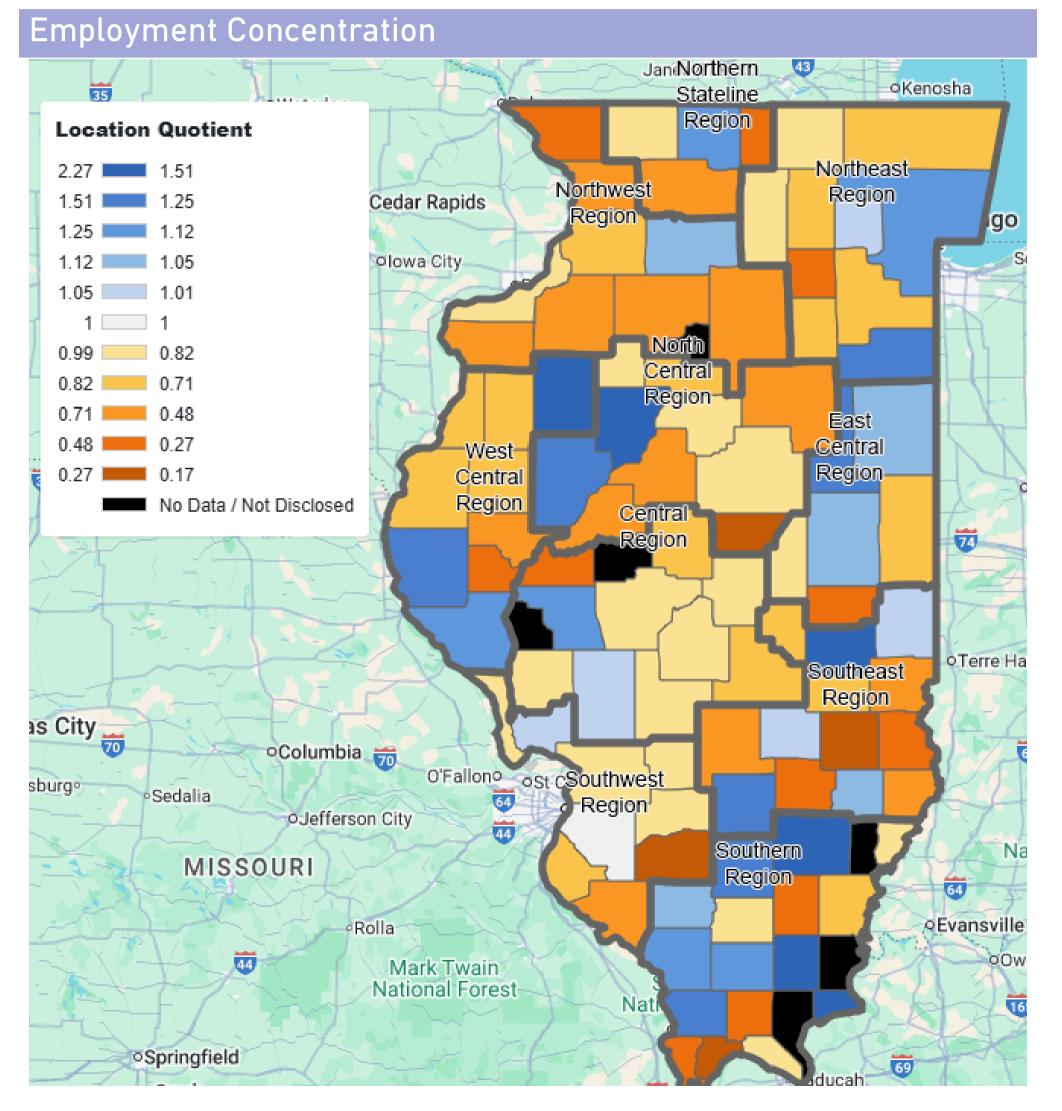


## **Education and Health Services Sector**

Q4 2023- Q4 2024 % Employment Change & Q4 2024 Employment Location Quotient

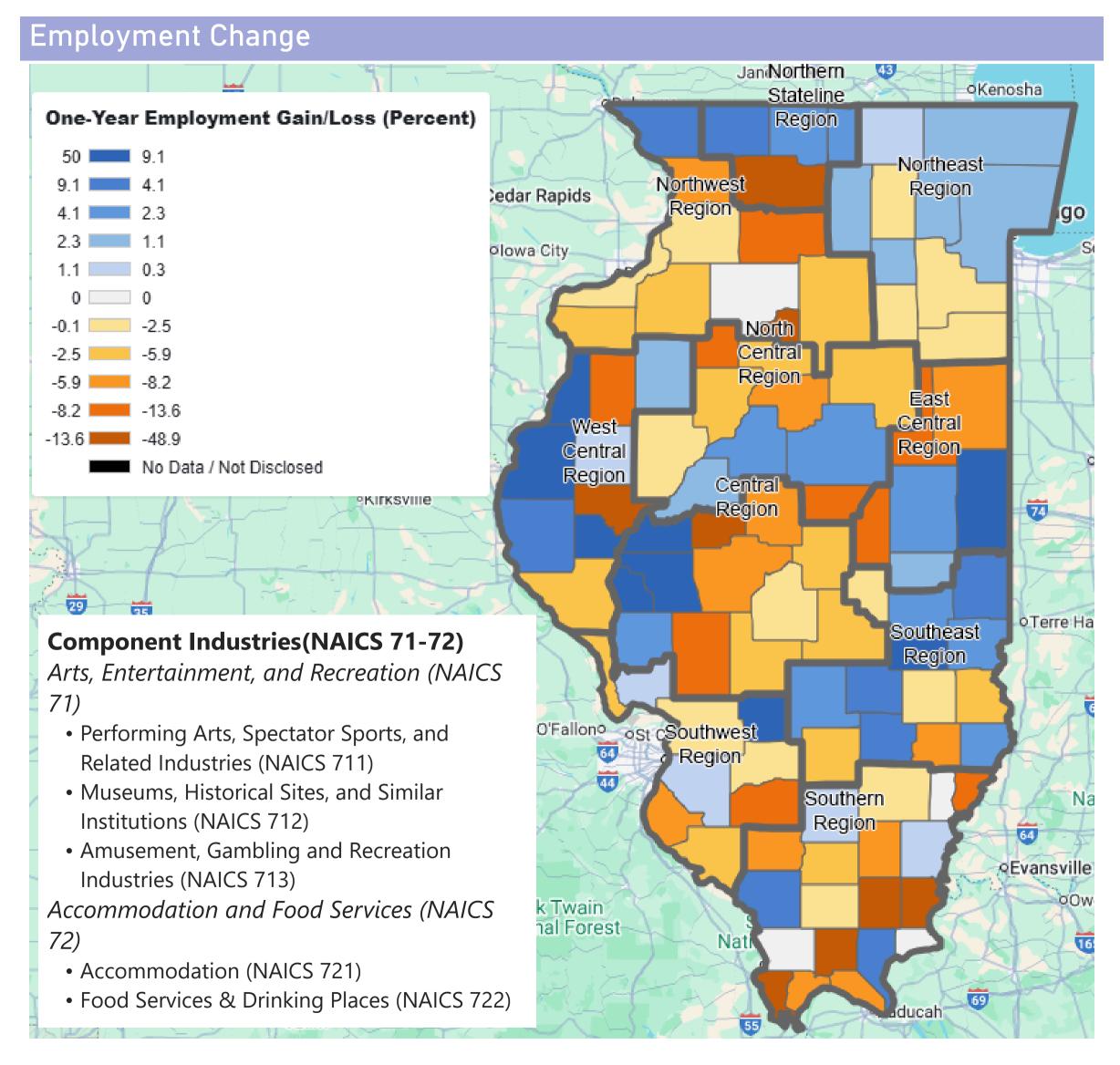
It is not possible to dissect this sector into health care or education alone in some counties, due to suppression.

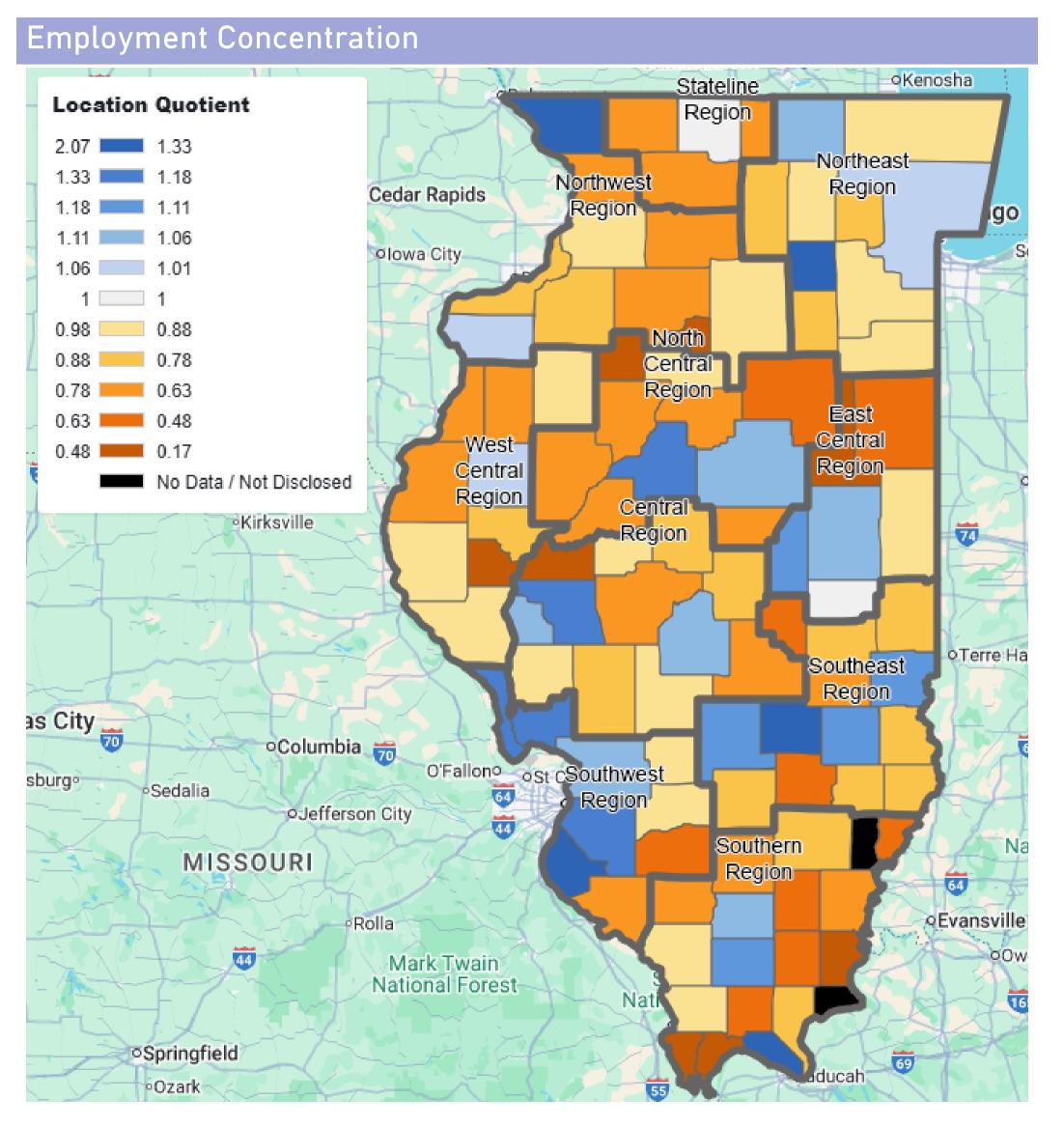




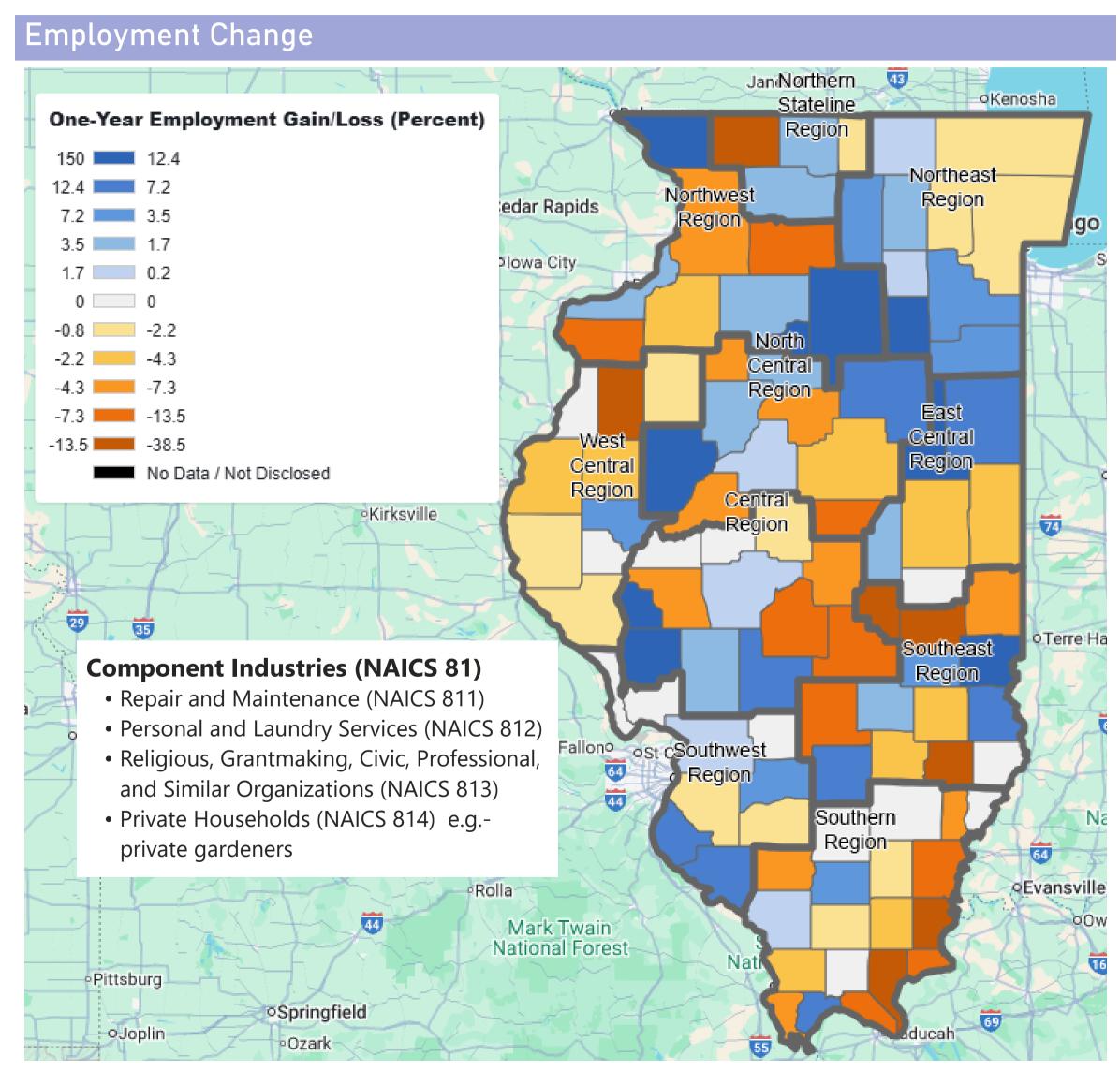
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Q4 2023 & Q4 2024. Retrieved from the Illinois Employment Business System on Illinois WorkNet.

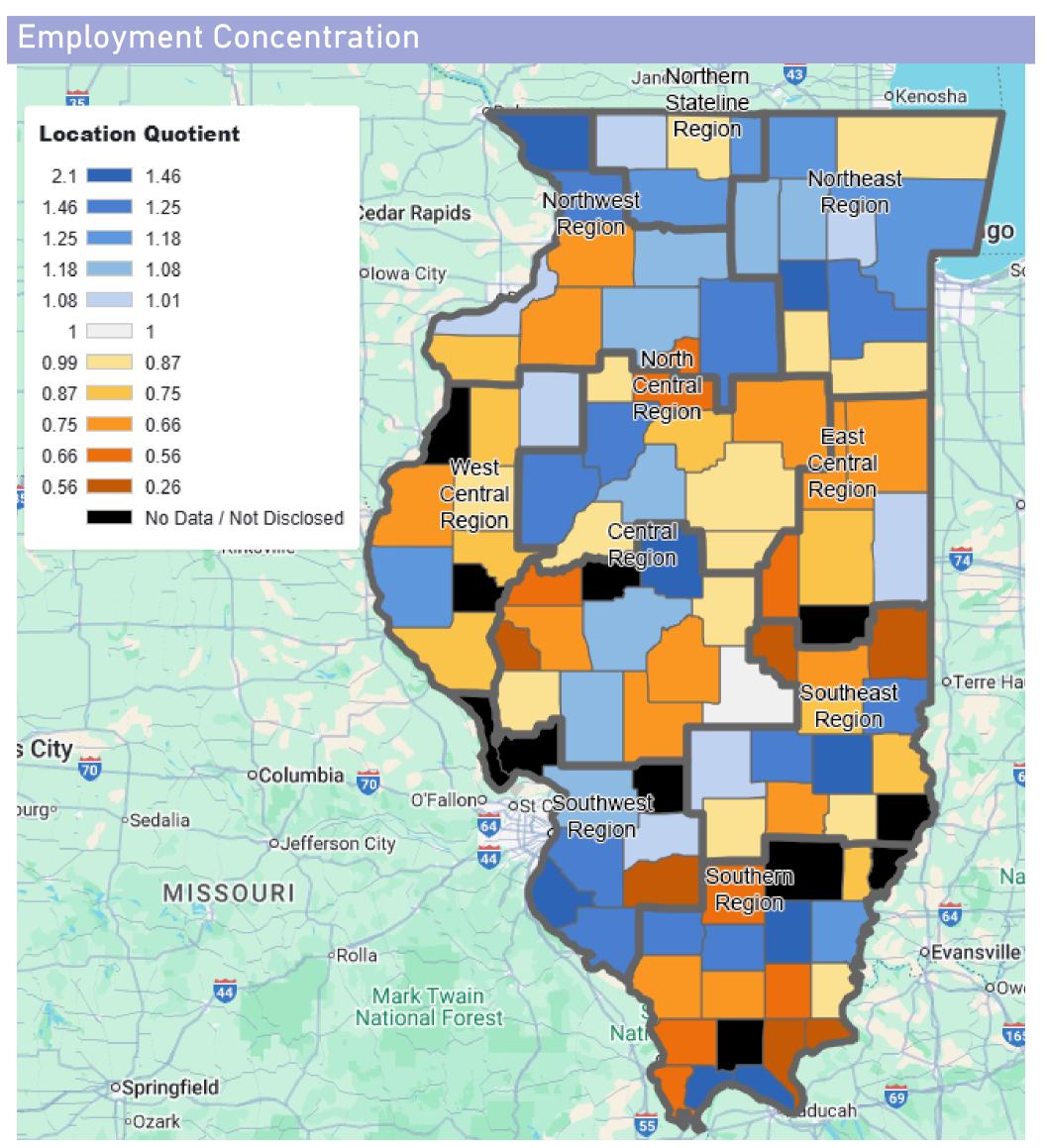
# Leisure and Hospitality Sector





## Other Services Sector





Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, Q4 2023 & Q4 2024. Retrieved from the Illinois Employment Business System on Illinois WorkNet.

# Educational Pipeline



**Demand Occupations** 

- . Typical Education Level
- **. Projected Annual Openings**
- **Skill Requirements**

**Higher Education** 

**Enrollments/Completions** 

**Community College Enrollments** 

**Community College Completions** 

- . Career & Technical Education
- **. By Type of Program**
- **. By Career Cluster**

**Supply Gaps for Demand Occupations** 

#### Selected Demand Occupations by Education Level, North Central Region (1 of 2)



Living wage for one adult - \$23.56



Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security, Long-Term Occupational Employment Projections, 2022-2032, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, 2024, Learn More, Earn More, 2024. Living Wage thresholds from the Living Wage Institute at MIT, https://livingwage.mit.edu/states/17, accessed October 2025.

#### Requiring a Certificate or License

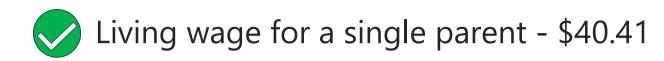
Occupation	Projected Annual Openings ▼	Wage	Experienced Wage	Skills
Nursing Assistants	490	\$17.7	\$22.38	Service Orientation, Active Listening, Social Perceptiveness
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	369	\$19.98	\$30.91 🎺	Operation Monitoring , Time Management
Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary	317			Instructing, Active Learning, Active Listening
Childcare Workers	305	\$14.48	\$17.03	Monitoring, Service Orientation, Speaking
Automotive Service Technicians and Mechanics	182	\$16.8	\$30.42 🗸	Equipment Maintenance, Repairing, Troubleshooting
Medical Assistants	169	\$17.67	\$22.20	Speaking, Active Listening, Reading Comprehension
Exercise Trainers and Group Fitness Instructors	165	\$14.79	\$26.88 🎺	Instructing, Service Orientation, Social Perceptiveness

#### Requiring an Associate's Degree

Occupation	Projected Annual Openings ▼	Entry Wage	Experienced Wage	Skills
Registered Nurses	442	\$32.04 🗸	\$45.36	Active Listening, Social Perceptiveness, Service Orientation
Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education	139	\$14.96	\$20.52	Speaking, Learning Strategies, Instructing
Computer User Support Specialists	67	\$19.75	\$33.11 🗸	Active Listening, Problem Solving, Critical Thinking
Paralegals and Legal Assistants	48	\$21.04	\$32.98 🎺	Reading Comprehension, Active Listening, Speaking
Clinical Laboratory Technologists and Technicians	38	\$18.85	\$35.24 🎺	Active Listening, Critical Thinking, Reading Comprehension
Computer Network Support Specialists	31	\$22.69	\$39.29 🎺	Problem Solving, Critical Thinking, Decision Making
Physical Therapist Assistants	30	\$24.02 🗸	\$34.10 🗸	Active Listening, Monitoring, Social Perceptiveness

#### Selected Demand Occupations by Education Level, North Central Region (2 of 2)

Living wage for one adult - \$23.56



Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security, Long-Term Occupational Employment Projections, 2022-2032, Occupational Employment and Wage Statistics, 2024, Learn More, Earn More, 2024. Living Wage thresholds from the Living Wage Institute at MIT, https://livingwage.mit.edu/states/17, accessed October 2025.

#### Requiring a Bachelor's Degree

Occupation	Projected Annual Openings ▼	Wage	Experienced Wage	Skills
General and Operations Managers	693	\$25.2 🎺	\$72.18	Active Listening, Coordination, Monitoring
Insurance Sales Agents	466	\$17.76	\$47.30	Active Listening, Reading Comprehension, Speaking
Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education	194			Instructing, Speaking, Learning Strategies
Business Operations Specialists, All Other	179	\$21.87	\$44.46	Active Listening, Critical Thinking, Reading Comprehension
Accountants and Auditors	170	\$25.1 🎺	\$45.41	Active Listening, Mathematics, Reading Comprehension
Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists	160	\$22.39	\$47.85	Reading Comprehension, Listening, Problem Solving
Management Analysts	131	\$31.28	\$67.71	Active Listening, Critical Thinking, Reading Comprehension

#### Requirements Beyond Bachelor's Degree

Occupation	Projected Annual Openings ▼	Entry	Hourly Experienced Wage	Skills
Financial Managers	189	\$48.16	\$95.25	Active Listening, Critical Thinking, Monitoring
Software Developers	152	\$41.45	\$66.29	Programming, Data Structure, Software Testing
Managers, All Other	146	\$40.97	\$82.90	Reading Comprehension, Speaking, Writing
Sales Managers	101	\$39.74 🗸	\$93.47	Persuasion, Active Listening, Speaking
Medical and Health Services Managers	95	\$36.91 🗸	\$73.84	Speaking, Critical Thinking, Active Listening
Marketing Managers	93	\$44.75	\$92.81	Active Learning, Active Listening, Critical Thinking
Lawyers	57	\$31.32 🗸	\$84.35	Active Listening, Speaking, Reading Comprehension

# Notes on Demand Occupations



The Demand Occupation Training List is created as a collaborative effort between the DCEO Office of Employment and Training and the NIU Workforce Policy Lab, based on labor market information from the Illinois Department of Employment Security. **Demand Occupations are selected based on projected job openings, earnings potential, education/training requirements, and petitions by local workforce boards.** Eligible training providers must provide training that aligns with demand occupations.



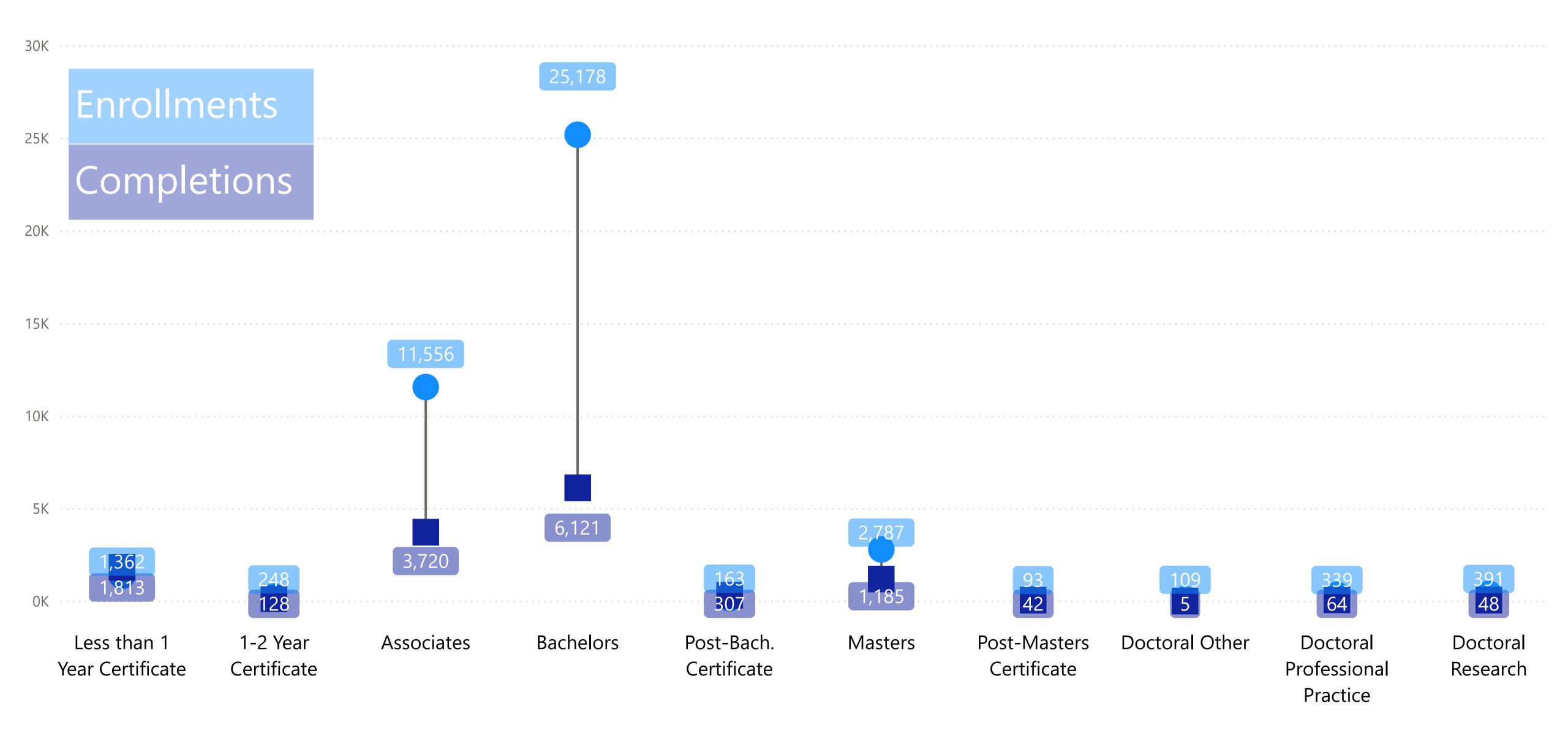
Each year, the Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES) identifies occupations at each education level with a large number of projected annual job openings and high pay for their education categories. These occupations are reported in the **Learn More, Earn More** publication and this report shows those demand occupations from the 2024 edition. They closely follow the Demand Occupation Training List developed by the DCEO Office of Employment and Training and the NIU Workforce Policy Lab, but it also includes jobs at several education and training levels that are not eligible for WIOA funding. For example, the Learn More Earn More publication shows jobs that require short-term on-the-job training and no formal education requirement, but these jobs are not eligible for WIOA-funded training. *Conversely, the full Demand Occupation Training List includes more occupations than those highlighted in Learn More Earn More.* 



Occupations on the following pages were selected **based on projected** number of annual job **openings, not necessarily by growth.** Occupations **can have** job **openings** even with projected total employment declines, **due to replacements.** The IDES provides long-term occupational forecasts for all occupations, but care must be taken when comparing percentage growth rates for occupations with fewer jobs in the base year.

#### North Central Region Enrollments and Completions by Degree level, 2024

Enrollments and graduations are two separate cohorts- e.g., those enrolled in long-term programs in 2024 might not graduate in 2024. Enrollment in some programs might not correspond directly to labor availability, given that some international students return to their home countries.



#### North Central Region Higher Education Enrollments & Completions by Curriculum

Enrollments and completions are separate cohorts- those enrolled in 2024 do not graduate in 2024. Data bars are proportional to size within region.

Bachelor's Degree		
Curriculum	Enrolled	<b>Completed</b>
Business, Management, Marketing	5,061	1,203
Education	3,486	879
Health Professions	2,713	855
All Other, <2% of Enrollments and Completions	3,402	697
Computer and Information Sciences	1,832	368
Communication, Journalism	935	322
Visual and Performing Arts	1,381	294
Psychology	1,304	266
Social Sciences	749	249
Biological and Biomedical Sciences	1,168	218
Parks, Recreation, Leisure, Fitness, and Kinesiology	850	173
Engineering	611	150
English Language and Literature/Letters	460	130
Physical Sciences	331	82
Family and Consumer Sciences/Human Sciences	327	81
Mathematics and Statistics	310	76
Foreign Languages, Literatures, and Linguistics	71	33
Natural Resources and Conservation	151	29
Philosophy and Religious Studies	36	16
Total	25,178	6,121

	Beyond	Bachelor's	Degree
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Includes grad certificates, Masters, and Doctoral

Curriculum	Enrolled	<b>Completed</b>
Health Professions	1,540	3 437
All Other, <2% of Enrollments and Completions	52	5 276
Computer and Information Sciences	103	3 262
Education	728	224
Business, Management, Marketing	263	3 170
Multi/Interdisciplinary Studies	133	65
Engineering	123	3 44
Social Sciences	74	4 43
Psychology	92	2 32
Visual and Performing Arts	9.	5 30
Biological and Biomedical Sciences	60	25
Physical Sciences	40	5 23
English Language and Literature/Letters	100	20
Total	3,882	2 1,651

### Community College Enrollments by District & College in North Central Region

Below is a summary of recent unduplicated for-credit and non-credit enrollments in community college districts that are primarily located in the region. Examples of non-credit programs include professional development workshops, custom trainings for employers, and hobby/recreational offerings.

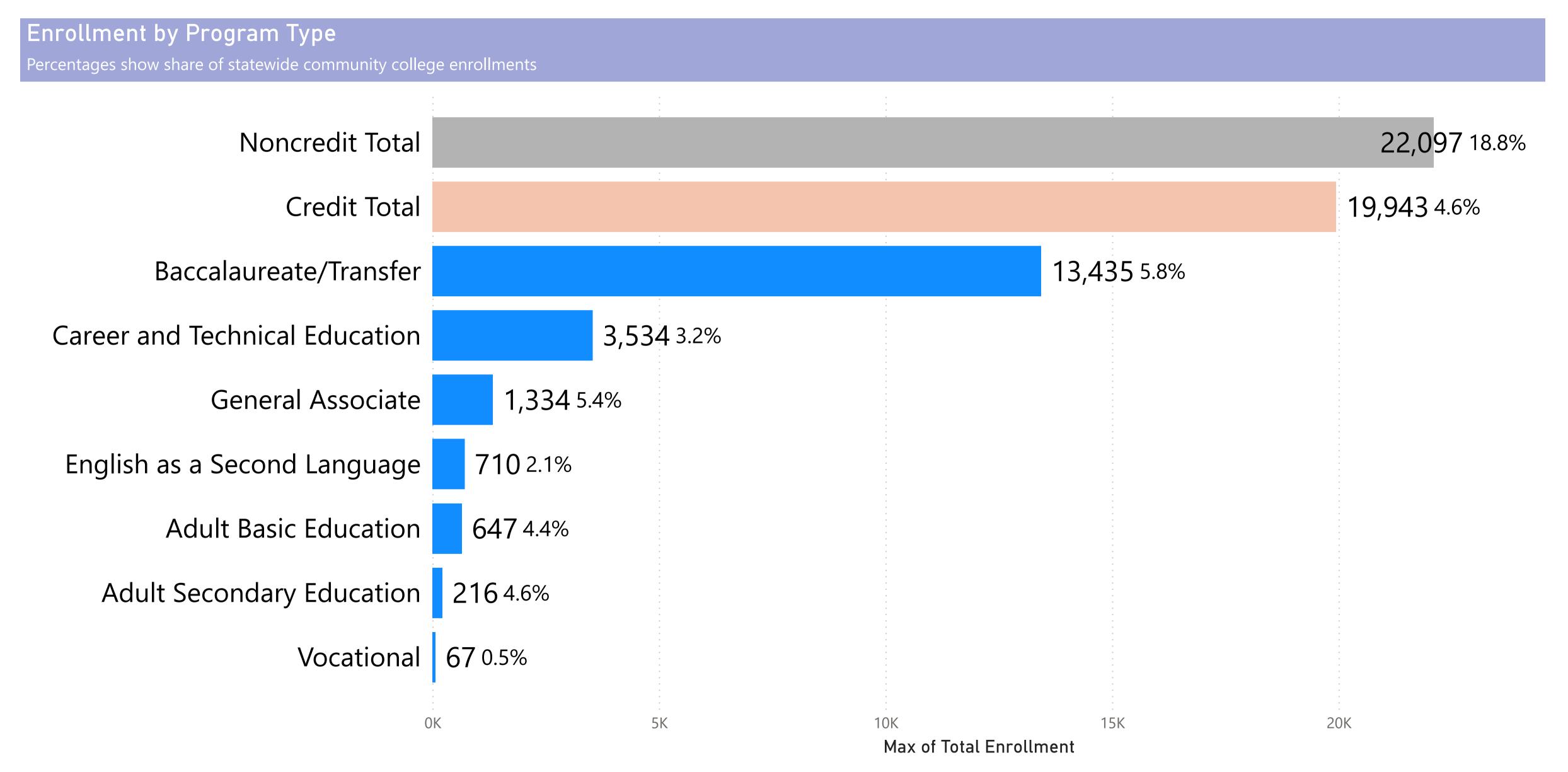
College Name	Credit Total	Baccalaureate/ Transfer	Career and Technical Education	English as a Second Language	General Associate	Adult Basic Education	Vocational	Adult Secondary Education	Noncredit Total
North Central Region Total	19,943	13,435	3,534	710	1,334	647	67	216	22,097
Illinois Central	10,579	6,495	2,155	264	1,289	315		61	10,607
Heartland	7,665	5,901	1,025	417		252		70	10,781
Spoon River	1,699	1,039	354	29	45	80	67	85	709

Source: Illinois Community
College Board, Fiscal Year
2024 Summary of Graduates
and Enrollments & ICCB
Databook, Tables III-3 and III9.

Credit Total is the sum of all columns to the right of it, excluding Noncredit Total.

#### North Central Region Total Community College Enrollments by Program Type

Below is a summary of total community college enrollments in the region for FY2024, including total counts and the share of total statewide enrollments.



#### Community College Transfer & General Education Completions in North Central Region

Below is a summary of recent graduations in community college districts that are primarily located in the region.

College Name	Associate - Transfer	Associate in Arts	Associate in Engineering Science	Associate in Liberal Studies & General Ed		General Education Core Curriculum Credential	Total <b>▼</b>
North Central Region Total	1,443	1,070	13	109	251	1,762	4,648
Illinois Central	752	514	12	90	136	1,532	3,036
Heartland	564	485	1		78	141	1,269
Spoon River	127	71		19	37	89	343

#### **Share of State Completions**



Arts

8.7%



Science

5.6%



Engineering



Fine Arts

(Blank)



Liberal Studies

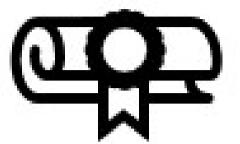


#### FY24 Career & Technical Education (CTE) Completions in North Central Region

Below is a summary of recent CTE completions in community college districts primarily located in the region.

#### Completions by State, Region, and Districts in Region

College Name	Associa	ate in Applied Science	Certificate of l	ess Than One Year	Certificate of One Year or More	9 7	Γotal ▼
North Central Region Total		515		1,846	129	9 2	2,490
Illinois Central		343		783	90	) '	1,216
Heartland		108		809	10	3	930
Spoon River		64		254	20	5	344



#### **Share of Statewide Completions**

Associate in Applied Science

5.7%

Cert. Less than One Year

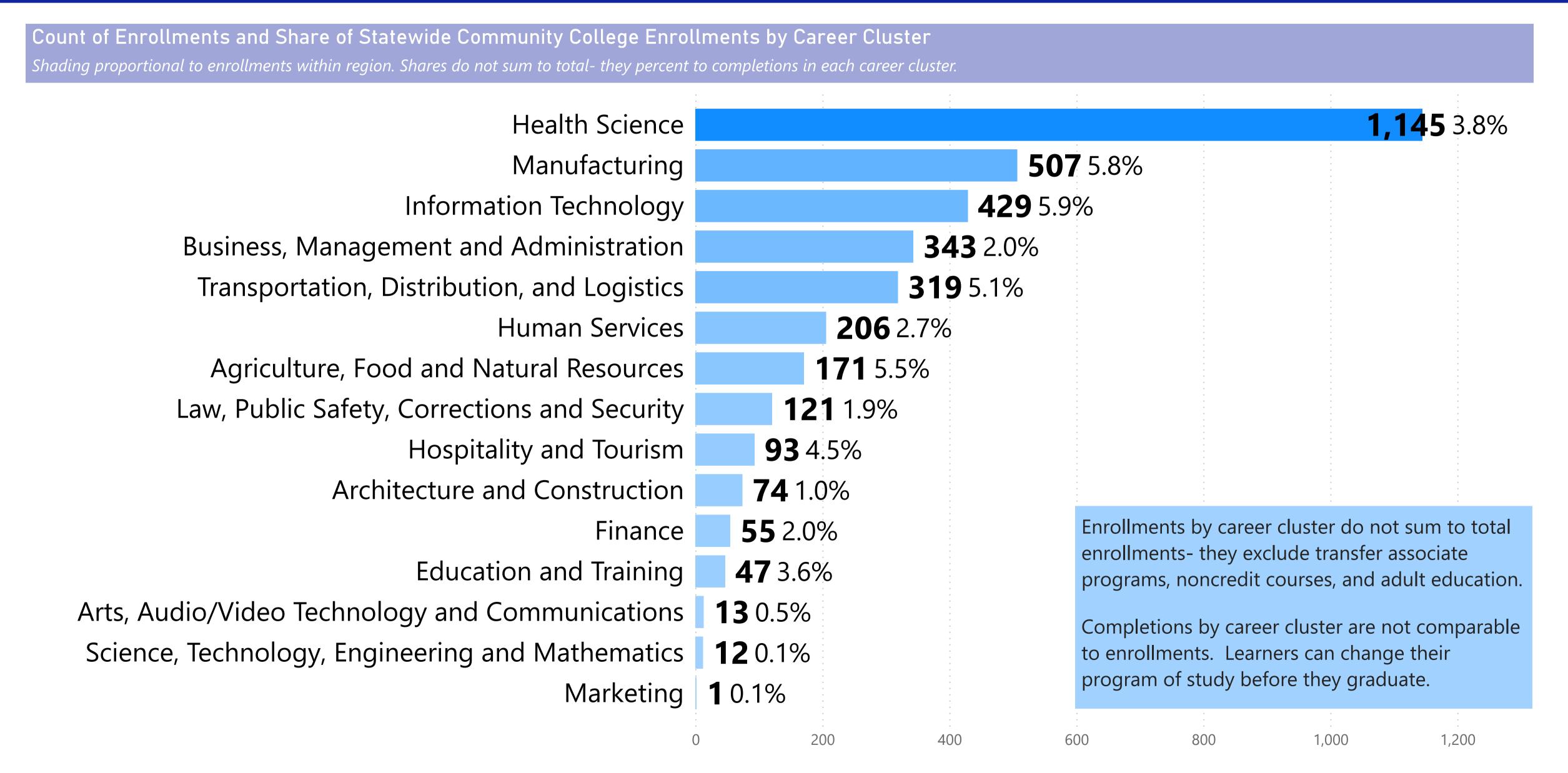
7.1%

Cert. One Year or More

2.1%

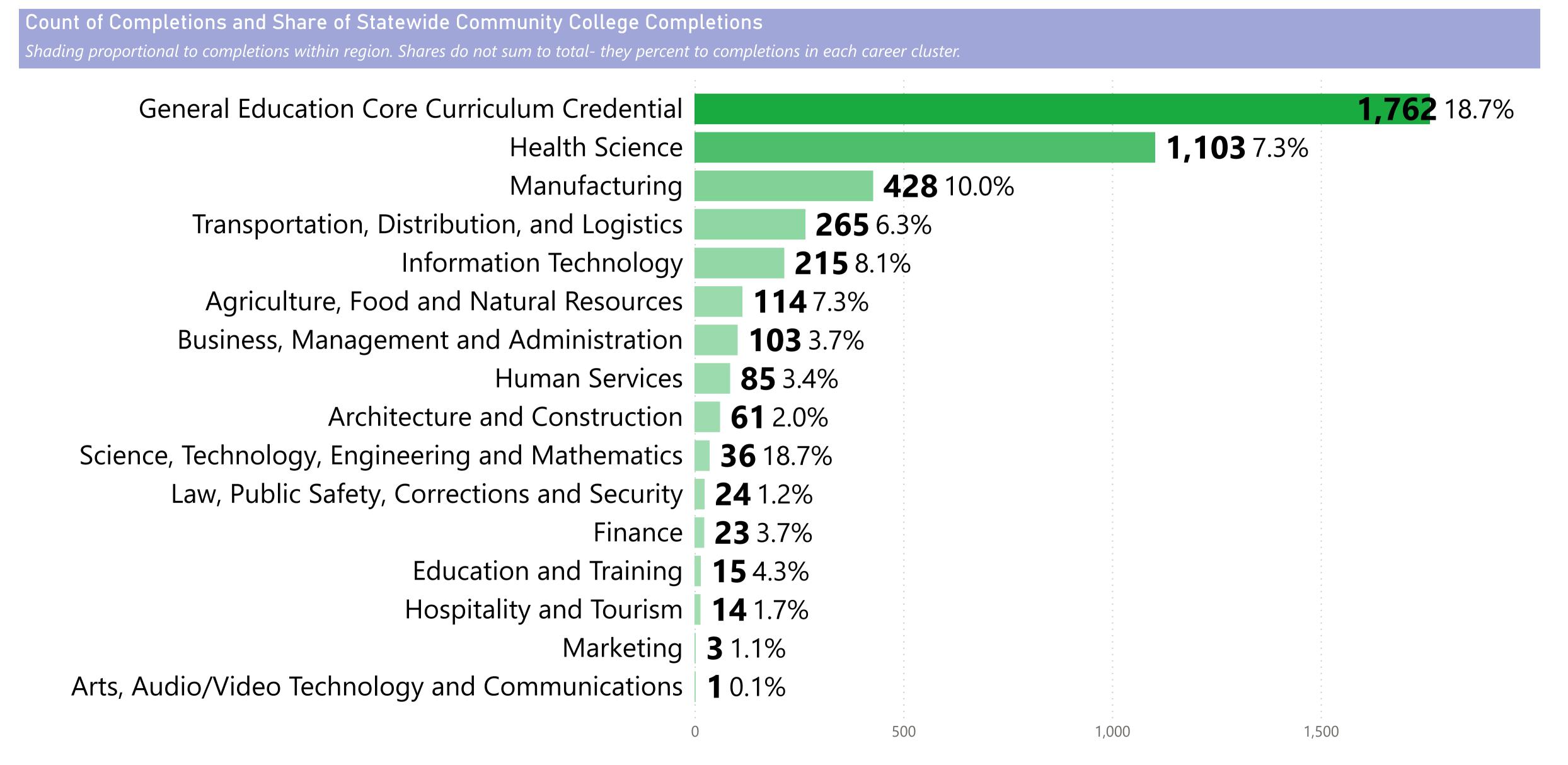
#### Community College Career Cluster Enrollments in North Central Region

Below is a summary of FY24 enrollments in community college districts that are primarily located in the region.



#### Community College Career Cluster Completions in North Central Region

Below is a summary of recent graduations in community college districts that are primarily located in the region.



#### Career Cluster Enrollments by Community College & District in North Central Region

Below is a summary of recent enrollments in community college districts that are primarily located in the region.

College Name	Agriculture , Food and Natural Resources	ure and	Arts, Audio/Video Technology and Communications	Business, Management and Administration	Education and Training	Finance	Health Science	Hospitality and Tourism	Human Services	Information Technology	Law, Public Safety, Corrections and Security	Manufacturing	Marketing	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	Transportation, Distribution, and Logistics
North Central Region Total	322	143	37	649	86	126	2,175	150	401	779	238	920	2	19	635
Illinois Central	164	109	37	346	86	57	1,353	150	162	384	238	489		1	448
Heartland	78	34		211		68	592		223	328	3	311		18	100
Spoon River	80			92		1	230		16	67	7	120	2		87

"Other" and Government & Public Administrati on are excluded for space.

# Career Cluster Completions by Community College & District in North Central Region

Below is a summary of recent graduations in community college districts that are primarily located in the region.

College Name	Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources	Architecture and Construction	Arts, Audio/Video Technology and Communications	Business, Management and Administration	Education and Training	Finance	Health Science	Hospitality and Tourism	Human Services	Information Technology	Law, Public Safety, Corrections and Security	Manufacturing	Marketing	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics	Transportation, Distribution, and Logistics
North Central Region	114	61	1	103	15	23	1,103	14	85	215	24	428	3	36	265
Total															
Illinois Central	48	46	1	34	15	7	580	14	13	73	24	176			185
Heartland	36	15		34		16	421		70	90		175		36	37
Spoon River	30			35			102		2	52		77	3		43

# Notes on Community College Completer Data

Care must be taken when viewing educational program data, given that program completions do not necessarily correspond to the number of individuals. Some credentials are stackable, meaning that the same person completes multiple programs.

**Enrollments are unduplicated, but completions are not.** In other words, **enrollments show** counts of **individuals while completions show** counts of degrees or **credentials.** 

Another limitation of comparing enrollments to completions is that **individuals can change their program of study.** For example, those enrolled in the manufacturing career cluster **might graduate in a different career cluster.** 

In this report, we show information from community college **districts primarily located in the region.** In some regions, this **might exclude some districts on borders** between regions.

Below is a summary of all community college districts that are affected by this classification:

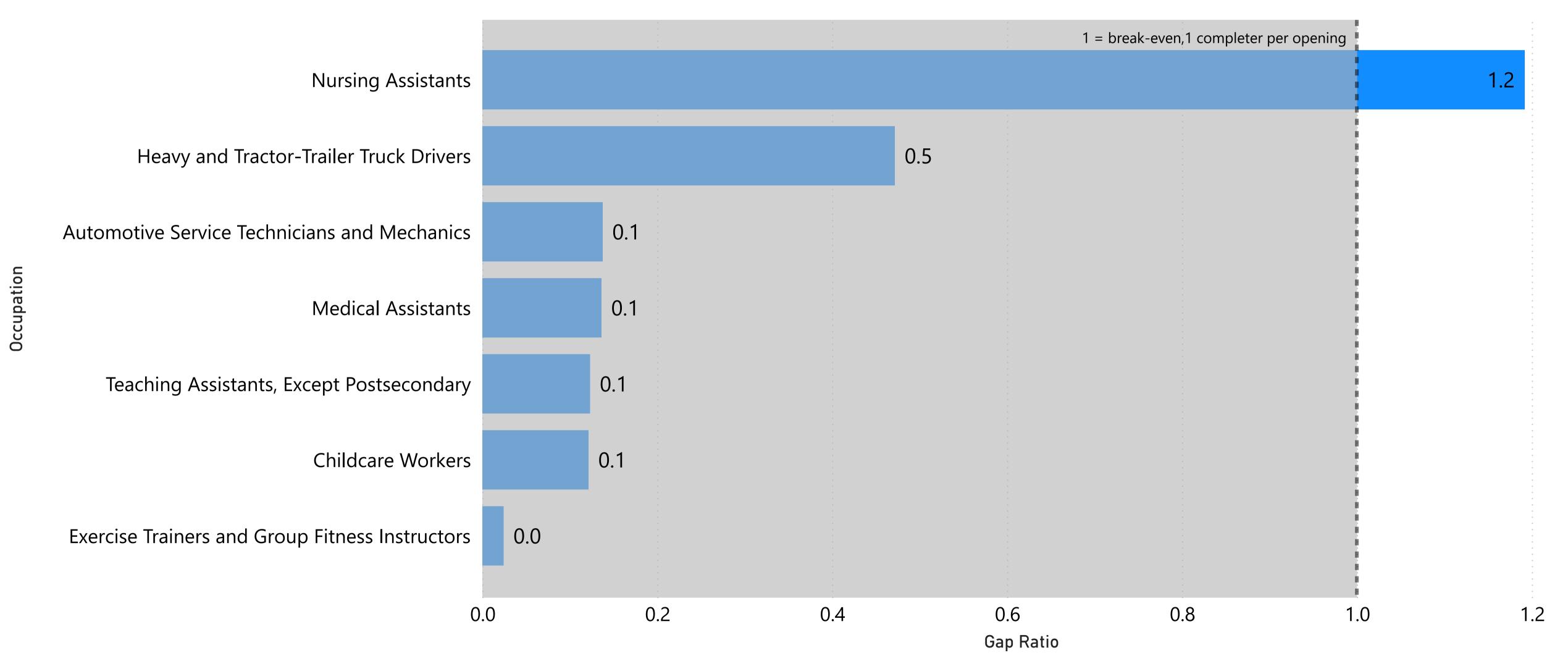
- The Central region partially includes Lewis & Clark (district ID 53601). It is now found in the Southwestern report.
- The East Central region partially includes Kankakee (52001). It is now found in the Northeast report.
- The Northwest region partially includes Highland (51901). It is now found in the Northern Stateline report.
- The Southeastern region partially includes Kaskaskia (50101). It is now found in the Southwestern report.
- The **Southern** region **partially includes Illinois Eastern** (529). It is **now** found in the **Southeastern** report.

More detailed information for all community colleges is available in the ICCB Databook, available at: <a href="https://www.iccb.org/divisions/research-and-analytics/#data-book">https://www.iccb.org/divisions/research-and-analytics/#data-book</a>.

For more information about community college outcomes, see the <u>Illinois Postsecondary Profiles</u> or the <u>Postsecondary Employment</u> <u>Outcomes Explorer</u>.

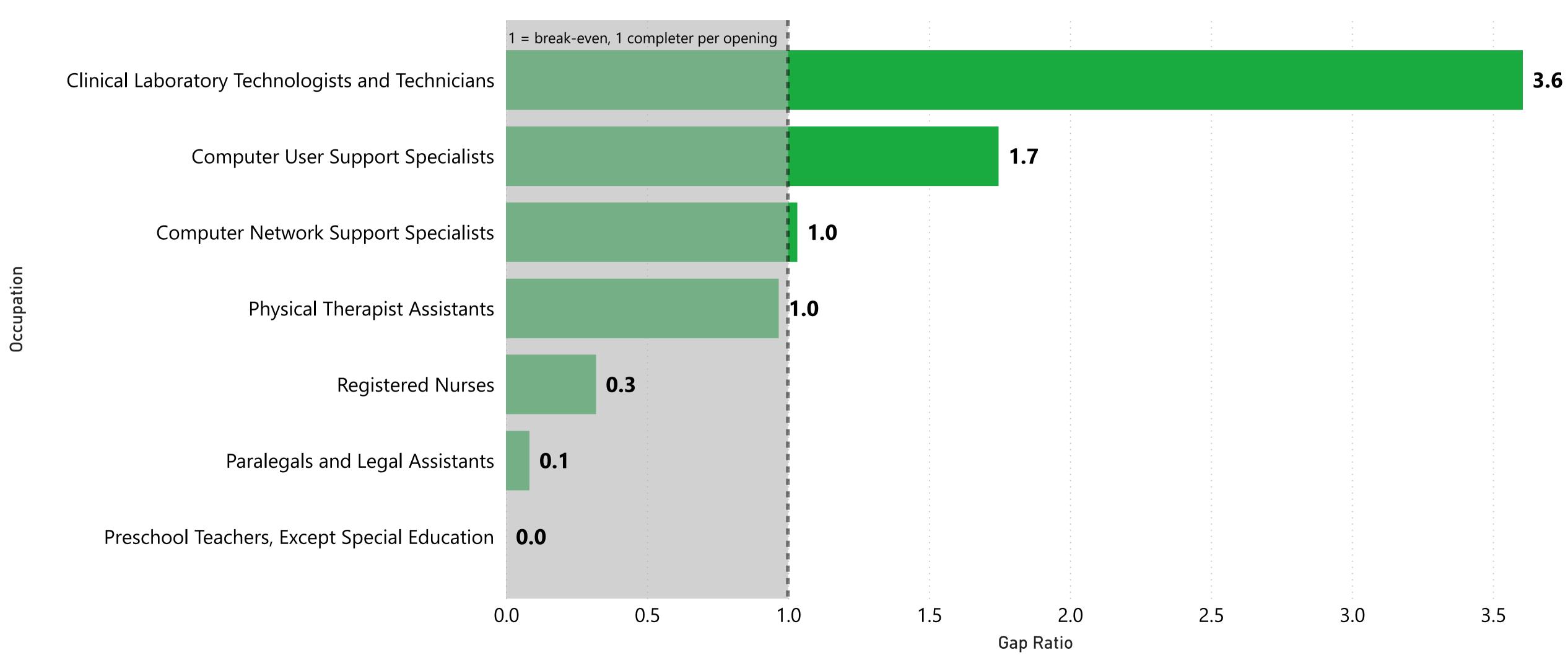
### North Central Region Supply Gaps for Occupations Requiring a Certificate or License

The supply gap ratio is a proxy measure the provides insight on how closely supply aligns with demand for selected occupations. The calculation of the ratio is supply / demand. In this case, the supply is the number of program completions in the region associated with the occupation and the demand is the estimated number of regional job openings. A gap ratio of one indicates one completer per projected job opening. Gaps lower than one indicate more job openings than completers, and gaps greater than 1 indicate more completers than openings.



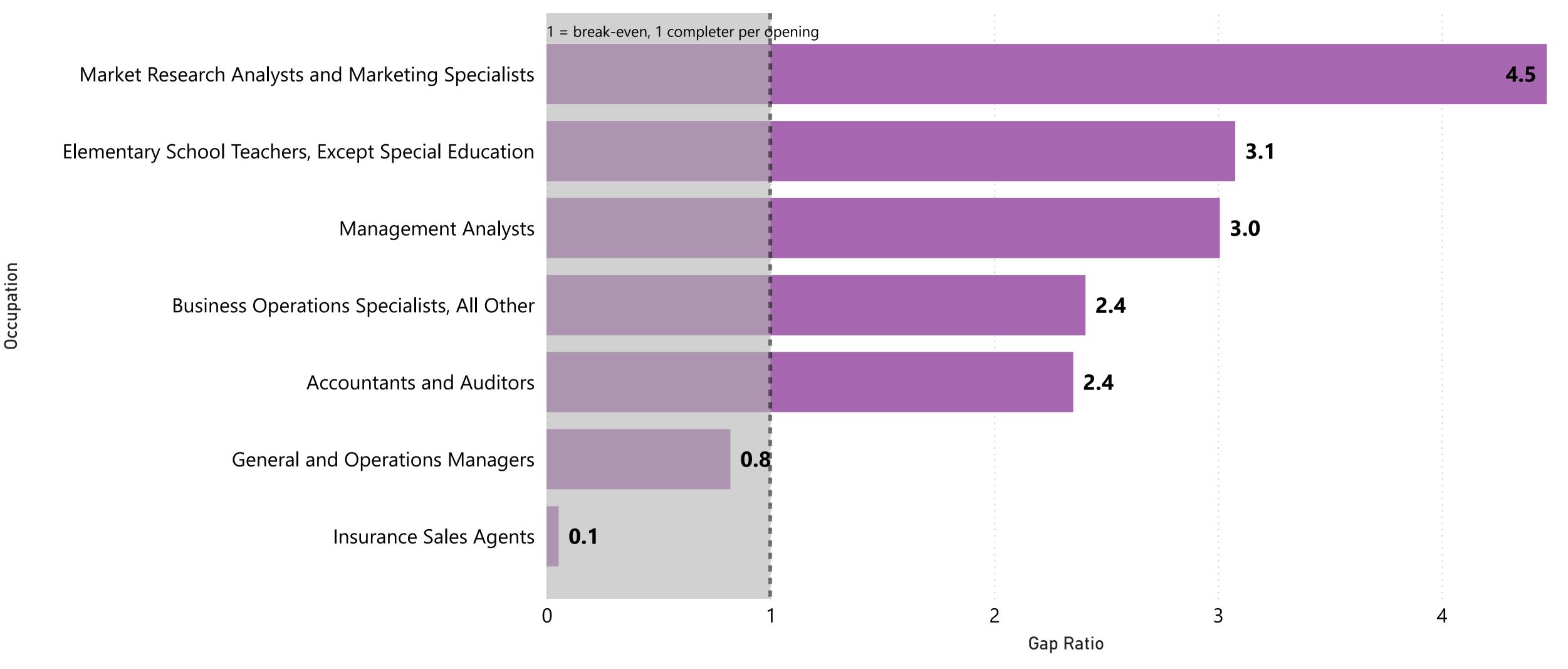
# North Central Region Supply Gaps for Occupations Requiring an Associate's Degree

The supply gap ratio is a proxy measure the provides insight on how closely supply aligns with demand for selected occupations. The calculation of the ratio is supply / demand. In this case, the supply is the number of program completions in the region associated with the occupation and the demand is the estimated number of regional job openings. A gap ratio of one indicates one completer per projected job opening. Gaps lower than one indicate more job openings than completers, and gaps greater than 1 indicate more completers than openings.



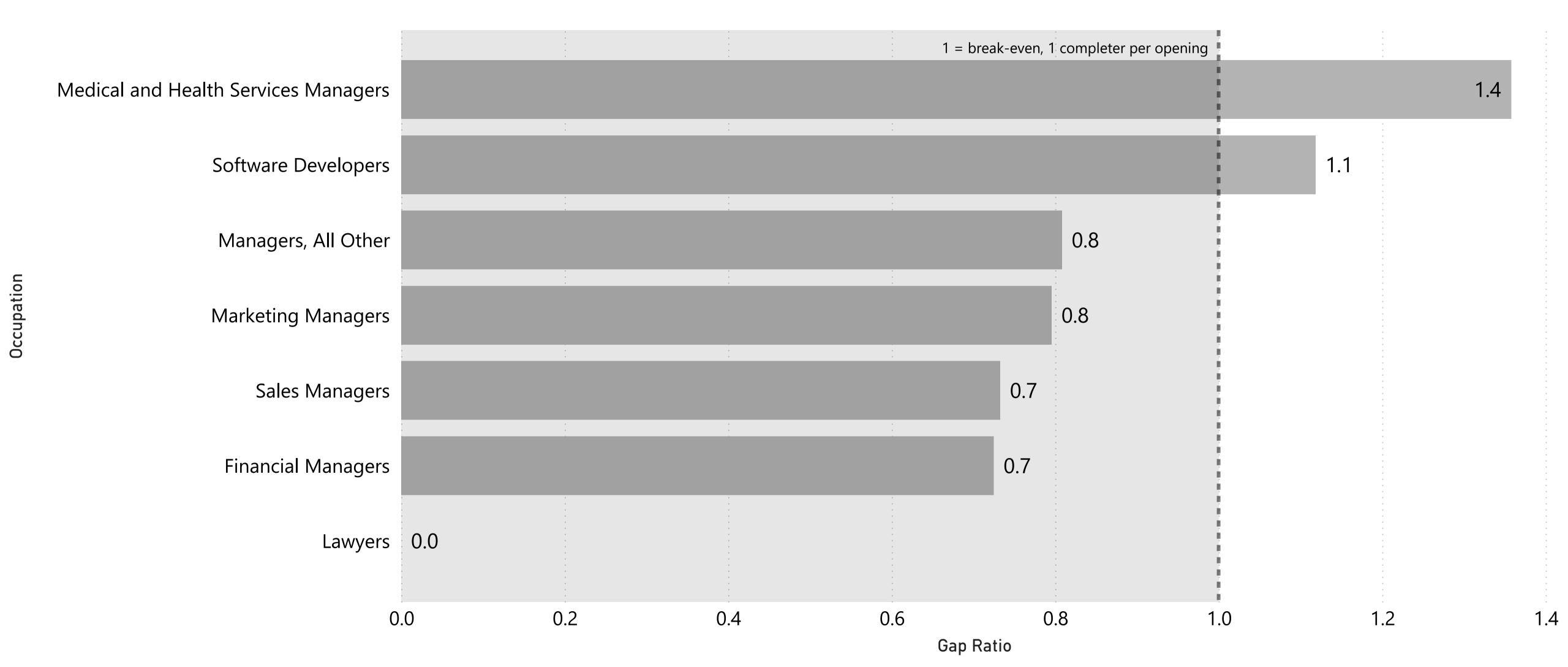
# North Central Region Supply Gaps for Occupations Requiring a Bachelor's Degree

The supply gap ratio is a proxy measure the provides insight on how closely supply aligns with demand for selected occupations. The calculation of the ratio is supply / demand. In this case, the supply is the number of program completions in the region associated with the occupation and the demand is the estimated number of regional job openings. A gap ratio of one indicates one completer per projected job opening. Gaps lower than one indicate more job openings than completers, and gaps greater than 1 indicate more completers than openings.



#### North Central Region Supply Gaps for Occupations Requiring Education Beyond a Bachelor's Degree

The supply gap ratio is a proxy measure the provides insight on how closely supply aligns with demand for selected occupations. The calculation of the ratio is supply / demand. In this case, the supply is the number of program completions in the region associated with the occupation and the demand is the estimated number of regional job openings. A gap ratio of one indicates one completer per projected job opening. Gaps lower than one indicate more job openings than completers, and gaps greater than 1 indicate more completers than openings.



# Caveats and Limitations of Gap Analysis

The gap ratio shows an initial, high-level comparison of completers to the projected annual job openings in an occupation. It is meant to offer a starting point for discussions on gaps in the regional workforce system.

Suitable **completers** are identified via a crosswalk of curriculums to occupations developed by Lightcast. This crosswalk is based on data from the National Center for Educational Statistics and Lightcast's experience serving as a consultant for educational and workforce development agencies. It shows the **curricula typically completed by employees** in a given occupation. Completers exclude degree levels above/below the education level specified on each page.

The gap ratio provides a conservative comparison of recent completions to annual openings. **A gap ratio below 1** (i.e., fewer suitable completers than openings) **might not** necessarily **indicate inability** for employers **to fill positions.** Similarly, gap ratios above 1 might not translate to worker surpluses. Below are several examples of cases where worker availability might differ from the gap ratios.

Worker Availability With Completer Shortage

- . Upskilling incumbent workers
- On-the-job training
- Career changes by underemployed workers
- Commuters or remote workers living outside the region

#### Worker Shortages With Completer Surpluses

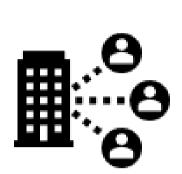
- · Turnover- mismatch of expectations for education vs workplace
- · Completers relocate hired outside region
- Common in regions with a strong university presence
- Stacking credentials further education before entering labor market
- Some programs attract international students who return to home countries

Given these limitations in the gap analysis, business engagement will remain a crucial part of the planning process.

The best source for understanding your businesses' employment needs will be the businesses themselves.

# ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Below are several additional data visualization tools that can be used in the regional workforce planning process.



### OnTheMap - Commuter Data

Provided by the U.S. Census Bureau. Shows commuter flows for counties, cities, census tracts, and custom geographies.

E.g., county of residence for workers in a specific city. "Where are workers coming from?"



#### Clean Energy Jobs Regional Data Packets

Provided by the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign Climate Jobs Institute. Shows supply of clean energy jobs in economic development regions.



### <u>Skills-Based Occupational Employment Projections Dashboard</u>

Provided by the Illinois Department of Employment Security. Shows projected worker skill demand for economic or workforce development regions.



# Industry Employment Projections Dashboard Provided by the Illinois Department of Employment Security. Shows employment trends by type of business, for economic or workforce regions.



# Illinois Postsecondary Profiles - Equity Considerations

Provided by Illinois Report Card & Illinois State Board of Education. Shows statewide trends in higher-education attainment by age, race, and sex.