

# **Metropolitan Chicago's Food Manufacturing Industry**

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## **A Statistical Profile**

**Candy Institute/Food Chicago**

*a program of*



## **Center for Labor and Community Research (CLCR)**

CLCR is a not-for-profit research and consultancy organization founded in 1982. Our mission is to promote and support High Road economic development, build sustainable communities, and work with companies to improve business performance through innovation and effective partnerships. We believe that research tied to strategy leads to results.

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## Executive Summary

CLCR's Candy Institute/Food Chicago program has completed an initial study of the structure and trends of the food manufacturing industry in Chicago and its surrounding metropolitan area. This study profiles the industry's employment trends, productivity, profitability, and economic impact on the region. A few key findings that CLCR uncovered in this study include the following:

1. **Metropolitan Chicago's food manufacturing industry is the largest in the nation** in terms of the number of people employed. In 2000, the nine-county metropolitan area employed 67,711 workers in 867 companies. Because of this, it is recognized as the largest U.S. food manufacturing "cluster", offering food companies located in the area competitive advantages because of the availability of industry-specific resources.
2. **Illinois has the most productive food sector of any state in the nation.** The output per worker in the Illinois food sector is about \$460,000 a year, while the average for both the U.S. and the top ten food producing states is only \$380,000. Illinois food industry workers are 23% more productive than both the U.S. and the top ten states' averages.
3. **Job Openings:** Approximately 800 employment vacancies open up in the industry every year in the region. Jobs range from entry-level positions to highly advanced technical and supervisory positions.
4. **High Employment Multiplier:** The employment multiplier for this industry is 2.58, which means that for every food manufacturing job, another 1.58 jobs are created in businesses that supply and support food manufacturing.
5. **Good Wages:** The average wage of all Chicago Metropolitan food manufacturing workers is \$28,000 per year, not including overtime pay. The average hourly wage for production workers is \$13.16 per hour.
6. **Diverse Worker Demographics:** Approximately 46% of Chicago-area food manufacturing workers are white (many of whom are Eastern European), 39% are Hispanic, 13% are African-American, and 2% are Asian. Women account for 51% of the workers.
7. **Worker Representation:** Approximately one-third of food processing workers are represented by organized labor. Workers are represented by the Bakery, Confectionery, Tobacco Workers and Grainmillers Union, the Teamsters, the United Food and Commercial Workers Union and the Service International Employees Union.
8. **Company Size:** Most Chicago-area food companies are small, with 77% of the companies employing fewer than 50 workers. Because small firms sometimes lack the

resources needed to remain competitive in a constantly changing economy, this finding underscores the importance of programs designed to help small firms remain profitable and competitive.

9. **High Volume of Sales:** The food manufacturing industry is an important component of the region's economy; direct sales of Cook County's food manufacturing industry equal \$16.6 billion.

10. **Benefits to the Local Economy:** Total wages and salaries paid by food manufacturers in Cook County is \$1.9 billion and a total of \$4.2 billion is paid to all workers who provide services and supplies to these manufacturers. The Cook County food industry generated \$2.6 billion in taxes in 1999, with \$1.8 billion going to the federal government and \$798 million to state and local governments.

CLCR will expand this study with an extensive examination and analysis of current trends in the industry, as well as update the data as new figures come to hand. This research is critical in understanding the needs of food manufacturing companies in the region and is used to guide the development of CLCR's programs.

## Size of the Metropolitan Chicago Food Industry

Metropolitan Chicago's food manufacturing industry<sup>1</sup> is the largest in the nation, in terms of the number of people employed; in 2000, there were 67,711 employees in the nine-county metropolitan area in 867 companies. Because of its size, Harvard Business School recognizes Chicago Metropolitan food manufacturing as the number-one food manufacturing cluster in the nation.<sup>2</sup>

A cluster is a core location where industry-specific resources are gathered together to offer companies located there a competitive advantage. The competitiveness of a company is strongly influenced not only by the decisions it makes and the assets inside the company, but also by the surrounding business environment in which it operates. The business environment shapes the skills, knowledge, and technology available as well as the productivity with which a company can operate. Being in a location where an industry is clustered allows a company to be more competitive because it is easier to source skilled people, access suppliers efficiently, and operate productively.

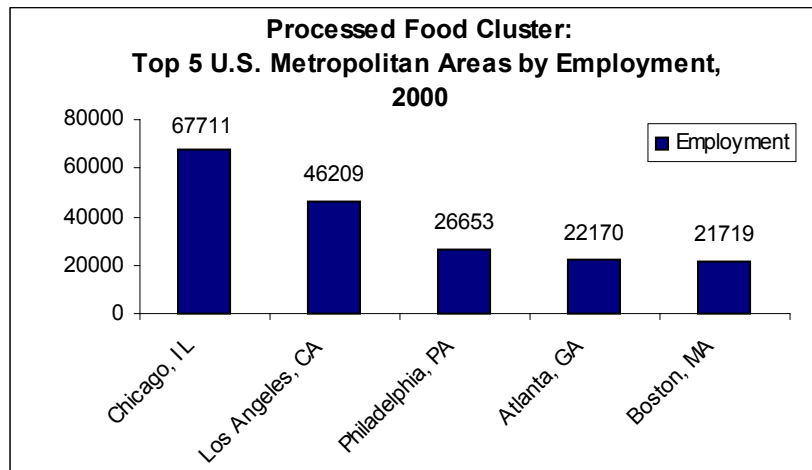


Figure 1: Processed Food Cluster: Top 5 U.S. Metropolitan Areas by Employment, 2000<sup>3</sup>

1. Statistics used throughout this document are drawn from a number of different sources representing a range of geographical regions (e.g., Cook County, Six-County Metropolitan area, Nine-County Metropolitan area, City of Chicago, Illinois) and time periods. For this reason, statistics such as the number of workers employed in the food manufacturing industry may differ throughout this report.

2. Institute for Strategy and Competitiveness, Harvard Business School, *Regional Competitiveness Profiles: Cluster Mapping Data*. Available from <http://www.isc.hbs.edu>.

3. Ibid.

## Employment

The food and beverage manufacturing industry in the six-county metropolitan area of Chicago,<sup>4</sup> comprising 883 companies, employed approximately 56,700 people in 2001.<sup>5</sup> (This figure differs from the employment figure above because it is based on the six-county Chicago metropolitan area and it is for year 2001 and includes beverage companies.) Cook County alone employed 45,700 people in the same year. The City of Chicago has approximately 26,000 workers in the food processing industry. These figures may under-represent food manufacturing in the region because there are many manufacturer-retailers, such as local bakers, who classify themselves as retailers rather than manufacturers and thus are not captured in the manufacturing statistics.

### Employment by Segment

Figure 2 shows the various segments of the Chicago-area food manufacturing industry ranked in importance by employment for 2000. Bakery and confectionery workers account for nearly half of all food manufacturing employees, employing 31% and 16% of total workers, respectively.

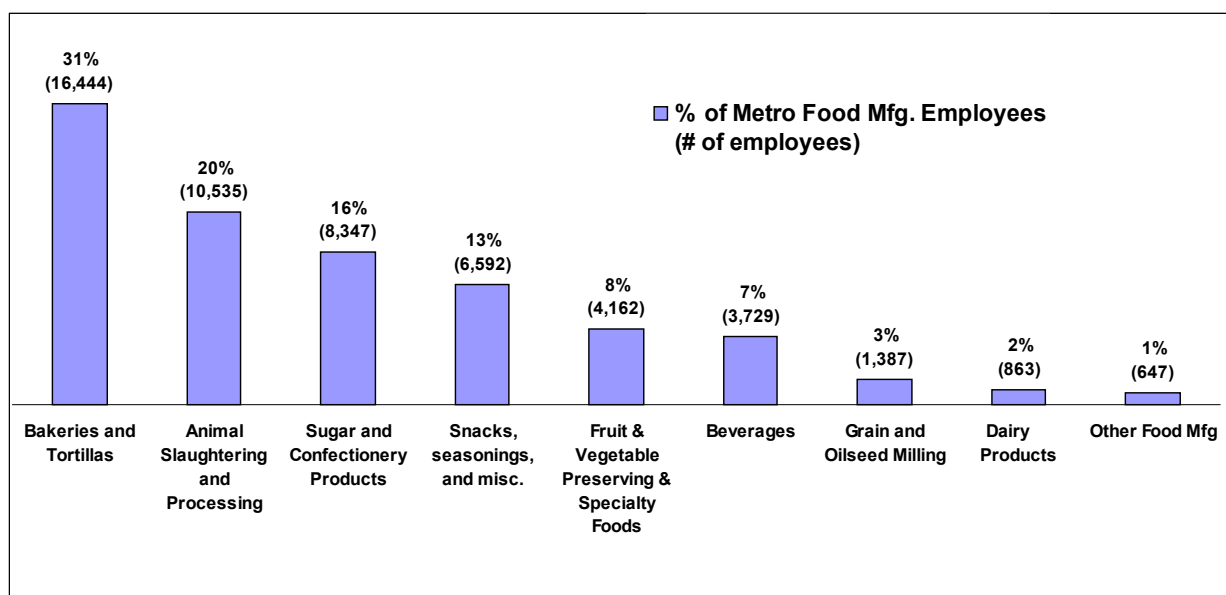


Figure 2. Segments of the food manufacturing industry by employment: Chicago Metropolitan Area<sup>6</sup>

According to figures for the year 2000, employment in the food and beverage manufacturing sector in the six-county metropolitan Chicago area represents 10.1% of the area's total manufacturing employment. In Cook County, food manufacturing represents nearly 13% of all manufacturing. This concentration is somewhat higher than on the national level where food and

4. The six counties in the Chicago Metropolitan area include: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Will, and McHenry.

5. Illinois Department of Employment Security, *Where Workers Work*, 2001.

6. U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns, Illinois and U.S.*, 2000.

beverage manufacturing comprises 9.8% of national manufacturing. This renders the industry somewhat more important for the Chicago area’s manufacturing sector, and for Chicago’s workers, than for that of the nation’s manufacturing sector and workers.

Table 1 below shows the importance of each segment of the food manufacturing industry in the Chicago area relative to its importance in the U.S. in terms of the number of people employed. A comparison of Columns 2 and 4 shows that Sugar and Confectionery Product Manufacturing, Bakeries and Tortilla Manufacturing, and Other Food Manufacturing<sup>7</sup> are more important to the Chicago-area economy than they are to the national economy. Chicago-area workers employed in the sugar and confectionery segment make up 14.8% of all Chicago-area food manufacturing workers, whereas the U.S. sugar and confectionery segment employs only 5.7% of all U.S. food manufacturing workers. Column 5 shows that the Chicago area employs a total of 9.9% of all sugar and confectionery manufacturing workers in the U.S.

**Table 1. Relative Importance of Food Manufacturing Segments by Employment: Chicago Metropolitan Area and U.S.<sup>8</sup>**

NAICS <sup>9</sup>	Industry	Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 4	Column 5
		Chicago Area Employees	% of Chicago Area Food Mfg. Employees	U.S. Employees	% of All U.S. Food Mfg. Employees	Chicago % of U.S. Employees
311	Total Food Manufacturing	56,543	100.0%	1,468,254	100.0%	3.9%
3118	Bakeries & Tortilla Manufacturing	16,444	29.1%	293,331	20.0%	5.6%
3116	Animal Slaughtering & Processing	10,532	18.6%	491,111	33.4%	2.1%
3113	Sugar & Confectionery Product Mfg.	8,347	14.8%	84,106	5.7%	9.9%
3119	Other Food Manufacturing	6,592	11.7%	148,615	10.1%	4.4%
	Fruit & Vegetable Preserving & Specialty					
3114	Foods	4,162	7.4%	166,650	11.4%	2.5%
3121	Beverage Manufacturing	3,729	6.6%	139,937	9.5%	2.7%
3112	Grain & Oilseed Milling	1,387	2.5%	59,853	4.1%	2.3%
3115	Dairy Product Manufacturing	863	1.5%	132,017	9.0%	0.7%
3111	Animal Food Manufacturing	409	0.7%	50,801	3.5%	0.8%
3117	Seafood Product Preparation & Packaging	238	0.4%	41,770	2.8%	0.6%

7. The ‘Other Food Manufacturing’ industry group includes snack food manufacturing; coffee and tea manufacturing; concentrate, syrup, condiment, and spice manufacturing; and, in general, an entire range of other miscellaneous food product manufacturing.

8. U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns, Illinois and U.S.*, 2000.

9. NAICS is the *North American Industry Classification System*, which the U.S. Census Bureau created in 1997 to classify U.S. industries and businesses. It has replaced the *Standard Industrial Classifications* (SIC) system.

## Employment Multiplier

Each job created or lost in an industry has an effect on employment in other industries. Jobs are created by purchases made by companies such as natural gas, phone services, and packing materials. In addition, workers use their pay to buy goods and services from other companies, and these companies also hire employees. These down-stream employment impacts from a particular industry are called the *multiplier effect*. The multiplier effect is the impact of the expansion or contraction of an industry on other industries in an area. For example, the food and beverage manufacturing industry in Cook County in 2001 directly employed 45,700 people. The number of workers employed by suppliers and industries that contributed to the food manufacturing industry in Cook County in 2001 was 72,206 people. Adding these two figures, the total number of jobs directly and indirectly supported by the sector was 117,906. The ratio of this total employment to the direct employment in the industry is 2.58—the food industry’s employment multiplier.<sup>10</sup> Multipliers vary among industries and locations.

According to Table 2 below, the employment multiplier for the industry segment of chocolate and cocoa products in Cook County is 2.82. This means that if one job is directly added in this segment, another 1.82 jobs are created. The addition of 100 new chocolate manufacturing jobs results in an additional 182 jobs in the county. The confectionery segment (excluding chocolate) has an employment multiplier of 2.54, which means that for each job directly added in the county by this manufacturing segment, an additional 1.54 jobs are created.

**Table 2. Employment Multipliers in Cook County, 1999<sup>11</sup>**  
(continues onto next page)

Roasted Coffee	7.39
Soybean Oil Mills	6.48
Cereal Preparations	6.00
Creamery Butter	4.61
Vegetable Oil Mills, N.E.C	4.58
Wet Corn Milling	4.04
Shortening & Cooking Oils	4.01
Dog, Cat, & Other Pet Food	3.88
Canned Specialties	3.69
Cheese, Natural and Processed	3.41
Blended & Prepared Flour	3.26
Condensed & Evaporated Milk	3.24
Sugar	3.20
Flour & Other Grain Mill Products	3.14
Chewing Gum	3.01
Bottled & Canned Soft Drinks & Water	2.96
Salted & Roasted Nuts & Seeds	2.93
Chocolate & Cocoa Products	2.82
Prepared Feeds, N.E.C	2.80
Distilled Liquor, Except Brandy	2.64

10. Social Accounting Matrix, *Employment Multipliers for Cook County, Illinois*, 1999.

11. Ibid.

Sausages & Other Prepared Meats	2.57
Wines, Brandy, & Brandy Spirits	2.55
Pickles, Sauces, & Salad Dressings	2.54
Confectionery Products (non-chocolate)	2.54
Frozen Fruits, Juices & Vegetables	2.53
Canned Fruits & Vegetables	2.48
Fluid Milk	2.47
Potato Chips & Similar Snacks	2.36
Flavoring Extracts & Syrups, N.E.C.	2.31
Ice Cream & Frozen Desserts	2.18
Malt Beverages	2.15
Animal & Marine Fats and Oils	2.14
Macaroni & Spaghetti	2.10
Bread, Cake, & Related Products	2.07
Food Preparations, N.E.C	2.04
Frozen Specialties	2.03
Cookies & Crackers	2.03
Dehydrated Food Products	1.94
Meat Packing Plants	1.84
Prepared Fresh Or Frozen Fish Or Seafood	1.75
Canned & Cured Sea Foods	1.67
Manufactured Ice	1.53
Poultry Processing	1.45

### **Employment Forecasts**

The Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES) projects that employment for the food and beverage industry in Illinois will remain relatively stable, declining modestly by 3.48% between 2000 and 2010. In Cook County, jobs will drop from 48,200 in 2000 to a projected 46,500 in 2010.<sup>12</sup> This means that the industry in Cook County will have a net decline of 1,700 new jobs by 2010 and an estimated decline of 170 jobs yearly.

However, this IDES forecast does not give the full picture of jobs that will become available in the industry as workers leave the workforce or change industries every year. Blue collar workers, who include workers with production or transportation and material moving occupations, make up about 69% of all food and beverage manufacturing workers in the U.S. On average, 2.3% of all blue collar workers leave the industry and are replaced by other workers every year.<sup>13</sup> Based on the 45,700 number of workers employed in the food and beverage manufacturing sector in Cook County in 2001<sup>14</sup>, it is anticipated that an additional 790 new jobs will open up every year due to replacement. Consequently, with 170 jobs declining every year in

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12. Statistics used throughout this document are drawn from a number of different sources representing a range of geographical and time periods. For this reason, statistics such as the number of workers employed in the food manufacturing industry may differ throughout this report.

13. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Projections and Training Data, Bulletin 2501, Table 8. The annual average replacement rate for Precision production, craft and repair occupations is 2.2% a year, and for Operators, fabricators and laborers it is 2.3% a year.

14. Illinois Department of Employment Security, *Where Workers Work*, 2001.

the industry and 790 new workers needed as replacements, 620 jobs will be available annually in Cook County. In the broader six-county metropolitan area, 780 jobs will be available every year.

Although food manufacturing occupations when averaged together as a whole are expected to decline between 2000 and 2010, many individual occupations are expected to grow, especially production occupations, which provide 49% of all jobs in the food manufacturing industry. Table 3 shows in detail which production occupations in the U.S. are expected to grow. The table shows that the food manufacturing industry will provide an additional 9,888 new meat, poultry, and fish cutting and trimming jobs in the U.S. by 2010. These additional jobs do not include the thousands of jobs needed to be filled every year as workers change industries or leave the workforce. Although this detailed occupational projection data is not available for the Chicago area, these projections can serve as estimates for the region because occupational needs are relatively constant across the nation. Applying these estimates to Cook County, we can estimate that there were 328,206 meat, poultry, and fish cutters and trimmers in 2000. An 8.6% growth in these jobs means that there will be a need for 2831 new fish cutters and trimmers by 2010, or approximately 283 new cutters and trimmers every year between 2000 and 2010.

Notice that of all the occupations in food manufacturing, the lowest-skilled production jobs—meat trimmers, butchers and cutters; and slaughterers and meat packers—are expected to grow at the highest rate. CLCR's Food Chicago workforce development program aims to provide industry-specific training to upgrade skills of production workers in these generally low-skilled jobs to foster greater occupational flexibility.

**Table 3. Production Occupations in U.S. Food Manufacturing: Projected Employment Growth, 2000-2010<sup>15</sup>**

Occupation	2000		2010		Employment change, 2000-10	
	Number	% of Industry	Number	% of Industry	Number	% Growth increase
Meat, poultry, and fish cutters & trimmers	114,933	6.83	124,821	7.64	9,888	8.6
Slaughterers & meat packers	115,723	6.87	118,081	7.23	2,358	2.0
Butchers & meat cutters	8,939	0.53	10,535	0.64	1,596	17.9
Crushing, grinding, polishing, mixing, & blending workers	29,908	1.78	30,413	1.86	505	1.7
Chemical equipment operators & Tenders	3,411	0.20	3,795	0.23	384	11.2
Cutting and slicing machine setters, operators, & tenders	10,469	0.62	10,752	0.66	283	2.7
Printing machine operators	5,427	0.32	5,676	0.35	249	4.6
Extruding, forming, pressing, & compacting machine setters, operators, and tenders	5,619	0.33	5,837	0.36	218	3.9
Drilling & boring machine tool setters, operators, and tenders	449	0.03	556	0.03	107	23.7
Water & liquid waste treatment plant & system operators	577	0.03	606	0.04	30	5.2
Electromechanical equipment assemblers	490	0.03	519	0.03	29	5.9

### Occupations

Table 4 below shows the percentage of workers in each occupational group for food manufacturing as a whole, as well as for its primary segments. The percentage amounts for each occupational group are drawn from all food manufacturing in the U.S., but because the level of technology in the industry determines most occupational needs and technology levels are basically equal across the U.S., the U.S. statistics are basically the same for the Chicago area.

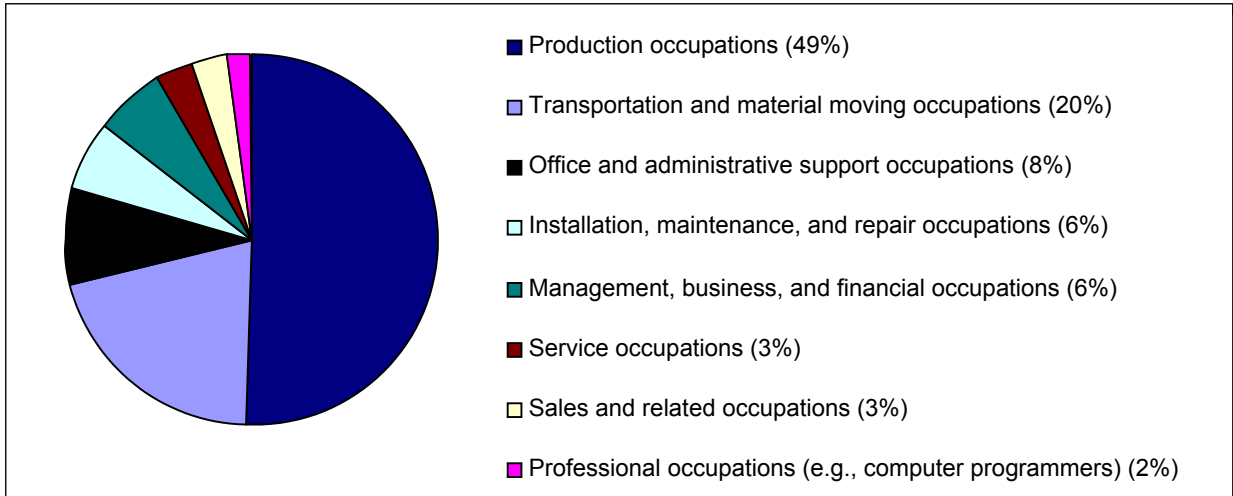
15. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Industry Employment by Occupation, 2000 and projected 2010*. Available at <ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix>, June 2, 2003. Only those growing occupations with a projected increase of 10 or more workers are included in the table.

The top occupation classification in Table 4—‘production workers’—makes up half of all food manufacturing employees. Figure 3 shows the distribution of occupations in food manufacturing graphically.

**Table 4. Occupational Distribution of U.S. Food Manufacturing, 2000<sup>16</sup>**

Occupation	Food	Meat	Dairy	Fruits & Veggies.	Grain, Fat & Oils	Bakery	Sugar & Candy	Beverages	Misc.
%									
Production occupations	49	69	42	47	42	44	46	26	41
Transportation & material moving occupations	20	11	27	20	21	27	20	24	26
Office & administrative support occupations	8	5	10	8	11	7	7	13	9
Installation, maintenance, & repair occupations	6	5	7	8	8	5	7	9	5
Management, business, & financial occupations	6	3	6	6	8	5	5	12	7
Service occupations	3	3	2	3	2	6	4	2	6
Sales & related occupations	3	1	3	1	2	6	4	9	3
Professional occupations (computer programmers, science technicians, etc.)	2	1	3	3	4	1	3	5	1
Farming, fishing & forestry occupations	2	2	.2	3	1	0	2	1	2
Construction & extraction occupations	.5	2	.4	.5	1	.3	1	.4	.3
Total, all occupations	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

16. Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Industry Occupation Matrix, 2000*, available at <ftp.bls.gov/pub/special.requests/ep/ind-occ.matrix>, May 21, 2003.



**Figure 3. Occupational distribution of U.S. food manufacturing, 2000**

### **Wages**

The average hourly wage of production workers in food manufacturing in July 2002 in the Chicago metropolitan area was \$13.16 an hour, compared to the \$14.50 average for all manufacturing jobs in the Chicago metropolitan area.<sup>17</sup> The Cook County food manufacturing industry paid \$1.9 billion in 1999 in wages and salaries to workers and managers. Taking into account the multiplier effect, \$4.2 billion was paid in wages and salaries in Cook County to sustain food manufacturing. Table 5 shows the average (mean) wage distribution of key food manufacturing production jobs.

**Table 5. Average Wages of Food Manufacturing Workers: Metropolitan Chicago Area, 2000<sup>18</sup>**

<b>Occupational Title</b>	<b>Low 1/3</b>	<b>Top 2/3</b>	<b>All</b>
Food roasting, baking, & drying machine operators & tenders	\$10.21	\$13.20	\$12.20
Slaughterers & meat packers	9.48	12.42	11.44
Food cooking machine operators & tenders	8.39	13.46	11.77
Butchers & meat cutters	8.05	13.08	11.40
Meat, poultry, & fish cutters and trimmers	7.40	9.33	8.68
Food batchmakers	7.37	12.22	10.60
All other food processing workers	7.31	14.61	12.18
Bakers	7.16	12.41	10.66

17. Illinois Department of Employment Security, *Current Employment Statistics, Illinois*, 2000.

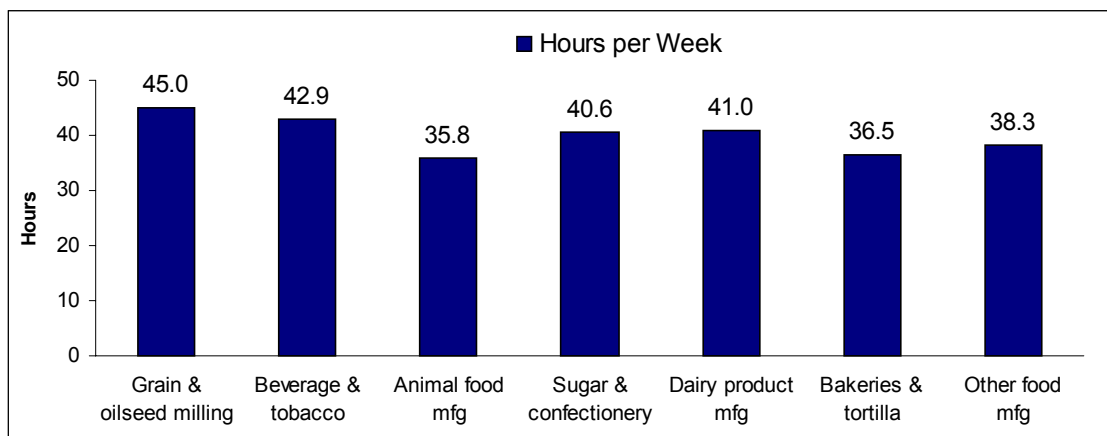
18. Illinois Department of Employment Security, *Chicago PMSA Wages*, 2000.

In looking at these wages, it is important to keep in mind that the poverty level for a family of four in 2001 was \$17,960 or \$8.63 an hour for one worker paid 40 hours a week, 52 weeks a year. This standard is used by the City of Chicago in its living wage ordinance. The average wage of the bottom one-third of Chicago area cooking machine operators, butchers, meat cutters and trimmers, batchmakers, bakers, and other processing workers is below the poverty level. On the other hand, some workers receive high wages, which enable a worker to maintain a family at a decent standard of living. Union wages are typically higher than non-union wages.

Table 6 shows the average hourly wages (including premium pay for over time) and hours worked of each segment of the food and beverage industry in metropolitan Chicago. It shows average annual earnings based on actual hours paid, which takes into account overtime hours. The tables show that workers in some food sectors make more money by working more than 40 hours a week. Figures 4 and 5 show this relationship graphically.

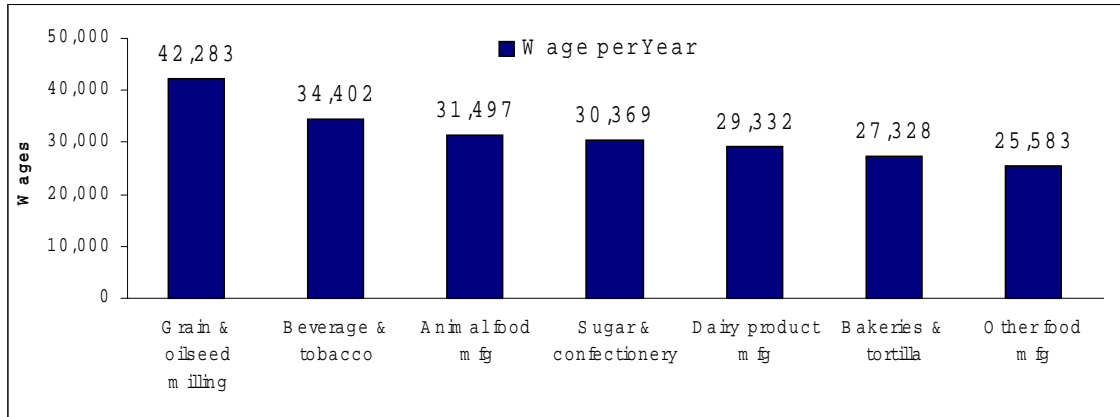
**Table 6. Average Wages and Work Hours: Food and Beverage Industry Segments, Metropolitan Chicago, 2000<sup>19</sup>**

NAICS Industry		Wage per Year	Wage per Hour	Hours per Week	Hours per Year
311	Food manufacturing	\$27,974	\$13.32	40.4	2,100
3112	Grain & oilseed milling	42,283	18.08	45.0	2,338
312	Beverage & tobacco	34,402	15.43	42.9	2,230
3111	Animal food mfg..	31,497	16.93	35.8	1,861
3113	Sugar & confectionery	30,369	14.38	40.6	2,111
3115	Dairy product manufact..	29,332	13.76	41.0	2,131
3118	Bakeries & tortilla	27,328	14.40	36.5	1,898
3119	Other food manufacturing	25,583	12.83	38.3	1,994



19. U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Statistics for the United States and States by Industry Group*, 2000, Table 2.

**Figure 4. Chicago-area food manufacturing segments: average hours worked per week**



**Figure 5. Chicago-area food manufacturing segments: average yearly wages**

## Demographic Characteristics of Workers

### Gender

Women and men made up almost equal proportions of food manufacturing production workers in the Chicago area in 2002.<sup>20</sup> Women made up 51.1% of production workers, and men made up 48.9%.<sup>21</sup> The majority of food production workers in the Chicago area are aged 25 to 54 (Figure 6).

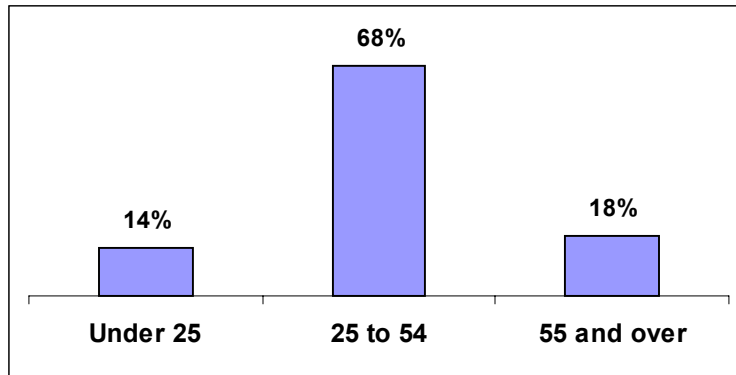


Figure 6. Age distribution of Chicago-area food manufacturing workers<sup>22</sup>

### Race

Most production workers in the Chicago-area food manufacturing sector are either white or Hispanic (Figure 7), with black and Asian workers making up 13% and 2% of production workers, respectively.

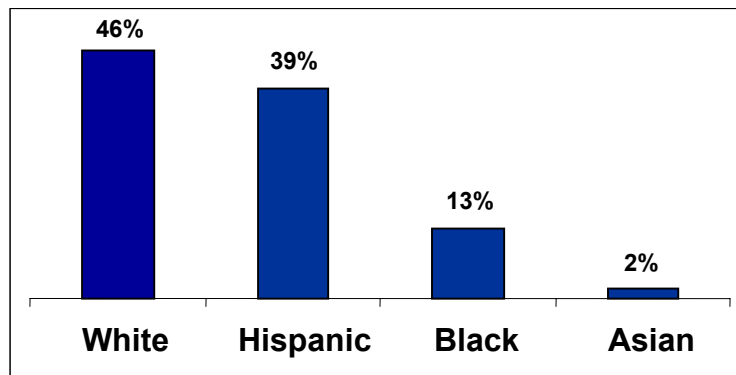


Figure 7. Ethnicity of production workers in the Chicago-area food manufacturing sector<sup>23</sup>

20. Production workers include operators, fabricators, and laborers; and precision production, craft, and repair occupations.

21. U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Survey, Monthly*, 2002. Tabulated by CLCR.

22. Ibid.

23. Ibid.

## Geographic Distribution

Food manufacturers are dispersed throughout the entire Chicago metropolitan area, but the highest concentration of jobs is in Cook County. Cook County has 81% of all jobs (see the table below), followed by DuPage County with 9% of the jobs. The City of Chicago itself accounts for 43% of the metropolitan area's food manufacturing jobs. The south and southwest sides of Chicago have 12,700 food manufacturing jobs, which account for 21% of all metro-area food jobs.

**Table 7: Geographic Distribution of Food Manufacturing Workers in the Chicago Metropolitan Area, 2001<sup>24</sup>**

Area	Employees	% of Metro Chicago
<b>Metro Chicago Counties</b>		
Cook	47,860	81%
DuPage	5,273	9%
Kane	2,637	5%
Lake	1,169	2%
Will	1,181	2%
McHenry	1,100	2%
Total	59,220	100%
<b>Cook County Areas</b>		
Chicago	25,689	43%
West suburbs	6,317	11%
Northwest suburbs	5,287	9%
North suburbs	4,344	7%
Southwest suburbs	3,966	7%
South suburbs	2,158	4%
Total	47,860	81%
<b>Chicago Districts</b>		
South	6,684	11%
Southwest	6,057	10%
Outer Business Ring	4,057	7%
Northwest	2,924	5%
West Central	2,296	4%
North	1,619	3%
Far South	1,379	2%
Central Business District	671	1%
Total	25,689	43%

24. Illinois Department of Employment Security, *Where Workers Work*, 2001. SIC Basis.

Chicago-area food manufacturing workers comprise 69% of all food manufacturing workers in Illinois (see table below).

**Table 8: Chicago-Area Food Manufacturers' Share in Illinois Food Manufacturing: Employment, 2000<sup>25</sup>**

NAICS	Industry	Chicago Metro Employees	IL Employees	Metro % of IL
311	Food manufacturing	56,543	82,099	69%
3117	Seafood product preparation & packaging	179	179	100%
3118	Bakeries & tortilla manufacturing	16,444	20,000	82%
3121	Beverage manufacturing	3,729	4,988	75%
3114	Fruit & vegetable preserving & specialty foods	4,162	5,647	74%
3113	Sugar & confectionery product manufacturing	8,347	12,207	68%
3119	Other food manufacturing	6,592	11,428	58%
3116	Animal slaughtering & processing	10,532	18,601	57%
3111	Animal food manufacturing	409	1,980	21%
3115	Dairy product manufacturing	863	4,404	20%
3112	Grain & oilseed milling	1,387	7,653	18%

### **Worker Representation**

There were 12,800 food manufacturing workers who belonged to unions in Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, and Will Counties in 2002. These union members made up 33% of the office, service and production occupations in the industry.<sup>26</sup> Union membership throughout the U.S. in all industries is currently about 14%.

25. U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns, Illinois, 2000*.

26. U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Current Population Survey Monthly, 2002*. Tabulated by CLCR.

## Productivity

Illinois has the most productive food sector of any of the top ten states. The output per worker in the Illinois food sector is about \$460,000 a year, while the average for both the U.S. and the top ten food producing states is only \$380,000. Illinois food industry workers are 23% more productive than both the U.S. and the top ten states' averages. Illinois productivity statistics have been used since there are no breakouts for the Chicago metropolitan area. Given that Chicago-area food manufacturing workers comprise 69% of all food manufacturing workers in Illinois, it is appropriate to extrapolate Chicago-area productivity from these figures.

**Table 9: Value of Shipments per Production Worker in Food Industry by State, 2000**

<b>Top 10 Mfg. States</b>	<b>Production Workers</b>	<b>Value of Shipments (Millions of \$)</b>	<b>Value of Shipments Per Worker</b>	<b>Comparison to US Average</b>
<b>Illinois</b>	<b>62,595</b>	<b>\$29,078</b>	<b>\$460,000</b>	<b>123%</b>
Ohio	41,953	18,657	440,000	118%
Wisconsin	50,387	21,551	430,000	113%
Pennsylvania	52,003	21,407	410,000	109%
Texas	68,193	27,170	400,000	106%
New York	34,269	13,486	390,000	104%
California	118,132	42,193	360,000	95%
Georgia	51,651	16,168	310,000	83%
North Carolina	41,852	12,137	290,000	77%
Arkansas	44,263	10,286	230,000	62%
Group Average	56,530	21,213	380,000	99%
US	1,150,225	434,261	380,000	100%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census *Annual Survey of Manufacturers, Geographic Area by Industry, 2000*.

The Illinois food industry is also the most productive on an hourly basis. Illinois food workers produce an average of \$222 of shipments every hour. When productivity is measured this way, the Illinois food industry exceeds the U.S. average by 19% and the average for the top ten food manufacturing states by 20%.

**Table 10: Value of Shipments per Production Hour in Food Industry by State, 2000**

<b>Top 10 Mfg. States</b>	<b>Working Hours (In millions)</b>	<b>Value of Shipments (In millions of \$)</b>	<b>Value of Shipments Per Hour (\$)</b>	<b>Comparison to US Average</b>
<b>Illinois</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>\$29,078</b>	<b>\$222</b>	<b>119%</b>
Ohio	84	18,657	222	119%
Wisconsin	101	21,551	213	114%
Pennsylvania	106	21,407	202	108%
New York	68	13,486	198	106%
Texas	146	27,170	186	100%
California	234	42,193	180	97%
Georgia	106	16,168	153	82%
North Carolina	88	12,137	138	74%
Arkansas	86	10,286	120	64%
Group Average	115	21,213	184	99%
US	2,329	\$434,261	\$186	100%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census *Annual Survey of Manufacturers, Geographic Area by Industry, 2000*.

However it is measured, Illinois food workers are the most productive of any major food-producing state. They exceed the national average by a considerable amount. This productivity should make the Illinois food industry highly competitive on a national basis.

The table below shows how each of the food industry's segments compare to the U.S. average in productivity. Productivity of Illinois meat processing workers is 20 percent higher than U.S. workers, while candy workers are six percent more productive.

**Table 11. Productivity of Illinois Food manufacturers Compared to U.S. Food Manufacturers: Shipments per Worker Hour, 2000<sup>27</sup>**

NAICS	Industry	Value of IL Shipments per Worker Hour (\$)		Comparison to U.S. Average
		IL	U.S.	
3116	Animal slaughtering & processing	\$161	\$134	120%
3112	Grain & oilseed milling	575	481	119%
3119	Other food manufacturing	265	241	110%
3113	Sugar & confectionery product mfg.	201	189	106%
3118	Bakeries & tortilla manufacturing	128	131	98%
3115	Dairy product manufacturing	316	332	95%
3114	Fruit & vegetable preserving & specialty foods	141	163	86%
3111	Animal food manufacturing	433	751	58%
311	Total food manufacturing	222	186	119%

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27. Ibid.

# Profitability

In 2001, the average after-tax rate of profit for U.S. food manufacturers, as a percentage of stockholder equity, was 14.0% (see Figure 8). This represented very solid profits for food companies compared to other manufacturers whose average profit rate was only 1.9%.

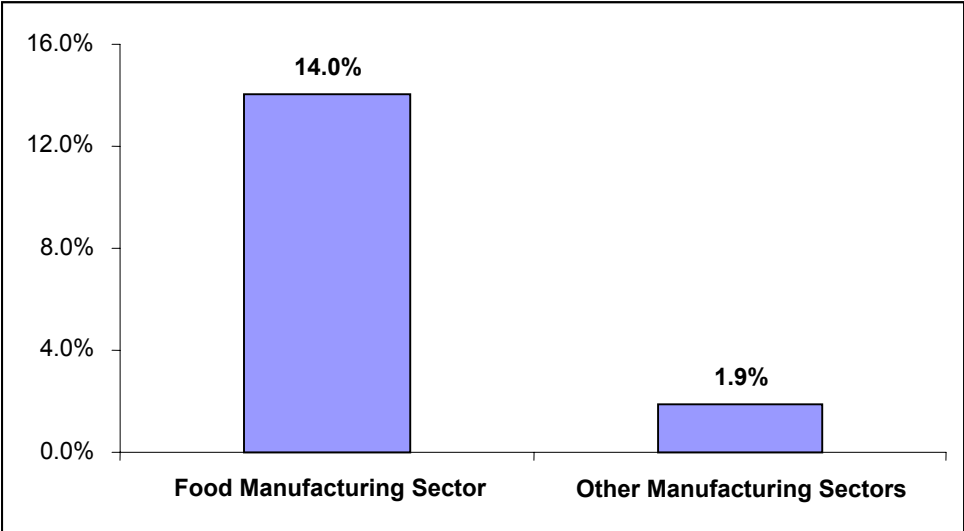


Figure 8. After-tax rate of profit: U.S. food manufacturers.<sup>28</sup>

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28. U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Quarterly Financial Report, First Quarter, 2002*.

## Economic Impact

### *Taxes Generated*

The Cook County food industry generated \$2.6 billion in taxes in 1999, with \$1.8 billion going to the federal government and \$798 million to state and local governments. Some of these taxes included \$704 million for Social Security and Medicare contributions, \$740 million in personal income tax, \$375 million in corporate profit tax, \$303 million in property taxes and \$240 million in sales tax.

### *Value of Sales*

Table 12 shows the value of sales of the food manufacturing industry in Cook County. The total sales include all direct, indirect, and induced sales generated by the industry. Direct sales include the value of everything sold by the food manufacturing companies themselves. Indirect sales are those generated from all of the services and supplies sold to the food manufacturing companies by suppliers and other industries. Indirect sales also include the purchases of each of the suppliers of the food industry and their suppliers, and so on. The most important industry that supplied food manufacturing was wholesale trade, with \$1.3 billion in sales (Table 12). Induced sales are those created by the purchases of employees and proprietors in the food industry, and by employees and proprietors in each of the indirect industries. There are about \$3 billion in total induced sales. The total sales created by the food industry are \$26.4 billion. The ratio of this to the \$16.6 billion direct sales by food manufacturers is 1.59. This means that for each \$1 of food manufacturing sales by Cook County food manufacturers, there is an additional 59 cents of business sales in the county.

**Table 12. Sales Impact of Cook County Food Manufacturing by Industry, 1999**  
**(Millions of Dollars)**  
 (Continues onto next page)

	<b>Direct</b>	<b>Indirect</b>	<b>Induced</b>	<b>Total</b>
Food Processing	\$16,576	\$1,037	\$90	\$17,703
Wholesale Trade	—	1,333	177	1,510
Business Services	—	843	123	966
Retail Trade	—	91	486	577
Real Estate	—	140	434	574
Pulp & Paper	—	494	7	501
Motor Freight Transport &	—	398	45	443
Printing & Publishing	—	341	27	368
Banking	—	230	126	356
Health Services	—	0	325	325
Communications	—	210	60	270
Professional Services	—	209	53	262

Construction		169	59	228
Utilities		158	61	219
Chemicals & Allied	—	90	42	131
Fabricated Metal	—	124	5	129
Automotive Services	—	79	45	124
Insurance Carriers	—	23	99	123
Hotels & Lodging Places	—	75	31	106
Security & Commodity Brokers	—	60	42	101
Legal Services	—	49	52	101
State & Local Non-Education				
Government	—	54	46	100
Credit Agencies	—	65	32	97
Railroads & Related Services	—	90	5	95
Recreation Services	—	30	49	78
Petroleum Products	—	51	21	72
Non-Profit Organizations	—	19	49	67
Social Services	—	3	64	66
Education Services	—	2	59	60
Stone, Glass & Clay	—	58	2	60
Repair Services	—	51	9	60
Motion Pictures	—	41	17	58
Air Transportation	—	38	18	55
Personal Services	—	8	44	52
Transportation Equipment	—	14	34	48
Federal Non-Military	—	28	15	43
Transportation Services	—	24	6	29
Industrial Machinery	—	22	6	28
Electrical Equipment	—	12	14	26
Insurance Agents & Brokers	—	5	19	24
Water Transportation	—	19	3	22
Apparel	—	4	16	20
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	—	14	2	15
Local, Interurban Passenger				
Transit	—	7	6	12
Furniture	—	0	7	7
Agricultural Services	—	5	3	7
Scientific Instruments	—	1	7	7
Primary Metals	—	6	1	7
Wood Products	—	4	3	7
Domestic Services	—	—	5	5
Farms	—	3	0	3
Rubber Products	—	3	0	3
Leather Products	—	0	3	3
Oil Mining	—	2	1	2
Pipe Lines, Except Natural Gas	—	1	0	1
Total	16,576	6,831	2,951	26,358

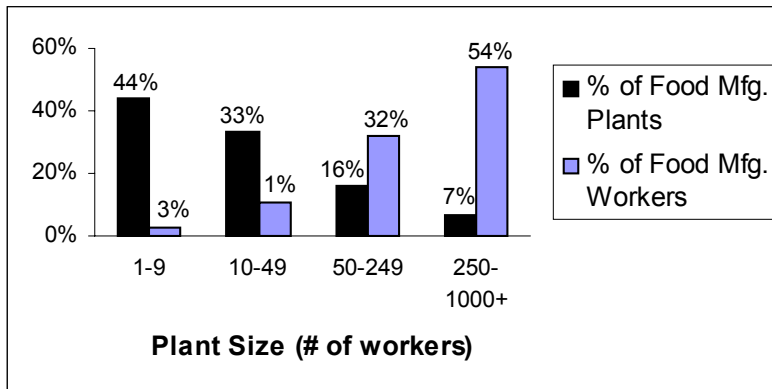
## Size of Chicago-Area Food Companies

Table 13 below shows that there are 849 food manufacturing factories in the Chicago metropolitan area, not including the 34 beverage plants in the area. Food manufacturers with fewer than 100 employees make up a total of 84% of all factories but have only 22% of all workers. Figure 9 shows that the majority (77%) of food companies in Metropolitan Chicago have less than 50 workers. There are 644 food manufacturers with less than 50 workers and there are 238 small manufacturers employing one to four people, who account for only one percent of all area food manufacturing employees. Some of the very large food manufacturers in the area are: Bake-Line Products, Culinary Foods, Entenmann's Bakery, General Foods, Kraft, Nabisco, Sweetheart Cup, Nestle, Wrigley, Tootsie Roll, and Quaker Oats.

These 849 companies only include those who categorize themselves as manufacturers. There are many more companies, mostly small enterprises, which also manufacture food but classify themselves as retailers because they typically manufacture their products in small facilities adjacent to their retail outlets. One example is Margie's Candies. Many large supermarkets also manufacture some of their products but are not included in the manufacturing category. An example is Dominick's, which employs bakers and pastry chefs to produce breads and pastries.

**Table 13. Concentration of Employment in Food Manufacturing Companies: Chicago Metropolitan Area, 2000<sup>29</sup>**

<b>Plant Size: # of Employees</b>	<b># of Plants</b>	<b>% of All Plants</b>	<b># of Workers</b>	<b>% of all Metro Workers</b>
1 to 4	238	28.0%	429	1%
5 to 9	135	15.9%	918	2%
10 to 19	166	19.6%	2,297	4%
20 to 49	115	13.5%	3,582	7%
50 to 99	58	6.8%	4,107	8%
100 to 249	81	9.5%	12,477	24%
250 to 499	36	4.2%	12,857	24%
500 to 999	17	2.0%	11,331	21%
1000+	3	0.4%	4,792	9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>52,790</b>	<b>100%</b>
Under 100	712	83.9%	11,333	21.5%
100+	137	16.1%	41,457	78.5%



**Figure 9. Chicago-area food manufacturing plants by size distribution: number of workers<sup>30</sup>**

29. U.S. Bureau of the Census, *County Business Patterns, Illinois*, 2000. The average employment per factory for food manufacturing in the state of Illinois is used for each employment bracket. The metro area accounts for 68% of statewide food manufacturing employment.

30. Ibid.

## **Conclusion**

Metropolitan Chicago's food manufacturing industry is large and stable, offering employment opportunities to over 50,000 Chicago-area residents, and directly contributing more than \$16 billion to the region's economy. In this report, we have characterized the size, structure, and geographic distribution of the industry in the region, and explored the characteristics of its workers and identified employment trends. We plan to follow up this baseline data with an analysis of the industry which will investigate such issues as relocation factors, sugar subsidies, companies' use of advanced technology, and workforce development.

## Appendix A: Chicago-Area Food Manufacturing Companies with 100 or More Workers

### NAICS 3112, Grain & Oilseed Manufacturing # of Workers

Corn Products Intl Inc.	Summit	200
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### NAICS 3113, Sugar & Confectionary Products

American Licorice Co.	Alsip	375
Amurof Confections Co.	Naperville	470
Archibald Candy Corp.		
Blommer Chocolate Co.	Chicago	120
Borden Inc.	Northbrook	350
Brach & Brock Confect. Inc.	Chicago	1,000
Candyland Candies Inc.	Des Plaines	130
Crystal Pure Candy Company	Chicago	
F & F Foods Inc.	Chicago	110
Fannie May Holdings Inc.	Chicago	600
Farley Candy Co.	Skokie	150
Farley Candy Co.	Chicago	300
Favorite Brands Farley Div.	Chicago	700
Ferrara Pan Candy Co.	Forest Park	450
Goelitz Confect. Co.	North Chicago	150
Houston Harvest	Franklin Park	100
Long Grove Confectionery	Buffalo Grove	150
M&M Mars	Elmwood Park	500
Nabisco	Des Plaines	220
Nestle Chocolate & Confect.	Franklin Park	2,000
Peerless Confection Co.	Chicago	104
Primrose Candy Co.	Chicago	175
Q A Products Inc.	Elk Grove Village	150
Tootsie Roll Industries Inc.	Chicago	800
Warner Candy Co.	Chicago	150
William Wrigley Jr. Co.	Chicago	380
William Wrigley Jr. Co.	Chicago	1,000
Willy Wonka Candy Factory	Itasca	300
World's Finest Chocolate Inc.	Chicago	450

### **NAICS 3114, Fruit & Vegetable Preserving & Specialties**

A Berkowitz & Co.	Chicago	600
Appetizers & Inc.	Chicago	480
Best Foods	Franklin Park	500
Culinary Foods Inc.	Chicago	1,000
Dean Dip & Dressing Co.	Des Plaines	100
Home Juice Co.	Melrose Park	100
Mullins Food Products Inc.	Broadview	300
Sara Lee Corp.	Chicago	300
Schwartz Pickle Co.	Chicago	100
Vanee Foods Co.	Berkeley	200

### **NAICS 3115, Dairy Products Manufacturing**

Fantasy Blanke Baer Corp.	Carol Stream	
Keebler Cone	Chicago	150
Pritikin & Becker Milk	Chicago	100

### **NAICS 3116, Animal Slaughtering & Processing**

American Meat Packing Co.	Chicago	350
Bert Packing Co.	Chicago	300
Bessin Manufacturing	Chicago	307
Bridgford Foods Corp.	Chicago	100
Brookfield Farms	Chicago	250
Bruss Co.	Chicago	200
C & F Packing Co.	Elk Grove Vlg	130
Carl Buddig & Co.	South Holland	450
Celebration Steaks	Chicago	100
Chiappetti Lamb & Veal	Chicago	125
Chicago Meat Authority	Chicago	200
Chiappetti Lamb & Veal Corp.	Chicago	150
David Berg & Co.	Chicago	425
Ed Miniat Inc.	Chicago	200
Farmington Food Inc.	Forest Park	150
Glenmark Quality Meat	Chicago	370
Moo & Oink Inc.	Chicago	100
Paisano Food Products, Inc.	Chicago	190
Peer Food Inc.	Chicago	200

Randolph Packing Co.	Streamwood	100
Rose Packing	Chicago	600
Rymer Foods Inc.	Chicago	225
Rymer Meat Inc.	Chicago	200
Scott Petersen Nathans Plant	Chicago	220
Stampede Meat Inc.	Chicago	350
Stock Yards Packing Co.	Chicago	126
Vienna Beef	Chicago	500
Viskase Corp.	Chicago	200
Wexler Meat Co.	Chicago	200

### **NAICS 3117, Seafood Products Preparation and Packaging**

Vita Food Products Inc.	Chicago	115
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### **NAICS 3118, Bakery and Tortilla Manufacturing**

Alpha Baking Co.	Chicago	350
Alpha Baking Co.	Chicago	360
Bake-Line Products Inc.	Des Plaines	900
Baker & Bakers	Elk Grove Vlg	200
Calabrese Baking Co.	Franklin Park	100
Central Continental Bakery	Mt. Prospect	100
Chef Solutions	Northlake	400
Chicago Baking Co.	Chicago	600
Cloverhill Bakeries	Chicago	150
East Balt Commissary Inc.	Chicago	150
Eli's Cheesecake World	Chicago	200
Entenmann's Bakery	Northlake	1,100
Golden Grain Co.	Bridgeview	300
Gonnella Baking Co.	Chicago	265
Gonnella Frozen Products	Schaumburg	100
Heinemann's Bakeries	Chicago	500
Highland Baking Co.	Lincolnwood	150
Holsum Baking Co.	Chicago	350
Interstate Brands Corp.	Schiller Park	760
J W Allen Co.	Wheeling	170
Keebler Co.	Chicago	300
Kerry Ingredients	Melrose Park	130
Lawrence Foods Inc.	Elk Grove Vlg	100

Little Lady Foods	Elk Grove Vlg	160
Maple Leaf Bakery	Franklin Park	100
Maurice Lenell Cooky Co.	Chicago	100
Nabisco	Niles	300
Nabisco	Chicago	1,700
Newly Weds Foods Inc.	Chicago	350
Parco Foods Inc.	Blue Island	250
Salerno Foods LLC	Des Plaines	100
Sara Lee Bakery	Chicago	300
Schulze & Burch Biscuit Co.	Chicago	600
Sweetheart Cup Co.	Chicago	1,300
Vicom Production & Distr.	Oak Forest	125
Whole Foods Market Inc.	Evanston	185

### **NAICS 3119, Other Food Manufacturing**

A C Foods	Melrose Park	150
Azteca Foods Inc.	Chicago	125
Bell Flavors & Fragrances	Northbrook	100
Bush Boake Allen Inc.	Chicago	110
C J Vitner Co.	Chicago	160
Georgia Nut Co.	Skokie	145
Griffith Laboratories	Alsip	300
Guernsey Dell Inc.	Chicago	250
Jay's Foods	Chicago	300
Land O Frost Inc.	Lansing	250
Nation Pizza Products	Chicago	120
NutraSweet Co.	Chicago	90
Quaker Oats Co.	Chicago	1,600
Quest International	Hoffman Estates	160
Schulze & Burch Biscuit Co.	Chicago	600
Superior Coffee & Foods	Chicago	120

### **NAICS 3212, Beverage Manufacturing**

Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Chicago	170
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Niles	225
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Alsip	125
Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	Alsip	200
Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.	Chicago	600

Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.	Rolling Meadows	450
Pepsi-Cola General Bottlers	Chicago	270
Royal Crown Cola	Chicago	500
Union Beverage	Chicago	700

## Appendix B: Outside Ownership of Chicago-Area Food Manufacturing Companies<sup>31</sup>

Chicago area food manufacturing is dominated by multi-national companies. The following table shows the headquarters of outside corporations as well as a few Illinois-based corporations that are on the stock exchange and have operations in other places. Companies with duplicate production capacity in various places often shut down the least profitable operation in times of crisis.

Local Company	Local City	Parent Company	Parent City	State
Alberto-Culver	Melrose Park	Alberto-Culver	Melrose Park	IL
Baker and Baker Inc	Elk Grove Village	Baker And Baker Inc	Oak Creek	WI
Constellation Brands Inc	Chicago	Barton Incorporated	Fairport	NY
A B C Beverage Manufacturers	Joliet	Beverage America	Washington	DC
Borden Inc	Northbrook	Borden Inc	Columbus	OH
Bridgford Foods Illinois Inc	Chicago	Bridgford Foods Corporation	Anaheim	CA
Pepperidge Farm Incorporated	Downers Grove	Campbell Soup	Camden	NJ
Dr Pepper-7 Up Bottling Group	Melrose Park	Carlyle Group	Washington	DC
Select Beverages Inc	Melrose Park	Carlyle Group	Washington	DC
Lady Aster Foods	Chicago	Carolina Foods	Springdale	AR
Coca-Cola	Saint Charles	Coca Cola Enterprises	Atlanta	GA
Coca-Cola	Alsip	Coca Cola Enterprises	Atlanta	GA
Coca-Cola	Alsip	Coca Cola Enterprises	Atlanta	GA
Swift-Eckrich Inc	Saint Charles	ConAgra Foods	Omaha	NE
Amour Swift	Saint Charles	ConAgra Foods	Omaha	NE
Express Analytic	Downers Grove	ConAgra Foods	Omaha	NE
Conagra Foods Inc	Carol Stream	ConAgra Foods	Omaha	NE
Armour Swift-Eckrich	Downers Grove	ConAgra Foods	Omaha	NE
Barton Incorporated	Chicago	Constellation Brands Inc	Fairport	NY
Corn Products International	Summit Argo	Corn Products International	Summit Argo	IL
Dean Foods Company	Franklin Park	Dean Foods Co	Dallas	TX
Dean Holding Company	Harvard	Dean Foods Company	Dallas	TX
Dean Holding Company	Huntley	Dean Foods Company	Dallas	TX
Schwartz Pickle Company	Chicago	Dean Foods Company	Dallas	TX
R C Cola Bottling Company Del	Chicago	Dr Pepper Seven Up	Waco	TX
Vicom 358	Oak Forest	Fleet Boston Financial	Boston	MA
General Mills	West Chicago	General Mills	Minneapolis	MN
General Mills	Saint Charles	General Mills	Minneapolis	MN
Heinz	Northbrook	Heinz	Pittsburgh	PA

<sup>31</sup> Only publicly traded companies are included.

<b>Local Company</b>	<b>Local City</b>	<b>Parent Company</b>	<b>Parent City</b>	<b>State</b>
Hormel	Aurora	Hormel	Austin	MN
Home Juice Co	Melrose Park	IBS Partners Ltd	Fort Lauderdale	FL
Hostess Cake	Schiller Park	Interstate Bakeries Corp	Kansas City	MO
Interstate Brands Corporation	La Grange	Interstate Bakeries Corp	Kansas City	MO
Evons	Elk Grove Village	John B Sanfilippo & Son Inc	Elk Grove Village	IL
John B Sanfilippo & Son Inc	Arlington Heights	John B Sanfilippo & Son Inc	Elk Grove Village	IL
Keebler	Chicago	Kellogg Company	Battle Creek	MI
Keebler	Chicago	Kellogg Company	Battle Creek	MI
Keebler Foods Company	Elmhurst	Kellogg Company	Battle Creek	MI
Kerry Ingredients	Melrose Park	Kerry Holding Co	Beloit	WI
FCIS Food Services Co	Wheeling	Lufthansa	Arlington	TX
SCIS Food Services Inc	Melrose Park	Lufthansa	Arlington	TX
Pennant Foods Company	Lisle	Lufthansa	Arlington	TX
M & M Mars	Hinsdale	Mars Incorporated	Mc Lean	VA
M & M Mars	Elmwood Park	Mars Incorporated	Mc Lean	VA
Nestle Chocolates Confections	Franklin Park	Nestle	Glendale	CA
Willy Wonka Candy Factory	Itasca	Nestle	Glendale	CA
Golden Grain Company	Bridgeview	Pepsico	Purchase	NY
PepsiAmericas Inc	Chicago	Pepsico	Minneapolis	MN
Pepsico	Rolling Meadows	Pepsico	Minneapolis	MN
Pepsico	Chicago	Pepsico	Minneapolis	MN
Quaker Oats	Chicago	Pepsico	Purchase	NY
Northern Michigan Vending	Rolling Meadows	Pepsico	Minneapolis	MN
Stokely-Van Camp Inc	Chicago	Pepsico	Purchase	NY
Redi-Cut Foods Inc	Franklin Park	Performance Food Group Company	Richmond	VA
Kraft Foods	Winnetka	Philip Morris	New York	NY
Kraft Foods	Woodstock	Philip Morris	New York	NY
Kraft Foods	Chicago	Philip Morris	New York	NY
Kraft Foods	Naperville	Philip Morris	New York	NY
Nabisco	Niles	Philip Morris	New York	NY
Nabisco	Chicago	Philip Morris	New York	NY
Nabisco	Chicago	Philip Morris	New York	NY
Scott Petersen Co	Chicago	Premium Foods Group Inc	Covington	KY
Sara Lee	Chicago	Sara Lee	Chicago	IL
Holsum Baking	Chicago	Sara Lee	Chicago	IL
Sara Lee Bakery Outlet	Chicago	Sara Lee	Chicago	IL
Sara Lee Coffee & Tea	Bensenville	Sara Lee	Chicago	IL
Superior Coffee & Foods	Elk Grove Village	Sara Lee	Chicago	IL
Superior Coffee & Foods	Chicago	Sara Lee	Chicago	IL
Hinckley Springs	Chicago	Suntory International Corp	New York	NY
Tootsie Roll Industries Inc	Chicago	Tootsie Roll Industries Inc	Chicago	IL
Culinary Dfg Foods Inc	Chicago	Tyson	Chicago	IL
Dfg Foods	Chicago	Tyson	Chicago	IL

<b>Local Company</b>	<b>Local City</b>	<b>Parent Company</b>	<b>Parent City</b>	<b>State</b>
Diversified Food Group Llc	Chicago	Tyson	Chicago	IL
Dfg Foods LLC	Chicago	Tyson Foods Inc.	Springdale	AR
Unilever Bestfoods Foodservice	Franklin Park	Unilever	London	UK
Best Foods	Chicago	Unilever	London	UK
CPC Baking Business	Chicago	Unilever	London	UK
Lipton Foods	Elgin	Unilever	London	UK
Lipton Foods	Channahon	Unilever	London	UK
Vita Food Products Inc	Chicago	Vita Food Products Inc	Chicago	IL
McCain Citrus Inc (del)	Chicago	Vitality Beverages Inc	Tampa	FL
Wm Wrigley Jr Company	Chicago	Wm Wrigley Jr Company	Chicago	IL
Wm Wrigley Jr Company	Schaumburg	Wm Wrigley Jr Company	Chicago	IL
Wm Wrigley Jr Company	Chicago	Wm Wrigley Jr Company	Chicago	IL
Vie De France 106	Bensenville	Yamazaki Baking Company, Ltd	Tokyo	Japan