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2018 Illinois Economic Report

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2018 Illinois Economic Report

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Executive Summary

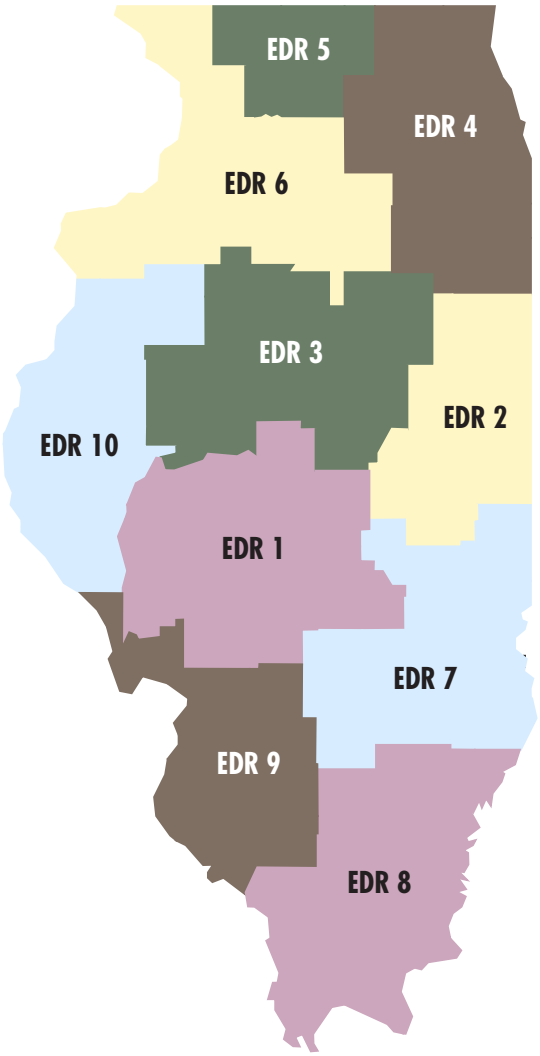
Illinois is currently the 6th largest state, by population, in the United States and plays a major role in the national economy. However, two-thirds of its population and employment reside in one of its ten Economic Development Regions (EDRs). This region, EDR 4 (Northeast), is the driver of the Illinois economy and plays a pivotal role in the economy of the entire Midwest.

The Northeast Region is unique among the EDRs of Illinois and for that reason is designated as Tier 1 in portions of the report. The other nine regions can be separated into two groups (Tiers 2 and 3) based on population, economic production, and lifestyle.

The future is bright for EDR 4 (Northeast) as it appears to have adapted quicker to structural changes to the economy that have occurred on a broader scope over the last couple of decades. It has shifted faster from goods-producing industries toward white-collar services than other portions of the state.

These jobs require higher levels of education. Correspondingly, the region has by far the highest proportion of any region of its adult population having attained at least a Bachelor's degree. The region also has environmental resources associated with a major metropolitan area that are viewed as a premium by corporations seeking or maintaining a base location for their operations.

EDRs 1 (Central), 2 (East Central), 3 (North Central), 5 (Northern Stateline), 6 (Northwest), and 9 (Southwestern) comprise Tier 2. These areas represent the regions of the state that are located around mid-size economic centers. EDR 9 is a slight exception



EDRs and Their Counties:

EDR 1 - Central: Cass, Christian, Greene, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Menard, Montgomery, Morgan, Sangamon, Scott, Shelby

EDR 2 - East Central: Champaign, Douglas, Ford, Iroquois, Piatt, Vermilion

EDR 3 - North Central: DeWitt, Fulton, Livingston, McLean, Marshall, Mason, Peoria, Stark, Tazewell, Woodford

EDR 4 - Northeast: Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, Will

EDR 5 - Northern Stateline: Boone, Ogle, Stephenson, Winnebago

EDR 6 - Northwest: Bureau, Carroll, Henry, Jo Daviess, LaSalle, Lee, Mercer, Putnam, Rock Island, Whiteside

EDR 7 - Southeastern: Clark, Clay, Coles, Crawford, Cumberland, Edgar, Effingham, Fayette, Jasper, Lawrence, Marion, Moultrie, Richland

EDR 8 - Southern: Alexander, Edwards, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hardin, Jackson, Jefferson, Johnson, Massac, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Saline, Union, Wabash, Wayne, White, Williamson

EDR 9 - Southwestern: Bond, Calhoun, Clinton, Jersey, Madison, Monroe, Randolph, St. Clair, Washington

EDR 10 - West Central: Adams, Brown, Hancock, Henderson, Knox, McDonough, Pike, Schuyler, Warren

as it is home to the Metro East portion of the state across the river from St. Louis, Missouri. However, it seems to fit best with Tier 2 when accounting for each county within the area.

The regions represent a variety of industry compositions that lead to some differences in occupational demand across regions. In general, the Tier 2 regions fall between the extreme occupational compositions of management, science and arts; and sales and office found in Tier 1 and the service; natural resources, construction, and maintenance; and production, transportation, and material moving of Tier 3.

EDRs 7 (Southeastern), 8 (Southern), and 10 (West Central) are comprised of counties that are largely rural (3 regions with a total of less than 900,000 population that include 43 of Illinois' 102 counties). Although the industry composition varies for counties within Tier 3 regions, data show a higher proportion of jobs in goods producing and public-sector industries in these EDRs than the rest of Illinois. These same regions also have a much lower proportion of employment than the state in white-collar services.

The young people who grow up in the Tier 3 regions, that can afford a good postsecondary education, may leave the region to get that education and may never return to work and live. In large part, this is due to lack of economic opportunities in the Tier 3 regions. This has put these areas on a slow decline to getting older, less educated and less competitive.

Individual households in each of the regions face barriers to success in the workforce. Some differences may exist across or even within regions. Family care (including child care) is a barrier for people in all regions, as transportation can be. It may be more difficult for individuals in Tier 3 regions to afford post-secondary education or to have access to a variety of educational/training programs. Tier 3 regions also have the highest percentage of female-led households (with related children) living below the poverty level.

EDR 4 (Tier 1) has higher housing costs that go along with higher average earnings. The price level, in general, is highest for Tier 1, lower for Tier 2 regions, and lowest for the areas included in Tier 3. It also has higher proportions of uninsured than other regions across categories. People may lack access to work opportunities in their immediate area (inner city) and transportation access may also be an issue.

Characteristics such as educational attainment and price level for the EDRs in Tier 2 are in between the extremes of Tier 1 and Tier 3. In other instances, characteristics for the three tiers are similar. The data show that unemployment decreases with greater educational attainment; living below the poverty level decreases with greater educational attainment; and health insurance coverage increases with greater educational attainment for all geographic regions.

Technical Notes

This section covers issues with data sources utilized in the 2018 Illinois Economic Report

Multiple data sources were used for this report.

Data from the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) program is used to measure employment and wage growth over time. QCEW data can be easily compiled into four Broad Industry Groups (BIGs). The BIGs are defined as 1) Goods Producing; 2) White Collar Services; 3) Blue Collar Services; and 4) Public. The two separate groupings of "Service Providing" industries are based on assumptions of educational attainment required to perform the tasks of the component industries.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) data that is available at the EDR level cannot be combined into the same four BIGs based on available industry data. It also does not provide the detailed earnings information available through QCEW. QCEW is a major input of employment data for CES.

The QCEW data is also compiled by Economic Development Region (EDR). Combined with the separation of data by BIG, non-economic code issues associated with QCEW can be minimized. This can cause issues when QCEW data are used as a time series in analysis. The QCEW data used in the report are annual averages. Since employers report total wages paid to employees (including bonuses and overtime), this provides the best information on the amount workers are earning. The annual average employment reported is the average of the 3rd month employment (for each quarter), which is the employment number typically used in QCEW reports.

Labor force data for the United States comes from the Current Population Survey (CPS) administered by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Additional labor force data for Illinois and the ten Economic Development Regions (EDRs) comes from the Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program administered by the Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES).

American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates (2012-2016) are used because they provide information on economic and demographic characteristics at the county-level. Data for all 102 counties in Illinois are needed to provide estimates at the EDR level, consequently 5-year estimates are used here. One-year estimates are not available for all counties. The Census Bureau samples over a five-year period (20% each year). The resulting ACS estimates shown in the report are averages over the five-year span.

The proportion of those in the labor force, but not employed is referenced as "Unemployed Percentage" when using ACS data to distinguish from other related data used in the report. This is because the estimation methodology is not equivalent to the process that is followed for estimation of official unemployment rates published by the BLS and IDES.

A similar issue exists with the calculation of labor force participation rates (LFPRs). The civilian population (available in the ACS data) is not equal to civilian non-institutionalized population used in the BLS estimation for LFPRs. It should be noted that county populations in the ACS data include those people who are institutionalized. As one example, some of the counties in rural Illinois have prisons located within their borders. The prisoners located here are counted as part of the county population. This can have an adverse impact on statistical measures (such as LFPR and demographic breakouts) for these counties and the regions in which they are located.

A definition of institutionalized population shows that it includes people residing in places such as adult correctional facilities; juvenile facilities; and mental hospitals. These types of facilities are located around Illinois and may have an impact on ACS data, especially in areas with smaller populations.

Another example of note is that county populations in the ACS data include those people who are attending college in the county. Some of the less densely populated areas of the state have large public universities or smaller colleges. These college students are counted as part of the county population. This can impact statistical measures (such as numbers living below the poverty level / household incomes) for these counties and the regions in which they are located. EDRs where this is an issue include: EDR 2 (University of Illinois in Urbana-Champaign); EDR 8 (Southern Illinois University - Carbondale); EDR 7 (Eastern Illinois University); and EDR 10 (Western Illinois University).

Another issue seems to be occurring in EDR 10. A high number of foreign born / non-citizens are covered by health insurance in Adams, Knox, McDonough, and Warren Counties. These counties have colleges/ universities located in them. It appears that the foreign born / non-citizens are students who receive health insurance coverage through the school. Data for foreign born / non-citizens in other parts of the state (specifically in Chicago area) show that this group tends to have a very low proportion of health insurance coverage.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) are available for the U.S. through the Current Population Survey (CPS) and for Illinois through IDES. These rates use the civilian labor force in the numerator and the civilian non-institutionalized population in the denominator to calculate LFPR (best way to perform calculation).

This report covers sub-state areas of Illinois (using counties as building blocks) and must use the labor force (from ACS) in the numerator and the civilian population (from ACS includes institutionalized population in total) in the denominator. The calculations of LFPR for the U.S. and Illinois using ACS data were checked and found to be within a half-percentage point of the values using the civilian non-institutionalized population in the denominator.

This report will then use ACS data to provide approximations of the LFPR where needed for comparison purposes. It has been found in some cases that the calculation of LFPR for population sub-groups is questionable due to some of the issues raised. The worst of those cases have been omitted from the report or noted as necessary.

Introduction

The report is separated into two main sections. The first section compares data for the U.S. with data for Illinois, EDR 4 (Northeast Region that includes the Chicago metropolitan area in Illinois), and IL BOS (The balance-of-state of Illinois remaining after subtracting out EDR 4). This section shows distinctions in the economy, labor force and demographic characteristics between EDR 4 and IL BOS.

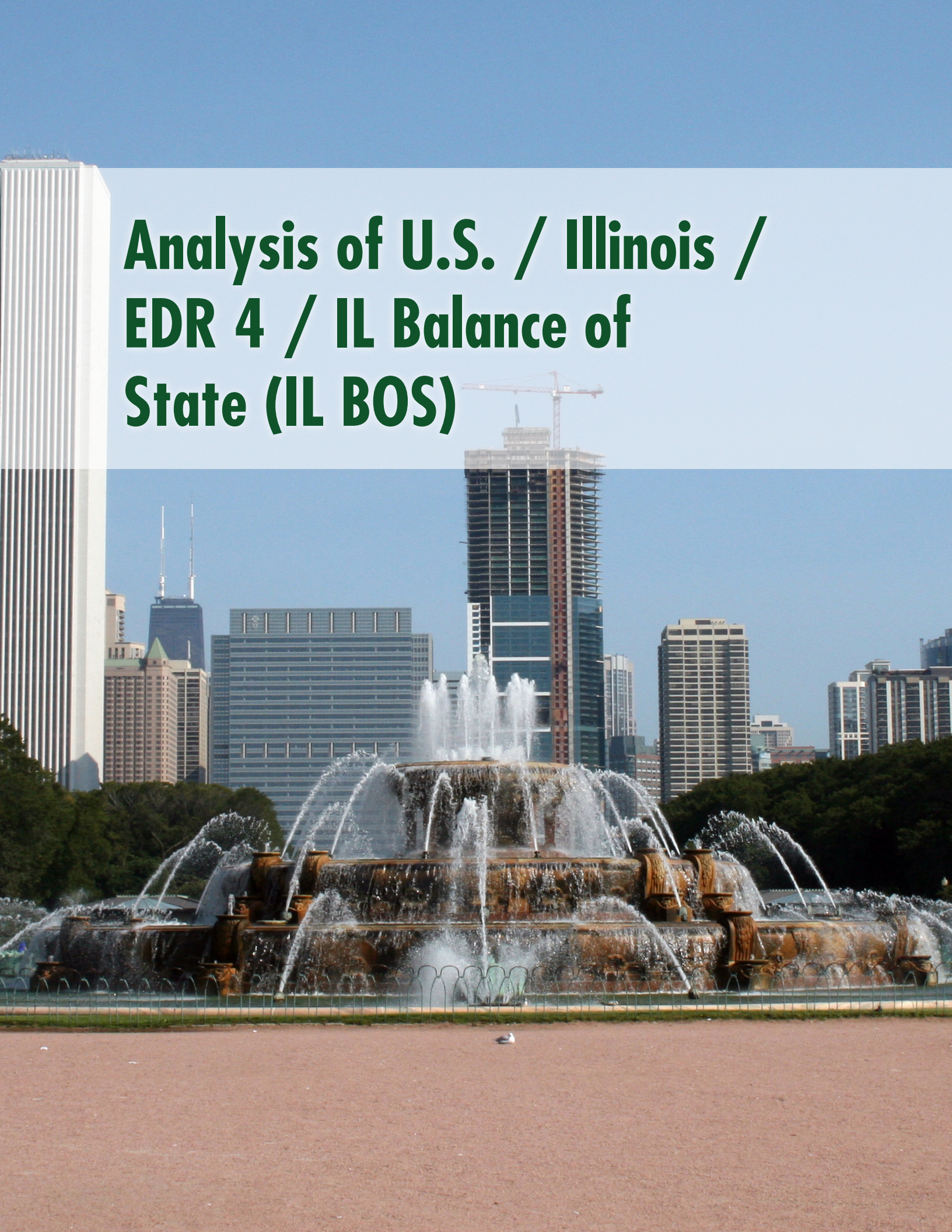
The second section of the report allows for comparisons between the ten EDRs for roughly the same types of data covered in the first section. Data for population, industry composition, economic production and cost of living is compared for the regions. After a review of the data, it becomes clear that the EDRs fit into three tiers.

EDR 4 (Northeast) is clearly unique and is Tier 1. EDRs 1 (Central), 2 (East Central), 3 (North Central), 5 (Northern Stateline), 6 (Northwest), and 9 (Southwestern) are similar enough to be grouped together in Tier 2. Finally, EDRs 7 (Southeastern), 8 (Southern), and 10 (West Central) are more rural-based economies that fit together in Tier 3.

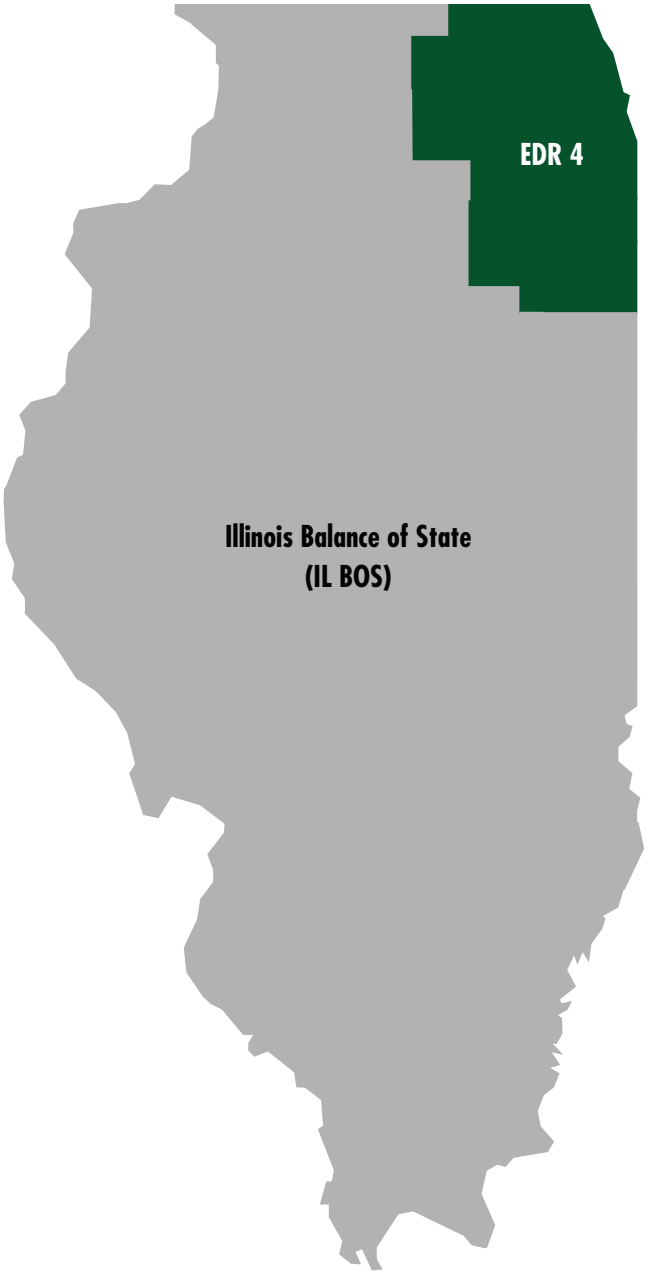
Data covered in the report include labor force data from the BLS, IDES, and ACS. A main source of economic and demographic characteristic data is the ACS. QCEW data is utilized as the primary source of industry employment and wages. Annual averages are calculated from QCEW as all four quarters of each year are used. Industry data has been combined into four broad industry groups (BIGs) so that the analysis can take advantage of this source and provide a good analysis of the change in economy at the regional level. Data intervals of 2001-2007; 2007-2010; and 2010-2016 are used to gain more insight of the economic changes before, around, and after the period of the Great Recession.

Current Employment Statistics (CES) data available at the EDR level cannot be combined into the same four preferred BIGs. QCEW is a major input of employment data for CES.

Analysis of U.S. / Illinois / EDR 4 / IL Balance of State (IL BOS)



Illinois is separated into ten Economic Development Regions (EDRs). EDR 4 (Northeast) includes the Illinois portions of the Chicago-Naperville-Elgin IL-IN-WI Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). This region accounts for approximately two thirds of the state's population and employment and is the key driver of Illinois' economy. This section of the report will compare national data (U.S.) to EDR 4 and the balance of state (labeled IL BOS). This allows for the detailing of differences between the economy in EDR 4 and the remainder of the state.



Illinois is a weighted average of the values for the two sub-state regions. Therefore, the value for Illinois is always bounded by the values of EDR 4 and IL BOS. Illinois will sometimes be mentioned in the analysis and sometimes it will not be referenced for this reason.

Statistical data values for each EDR are made available and reviewed in a separate section later in the report.

Population data shown in Exhibit 1 for both 2010 and 2017 shows that although the population for the U.S. has continued to grow (5.3%), the total population for Illinois has fallen (-0.3%). The Northeast Region (EDR 4) has increased (0.7%), but the balance of state (IL BOS) has declined by 2.5% during this time interval. As can be seen in the EDR details section later in the report, EDR 2 (East Central) was the only other region to have an increase, albeit small (0.2%). EDR 2 is the primary location of the state's largest public university, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign.

Exhibit 1. Total Population, by Geographic Region [U.S., Illinois, EDR 4 (Northeast Region), and IL BOS (Illinois Balance of State)]

	United States	Illinois	EDR 4	IL BOS
2010	309,338,421	12,841,196	8,709,957	4,131,239
2017	325,719,178	12,802,023	8,772,503	4,029,520
Diff (2017-2010)	16,380,757	-39,173	62,546	-101,719
PDiff (2017-2010)	5.3%	-0.3%	0.7%	-2.5%

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau (March 2018)

Exhibit 2A. Unemployment Rates (Annual Average), by Geographic Region

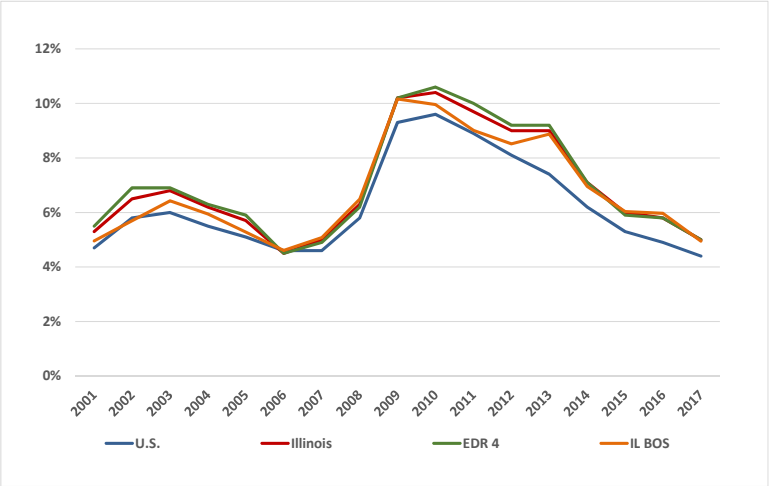


Exhibit 2B. Index (2001 = 100.0) of Labor Force (Annual Average), by Geographic Region

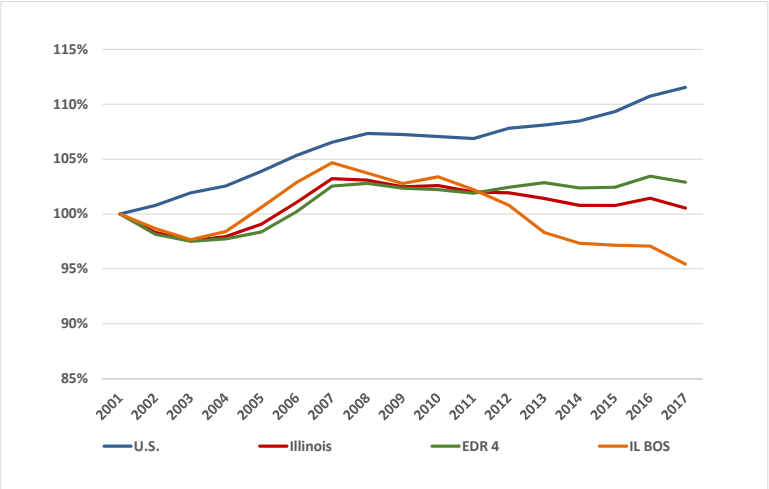
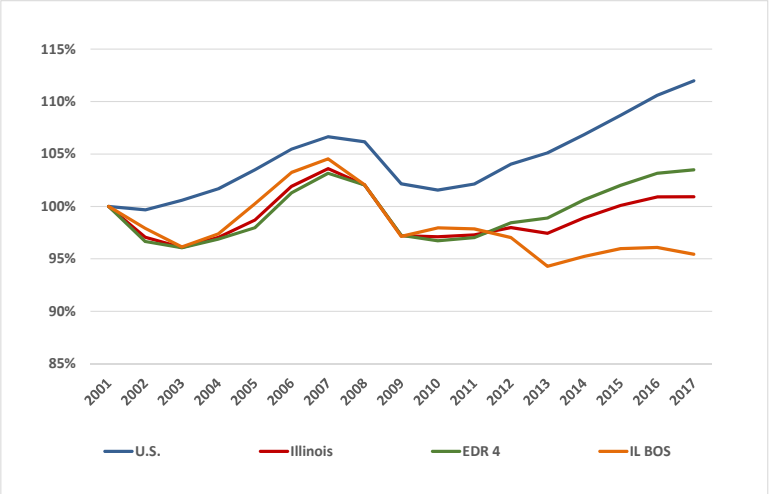


Exhibit 2C. Index (2001 = 100.0) of Number of Employed (Annual Average), by Geographic Region



Data Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Current Population Survey (CPS) [U.S. Data) and Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES) Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) for Illinois and sub-state data

As can be seen in Exhibit 2A, the annual average unemployment rates for the U.S., Illinois, EDR 4 (Northeast) and IL BOS follow the same cyclic pattern from 2001 to 2017. The U.S. unemployment rate data series sets the lower bound for almost the entire time interval. The Illinois rate is a weighted average of the rates for EDR 4 and IL BOS, and lies above the U.S. rate other than in 2006 when Illinois' rate (4.5%) fell below the U.S. rate (4.6%).

The rate for EDR 4 has been slightly higher than the rate for IL BOS for about half of the interval with similar rates for the other half. The two periods when the rate for EDR 4 has been higher than the rate for IL BOS (2001-2005 and 2010-2013) followed recessionary periods. A partial explanation for the rate of IL BOS dropping below the rate of EDR 4 could be the result of movement from the labor force of IL BOS and toward EDR 4 following the recessions. Another part of the explanation could be more people have dropped out of the labor force in IL BOS relative to EDR 4.

Exhibit 2B shows the indexed labor force series (Labor Force in 2001 = 100.0). Growth in the national labor force is clearly stronger than in Illinois. Growth in the IL BOS labor force is similar or exceeds growth in EDR 4 until after the recession around 2011. The labor force in the balance-of-state area trends steadily downward beyond this point in time. The labor force for EDR 4 stabilizes around 2007, then showing a small, positive growth trend starting around 2011.

Exhibit 2C shows the indexed values for the number of employed (Number of Employed in 2001 = 100.0). As expected, the cyclic pattern is almost the opposite of the pattern seen in the unemployment rate series. Growth in the number of employed

Exhibit 3. Labor Force Participation Rates (LFPR), by Geographic Region

LFPR	United States	Illinois	EDR 4	IL BOS
16 and Older	63.5%	65.6%	67.4%	61.7%
25 to 54 Years Old	81.6%	83.6%	84.4%	81.8%

Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates; 2012-2016 (Table S2301)

Note: Age categories used in table based on ACS source data

for the nation is stronger than it is for Illinois. Growth is similar for both EDR 4 and IL BOS until about 2011 when the growth for EDR 4 starts trending upward while diverging from IL BOS, which has gone downward or stayed flat since 2011.

The combination of changes in the labor force and number of employed series since 2011 for EDR 4 and IL BOS has allowed the unemployment rates for the two areas to remain similar. It appears that the labor force of IL BOS may be either leaving the area or dropping out. Some of these individuals are likely moving toward economic opportunities in EDR 4.

Labor force participation rates (LFPR) are available for the U.S. through the CPS and for Illinois through LAUS. These rates use the civilian labor force in the numerator and the civilian non-institutionalized population in the denominator to calculate LFPR, which is the best way to perform this calculation.

This report covers sub-state areas of Illinois (using counties as building blocks) and uses the labor force (as provided by ACS) in the numerator and the civilian population (as provided by ACS and not necessarily equal to the non-institutionalized population) in the denominator. The calculations of LFPR for the U.S. and Illinois using ACS data were within a half-percentage point of the values using the civilian non-institutionalized population in the denominator (CPS method).

This report will then use ACS data to provide approximations of the LFPR where needed for comparison purposes. It has been found in some cases that the calculation of LFPR is questionable due to data issues at the county-level and so the worst of those cases have been omitted from the report or noted as necessary. [This issue is mentioned in the Technical Notes section]

Exhibit 3 shows that the LFPR for the U.S. is 63.5%, lower than the rate for Illinois (65.6%) driven by a high value for EDR 4 (67.4%). IL BOS has the relatively low value of 61.7%. This difference, in part, is due to a transition of the labor force from the lower economic growth area (IL BOS) to the higher economic growth area (EDR 4). The prime-age (25-54) LFPR for the U.S. is 81.6%, which is lower than the rate for Illinois (83.6%). EDR 4 has a rate of 84.4% and IL BOS has a rate of 81.8%.

Another factor is that the IL BOS portion of the state has higher proportions of its population in the older age groups than does EDR 4. These age groups have lower participation rates. EDR 4 has a larger portion of its population in the higher educational attainment group, which has higher rates of participation.

As with the LFPR, the unemployment percentage calculated for this section and the rest of the sections

Exhibit 4. Proportions of Population (25 - 64), LFPR, and Unemployment Percentage, by Educational Attainment, by Geographic Region

	United States	Illinois	EDR 4	IL BOS
CIVILIAN POPULATION - 25 to 64	167,468,515	6,834,187	4,743,408	2,090,779
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Less than HS graduate	19,478,050	694,497	522,678	171,819
% of Civilian Population	11.6%	10.2%	11.0%	8.2%
LFPR	60.5%	62.1%	65.6%	51.6%
Unemployment %	11.2%	12.6%	11.6%	16.4%
HS graduate (includes equivalency)	43,788,541	1,669,260	1,038,426	630,834
% of Civilian Population	26.1%	24.4%	21.9%	30.2%
LFPR	72.6%	74.3%	75.2%	72.8%
Unemployment %	8.3%	9.4%	10.3%	8.0%
Some college or Associate's Degree	50,987,681	2,058,536	1,306,828	751,708
% of Civilian Population	30.4%	30.1%	27.6%	36.0%
LFPR	79.1%	80.9%	81.9%	79.2%
Unemployment %	7.0%	7.4%	8.1%	6.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	53,214,243	2,411,894	1,875,476	536,418
% of Civilian Population	31.8%	35.3%	39.5%	25.7%
LFPR	86.1%	87.1%	87.3%	86.3%
Unemployment %	3.8%	3.8%	4.0%	3.1%

Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates; 2012-2016 (Table S2301)

Note: Age categories used in table based on ACS source data

based on ACS data use available data as referenced in the Technical Notes section of the report.

As seen in Exhibit 4, Illinois has a better educated labor force than the nation. It has a lower proportion (10.2%) of its population (25 – 64) that have not earned a high school diploma than the nation (11.6%). On the other end of the spectrum, Illinois has a higher proportion (35.3%) of its population with a Bachelor's degree or higher than the nation (31.8%). However, the educational differences are dependent on the sub-state portions of Illinois.

EDR 4 has a much higher proportion of its population (39.5%) with a Bachelor's degree or higher than the nation (31.8%). The region has lower proportions than the nation for the other three levels of educational attainment: 1) Less than high school graduate (EDR 4: 11.0%; U.S.: 11.6%); and 2) High school graduate (EDR 4: 21.9%; U.S.: 26.1%); and 3) Some college or Associate's degree (EDR 4: 27.6%; U.S.: 30.4%).

IL BOS has higher proportions than the nation for 1) High school graduate (IL BOS: 30.2%; U.S.: 26.1%) and 2) Some college or Associate's degree (IL BOS: 36.0%; U.S.: 30.4%). IL BOS has lower proportions than the nation for 1) Less than high school graduate (IL BOS: 8.2%; U.S.: 11.6%) and 2) Bachelor's degree or higher (IL BOS: 25.7%; U.S.: 31.8%).

The important observation regarding LFPR and unemployment percentage for all four of these

geographic regions is that LFPR increases with greater educational attainment and the unemployment percentage decreases with greater educational attainment.

Exhibit 5. Proportions of Population (20 - 64), LFPR, and Unemployment %, for Special Population Groups, by Geographic Region

	United States	Illinois	EDR 4	IL BOS
CIVILIAN POPULATION - 20 to 64	190,081,125	7,731,921	5,341,495	2,390,426
LFPR	77.0%	79.1%	80.3%	61.7%
Unemployment %	7.4%	7.7%	8.0%	7.7%
POPULATION SUB-GROUPS				
children under 18	33,911,314	1,390,343	976,336	414,007
% of Civilian Population	17.8%	18.0%	18.3%	17.3%
LFPR	73.0%	74.8%	73.4%	78.1%
Unemployment %	7.3%	7.9%	8.3%	6.9%
Below poverty level in the past 12 months	25,836,367	968,164	627,882	340,282
% of Civilian Population	13.6%	12.5%	11.8%	14.2%
LFPR	51.3%	54.0%	54.1%	53.9%
Unemployment %	26.1%	30.2%	31.7%	27.4%
With any disability	19,669,373	661,704	401,776	259,928
% of Civilian Population	10.3%	8.6%	7.5%	10.9%
LFPR	41.1%	42.9%	44.3%	40.7%
Unemployment %	15.3%	17.2%	17.8%	16.4%

Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates; 2012-2016 (Table S2301)

Note: Age categories used in table based on ACS source data

Exhibit 5 shows the proportion of the civilian population (ages 20 to 64) that fit into special population groups along with related labor force characteristics. The proportion of the nation's population that reside in households with female heads (no husband present) and that have children under 18 is 17.8%. EDR 4 has a higher proportion (18.3%) and IL BOS has a lower proportion (17.3%). The LFPR is higher for both IL BOS (78.1%) and EDR 4 (73.4%) than it is for the U.S. (73.0%). The nation's unemployment percentage (7.3%) for this segment is between the unemployment percentage of IL BOS (6.9%) and EDR 4 (8.3%).

In contrast, IL BOS has a higher proportion of its population living below the poverty level in the past 12 months (14.2%) than does the nation (13.6%) and EDR 4 (11.8%). Although low, the LFPRs of this group for EDR 4 (54.1%) and IL BOS (53.9%) are both higher than the nation's (51.3%). The unemployment percentages are high for all geographic regions (U.S.: 26.1%; EDR 4: 31.7%; and IL BOS: 27.4%).

The proportion of the population with any disability is higher in IL BOS (10.9%) than in the nation (10.3%) and in EDR 4 (7.5%). The LFPR for this group is low across regions (U.S.: 41.1%; EDR 4: 44.3%; IL BOS: 40.7%). The unemployment percentage is higher than the overall average across regions (U.S.: 15.3%; EDR 4: 17.8%; IL BOS: 16.4%).

Although the LFPRs for female heads of household are lower than average, the unemployment percentages are similar. The population living below the poverty level in the last 12 months and the population with any disability have low LFPRs and high unemployment percentages. These barriers to employment can result in lower participation rates and higher proportions of unemployment.

This report will show that the more rural areas of the state have lower housing costs and lower earnings than the more densely-populated areas of the state (especially EDR 4). This implies a lower price level in the rural areas relative to the more densely-populated areas.

The poverty threshold is standard for the nation (set by federal guidelines) and is also the reference point for other social programs such as Medicaid eligibility. This could mean that a low-income family (relative to rural Illinois) is more likely to be considered living below the poverty level than a low-income family (relative to EDR 4).

Exhibit 6. Households, by Income Group, by Geographic Region

	United States	Illinois	EDR 4	IL BOS
Total number of Households (HHs)	117,716,237	4,802,124	3,178,286	1,623,838
% of HHs with less than $25,000 income	22.3%	21.1%	19.6%	24.0%
% of HHs with inc. from $25,000 to $49,999	23.1%	21.8%	20.1%	25.1%
% of HHs with inc. from $50,000 to $99,999	30.0%	30.2%	29.7%	31.3%
% of HHs with inc. from $100,000 to $199,999	18.9%	20.5%	22.9%	15.9%
% of HHs with inc. of $200,000 or more	5.7%	6.2%	7.9%	2.9%

Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates; 2012-2016 (Table S1901)

Exhibit 6 shows the distribution of household incomes by geographic region. The state of Illinois, overall, has slightly higher incomes than those shown in the nation's distribution. However, EDR 4 is skewed more toward higher incomes with 60.4% of households having at least $50,000 income, well above the proportion for the nation of 54.6% and for IL BOS (50.0%). The proportion of households with at least $100,000 of income is 30.8% for EDR 4, 24.6% for the nation, and 18.7% for IL BOS. IL BOS has a distribution of incomes that is skewed toward lower incomes in comparison to the nation and especially EDR 4. This reflects lower earnings in Illinois outside of EDR 4.

Exhibit 7 shows the distribution of monthly housing costs (2016 inflation-adjusted dollars) across regions. The data show that EDR 4 has 39.5% of its occupied housing units having costs of at least $1,500, almost one and a half times the nation's proportion of 27.5%. IL BOS only has 12.9% of its housing units with costs of at least $1,500. At the higher cost level of $2,000 or more, EDR 4 has 22.4% of its units costing that much, while the nation has 15.0% and IL BOS only has 5.5%.

Although housing costs for Illinois are just slightly higher than the national distribution, EDR 4 has housing costs well above the nation's and IL BOS has costs well below.

Exhibit 7. Households, by Housing Costs, by Geographic Region

	United States	Illinois	EDR 4	IL BOS
Occupied housing units (#)	117,716,237	4,802,124	3,178,286	1,623,838
Monthly Housing Costs:				
Less than $799	36.6%	33.1%	22.4%	54.0%
$800 to $1,499	35.9%	36.4%	38.1%	33.1%
$1,500 to $1,999	12.5%	13.8%	17.0%	7.4%
$2,000 to $2,999	10.1%	11.7%	15.4%	4.3%
$3,000 or more	4.9%	5.1%	7.0%	1.2%

Note: $ amounts are in 2016 inflation-adjusted Dollars

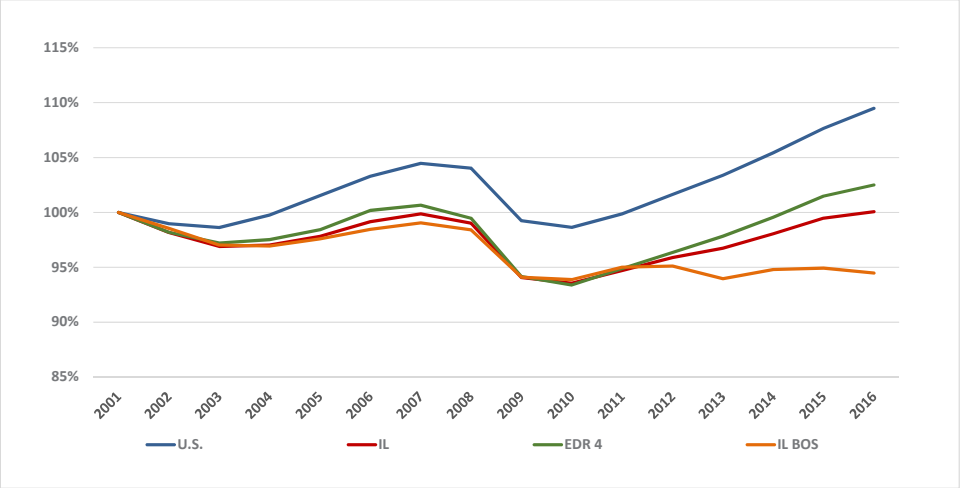
Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates; 2012-2016 (Table S2503)

Analysis of QCEW annual average employment data (2001-2016) between U.S., IL, EDR 4 and IL BOS

Note: Total Employment and Wages for Illinois include the sum of EDRs 1 through 10 and employers with a geographic code of Unclassified

Using indices where the 2001 annual average employment value is set to 100.0%, an analysis is performed for a few data series.

Exhibit 8. Annual Average Employment Index (Total), by Geographic Region



Data Source: IDES, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW); 2001-2016

Total – Exhibit 8 shows the Illinois employment growth was below national employment growth immediately after 2001. The growth rates for EDR 4 and IL BOS were similar through 2011, then diverged as the growth trend of EDR 4 approximated the rate of national growth. Growth for IL BOS was relatively flat after 2011 (following the Great Recession).

Definitions of Broad Industry Groupings (BIGs)

[All employers that have Ownership = Private, and in GP, WCS, and BCS NAICS industries]

Goods Producing (GP) – Natural Resources and Mining; Construction, and Manufacturing

White Collar Services (WCS) – Information; Financial Activities; Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Educational & Health Care Services

Blue Collar Services (BCS) – Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Transportation & Warehousing; Administrative & Support & Waste Management; Arts, Entertainment & Recreation; Accommodation & Food Services; Other Services; Unclassified

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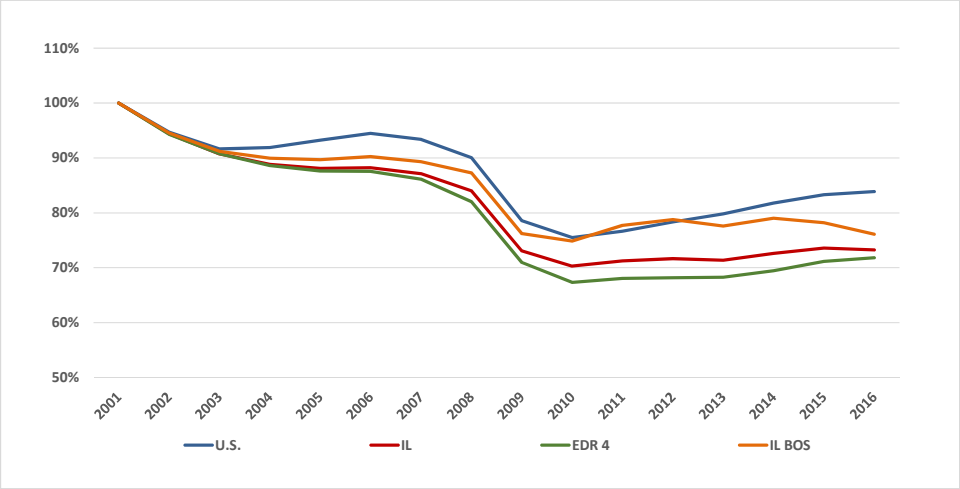
Public – All employers with NAICS that have Ownership = Federal, State, and Local government

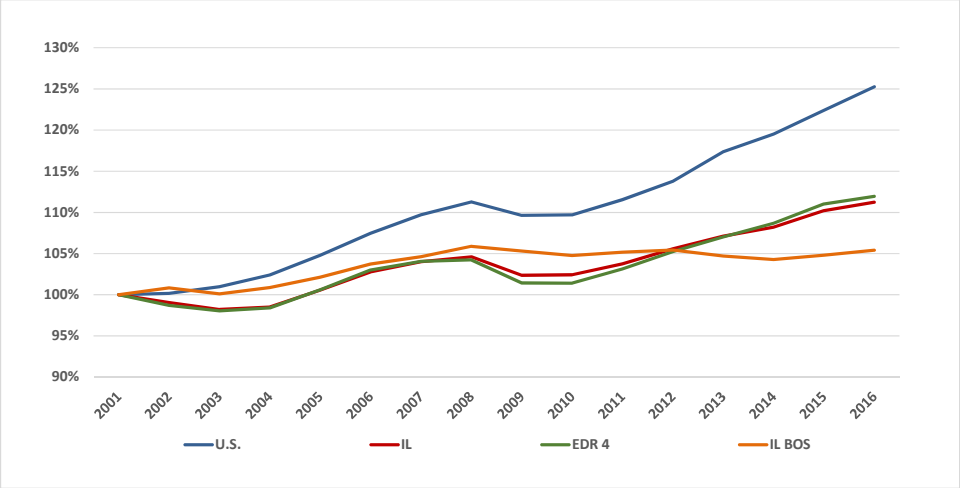
Exhibit 9. Annual Average Employment Index (Goods Producing), by Geographic Region



Data Source: IDES, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW); 2001-2016

Goods Producing (GP) – As seen in Exhibit 9, both Illinois and the nation have seen an overall decline in employment for the GP sector from 2001 to 2016. The decline in Illinois employment started to fall faster than the nation beginning around 2003. The path of growth for GP in IL BOS started to catch up with the nation around 2006 and surpassed it in 2011. Growth for IL BOS then leveled off as the nation continued a steady growth trend upward. Growth for EDR 4 fell much further below the nation's path through 2010 before picking up slightly.

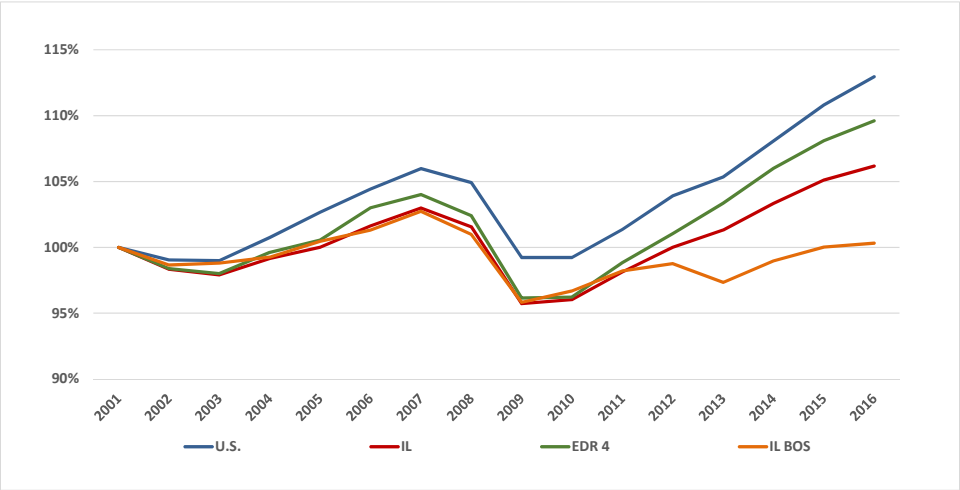
Exhibit 10. Annual Average Employment Index (White Collar Services), by Geographic Region



Data Source: IDES, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW); 2001-2016

White Collar Services (WCS) - Illinois employment growth lagged national employment growth immediately after 2001 due to the initial decline of EDR 4 employment (Exhibit 10). Statewide employment stayed below the 2001 base until 2005, then trended steadily upward (except for the period around the Great Recession). The state followed a path close to the path of EDR 4 due to the dominance of WCS employment in EDR 4. IL BOS was initially on a path of faster growth than EDR 4, but has remained flat since 2008.

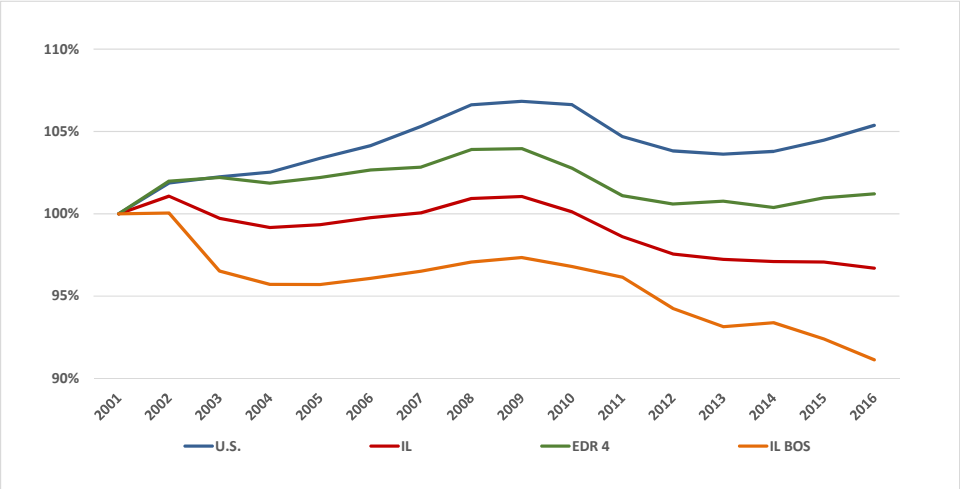
Exhibit 11. Annual Average Employment Index (Blue Collar Services), by Geographic Region



Data Source: IDES, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW); 2001-2016

Blue Collar Services (BCS) - Illinois employment growth has not kept pace with national employment growth since 2001 (Exhibit 11). The growth for EDR 4 and IL BOS was similar through 2010, then while the growth trend of EDR 4 kept pace with national growth, growth for IL BOS fell off to a lower rate of increase.

Exhibit 12. Annual Average Employment Index (Public), by Geographic Region



Data Source: IDES, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW); 2001-2016

Public – National employment growth in the Public sector has remained above growth for Illinois and both EDR 4 and IL BOS for the entire period of 2001 – 2016 (Exhibit 12). The ratio for EDR 4 has remained above 100.0% since 2001, while the ratio for IL BOS has remained below 100.0%. This has resulted due to declines in population and tax revenue for IL BOS while the economy of EDR 4 has been healthier overall.

In all five cases, the U.S. has had a higher rate of growth over the 2001-2016 period than both EDR 4 and IL BOS. Although the paths of EDR 4 and IL BOS have had some back and forth movement during the time interval, EDR 4 has ended up with a higher rate of growth in all cases except for GP. This makes sense as population growth has been higher for the nation than EDR 4, which in turn has been higher than for IL BOS. EDR 4 also lost a lot of manufacturing employment in the first decade of this century as the region's economy shifted more toward WCS.

The text below references Exhibit 13:

Over the entire series of 2001 to 2016, national annual average employment only declined (-16.1%) in the GP BIG. A small increase (5.4%) occurred in the Public group, a bigger increase (13.0%) was seen in BCS, and a large increase in employment (25.3%) occurred in WCS. Illinois' employment growth was below the U.S. in all BIGs including GP (-26.7%); Public (-3.3%); BCS (6.2%), and WCS (11.2%).

A more detailed look at the Illinois data can be seen by checking the employment growth changes for EDR 4 and IL BOS. The only BIG that IL BOS had a better showing was GP and that was because EDR 4 had a bigger percentage loss (-28.2%) than IL BOS (-23.9%). EDR 4 had a higher rate of employment growth than IL BOS in WCS (11.9% to 5.4%); in BCS (9.6% to 0.3%); and in Public (1.2% to -8.9%).

A major recession (the Great Recession) occurred in the middle of this data series and the duration was officially dated by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as starting in December 2007 and ending in June 2009). It makes sense to look at the changes in the data from 2001 to 2007 (Before), 2007 to 2010 (During), and 2010 to 2016 (After) to get more detail.

Comparing the U.S. data to the Illinois data, the U.S. had higher rates of employment growth than Illinois for all four BIG sectors for both the Before interval and the After interval. The During interval showed similar rates of employment change across BIGs for the U.S. and Illinois.

The employment change rates were mixed for EDR 4 and IL BOS in the Before interval although EDR 4 had small growth overall (0.7%) and IL BOS was in decline (-0.9%). EDR 4 slipped behind IL BOS for the

Exhibit 13. Changes and Percentage Changes for Avg. Annual Employment, by BIG, by Time Interval, by Geographic Region
Time intervals [2001-2007 (Before); 2007-2010 (During); 2010-2016 (After); 2001-2016 (Overall)]

EDR	Industry Category	2001-2007 Change in Emp	2007-2010 Change in Emp	2010-2016 Change in Emp	2001-2016 Change in Emp	2001-2007 % Change in Emp	2007-2010 % Change in Emp	2010-2016 % Change in Emp	2001-2016 % Change in Emp
US	Goods Producing	-1,642,909	-4,446,776	2,080,131	-4,009,554	-6.6%	-19.1%	11.1%	-16.1%
US	White Collar Services	3,375,405	-9,061	5,400,998	8,767,342	9.7%	0.0%	14.2%	25.3%
US	Blue Collar Services	2,974,924	-3,355,151	6,822,258	6,442,031	6.0%	-6.4%	13.8%	13.0%
US	Public	1,077,688	265,326	-253,755	1,089,259	5.3%	1.2%	-1.2%	5.4%
US	Total	5,785,108	-7,545,662	14,049,632	12,289,078	4.5%	-5.6%	11.0%	9.5%
IL	Goods Producing	-143,767	-187,955	33,031	-298,691	-12.9%	-19.3%	4.2%	-26.7%
IL	White Collar Services	67,602	-26,821	148,014	188,796	4.0%	-1.5%	8.6%	11.2%
IL	Blue Collar Services	68,113	-158,767	231,679	141,026	3.0%	-6.7%	10.6%	6.2%
IL	Public	496	499	-28,133	-27,139	0.1%	0.1%	-3.4%	-3.3%
IL	Total	-7,556	-373,043	384,591	3,992	-0.1%	-6.3%	7.0%	0.1%
EDR 4	Goods Producing	-102,039	-138,241	32,981	-207,299	-13.9%	-21.8%	6.7%	-28.2%
EDR 4	White Collar Services	50,704	-33,111	131,764	149,357	4.1%	-2.5%	10.4%	11.9%
EDR 4	Blue Collar Services	64,305	-124,787	214,507	154,024	4.0%	-7.5%	13.9%	9.6%
EDR 4	Public	13,837	-359	-7,600	5,878	2.8%	-0.1%	-1.5%	1.2%
EDR 4	Total	26,807	-296,499	371,652	101,960	0.7%	-7.2%	9.8%	2.5%
IL BOS	Goods Producing	-39,042	-52,668	4,460	-87,251	-10.7%	-16.2%	1.6%	-23.9%
IL BOS	White Collar Services	18,135	616	2,483	21,234	4.6%	0.1%	0.6%	5.4%
IL BOS	Blue Collar Services	16,416	-36,297	21,759	1,878	2.7%	-5.9%	3.7%	0.3%
IL BOS	Public	-11,526	913	-18,702	-29,316	-3.5%	0.3%	-5.8%	-8.9%
IL BOS	Total	-16,018	-87,437	9,999	-93,455	-0.9%	-5.2%	0.6%	-5.5%

Data Source: IDES, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW); 2001-2016

During interval as EDR 4 declined by 7.2% and IL BOS employment fell by 5.2% as IL BOS lead EDR 4 in all BIGs. In the After interval, EDR 4 clearly dominated the comparison as the overall employment change shows a 9.8% increase for EDR 4 versus a 0.6% increase for IL BOS. Similar differences occurred in all four of the BIGs for this interval.

The text below references Exhibit 14:

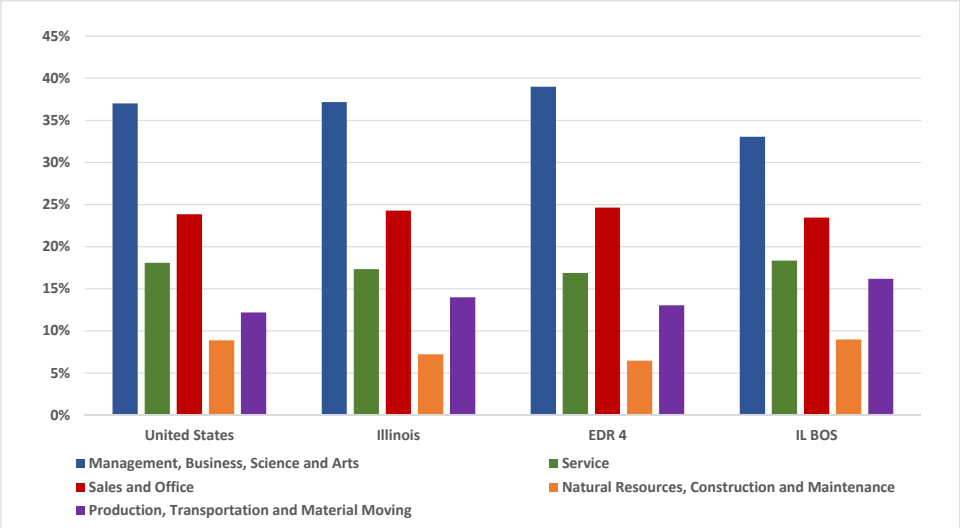
Growth in average annual wages has some similarities overall for all four of the geographic regions shown, but there are some subtle differences. In the Before interval, the two BIGs with the biggest increases in AAWs for each of the geographic regions are GP and WCS, with Public following up in third and BCS still further back. In the During interval, the Public sector had the highest rate of growth in AAW (higher than all three private-sector BIGs). This is likely due to contractual agreements for public sector employees, which provided stability to wages during the recessionary period. In the After interval, growth of AAWs for the Public sector is last among the BIGs for all geographic regions.

Exhibit 14. Changes and Percentage Changes for Avg. Annual Wages (AAWs), by BIG, by Time Interval, by Geographic Region
Time intervals [2001-2007 (Before); 2007-2010 (During); 2010-2016 (After); 2001-2016 (Overall)]

EDR	Industry Category	2001-2007 Change in AAW	2007-2010 Change in AAW	2010-2016 Change in AAW	2001-2016 Change in AAW	2001-2007 % Change in AAW	2007-2010 % Change in AAW	2010-2016 % Change in AAW	2001-2016 % Change in AAW
US	Goods Producing	$9,680	$3,774	$7,619	$21,074	23.6%	7.4%	14.0%	51.4%
US	White Collar Services	$11,681	$2,030	$9,976	$23,687	24.7%	3.4%	16.4%	50.1%
US	Blue Collar Services	$5,059	$1,169	$4,633	$10,861	19.5%	3.8%	14.4%	41.8%
US	Public	$8,393	$3,234	$6,019	$17,645	22.9%	7.2%	12.5%	48.2%
US	Total	$8,235	$2,293	$6,871	$17,398	22.7%	5.2%	14.7%	48.0%
IL	Goods Producing	$10,511	$3,504	$9,463	$23,478	23.6%	6.4%	16.2%	52.7%
IL	White Collar Services	$12,890	$1,038	$10,170	$24,098	25.6%	1.6%	15.8%	47.8%
IL	Blue Collar Services	$5,038	$985	$5,097	$11,121	17.8%	3.0%	14.8%	39.3%
IL	Public	$7,596	$3,781	$4,092	$15,468	20.2%	8.4%	8.4%	41.2%
IL	Total	$8,498	$1,846	$7,015	$17,358	21.8%	3.9%	14.2%	44.6%
EDR 4	Goods Producing	$10,744	$3,367	$11,246	$25,356	22.8%	5.8%	18.4%	53.8%
EDR 4	White Collar Services	$14,306	$378	$10,039	$24,723	25.7%	0.5%	14.3%	44.5%
EDR 4	Blue Collar Services	$5,029	$595	$5,401	$11,025	16.5%	1.7%	14.9%	36.1%
EDR 4	Public	$7,900	$3,835	$4,158	$15,892	19.5%	7.9%	8.0%	39.3%
EDR 4	Total	$9,056	$1,436	$7,303	$17,796	21.4%	2.8%	13.8%	42.0%
IL BOS	Goods Producing	$10,407	$3,528	$6,148	$20,084	26.8%	7.2%	11.7%	51.8%
IL BOS	White Collar Services	$8,453	$3,336	$7,390	$19,179	26.0%	8.1%	16.7%	58.9%
IL BOS	Blue Collar Services	$4,106	$2,000	$3,286	$9,392	20.3%	8.2%	12.5%	46.4%
IL BOS	Public	$6,853	$3,683	$3,799	$14,336	20.7%	9.2%	8.7%	43.2%
IL BOS	Total	$6,627	$2,798	$4,766	$14,191	22.4%	7.7%	12.2%	47.9%

Data Source: IDES, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW); 2001-2016

Exhibit 15. Employment by Occupational Category, by Geographic Region



Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates; 2012-2016 (Table S2401)

Exhibit 15 shows the distribution of employment, by occupational category, by geographic region. Employment in the data table is separated into five broad occupational categories: 1) Management, business, science, and arts occupations (U.S.: 37.0%; IL: 37.2%); 2) Service occupations (U.S.: 18.1%; IL: 17.3%); 3) Sales and office occupations: (U.S.: 23.8%; IL: 24.3%); 4) Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations: (U.S.: 8.9%; IL: 7.2%); and 5) Production, transportation, and material moving occupations: (U.S.: 12.2%; IL: 14.0%). The nation has higher proportional shares of 2) and 4) than Illinois, while Illinois has higher proportional shares of 3) and 5).

EDR 4 has the highest proportions of the two sub-state regions for 1) Management, business, science, and arts occupations (EDR 4: 39.0%; IL BOS: 33.0%; U.S.: 37.0%); and 2) Sales and office occupations (EDR 4: 24.6%; IL BOS: 23.5%; U.S.: 23.8%). The U.S. has a lower proportion than EDR 4 and a higher proportion for IL BOS in both cases.

IL BOS has the higher proportions for 1) Service occupations (EDR 4: 16.9%; IL BOS: 18.4%; U.S.: 18.1%); 2) Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations (EDR 4: 6.5%; IL BOS: 9.0%; U.S.: 8.9%); and production, transportation, and material moving occupations (EDR 4: 13.0%; IL BOS: 16.2%; U.S.: 12.2%). The U.S. has a smaller proportion than IL BOS, bigger proportion than EDR 4 in the first two, and has a smaller proportion than both in the last case.

The occupational employment data show that EDR 4 has an economy that is more white-collar service oriented while IL BOS has an economy geared more toward blue-collar services and goods-producing industries.

Exhibit 16, on the following page, shows the proportion of the civilian population that is not covered by health insurance, by geographic region. The proportion of the population that is not covered by health insurance is 11.7% for the nation and 9.7% for Illinois. EDR 4 has a proportion of 10.8%, while IL BOS is 7.4%. The data show Illinois has lower proportions of uninsured than the nation for age groups: 1) Under 6 years old; 2) Under 18 years old; 3) 18 to 64 years old; 4) 18 to 24 years old; and 5) 25 to 34 years old.

The proportions for EDR 4 are higher than statewide for every age group in the table, and much higher than the U.S. for the age group of 65 and older. When this data is broken out by age group, the youngest (under 18 years old) and the oldest (65 and older) have the lowest proportions of population not covered by health insurance. The highest rates of non-coverage are shown to be the 25-34 age group.

Females have a lower proportion not covered by health insurance than males across geographic regions. The proportions are lowest for whites, then Asians, and then blacks across regions for racial groups, with Hispanics having higher proportions than any of the racial groups. Native born have lower proportions of non-coverage than do the foreign born who are naturalized citizens. The proportion of those who are foreign born and not a citizen is extremely high. The proportion of those with a disability who are not covered by health insurances is lower than the proportion for those with no disability.

The proportion of the population that is not insured goes down with an increase in educational attainment. The proportion for each level of attainment are higher for EDR 4 than for IL BOS. It is 28.9% for EDR 4 and 14.8% for IL BOS for less than high school graduates (U.S.: 26.5%; IL: 25.3%); 17.2% for EDR 4 and 9.8% for IL BOS for high school graduates (U.S.: 15.8%; IL: 14.3%); 11.2% for EDR 4 and 7.7% for IL BOS for those with some college or Associate's degree (U.S.: 11.6%; IL: 9.9%); and 5.2% for EDR 4 and 3.5% for IL BOS for those with a Bachelor's degree or higher (U.S.: 5.1%; IL: 4.8%).

Employment status is also important in determining if an individual is covered by health insurance. The proportion of the unemployed portion of the labor force for EDR 4 is 33.4% and for IL BOS is 28.6% (U.S.: 36.0%; IL: 32.1%). That is roughly triple the proportion of the employed portion of the labor force that is without health insurance (EDR 4: 12.4%; IL BOS; 8.6%; U.S.: 13.6%; IL: 11.2%).

The proportion of the population that is not insured goes down with an increase in household income across all geographic regions shown

Exhibit 16. Proportion of Population without Health Insurance, by Demographic Groups and Other Characteristics, by Geographic Region

	United States	Illinois	EDR 4	IL BOS
CIVILIAN POPULATION	313,576,137	12,671,738	8,686,764	3,984,974
% Uninsured: Civilian Population	11.7%	9.7%	10.8%	7.4%
AGE GROUP				
% Uninsured: Under 6 years old	4.8%	2.6%	2.5%	2.8%
% Uninsured: Under 18 years old	5.9%	3.2%	3.3%	3.0%
% Uninsured: 18 to 64 years old	16.4%	14.1%	15.5%	10.9%
% Uninsured: 18 to 24 years old	19.0%	16.2%	17.9%	12.9%
% Uninsured: 25 to 34 years old	21.5%	17.9%	19.5%	13.7%
% Uninsured: 65 years and older	0.9%	1.0%	1.5%	0.3%
% Uninsured: 65 to 74 years old	1.1%	1.3%	1.8%	0.4%
% Uninsured: 75 years and older	0.6%	0.7%	1.0%	0.3%
GENDER				
% Uninsured: Male	12.9%	11.2%	12.3%	8.6%
% Uninsured: Female	10.6%	8.4%	9.4%	6.2%
RACE				
% Uninsured: White	10.4%	8.0%	8.7%	6.8%
% Uninsured: Black	13.7%	12.6%	12.7%	12.0%
% Uninsured: Asian	10.8%	10.4%	10.6%	9.1%
HISPANIC				
% Uninsured: Hispanic	23.4%	20.9%	21.5%	15.2%
OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS				
% Uninsured: Native Born	9.4%	7.1%	7.2%	7.0%
% Uninsured: Foreign Born	26.5%	25.9%	26.6%	18.0%
% Uninsured: Naturalized Citizen	11.8%	10.9%	11.2%	8.2%
% Uninsured: Foreign born - Not a Citizen	39.8%	39.9%	41.4%	25.3%
% Uninsured: With a Disability	7.6%	6.4%	7.1%	5.4%
% Uninsured: No Disability	12.3%	10.1%	11.2%	7.7%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (25 years and older)				
% Uninsured: Less than HS graduate	26.5%	25.3%	28.9%	14.8%
% Uninsured: HS graduate (includes equiv.)	15.8%	14.3%	17.2%	9.8%
% Uninsured: Some college or associate's degree	11.6%	9.9%	11.2%	7.7%
% Uninsured: Bachelor's degree or higher	5.1%	4.8%	5.2%	3.5%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS (18 years and older)				
% Uninsured: In labor force	15.2%	12.9%	14.1%	10.0%
% Uninsured: Employed	13.6%	11.2%	12.4%	8.6%
% Uninsured: Unemployed	36.0%	32.1%	33.4%	28.6%
% Uninsured: Not in labor force	10.2%	9.4%	11.2%	6.2%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME (2016 Inflation-Adjusted $s)				
% Uninsured: Under $25,000	18.6%	16.3%	18.6%	12.3%
% Uninsured: $25,000 to $49,999	17.2%	15.2%	17.8%	10.7%
% Uninsured: $50,000 to $74,999	12.5%	10.6%	12.7%	6.9%
% Uninsured: $75,000 to $99,999	8.6%	7.2%	8.6%	4.4%
% Uninsured: $100,000 and over	4.9%	4.0%	4.3%	2.8%

Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates; 2012-2016 (Table S2701)

in the table. It is highest for those with household income under $25,000 (U.S.: 18.6%; IL: 16.3%; EDR 4: 18.6%; IL BOS: 12.3%) and lowest for those with household income $100,000 and over (U.S.: 4.9%; IL: 4.0%; EDR 4: 4.3%; IL BOS: 2.8%).

An individual's employment is a key characteristic in determining if they are covered by health insurance. An unemployed individual is more likely to not be covered and someone with higher educational attainment is not only more likely to be covered, they are more likely to be employed at higher wages.

Households include those that are made up of various types of families and a sub-group labeled non-families.

Exhibit 17 shows the proportion of households with married couple families having related children under 18 living below the poverty level (U.S.: 7.9%; IL: 6.8%; EDR 4: 7.0%; IL BOS: 6.4%) is less than the average household (U.S.: 11.0%; IL: 10.2%; EDR 4: 10.1%; IL BOS: 10.5%), and much less than households lead by a female having related children under 18 (U.S.: 39.7%; IL: 39.5%; EDR 4: 37.3%; IL BOS: 43.9%).

The proportions living below the poverty level decrease as educational attainment increases for the different family types, across geographic regions. Once again, the higher educational attainment of the head of household is likely to raise the living conditions of the entire household. A reduction in barriers makes it easier to find success.

Exhibit 18, on the following page, shows data on the proportions of households receiving Food Stamps/ SNAP, by geographic region. The proportion for the nation is 13.0%, almost the same for EDR 4 (13.1%) and less than IL BOS (13.6%). The households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP can be described by a few categories (which are not mutually exclusive).

The descriptive category that covers the most households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP are households that include children under 18 years old (U.S.: 53.0%; IL: 52.0%; EDR 4: 52.4%; IL BOS: 51.2%). Households with one or more people with a disability receive Food Stamps / SNAP at the following rates: (U.S.: 44.3%; IL: 39.7%; EDR 4: 37.7%; IL BOS: 43.3%). Households with one or more people at least 60 years old are described by this proportion: (U.S.: 29.2%; IL: 28.7%; EDR 4: 32.0%; IL BOS: 22.6%). The proportion of Food Stamp/SNAP households that have a female head (no husband present): (U.S.: 28.3%; IL: 28.1%; EDR 4: 27.5%; IL BOS: 29.1%). The proportion of Food Stamp/SNAP households that have a married-couple family: (U.S.: 26.3%;

Exhibit 17. Proportion of Families in Households Living Below the Poverty Level, by Type of Family Household, by Geographic Region

HH - Householder	United States	Illinois	EDR 4	IL BOS
All families	77,608,829	3,122,597	2,079,434	1,043,163
% below poverty level (% BPL)	11.0%	10.2%	10.1%	10.5%
BPL; % with SSI and/or public cash assist. in past 12 mnths	29.5%	27.5%	26.5%	29.6%
BPL; % with Social security income in the past 12 months	6.8%	6.2%	6.6%	5.6%
BPL; Educ. Attainment of HH - Less than HS graduate	28.4%	25.3%	24.7%	26.9%
BPL; Educ. Attainment of HH - HS graduate (inc. equiv.)	14.3%	14.0%	15.0%	12.6%
BPL; Educ. Attain. of HH - Some college, associate's degree	10.7%	10.6%	10.5%	10.8%
BPL; Educ. Attain. of HH - Bachelor's degree or higher	3.1%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%
Married-couple families w/ related children under 18	24,231,476	1,006,015	711,973	294,042
% below poverty level (% BPL)	7.9%	6.8%	7.0%	6.4%
BPL; % with SSI and/or public cash assist. in past 12 mnths	16.6%	13.7%	12.8%	15.4%
BPL; % with Social security income in the past 12 months	4.2%	3.6%	3.8%	3.3%
BPL; Educ. Attainment of HH - Less than HS graduate	18.9%	15.6%	16.2%	13.9%
BPL; Educ. Attainment of HH - HS graduate (inc. equiv.)	7.3%	6.6%	7.6%	5.3%
BPL; Educ. Attain. of HH - Some college, associate's degree	4.5%	3.9%	3.9%	3.8%
BPL; Educ. Attain. of HH - Bachelor's degree or higher	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%
Female HH, no husband present w/ rel. children under 18	9,754,343	383,220	256,053	127,167
% below poverty level (% BPL)	39.7%	39.5%	37.3%	43.9%
BPL; % with SSI and/or public cash assist. in past 12 mnths	45.1%	44.3%	42.3%	48.8%
BPL; % with Social security income in the past 12 months	16.9%	16.5%	15.9%	17.8%
BPL; Educ. Attainment of HH - Less than HS graduate	49.1%	47.2%	44.5%	55.0%
BPL; Educ. Attainment of HH - HS graduate (inc. equiv.)	34.4%	35.0%	33.3%	38.2%
BPL; Educ. Attain. of HH - Some college, associate's degree	28.4%	29.2%	26.9%	33.7%
BPL; Educ. Attain. of HH - Bachelor's degree or higher	10.4%	10.5%	10.5%	10.4%

Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates; 2012-2016 (Table S1702)

Exhibit 18. Proportion of Households Receiving Food Stamps/SNAP, by Type of Household, by Geographic Region

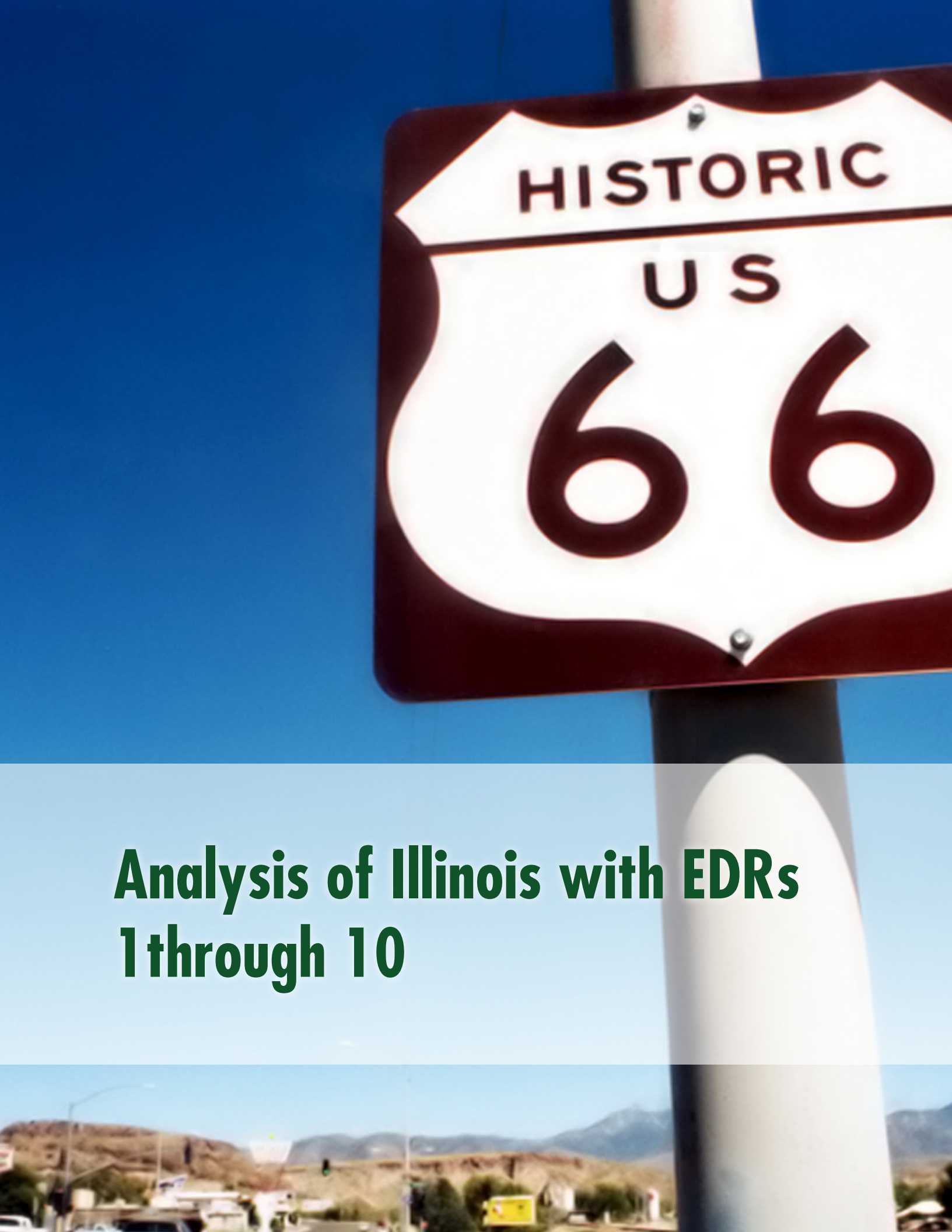
	United States	Illinois	EDR 4	IL BOS
Total; Households (HHs)	117,716,237	4,802,124	3,178,286	1,623,838
% of HHs receiving food stamps/SNAP	13.0%	13.3%	13.1%	13.6%
% of HHs receiving food stamps/SNAP that have one or more people in the household at least 60 years olc	29.2%	28.7%	32.0%	22.6%
Likelihood ratio - HH with one or more people in the household at least 60 years old	0.78	0.80	0.93	0.58
% of HHs receiving food stamps/SNAP that have a married-couple family	26.3%	25.4%	27.0%	22.5%
Likelihood ratio - HH with married-couple family	0.54	0.53	0.57	0.46
% of HHs receiving food stamps/SNAP that have children under 18 years old	53.0%	52.0%	52.4%	51.2%
Likelihood ratio - HH with children under 18 years old	1.66	1.64	1.58	1.76
% of HHs receiving food stamps/SNAP that have a male head of household; no wife present	5.6%	5.5%	5.3%	5.9%
Likelihood ratio - HH with male head, no wife present	2.05	2.21	2.21	2.21
% of HHs receiving food stamps/SNAP that have a female head of household; no husband present	28.3%	28.1%	27.5%	29.1%
Likelihood ratio - HH with female head, no husband present	3.41	3.51	3.41	3.70
% of HHs receiving food stamps/SNAP that have one or more people with a disability	44.3%	39.7%	37.7%	43.3%
Likelihood ratio - HH with one or more people with disability	1.75	1.77	1.84	1.65

Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates; 2012-2016 (Table S2201)

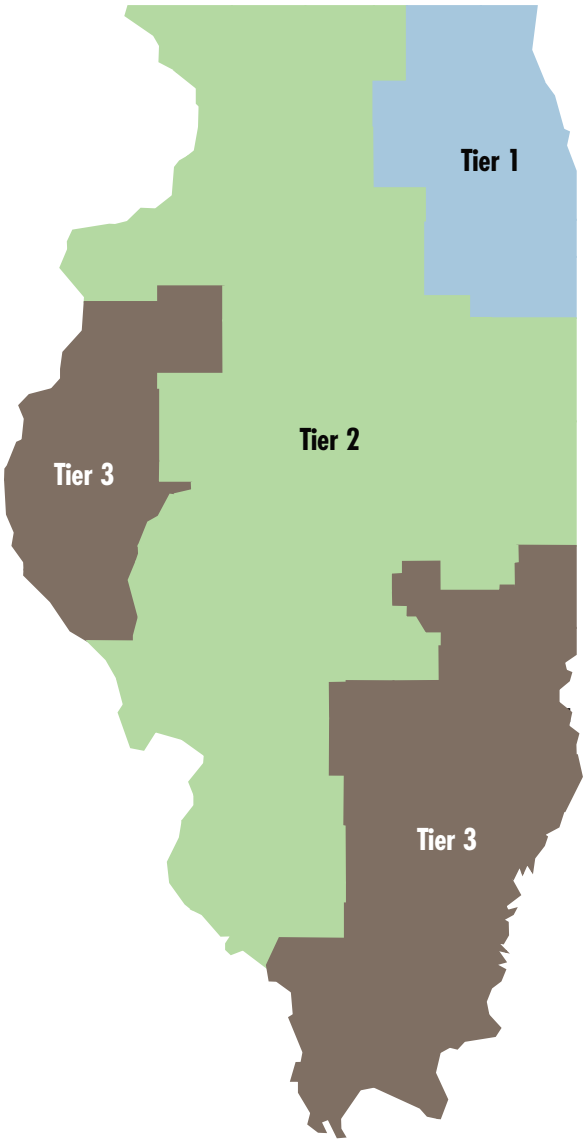
IL: 25.4%; EDR 4: 27.0%; IL BOS: 22.5%). The proportion of Food Stamp/SNAP households that have a male head (no wife present): (U.S.: 5.6%; IL: 5.5%; EDR 4: 5.3%; IL BOS: 5.9%).

Households with one or more people at least 60 years old are less likely: (U.S.: 0.78; IL: 0.80; EDR 4: 0.93; IL BOS: 0.58). Married-couple families are less likely: (U.S.: 0.54; IL: 0.53; EDR 4: 0.57; IL BOS: 0.46). Households that have children under 18 years old are more likely: (U.S.: 1.66; IL: 1.64; EDR 4: 1.58; IL BOS: 1.76). Households with a male head (no wife present) are more likely: (U.S.: 2.05; IL: 2.21; EDR 4: 2.21; IL BOS: 2.21). Households with a female head (no husband present) are more likely: (U.S.: 3.41; IL: 3.51; EDR 4: 3.41; IL BOS: 3.70). Finally, households with one or more people with a disability are more likely: (U.S.: 1.75; IL: 1.77; EDR 4: 1.84; IL BOS: 1.65).

The likelihood ratio of 1.00 is defined in this case as the proportion of households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP under a certain condition is equal to the proportion of all households. A value greater than one means that given the condition it is more likely to happen than for all households and a value less than one means given the condition it is less likely to happen than for all households.



Analysis of Illinois with EDRs 1through 10



Tier 1: Cook, DeKalb, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kankakee, Kendall, Lake, McHenry and Will Counties

Tier 2: Bureau, Bond, Boone, Calhoun, Carroll, Cass, Champaign, Christian, Clinton, DeWitt, Douglas, Ford, Fulton, Greene, Henry, Iroquois, Jersey, Jo Daviess, LaSalle, Lee, Livingston, Logan, Macon, Macoupin, Madison, Marshall, Mason, McLean, Menard, Mercer, Monroe, Montgomery, Morgan, Ogle, Peoria, Piatt, Putnam, Randolph, Rock Island, St. Clair, Sangamon, Scott, Shelby, Stark, Stephenson, Tazewell, Vermilion, Washington, Whiteside, Winnebago, and Woodford Counties

Tier 3: Adams, Alexander, Brown, Clark, Clay, Coles, Crawford, Cumberland, Edgar, Edwards, Effingham, Fayette, Franklin, Gallatin, Hamilton, Hancock, Hardin, Henderson, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Johnson, Knox, Lawrence, Marion, Massac, McDonough, Moultrie, Perry, Pike, Pope, Pulaski, Richland, Saline, Schuyler, Union, Wabash, Warren, Wayne, White, and Williamson Counties

An analysis of the EDR data lead to the creation of three tiers based on natural ordering.

- Tier 1 – EDR 4
- Tier 2 – EDRs 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 9
- Tier 3 – EDRs 7, 8, and 10

Population

Population growth in Illinois lags the growth of the nation. Comparing population data from 2010 with 2017, data in Exhibit 19, on the following page, show that EDR 4 (Northeast) grew 0.7% over the 7-year span. The only other region of the state that grew over that time interval was EDR 2 (East Central), and that was growth of 0.3%. It should be noted that EDR 2 has the seventh largest population of the EDRs and has the state's highest-rated public university located within its boundaries. Six of the ten EDRs have less than 500,000 of population and only two have less than 300,000. Besides EDR 2 (East Central) and EDR 4 (Northeast), only EDR 3 (North Central) has less than a 2% decline in population since 2010.

The population of EDR 4 in Tier 1 is almost 8.8 million. The population of the six regions included in Tiers 2 range from about 365,000 for EDR 2 (6 counties) to about 690,000 for EDR 9. Population for the regions in Tier 3 range from about 220,000 for EDR 10 to about 375,000 for EDR 8 (21 counties). Each of the Tier 3 regions have at least a 2.9% decline in population since 2010.

Exhibit 19. Total Population, by Geographic Region [Illinois, EDRs 1 - 10]

Region	2010	2017	Change (2010-2017)	% Change (2010-2017)
Illinois	12,841,196	12,802,023	-39,173	-0.3%
EDR 1 (Central)	554,907	537,279	-17,628	-3.2%
EDR 2 (East Central)	363,658	364,657	999	0.3%
EDR 3 (North Central)	655,963	646,002	-9,961	-1.5%
EDR 4 (Northeast)	8,709,957	8,772,503	62,546	0.7%
EDR 5 (Northern Stateline)	450,222	434,408	-15,814	-3.5%
EDR 6 (Northwest)	501,753	485,427	-16,326	-3.3%
EDR 7 (Southeastern)	286,825	278,365	-8,460	-2.9%
EDR 8 (Southern)	385,662	374,340	-11,322	-2.9%
EDR 9 (Southwestern)	704,547	689,793	-14,754	-2.1%
EDR 10 (West Central)	227,702	219,249	-8,453	-3.7%

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau (March 2018)

Exhibit 20. Unemployment Rates (Annual Average), by Geographic Region

Region	2010	2017	Change (2010-2017)
Illinois	10.4%	5.0%	-5.4%
EDR 1 (Central)	9.2%	4.7%	-4.5%
EDR 2 (East Central)	9.1%	4.6%	-4.5%
EDR 3 (North Central)	9.3%	5.0%	-4.3%
EDR 4 (Northeast)	10.6%	5.0%	-5.6%
EDR 5 (Northern Stateline)	13.5%	6.0%	-7.5%
EDR 6 (Northwest)	10.3%	5.0%	-5.3%
EDR 7 (Southeastern)	9.8%	4.7%	-5.1%
EDR 8 (Southern)	10.0%	5.5%	-4.5%
EDR 9 (Southwestern)	9.6%	4.5%	-5.1%
EDR 10 (West Central)	8.6%	4.4%	-4.2%

Data Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security (IDES) Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)

Unemployment

Unemployment rates (Exhibit 20) have dropped significantly for all regions of the state from 2010 to 2017. Most regions are a little bit less or a little bit more than 5.0% for their unemployment rate. EDR 6 (Northwest Region) had the highest unemployment rate in 2010 (13.5%) and still has the highest unemployment rate in 2017 (6.0%).

EDR 10 (West Central) had the lowest unemployment rate in 2010 (8.6%) and still has the lowest rate in 2017 (4.4%). The other Tier 3 regions, EDR 7 (Southeastern) and EDR 8 (Southern), have unemployment rates of 4.7% and 5.5% respectively.

Labor Force Statistics, by Geography and Education

Exhibit 21 shows LFPRs for Illinois and the EDRs within Illinois. Some of these proportions appear to be low and part of the explanation could be due to data issues previously referenced in the Technical Notes section. EDRs 2, 3, 7, 8, and 10 are areas with less-dense populations that include public university campuses. Some of the regions of the state with less-dense populations also may have their ACS statistical data impacted by prisons located in the area.

Tier 1 (EDR 4) has the highest LFPR for the prime-age labor force (ages 25 to 54). The three EDRs in Tier 3 have the lowest LFPRs for this age group. The Tier 2 EDRs fall in between.

In Exhibit 22, EDR 4 (Northeast) has the highest labor force participation rate for "Less than HS graduate" with EDR 8 (Southern) having the lowest. EDRs 5 (Northern Stateline) and 6 (Northwest) have the highest labor force participation rates for "HS graduate" with EDR 8 (Southern)having the lowest. EDRs 4 (Northeast) and 5 (Northern Stateline) have the highest labor force participation rates for "Some college or Associates Degree" with EDR 8 (Southern) having the lowest. EDR 4 (Northeast) has the highest labor force participation rate for "Bachelor's Degree or Higher" with EDR 8 (Southern) having the lowest.

Exhibit 21. Labor Force Participation Rates (LFPR) (16 and older), by Geographic Region

Region	Civ. Pop. 16 and older	LFPR 16 and Older	LFPR 25 - 54 Years Old
Illinois	10,206,768	65.6%	83.6%
EDR 1 (Central)	441,243	61.3%	81.2%
EDR 2 (East Central)	297,110	62.3%	83.7%
EDR 3 (North Central)	523,441	64.2%	84.1%
EDR 4 (Northeast)	6,923,278	67.4%	84.4%
EDR 5 (Northern Stateline)	347,597	64.7%	84.1%
EDR 6 (Northwest)	396,945	62.2%	83.5%
EDR 7 (Southeastern)	228,359	59.5%	78.6%
EDR 8 (Southern)	308,937	55.5%	75.9%
EDR 9 (Southwestern)	556,634	62.6%	81.5%
EDR 10 (West Central)	183,224	59.0%	79.9%

Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates; 2012-2016 (Table S2301)
Note: Age categories used in table based on ACS source data

Exhibit 22. Proportions of Population (25-64), LFPR, and Unemployment Percentage, by Educational Attainment, by Geographic Region

	Illinois	EDR 1	EDR 2	EDR 3	EDR 4	EDR 5	EDR 6	EDR 7	EDR 8	EDR 9	EDR 10
CIVILIAN POPULATION - 25 to 64	6,834,187	284,764	175,565	334,614	4,743,408	227,202	252,496	142,805	192,560	370,513	110,260
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT											
Less than HS graduate	694,497	23,327	12,613	21,338	522,678	24,323	23,368	14,219	18,439	25,224	8,968
% of Civilian Population	10.2%	8.2%	7.2%	6.4%	11.0%	10.7%	9.3%	10.0%	9.6%	6.8%	8.1%
LFPR	62.1%	49.3%	57.4%	50.7%	65.6%	64.1%	57.9%	45.3%	42.6%	45.4%	45.8%
Unemployment %	12.6%	18.6%	11.9%	16.6%	11.6%	18.0%	14.3%	15.0%	16.8%	16.3%	17.3%
HS graduate (includes equivalency)	1,669,260	91,109	48,229	92,257	1,038,426	70,893	81,736	47,275	56,843	106,335	36,157
% of Civilian Population	24.4%	32.0%	27.5%	27.6%	21.9%	31.2%	32.4%	33.1%	29.5%	28.7%	32.8%
LFPR	74.3%	72.7%	74.4%	75.1%	75.2%	76.3%	76.2%	71.5%	65.4%	69.7%	72.4%
Unemployment %	9.4%	8.1%	6.9%	7.6%	10.3%	10.0%	8.5%	6.8%	9.1%	8.2%	7.3%
Some college or Associate's Degree	2,058,536	96,128	55,978	112,375	1,306,828	80,454	95,295	53,785	77,749	140,484	39,460
% of Civilian Population	30.1%	33.8%	31.9%	33.6%	27.6%	35.4%	37.7%	37.7%	40.4%	37.9%	35.8%
LFPR	80.9%	78.1%	81.2%	80.5%	81.9%	81.8%	80.4%	78.1%	74.6%	79.7%	78.4%
Unemployment %	7.4%	6.9%	5.4%	5.4%	8.1%	7.5%	5.5%	5.7%	6.9%	7.2%	5.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,411,894	74,200	58,745	108,644	1,875,476	51,532	52,097	27,526	39,529	98,470	25,675
% of Civilian Population	35.3%	26.1%	33.5%	32.5%	39.5%	22.7%	20.6%	19.3%	20.5%	26.6%	23.3%
LFPR	87.1%	86.7%	85.6%	86.9%	87.3%	86.3%	86.6%	84.7%	82.4%	87.6%	87.1%
Unemployment %	3.8%	2.8%	2.9%	1.9%	4.0%	3.6%	3.1%	2.1%	4.1%	4.9%	3.2%

Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates; 2012-2016 (Table S2301)

Note: Age categories used in table based on ACS source data

Exhibit 23. Proportions of Population (20-64), LFPR, and Unemployment Percentage, for Special Population Groups, by Geographic Region

	Illinois	EDR 1	EDR 2	EDR 3	EDR 4	EDR 5	EDR 6	EDR 7	EDR 8	EDR 9	EDR 10
CIVILIAN POPULATION - 20 to 64	7,731,921	319,210	218,653	386,423	5,341,495	254,483	281,501	164,425	222,057	415,238	128,436
LFPR	79.1%	76.2%	76.3%	79.0%	80.3%	79.7%	78.4%	74.1%	70.1%	76.6%	74.7%
Unemployment %	7.7%	7.3%	6.1%	5.8%	8.0%	9.0%	7.2%	6.6%	8.3%	8.0%	6.7%
POPULATION SUB-GROUPS											
20 to 64 - Female head of HH (no husband), with own children under 18	1,390,343	55,982	34,092	68,172	976,336	47,800	48,676	27,400	36,383	74,953	20,549
% of Civilian Population	18.0%	17.5%	15.6%	17.6%	18.3%	18.8%	17.3%	16.7%	16.4%	18.1%	16.0%
LFPR	74.8%	81.3%	79.1%	77.0%	73.4%	78.9%	78.6%	77.2%	74.9%	77.7%	78.8%
Unemployment %	7.9%	7.6%	6.0%	5.1%	8.3%	9.6%	6.8%	7.1%	8.0%	6.8%	6.3%
Below poverty level in the past 12 months	968,164	43,618	42,365	49,304	627,882	33,808	33,398	24,331	40,398	53,707	19,353
% of Civilian Population	12.5%	13.7%	19.4%	12.8%	11.8%	13.3%	11.9%	14.8%	18.2%	12.9%	15.1%
LFPR	54.0%	56.4%	50.1%	57.1%	54.1%	59.6%	56.3%	53.8%	51.0%	50.7%	47.0%
Unemployment %	30.2%	29.9%	19.6%	23.4%	31.7%	34.8%	28.7%	24.6%	28.2%	28.5%	29.1%
With any disability	661,704	36,907	19,501	33,792	401,776	29,162	29,240	21,205	33,186	42,813	14,122
% of Civilian Population	8.6%	11.6%	8.9%	8.7%	7.5%	11.5%	10.4%	12.9%	14.9%	10.3%	11.0%
LFPR	42.9%	42.4%	41.6%	42.7%	44.3%	42.2%	42.8%	42.9%	35.8%	38.2%	38.0%
Unemployment %	17.2%	17.4%	16.1%	15.6%	17.8%	23.0%	16.4%	13.7%	17.4%	12.0%	15.6%

Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates; 2012-2016 (Table S2301)

Note: Age categories used in table based on ACS source data

At the sub-state level, EDR 4 (Northeast) has the highest proportion of its population with "Less than HS graduate" and the highest proportion with "Bachelor's Degree or Higher". This is possible because some parts of the region have limited access for people facing barriers to educational opportunities while other parts have a spectrum of opportunities available. EDR 5 (Northern Stateline) has the next highest proportion of population with "Less than HS graduate". EDR 2 (East Central) has the second highest proportion of population with "Bachelor's Degree or Higher".

Tier 1 (EDR 4) has the highest proportion (39.5%) of adult population with a "Bachelor's degree or higher" and it has the highest proportion (11.0%) with "Less than HS graduate". Tier 3 EDRs are among the lowest in proportions for "Bachelor's degree or higher". This tier has high proportions of "Some college or Associate's degree".

It should be noted that data in this table could be impacted as reference in the Technical Notes section of the report.

Labor Force Statistics, by Population Subgroup

Exhibit 23 shows data (Proportion of the civilian population; LFPR; and Unemployment Percentage) for the three population (ages 20 to 64) sub-groups: 1) Female head of household (no husband present), with own children under 18; 2) People living below the

poverty level; and 3) People with any disability.

The regions with the highest proportions of their civilian population in a household with a female head (no husband present) and with own children under 18 are 1) EDR 2 (East Central) (19.4%); 2) EDR 8 (Southern) (18.2%); and 3) EDR 10 (West Central) (15.1%). The region with the lowest proportion is EDR 4 (Northeast) (11.8%).

The regions with the highest proportions of their civilian population in households living below the poverty level are 1) EDR 5 (Northern Stateline) (18.8%); 2) EDR 4 (Northeast) (18.3%); and 3) EDR 9 (Southwestern) (18.1%). The region with the lowest proportion is EDR 2 (East Central) (15.6%).

The regions with the highest proportions of their civilian population with people with any disability are 1) EDR 8 (Southern) (14.9%); 2) EDR 7 (Southeastern) (12.9%); and 3) EDR 1 (Central) (11.6%). The region with the lowest proportion is EDR 4 (Northeast) (7.5%).

Tier 1 has the second-highest proportion of population of female heads of household (own children under 18) and the lowest proportion of its population living below the poverty level. The EDRs in Tier 3 are roughly in the middle for proportions of population of female heads of household (own children under 18). Two of these EDRs have the highest proportions of their populations that include people with any disability.

Household Income, by Geography

The distribution of income ranges in Exhibit 24 shows the region in Illinois with the highest incomes is EDR 4. The proportion of households with at least $50,000 income for EDR 4 (Northeast) is 60.4 percent, and a proportion of 30.8 percent for households with at least $100,000 in income. The second highest-ranking region is EDR 3 (North Central) with 55.9 percent of households with at least $50,000 in income and 23.1% of households with at least $100,000 in income. The regions with the lowest distributions of income are EDR 8 (Southern) ($50,000 – 42.3%; $100,000 – 14.1%), and EDR 10 (West Central) ($50,000 – 45.2%; $100,000 – 14.4%).

Tier 1 has the highest proportion of households (60.5%) with income over $50,000. Tier 3 has the three EDRs with the lowest proportion of households (46.3%; 42.3%;

Exhibit 24. Households, by Income Group, by Geographic Region

	Illinois	EDR 1	EDR 2	EDR 3	EDR 4	EDR 5	EDR 6	EDR 7	EDR 8	EDR 9	EDR 10
Total number of Households (HHs)	4,802,124	223,493	143,767	259,258	3,178,286	173,059	200,898	111,143	151,504	271,191	89,525
% of HHs with less than $25,000 income	21.1%	24.0%	26.7%	20.7%	19.6%	23.7%	22.7%	26.9%	31.3%	22.6%	26.5%
% of HHs with inc. from $25,000 to $49,999	21.8%	24.7%	24.4%	23.5%	20.1%	25.5%	25.6%	26.9%	26.4%	23.9%	28.3%
% of HHs with inc. from $50,000 to $99,999	30.2%	32.1%	30.7%	32.8%	29.7%	32.2%	33.4%	31.6%	28.1%	31.2%	30.8%
% of HHs with inc. from $100,000 to $199,999	20.5%	16.1%	14.9%	19.2%	22.9%	16.0%	15.9%	12.6%	12.4%	18.9%	12.6%
% of HHs with inc. of $200,000 or more	6.2%	3.1%	3.4%	4.0%	7.9%	2.7%	2.5%	2.1%	1.8%	3.4%	1.8%

Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates; 2012-2016 (Table S1901)

and 45.2%) with income over $50,000. The Tier 2 EDRs fit between the Tier 1 and Tier 3 proportions.

Housing Costs, by Geography

Exhibit 25 shows housing costs, by geographic area, separated into five cost categories: 1) Less than $799; 2) $800 to $1,499; 3) $1,500 to $1,999; 4) $2,000 to $2,999; and 5) $3,000 or more. Illinois has 30.5% of its occupied housing units with monthly housing costs over $1,500 (also a higher proportion in all three component categories) with the nation at 27.5%. This higher state proportion is driven by the 39.5% shown for EDR 4 (Northeast). EDR 9 (Southwestern) has the second highest proportion (17.6%) among Illinois' regions for proportion of households with monthly housing costs over $1,500.

The data show a discrepancy in housing costs across regions of the state. Six out of ten EDRs have more than half of their households with monthly housing costs less than $799 per month. This is in complete contrast to the housing costs for EDR 4.

Tier 1 (EDR 4) has a significantly higher proportion (39.4%) of its housing units with monthly costs $1,500 or more. The EDRs in Tier 3 have the three lowest proportions (7.5%; 7.0%; and 7.1%) with monthly costs $1,500 or more. The Tier 2 EDRs range from EDR 9 (17.6%) to EDR 1 (11.0%).

Exhibit 25. Households, by Housing Costs, by Geographic Region

	Illinois	EDR 1	EDR 2	EDR 3	EDR 4	EDR 5	EDR 6	EDR 7	EDR 8	EDR 9	EDR 10
Occupied housing units (#)	4,802,124	223,493	143,767	259,258	3,178,286	173,059	200,898	111,143	151,504	271,191	89,525
Monthly Housing Costs:											
Less than $799	33.1%	56.6%	51.1%	48.6%	22.4%	46.5%	55.4%	66.6%	67.7%	46.3%	66.9%
$800 to $1,499	36.4%	32.4%	36.2%	35.5%	38.1%	38.2%	33.0%	26.0%	25.5%	36.1%	26.0%
$1,500 to $1,999	13.8%	6.5%	7.5%	9.1%	17.0%	9.4%	6.9%	4.6%	4.2%	9.9%	4.2%
$2,000 to $2,999	11.7%	3.5%	4.0%	5.3%	15.4%	4.7%	3.7%	2.3%	2.2%	6.3%	2.3%
$3,000 or more	5.1%	1.0%	1.2%	1.5%	7.0%	1.3%	0.9%	0.6%	0.4%	1.4%	0.6%

Note: $ amounts are in 2016 inflation-adjusted Dollars

Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates; 2012-2016 (Table S2503)

Exhibit 26. Changes and Percentage Changes for Avg. Annual Employment, by BIG, by Time Interval, by Geographic Region

Time intervals [2001-2007 (Before); 2007-2010 (During); 2010-2016 (After); 2001-2016 (Overall)]

Region	Industry Category	2001-2007 Change in Emp	2007-2010 Change in Emp	2010-2016 Change in Emp	2001-2016 Change in Emp	2001-2007 % Change in Emp	2007-2010 % Change in Emp	2010-2016 % Change in Emp	2001-2016 % Change in Emp	2001 Prop. Share of Emp.	2016 Prop. Share of Emp.
IL	Goods Producing	-143,767	-187,955	33,031	-298,691	-12.9%	-19.3%	4.2%	-26.7%	18.9%	16.5%
IL	White Collar Services	67,602	-26,821	148,014	188,796	4.0%	-1.5%	8.6%	11.2%	28.5%	29.6%
IL	Blue Collar Services	68,113	-158,767	231,679	141,026	3.0%	-6.7%	10.6%	6.2%	38.7%	39.9%
IL	Public	496	499	-28,133	-27,139	0.1%	0.1%	-3.4%	-3.3%	13.9%	14.0%
IL	Total	-7,556	-373,043	384,591	3,992	-0.1%	-6.3%	7.0%	0.1%	100.0%	100.0%
EDR 1	Goods Producing	-3,190	-5,291	-1,668	-10,149	-7.3%	-13.1%	-4.8%	-23.3%	15.6%	15.6%
EDR 1	White Collar Services	379	1,136	784	2,298	0.6%	1.8%	1.2%	3.7%	22.0%	24.0%
EDR 1	Blue Collar Services	-1,040	-3,174	3,308	-906	-1.2%	-3.8%	4.2%	-1.1%	30.0%	32.0%
EDR 1	Public	-17,264	-2,520	-3,828	-23,611	-19.1%	-3.4%	-5.4%	-26.1%	32.4%	28.4%
EDR 1	Total	-21,115	-9,850	-1,404	-32,368	-7.6%	-3.8%	-0.6%	-11.6%	100.0%	100.0%
EDR 2	Goods Producing	-3,337	-5,081	644	-7,774	-11.3%	-19.3%	3.0%	-26.2%	20.2%	18.0%
EDR 2	White Collar Services	1,922	-898	-560	465	6.0%	-2.6%	-1.7%	1.5%	21.8%	23.2%
EDR 2	Blue Collar Services	-933	-2,668	2,663	-939	-1.8%	-5.3%	5.5%	-1.8%	35.2%	34.7%
EDR 2	Public	1,798	827	-802	1,823	5.4%	2.4%	-2.2%	5.5%	22.7%	24.0%
EDR 2	Total	-549	-7,821	1,944	-6,425	-0.4%	-5.3%	1.4%	-4.4%	100.0%	100.0%
EDR 3	Goods Producing	-1,974	-10,684	-4,657	-17,315	-3.4%	-18.9%	-10.1%	-29.5%	20.0%	18.8%
EDR 3	White Collar Services	7,742	288	351	8,380	8.8%	0.3%	0.4%	9.5%	29.9%	31.7%
EDR 3	Blue Collar Services	1,484	-2,380	1,643	747	1.4%	-2.2%	1.5%	0.7%	36.4%	36.0%
EDR 3	Public	376	275	-1,872	-1,221	0.9%	0.7%	-4.6%	-3.0%	13.8%	13.5%
EDR 3	Total	7,627	-12,501	-4,536	-9,410	2.6%	-4.1%	-1.6%	-3.2%	100.0%	100.0%
EDR 4	Goods Producing	-102,039	-138,241	32,981	-207,299	-13.9%	-21.8%	6.7%	-28.2%	18.0%	15.4%
EDR 4	White Collar Services	50,704	-33,111	131,764	149,357	4.1%	-2.5%	10.4%	11.9%	30.7%	31.7%
EDR 4	Blue Collar Services	64,305	-124,787	214,507	154,024	4.0%	-7.5%	13.9%	9.6%	39.3%	40.6%
EDR 4	Public	13,837	-359	-7,600	5,878	2.8%	-0.1%	-1.5%	1.2%	12.0%	12.2%
EDR 4	Total	26,807	-296,499	371,652	101,960	0.7%	-7.2%	9.8%	2.5%	100.0%	100.0%
EDR 5	Goods Producing	-6,455	-12,851	4,641	-14,665	-10.8%	-24.1%	11.5%	-24.6%	31.4%	27.8%
EDR 5	White Collar Services	1,641	-463	-759	419	4.1%	-1.1%	-1.8%	1.0%	21.2%	21.9%
EDR 5	Blue Collar Services	5,355	-8,274	4,252	1,333	7.8%	-11.1%	6.4%	1.9%	36.3%	38.9%
EDR 5	Public	614	562	-1,292	-116	2.9%	2.6%	-5.8%	-0.5%	11.1%	11.4%
EDR 5	Total	1,154	-21,026	6,843	-13,029	0.6%	-11.0%	4.0%	-6.8%	100.0%	100.0%
EDR 6	Goods Producing	-6,553	-5,477	2,779	-9,251	-13.7%	-13.2%	7.7%	-19.3%	23.5%	20.3%
EDR 6	White Collar Services	1,249	-311	-326	613	2.9%	-0.7%	-0.7%	1.4%	21.0%	21.6%
EDR 6	Blue Collar Services	4,289	-7,968	-59	-3,739	5.5%	-9.7%	-0.1%	-4.8%	38.1%	40.3%
EDR 6	Public	636	747	-2,096	-712	1.8%	2.1%	-5.7%	-2.0%	17.5%	17.8%
EDR 6	Total	-379	-13,009	299	-13,089	-0.2%	-6.4%	0.2%	-6.4%	100.0%	100.0%
EDR 7	Goods Producing	-1,846	-3,528	1,849	-3,525	-6.1%	-12.5%	7.5%	-11.7%	26.3%	25.2%
EDR 7	White Collar Services	-3,451	378	2,528	-545	-13.0%	1.6%	10.8%	-2.0%	23.2%	20.7%
EDR 7	Blue Collar Services	2,545	-4,246	642	-1,059	6.6%	-10.3%	1.7%	-2.8%	33.6%	36.7%
EDR 7	Public	298	-389	-1,998	-2,088	1.5%	-2.0%	-10.4%	-10.8%	16.9%	17.5%
EDR 7	Total	-2,453	-7,785	3,022	-7,216	-2.1%	-7.0%	2.9%	-6.3%	100.0%	100.0%
EDR 8	Goods Producing	-3,732	-2,170	508	-5,394	-14.4%	-9.8%	2.5%	-20.9%	19.6%	16.8%
EDR 8	White Collar Services	2,319	-75	1,303	3,547	8.4%	-0.3%	4.4%	12.9%	20.8%	22.6%
EDR 8	Blue Collar Services	1,131	-3,457	-657	-2,983	2.4%	-7.2%	-1.5%	-6.4%	35.4%	36.3%
EDR 8	Public	247	4	-3,258	-3,007	0.8%	0.0%	-10.1%	-9.4%	24.2%	24.4%
EDR 8	Total	-35	-5,698	-2,104	-7,837	0.0%	-4.3%	-1.7%	-5.9%	100.0%	100.0%
EDR 9	Goods Producing	-7,353	-5,975	208	-13,120	-14.9%	-14.2%	0.6%	-26.6%	20.9%	17.4%
EDR 9	White Collar Services	4,928	782	24	5,734	9.2%	1.3%	0.0%	10.7%	22.8%	24.3%
EDR 9	Blue Collar Services	5,746	-3,739	9,537	11,545	6.3%	-3.9%	10.2%	12.6%	38.7%	40.2%
EDR 9	Public	1,990	1,392	-2,419	963	4.8%	3.2%	-5.4%	2.3%	17.6%	18.0%
EDR 9	Total	5,312	-7,540	7,350	5,122	2.2%	-3.1%	3.1%	2.2%	100.0%	100.0%
EDR 10	Goods Producing	-4,603	-1,612	156	-6,058	-22.9%	-10.4%	1.1%	-30.1%	21.7%	17.8%
EDR 10	White Collar Services	1,406	-221	-861	323	6.7%	-1.0%	-3.9%	1.5%	22.5%	25.5%
EDR 10	Blue Collar Services	-2,160	-391	429	-2,121	-6.2%	-1.2%	1.3%	-6.0%	37.8%	37.7%
EDR 10	Public	-221	14	-1,139	-1,346	-1.3%	0.1%	-6.9%	-8.0%	18.1%	19.0%
EDR 10	Total	-5,578	-2,210	-1,414	-9,203	-6.0%	-2.5%	-1.7%	-9.9%	100.0%	100.0%

Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates; 2012-2016 (Table S2503)

Exhibit 27. Changes and Percentage Changes for Avg. Annual Wages, by BIG, by Time Interval, by Geographic Region

Time intervals [2001-2007 (Before); 2007-2010 (During); 2010-2016 (After); 2001-2016 (Overall)]

Region	Industry Category	2001-2007 Change in AAW	2007-2010 Change in AAW	2010-2016 Change in AAW	2001-2016 Change in AAW	2001-2007 % Change in AAW	2007-2010 % Change in AAW	2010-2016 % Change in AAW	2001-2016 % Change in AAW	2001 Prop. Share Wages Paid	2016 Prop. Share Wages Paid
IL	Goods Producing	$10,511	$3,504	$9,463	$23,478	23.6%	6.4%	16.2%	52.7%	21.6%	16.7%
IL	White Collar Services	$12,890	$1,038	$10,170	$24,098	25.6%	1.6%	15.8%	47.8%	36.8%	41.9%
IL	Blue Collar Services	$5,038	$985	$5,097	$11,121	17.8%	3.0%	14.8%	39.3%	28.1%	28.8%
IL	Public	$7,596	$3,781	$4,092	$15,468	20.2%	8.4%	8.4%	41.2%	13.4%	12.7%
IL	Total	$8,498	$1,846	$7,015	$17,358	21.8%	3.9%	14.2%	44.6%	100.0%	100.0%
EDR 1	Goods Producing	$10,024	$3,532	$9,069	$22,625	25.7%	7.2%	17.3%	58.0%	18.8%	17.9%
EDR 1	White Collar Services	$6,609	$3,263	$6,837	$16,709	20.3%	8.3%	16.1%	51.3%	22.2%	27.3%
EDR 1	Blue Collar Services	$3,386	$1,738	$3,105	$8,229	15.9%	7.0%	11.8%	38.7%	19.7%	21.2%
EDR 1	Public	$8,667	$5,638	$4,613	$18,919	22.1%	11.8%	8.6%	48.2%	39.3%	33.7%
EDR 1	Total	$6,197	$3,351	$4,826	$14,374	19.2%	8.7%	11.5%	44.5%	100.0%	100.0%
EDR 2	Goods Producing	$6,181	$4,194	$4,261	$14,636	17.8%	10.3%	9.5%	42.2%	24.0%	17.8%
EDR 2	White Collar Services	$6,478	$5,540	$10,531	$22,548	19.8%	14.1%	23.5%	68.9%	24.6%	29.6%
EDR 2	Blue Collar Services	$3,578	$2,224	$3,391	$9,194	19.1%	10.0%	13.8%	49.2%	22.6%	23.3%
EDR 2	Public	$6,072	$2,046	$5,479	$13,598	16.5%	4.8%	12.2%	36.9%	28.8%	29.3%
EDR 2	Total	$5,403	$3,297	$5,416	$14,116	18.6%	9.6%	14.3%	48.5%	100.0%	100.0%
EDR 3	Goods Producing	$16,605	$3,932	$13,873	$34,410	35.4%	6.2%	20.6%	73.4%	28.4%	23.3%
EDR 3	White Collar Services	$10,345	$3,513	$10,318	$24,176	26.5%	7.1%	19.5%	61.9%	35.4%	42.1%
EDR 3	Blue Collar Services	$4,517	$1,698	$3,407	$9,622	21.1%	6.6%	12.3%	44.9%	23.6%	23.1%
EDR 3	Public	$5,693	$2,965	$3,537	$12,195	18.9%	8.3%	9.1%	40.5%	12.6%	11.5%
EDR 3	Total	$8,801	$2,164	$6,849	$17,815	26.7%	5.2%	15.6%	54.0%	100.0%	100.0%
EDR 4	Goods Producing	$10,744	$3,367	$11,246	$25,356	22.8%	5.8%	18.4%	53.8%	20.1%	15.2%
EDR 4	White Collar Services	$14,306	$378	$10,039	$24,723	25.7%	0.5%	14.3%	44.5%	40.2%	44.7%
EDR 4	Blue Collar Services	$5,029	$595	$5,401	$11,025	16.5%	1.7%	14.9%	36.1%	28.3%	29.0%
EDR 4	Public	$7,900	$3,835	$4,158	$15,892	19.5%	7.9%	8.0%	39.3%	11.4%	11.1%
EDR 4	Total	$9,056	$1,436	$7,303	$17,796	21.4%	2.8%	13.8%	42.0%	100.0%	100.0%
EDR 5	Goods Producing	$9,117	$1,396	$4,867	$15,380	21.0%	2.7%	9.0%	35.5%	42.7%	34.0%
EDR 5	White Collar Services	$8,418	$2,147	$7,714	$18,280	24.8%	5.1%	17.4%	53.9%	22.5%	27.3%
EDR 5	Blue Collar Services	$4,235	$1,551	$3,263	$9,049	19.8%	6.1%	12.0%	42.4%	24.3%	27.5%
EDR 5	Public	$5,272	$3,158	$3,163	$11,593	17.6%	9.0%	8.2%	38.7%	10.5%	11.2%
EDR 5	Total	$5,957	$1,339	$4,762	$12,057	18.7%	3.5%	12.2%	37.8%	100.0%	100.0%
EDR 6	Goods Producing	$10,540	$5,844	$2,624	$19,009	28.5%	12.3%	4.9%	51.4%	29.6%	25.4%
EDR 6	White Collar Services	$11,685	$3,077	$6,687	$21,450	34.5%	6.8%	13.8%	63.4%	24.2%	28.1%
EDR 6	Blue Collar Services	$4,804	$2,232	$3,857	$10,892	22.2%	8.5%	13.5%	50.4%	28.1%	28.2%
EDR 6	Public	$9,016	$3,830	$1,388	$14,234	29.6%	9.7%	3.2%	46.8%	18.1%	18.3%
EDR 6	Total	$7,827	$3,562	$3,945	$15,334	26.7%	9.6%	9.7%	52.3%	100.0%	100.0%
EDR 7	Goods Producing	$6,872	$3,846	$5,422	$16,139	21.8%	10.0%	12.8%	51.1%	33.4%	31.7%
EDR 7	White Collar Services	$4,551	$3,109	$5,027	$12,687	17.5%	10.2%	14.9%	48.7%	24.3%	25.2%
EDR 7	Blue Collar Services	$4,015	$2,531	$3,584	$10,131	22.7%	11.7%	14.8%	57.2%	24.0%	26.1%
EDR 7	Public	$6,727	$3,326	$2,665	$12,719	25.0%	9.9%	7.2%	47.2%	18.3%	17.1%
EDR 7	Total	$5,016	$3,149	$4,292	$12,456	20.2%	10.5%	13.0%	50.1%	100.0%	100.0%
EDR 8	Goods Producing	$9,640	$2,597	$8,025	$20,261	29.0%	6.1%	17.6%	61.0%	25.6%	22.9%
EDR 8	White Collar Services	$7,184	$3,698	$5,483	$16,364	29.1%	11.6%	15.4%	66.2%	20.3%	26.7%
EDR 8	Blue Collar Services	$3,525	$2,331	$2,318	$8,175	19.4%	10.7%	9.6%	45.0%	25.3%	24.1%
EDR 8	Public	$5,771	$3,684	$3,912	$13,366	19.1%	10.2%	9.9%	44.2%	28.8%	26.3%
EDR 8	Total	$5,638	$3,092	$4,391	$13,120	22.2%	10.0%	12.9%	51.7%	100.0%	100.0%
EDR 9	Goods Producing	$9,063	$5,503	$4,022	$18,587	24.4%	11.9%	7.8%	50.1%	27.9%	20.7%
EDR 9	White Collar Services	$8,515	$3,067	$4,993	$16,575	28.9%	8.1%	12.2%	56.3%	24.1%	28.1%
EDR 9	Blue Collar Services	$4,015	$2,023	$2,758	$8,797	20.0%	8.4%	10.5%	43.8%	27.9%	30.5%
EDR 9	Public	$8,263	$3,546	$3,864	$15,674	26.0%	8.9%	8.9%	49.4%	20.1%	20.7%
EDR 9	Total	$6,354	$3,020	$3,206	$12,580	22.8%	8.8%	8.6%	45.2%	100.0%	100.0%
EDR 10	Goods Producing	$7,872	$1,439	$3,836	$13,147	23.9%	3.5%	9.1%	39.9%	29.1%	21.1%
EDR 10	White Collar Services	$6,150	$2,877	$5,642	$14,669	23.4%	8.9%	16.0%	55.8%	24.1%	28.2%
EDR 10	Blue Collar Services	$4,251	$2,649	$4,624	$11,524	24.3%	12.2%	19.0%	65.9%	26.9%	31.1%
EDR 10	Public	$5,668	$3,022	$3,363	$12,053	21.0%	9.3%	9.4%	44.7%	19.9%	19.6%
EDR 10	Total	$5,401	$2,408	$4,419	$12,228	22.0%	8.0%	13.7%	49.9%	100.0%	100.0%

Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates; 2012-2016 (Table S2503)

Analysis of QCEW annual average employment data (2001-2016) for EDR 1 through EDR 10

Note: Total Employment and Wages for Illinois include the sum of EDRs 1 through 10 and employers with a geographic code of Unclassified

The text below references the 2016 numbers from Exhibits 26 and 27, on the previous pages:

EDR 1 (Central) – The proportional share of employment for the public sector in EDR 1 (28.4%) for 2016 is much higher than the proportion for the state (14.0%). This region includes the capital city of Illinois (Springfield) and employs many state government workers. It also has a campus of the University of Illinois. The proportional share of wages paid by the public sector in the region (33.7%) during 2016 are well above the public sector statewide proportional share (12.7%). BCS has the largest proportional share of employment in 2016 (32.0% compared to 39.9% for Illinois). However, BCS only paid 21.2% of total wages in 2016 compared to 28.8% for the state. WCS had proportional shares for employment of 24.0% for EDR 1 and 29.6% for Illinois while the shares for wages were 27.3% for EDR 1 and 41.9% for the state. GP had proportional shares for employment of 15.6% for EDR 1 and 16.5% for Illinois while the shares for wages were 17.9% for EDR 1 and 16.7% for the state. The proportional share of total employment in EDR 1 fell from 4.7% to 4.2% and total wages paid by EDR 1 fell from 3.9% to 3.5% from 2001 to 2016.

EDR 2 (East Central) – The proportional share of employment for the public sector in EDR 2 (24.0%) for 2016 is much higher than the proportion for the state (14.0%). This region is home to the primary campus of the University of Illinois. The proportional share of wages paid by the public sector in the region (29.3%) during 2016 are well above the public sector statewide proportional share (12.7%). BCS has the largest proportional share of employment for the region in 2016 (34.7% compared to 39.9% for Illinois). BCS paid 23.3% of the region's total wages in 2016 compared to 28.8% for the state. WCS had proportional shares for employment of 23.2% for EDR 2 and 29.6% for Illinois while the shares for wages were 29.6% for the region and 41.9% for the state. GP had proportional shares for employment of 18.0% for EDR 2 and 16.5% for Illinois. The shares for wages were 17.8% for the region and 16.7% for the state. The proportional share of total employment in EDR 2 fell from 2.5% to 2.4% and total wages paid by EDR 2 fell from 1.9% to 1.8% from 2001 to 2016.

Definitions of Broad Industry Groupings (BIGs)

[All employers that have Ownership = Private, and in GP, WCS, and BCS NAICS industries]

Goods Producing (GP) – Natural Resources and Mining; Construction, and Manufacturing

White Collar Services (WCS) – Information; Financial Activities; Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Educational & Health Care Services

Blue Collar Services (BCS) – Utilities; Wholesale Trade; Retail Trade; Transportation & Warehousing; Administrative & Support & Waste Management; Arts, Entertainment & Recreation; Accommodation & Food Services; Other Services; Unclassified

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Public – All employers with NAICS that have Ownership = Federal, State, and Local government

EDR 3 (North Central) – The proportional share of employment for WCS in EDR 3 (31.7%) for 2016 is slightly higher than the proportion for the state (29.6%). The proportional shares for WCS wages paid was 42.1% for the region in 2016, which is slightly higher than the proportion for the state (41.9%). BCS has the largest proportional share of employment for the region in 2016 (36.0% compared to 39.9% for Illinois), while the sector paid 23.1% of the region's total wages in 2016 compared to 28.8% for the state. The proportional share for GP employment in this region was 18.8% in 2016 and 16.5% for Illinois. The shares for wages were 23.3% for the region and 16.7% for the state. The proportional share of employment for the public sector in EDR 3 (13.5%) for 2016 is lower than the proportion for the state (14.0%). This region is comprised of a mix of large private-sector industry leaders, a large public university and some private 4-year schools, as well as an agricultural base. The proportional share of total employment in EDR 3 fell from 5.0% to 4.8% and total wages paid by EDR 3 increased from 4.2% to 4.3% from 2001 to 2016.

EDR 4 (Northeast) –The proportional share of employment for WCS in EDR 4 (31.7%) for 2016 is slightly higher than the proportion for the state (29.6%). The proportional shares for WCS wages paid was 44.7% for the region in 2016, which is slightly higher than the proportion for the state (41.9%). BCS has the largest proportional share of employment for the region in 2016 (40.6% compared to 39.9% for Illinois), while the sector paid 29.0% of the region's total wages in 2016 compared to 28.8% for the state. The proportional share for GP employment in this region was 15.4% in 2016 and 16.5% for Illinois while the shares for wages were 15.2% for the region and 16.7% for the state. The proportional share of employment for the public sector in EDR 4 (12.2%) for 2016 is lower than the proportion for the state (14.0%). This region is the dominant economic region in Illinois. The proportional share of wages for the public sector in the region (11.1%) is lower than the share for Illinois (12.7%). This region drives the state's economy as it is home to about two-thirds of the state's population and employment. The proportional share of total employment in EDR 4 rose from 69.0% to 70.7% and total wages paid by EDR 4 increased from 75.1% to 75.6% from 2001 to 2016.

EDR 5 (Northern Stateline) – The proportional share of BCS employment was the largest for the region in 2016 (38.9% compared to 39.9% for Illinois), while the sector paid 27.5% of the region's total wages in 2016 compared to 28.8% for the state. The proportional share for GP employment in this region was 27.8% in 2016, much higher than for Illinois (16.5%). The shares for wages were also much higher for the region (34.0%) than for the state (16.7%). The proportional share of employment for WCS in EDR 5 (21.9%) for 2016 is much lower than the proportion for the state (29.6%). The proportional shares for WCS wages paid was 27.3% for the region in 2016, which is also much lower than the proportion for the state (41.9%). The proportional share of employment for the public sector in EDR 5 (11.4%) for 2016 is the lowest of any region in Illinois (state share is 14.0%). The proportional share of wages for the public sector in the region (11.2%) is lower than the share for Illinois (12.7%). The proportional share of total employment in EDR 5 fell from 3.2% to 3.0% and total wages paid by EDR 5 decreased from 2.6% to 2.3% from 2001 to 2016. This region traditionally has lot of manufacturing in its industry mix.

EDR 6 (Northwest) –The proportional share of BCS employment was the largest for the region in 2016 (40.3% compared to 39.9% for Illinois), while the sector paid 28.2% of the region's total wages in 2016 compared to 28.8% for the state. The proportional share of employment for WCS in EDR 6 (21.6%) for 2016 is much lower than the proportion for the state (29.6%). The proportional shares for WCS wages paid was 28.1% for the region in 2016, which is also much lower than the proportion for the state (41.9%). The proportional share for GP employment in this region was 20.3% in 2016, much higher than for Illinois (16.5%). The shares for

wages were also much higher for the region (25.4%) than for the state (16.7%). The proportional share of employment for the public sector in EDR 6 (17.8%) for 2016 is higher than the for Illinois (14.0%). The proportional share of wages for the public sector in the region (18.3%) is also higher than the share for Illinois (12.7%). The proportional share of total employment in EDR 6 fell from 3.5% to 3.2% and total wages paid by EDR 6 stayed the same (2.6%) from 2001 to 2016. This area is known as a blue-collar region.

EDR 7 (Southeastern) – The proportional share for GP employment in this region was 25.2% in 2016, much higher than for Illinois (16.5%). The shares for wages were also much higher for the region (31.7%) than for the state (16.7%). The proportional share of BCS employment was the largest for the region in 2016 (36.7% compared to 39.9% for Illinois), while the sector paid 26.1% of the region's total wages in 2016 compared to 28.8% for the state. The proportional share of employment for WCS in EDR 7 (20.7%) for 2016 is much lower than the proportion for the state (29.6%). The proportional shares for WCS wages paid was 25.2% for the region in 2016, which is also much lower than the proportion for the state (41.9%). The proportional share of employment for the public sector in EDR 7 (17.5%) for 2016 is higher than the for Illinois (14.0%). The proportional share of wages for the public sector in the region (17.1%) is also higher than the share for Illinois (12.7%). The proportional share of total employment in EDR 7 fell from 1.9% to 1.8% and total wages paid by EDR 7 stayed the same (1.2%) from 2001 to 2016. This region is rural and the economy is based on agriculture.

EDR 8 (Southern) – The proportional share of employment for the public sector in EDR 8 (24.4%) for 2016 is much higher than the for Illinois (14.0%). The proportional share of wages for the public sector in the region (26.3%) is also higher than the share for Illinois (12.7%). The proportional share for GP employment in this region was 16.8% in 2016, slightly higher than for Illinois (16.5%). The shares for wages were also much higher for the region (22.9%) than for the state (16.7%). The proportional share of BCS employment was the largest for the region in 2016 (36.3% compared to 39.9% for Illinois), while the sector paid 24.1% of the region's total wages in 2016 compared to 28.8% for the state. The proportional share of employment for WCS in EDR 8 (22.6%) for 2016 is much lower than the proportion for the state (29.6%). The proportional shares for WCS wages paid was 26.7% for the region in 2016, which is also much lower than the proportion for the state (41.9%). The proportional share of total employment in EDR 8 fell from 2.2% to 2.1% and total wages paid by EDR 8 fell from 1.5% to 1.4% from 2001 to 2016. This region is rural with a low-density population. It covers 21 counties and the economy relies on the Public sector.

EDR 9 (Southwestern) – The proportional share for GP employment in this region was 17.4% in 2016, higher than for Illinois (16.5%). The shares for wages were also much higher for the region (20.7%) than for the state (16.7%). The proportional share of employment for the public sector in EDR 9 (18.0%) for 2016 is higher than the share for Illinois (14.0%). The proportional share of wages for the public sector in the region (20.7%) is also higher than the share for Illinois (12.7%). The proportional share of BCS employment was the largest for the region in 2016 (40.2% compared to 39.9% for Illinois), while the sector paid 30.5% of the region's total wages in 2016 compared to 28.8% for the state. The proportional share of employment for WCS in EDR 9 (24.3%) for 2016 is lower than the proportion for the state (29.6%). The proportional shares for WCS wages paid was 28.1% for the region in 2016, which is much lower than the proportion for the state (41.9%). The proportional share of total employment in EDR 9 rose from 4.0% to 4.1% and total wages paid by EDR 9 remained the same (2.9%) from 2001 to 2016. This region is based on BCS and GP.

EDR 10 (West Central) – The proportional share of employment for the public sector in EDR 10 (19.0%) for 2016 is higher than the share for Illinois (14.0%). The proportional share of

wages for the public sector in the region (19.6%) is also higher than the share for Illinois (12.7%). The proportional share for GP employment in this region was 17.8% in 2016, higher than for Illinois (16.5%). The shares for wages were also much higher for the region (21.1%) than for the state (16.7%). The proportional share of BCS employment was the largest for the region in 2016 (37.7% compared to 39.9% for Illinois), while the sector paid 31.1% of the region's total wages in 2016 compared to 28.8% for the state. The proportional share of employment for WCS in EDR 10 (25.5%) for 2016 is lower than the proportion for the state (29.6%). The proportional shares for WCS wages paid was 28.2% for the region in 2016, which is much lower than the proportion for the state (41.9%). The proportional share of total employment in EDR 10 fell from 1.6% to 1.4% and total wages paid by EDR 10 fell from 1.0% to 0.9% from 2001 to 2016. This region is rural, has the smallest population of any EDR. The economy is based on GP and the Public sector.

QCEW - Differences Over Time Intervals

The text below references data for the time interval changes from Exhibits 26 and 27:

Over the entire series of 2001 to 2016, Illinois annual average employment declined for both GP (-26.7%) and Public (-3.3%) in the GP BIGs. Increases were seen in WCS (11.2%) and BCS (6.2%).

Before interval (IL: GP down 12.9%; WCS up 4.0%; BCS up 3.0%; Public up 0.1%; Total down 0.1%)

Employment fell in all regions for the GP BIG. The largest decrease was in EDR 10 (-22.9%) of Tier 3 and the smallest decrease was in EDR 3 (-3.4%) of Tier 2. The employment for WCS fell in only one region (EDR 7 had a 13.0% decrease) of Tier 3 with the biggest increase coming in EDR 9 (+9.2%) of Tier 2. BCS employment had a mix of outcomes in the regions. The biggest increase came in EDR 5 (+7.8%) of Tier 2 and the biggest decline was in EDR 10 (-6.2%) of Tier 3. The Public sector also had a mix among the regions as EDR 2 of Tier 2 rose 5.4% in employment and EDR 1 of Tier 2 fell 19.1% (in part due to an early retirement package that occurred in state government). Total employment had the biggest percentage increase in EDR 3 (+2.6%) of Tier 2 and its biggest decline in EDR 1 (-7.6%) of Tier 2.

During interval (IL: GP down 19.3%; WCS down 1.5%; BCS down 6.7%; Public down 3.4%; Total down 6.3%)

Employment again fell in all regions for the GP BIG. The largest decrease was in EDR 5 (-24.1%) of Tier 2 and the smallest decrease was in EDR 8 (-9.8%) of Tier 3. The employment for WCS was mixed. The biggest decreases were EDR 2 (-2.6%) of Tier 2 and EDR 4 (-2.5%) of Tier 1 with the biggest increase coming in EDR 1 (+1.8%) of Tier 2. BCS employment declined in all regions. The biggest decreases were in EDR 5 (-11.1%) of Tier 2 and EDR 7 (-10.3%) of Tier 3 while the smallest percentage decrease was in EDR 10 (-1.2%) of Tier 3. The Public sector had a mix among the regions as EDR 9 of Tier 2 rose 3.2% in employment and EDR 1 of Tier 2 fell 3.4%. Total

employment declined in all regions. The biggest percentage decrease was in EDR 5 (-11.0%) of Tier 2 with the smallest decrease in EDR 10 (-2.5%) of Tier 3.

After interval (IL: GP up 4.2%; WCS up 8.6%; BCS up 10.6%; Public down 3.3%; Total up 7.0%)

Employment in GP fell in only two regions with the biggest decrease coming in EDR 3 (-10.1%) of Tier 2 and the biggest increase in EDR 5 (+11.5%) of Tier 2. Employment for WCS was mixed among the regions. EDR 4 (+10.4%) of Tier 1 and EDR 7 (+10.8%) of Tier 3 had increases and the biggest decrease was in EDR 10 (-3.9%) of Tier 3. BCS employment had increases in eight of the ten regions. The biggest increase came in EDR 4 (+13.9%) of Tier 1 and the biggest decline was in EDR 8 (-1.5%) of Tier 3. The Public sector had declines in all regions with EDR 7 (-10.4%) of Tier 3 and EDR 8 (-10.1%) of Tier 3 having the biggest decreases and EDR 4 (-1.5%) of Tier 1 having the smallest. Total employment had its biggest percentage increase in EDR 4 (+9.8%) of Tier 1 and its biggest decreases in EDR 8 (-1.7%) of Tier 3 and EDR 10 (-1.7%) of Tier 3.

Growth in average annual wages varies over the ten EDRs. The biggest increase in AAW for total employment in a region was EDR 3 (54.0%) of Tier 2 with the smallest increase occurring in EDR 5 (37.8%) of Tier 2. The biggest and smallest increases by BIG were GP (EDR 3 (Tier 2): 73.4%; EDR 5 (Tier 2): 35.5); WCS (EDR 2 (tier 2): 68.9%; EDR 4 (tier 1): 44.5); BCS (EDR 10 (Tier 3): 65.9%; EDR 4 (Tier 1): 36.1); and Public (EDR 9 (Tier 2): 49.4%; EDR 2 (Tier 2): 36.9).

Employment, by Occupational Grouping, by Geography

The text below references Exhibit 28:

The regions with the highest (H) and lowest (L) proportional shares per occupational category are: 1) Management, business, science, and arts occupations: (H: EDR 4 (Northeast) (39.0%); L: EDR 7 (Southeastern) (28.0%)); 2) Service occupations: (H: EDR 8 (Southern) (20.4%); L: EDR 4 (Northeast) (16.9%)); 3) Sales and office occupations: (H: EDR 4 (Northeast) (24.6%); L: EDR 2 (East Central) (21.5%)); 4) Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations: (H: EDR 8 (Southern) (11.3%); L: EDR 4 (Northeast) (6.5%)); and 5) Production, transportation, and material moving occupations: (H: EDR 7 (Southeastern) (21.3%); L: EDR 3 (North Central) (12.8%)). The proportional shares for the state of Illinois are in line with the shares for EDR 4 (Northeast) as this region includes approximately two-thirds of the state's population and employment.

Tier 1 (EDR 4) has the highest proportion of occupational employment for 1) Management, business, science, and arts occupations (39.0%); and 2) Sales and office occupations (24.6%). EDR 8 in Tier 3 has the highest proportion of employment for both 1) Service occupations (20.4%); and 2) Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations (11.3%). EDR 7 in Tier 3 has the highest proportion of employment for 1) Production, transportation, and material moving occupations (21.3%). The Tier 2 EDRs lie between the other two tiers.

Exhibit 28. Employment by Occupational Category, by Geographic Region

	Illinois	EDR 1	EDR 2	EDR 3	EDR 4	EDR 5	EDR 6	EDR 7	EDR 8	EDR 9	EDR 10
Civilian Employed Population: 16 years and older	6,134,121	248,764	173,243	314,841	4,263,746	203,219	228,235	126,436	156,495	318,793	100,349
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	37.2%	34.8%	38.7%	37.1%	39.0%	30.0%	28.6%	28.0%	29.6%	34.1%	30.5%
Service occupations	17.3%	18.6%	18.0%	17.7%	16.9%	17.2%	18.5%	18.6%	20.4%	18.3%	18.9%
Sales and office occupations	24.3%	24.0%	21.5%	24.4%	24.6%	23.5%	23.3%	22.1%	22.6%	24.1%	23.6%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	7.2%	8.7%	7.8%	7.9%	6.5%	8.5%	9.8%	10.0%	11.3%	8.9%	9.3%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	14.0%	13.8%	14.0%	12.8%	13.0%	20.9%	19.7%	21.3%	16.2%	14.6%	17.8%

Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates; 2012-2016 (Table S2401)

Exhibit 29. Proportion of Population without Health Insurance by Demographic Groups and Other Characteristics, by Geographic Region

	Illinois	EDR 1	EDR 2	EDR 3	EDR 4	EDR 5	EDR 6	EDR 7	EDR 8	EDR 9	EDR 10
CIVILIAN POPULATION	12,671,738	527,949	359,383	643,381	8,686,764	436,157	481,653	271,646	368,477	679,625	216,703
% Uninsured: Civilian Population	9.7%	6.6%	7.6%	6.2%	10.8%	8.0%	7.4%	8.6%	8.3%	7.4%	7.7%
AGE GROUP											
% Uninsured: Under 6 years old	2.6%	2.1%	4.1%	2.2%	2.5%	2.1%	2.5%	5.2%	4.2%	2.3%	2.7%
% Uninsured: Under 18 years old	3.2%	2.3%	3.9%	2.4%	3.3%	2.2%	3.0%	5.4%	3.7%	2.9%	3.2%
% Uninsured: 18 to 64 years old	14.1%	10.1%	10.2%	9.1%	15.5%	12.3%	11.3%	12.2%	12.3%	10.8%	11.4%
% Uninsured: 18 to 24 years old	16.2%	12.9%	8.6%	10.7%	17.9%	17.0%	14.7%	14.3%	14.2%	14.6%	13.0%
% Uninsured: 25 to 34 years old	17.9%	12.4%	13.3%	11.8%	19.5%	14.9%	15.0%	15.4%	15.7%	13.6%	13.6%
% Uninsured: 65 years and older	1.0%	0.1%	0.9%	0.2%	1.5%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
% Uninsured: 65 to 74 years old	1.3%	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	1.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%
% Uninsured: 75 years and older	0.7%	0.1%	0.9%	0.1%	1.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%
GENDER											
% Uninsured: Male	11.2%	8.1%	9.0%	7.3%	12.3%	9.3%	8.5%	9.8%	9.6%	8.8%	8.9%
% Uninsured: Female	8.4%	5.3%	6.2%	5.3%	9.4%	6.8%	6.4%	7.5%	7.1%	6.0%	6.4%
RACE											
% Uninsured: White	8.0%	6.1%	7.2%	5.8%	8.7%	7.0%	7.1%	8.4%	8.2%	5.9%	7.2%
% Uninsured: Black	12.6%	11.3%	9.8%	10.4%	12.7%	10.8%	10.0%	15.0%	10.9%	14.2%	17.4%
% Uninsured: Asian	10.4%	10.5%	7.8%	6.1%	10.6%	12.4%	12.8%	16.8%	8.7%	12.3%	6.3%
HISPANIC											
% Uninsured: Hispanic	20.9%	13.6%	18.0%	13.3%	21.5%	17.0%	14.5%	14.3%	14.4%	14.2%	10.9%
OTHER DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS											
% Uninsured: Native Born	7.1%	6.4%	7.1%	6.0%	7.2%	6.6%	6.8%	8.4%	8.2%	7.1%	7.7%
% Uninsured: Foreign Born	25.9%	16.1%	13.8%	11.8%	26.6%	26.0%	21.6%	23.7%	15.2%	19.2%	6.9%
% Uninsured: Naturalized Citizen	10.9%	7.6%	4.8%	6.6%	11.2%	12.3%	7.7%	11.1%	7.0%	8.3%	3.7%
% Uninsured: Foreign born - Not a Citizen	39.9%	23.8%	18.4%	15.3%	41.4%	38.2%	31.7%	32.8%	21.1%	32.2%	8.8%
% Uninsured: With a Disability	6.4%	5.3%	5.4%	4.5%	7.1%	6.2%	4.8%	6.2%	5.9%	4.8%	6.4%
% Uninsured: No Disability	10.1%	6.9%	7.9%	6.4%	11.2%	8.3%	7.8%	9.0%	8.8%	7.8%	7.9%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT (25 years and older)											
% Uninsured: Less than HS graduate	25.3%	12.3%	19.5%	13.6%	28.9%	19.3%	16.3%	14.8%	12.2%	12.3%	15.1%
% Uninsured: HS graduate (includes equiv.)	14.3%	8.9%	11.7%	9.3%	17.2%	10.2%	8.6%	9.7%	10.2%	10.5%	9.6%
% Uninsured: Some college or associate's degree	9.9%	7.4%	8.2%	7.0%	11.2%	7.3%	7.3%	8.5%	8.9%	7.9%	7.5%
% Uninsured: Bachelor's degree or higher	4.8%	3.1%	3.1%	2.6%	5.2%	4.1%	3.7%	4.1%	5.0%	3.7%	3.9%
EMPLOYMENT STATUS (18 years and older)											
% Uninsured: In labor force	12.9%	9.5%	9.9%	8.6%	14.1%	10.9%	10.6%	11.1%	12.0%	9.4%	10.1%
% Uninsured: Employed	11.2%	8.1%	8.7%	7.3%	12.4%	9.1%	9.1%	9.8%	10.4%	8.1%	8.9%
% Uninsured: Unemployed	32.1%	27.6%	28.9%	29.1%	33.4%	28.0%	31.2%	30.8%	29.3%	27.0%	26.7%
% Uninsured: Not in labor force	9.4%	4.9%	6.1%	5.0%	11.2%	7.9%	5.1%	6.7%	6.2%	7.5%	6.8%
HOUSEHOLD INCOME (2016 Inflation-Adjusted $s)											
% Uninsured: Under $25,000	16.3%	11.6%	10.7%	11.9%	18.6%	14.2%	12.3%	12.8%	11.7%	13.6%	11.4%
% Uninsured: $25,000 to $49,999	15.2%	9.9%	11.6%	9.7%	17.8%	11.3%	10.3%	10.9%	11.2%	11.6%	10.2%
% Uninsured: $50,000 to $74,999	10.6%	5.9%	7.6%	5.5%	12.7%	7.1%	7.4%	7.8%	7.6%	7.7%	5.5%
% Uninsured: $75,000 to $99,999	7.2%	3.8%	5.7%	4.7%	8.6%	5.0%	4.0%	5.2%	5.0%	3.6%	3.8%
% Uninsured: $100,000 and over	4.0%	2.1%	2.6%	2.0%	4.3%	2.9%	3.6%	4.8%	3.7%	2.5%	3.5%

Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates; 2012-2016 (Table S2701)

Living Without Health Insurance

The text below references Exhibit 29:

The proportion of the EDR 4 (Northeast) population (10.8%) that is not covered by health insurance is higher than Illinois (9.7%) while the remaining nine EDRs have proportions well below the statewide value. The proportion of the population that is not covered by health insurance is higher for males than females for all geographic regions in Illinois.

The proportion of the population that is not insured in Illinois is less for native born (7.1%) than it is for naturalized citizens (10.9%), which is much less than for foreign born – not a citizen (39.9%). For all individual regions of Illinois, the "foreign born – not a citizen" group is the most likely not to be covered by health insurance.

The proportion of the "foreign born – not a citizen" population not covered by health insurance for EDR 10 appeared to be an outlier. It is believed that

colleges in a few counties within EDR 10 have a significant number of foreign students who receive health insurance through the school. This is referenced in the Technical Notes section of the report.

The proportion of the population that is not insured goes down with an increase in educational attainment across all regions of Illinois. Likewise, the proportion that is not insured goes down with an increase in household income for all regions. For all regions in Illinois, the proportion that is not covered is much higher for the unemployed portion of the labor force.

Health insurance coverage increases as educational attainment rises for all regions. Tier 1 (EDR 4) has the highest percentage of uninsured for the civilian population (10.8%) and the highest percentages of uninsured for all four levels of educational attainment. It also has the highest proportion of uninsured (41.4%) for those that are foreign-born, but not a citizen. The three EDRs in Tier 3 have the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th highest proportions of uninsured. This could be associated with the lower educational attainment of the adult populations in those regions. The EDRs in Tier 2 range from EDR 3 (6.2%) to EDR 5 (8.0%).

Living Below Poverty Level

The text below references Exhibit 30:

The proportion of households with married couple families having related children under 18 living below the poverty level is less than the average household, and much less than households lead by a female having related children under 18 across all regions of Illinois. With a few close exceptions across geographic regions, the proportions living below the poverty level decrease as educational attainment increases for the different family types.

Tier 1 (EDR 4) has the lowest percentage of households led by females (with children under 18) living below the poverty level. It also has the 4th highest percentage of married-couple families (with children under 18) living below the poverty level. EDR 7 (9.0%) and EDR 8 (9.3%) in Tier 3 have the two highest percentages of married-couple families (with children under 18) living below the poverty level. Along with EDR 10 (47.6%), EDR 7 (47.6%) and EDR 8 (49.9%), the Tier 3 EDRs have the three highest percentages of female-led households (with

Exhibit 30. Proportion of Population Living Below the Poverty Level, by Type of Family Household, by Geographic Region

HH - Householder	Illinois	EDR 1	EDR 2	EDR 3	EDR 4	EDR 5	EDR 6	EDR 7	EDR 8	EDR 9	EDR 10
All families	3,122,597	141,887	84,236	166,697	2,079,434	115,031	131,164	73,049	95,435	180,034	55,630
% below poverty level (% BPL)	10.2%	11.0%	11.0%	8.3%	10.1%	10.7%	9.5%	11.4%	12.7%	10.4%	10.1%
BPL; % with SSI and/or public cash assist. in past 12 mnths	27.5%	32.5%	27.3%	29.6%	26.5%	22.8%	26.9%	34.5%	34.9%	28.8%	26.4%
BPL; % with Social security income in the past 12 months	6.2%	5.5%	5.4%	4.8%	6.6%	5.5%	4.6%	6.3%	7.4%	6.6%	5.1%
BPL; Educ. Attainment of HH - Less than HS graduate	25.3%	29.7%	28.5%	29.1%	24.7%	25.3%	20.3%	25.9%	28.4%	29.6%	24.8%
BPL; Educ. Attainment of HH - HS graduate (inc. equiv.)	14.0%	13.8%	14.1%	10.8%	15.0%	12.3%	10.7%	13.0%	13.2%	14.3%	11.0%
BPL; Educ. Attain. of HH - Some college, associate's degree	10.6%	11.7%	11.6%	8.9%	10.5%	10.3%	9.5%	11.1%	13.6%	10.6%	11.5%
BPL; Educ. Attain. of HH - Bachelor's degree or higher	3.0%	2.1%	3.9%	2.1%	3.0%	3.0%	3.2%	3.0%	4.2%	2.2%	2.2%
Married-couple families w/ related children under 18	1,006,015	37,842	24,038	50,935	711,973	32,122	35,559	20,220	26,010	52,032	15,284
% below poverty level (% BPL)	6.8%	6.6%	6.6%	4.0%	7.0%	7.2%	6.5%	9.0%	9.3%	5.0%	5.8%
BPL; % with SSI and/or public cash assist. in past 12 mnths	13.7%	16.0%	15.1%	14.8%	12.8%	10.5%	13.3%	19.6%	21.9%	13.4%	16.5%
BPL; % with Social security income in the past 12 months	3.6%	3.0%	3.5%	2.8%	3.8%	3.3%	2.7%	3.8%	4.8%	3.1%	3.3%
BPL; Educ. Attainment of HH - Less than HS graduate	15.6%	13.3%	11.1%	15.0%	16.2%	13.7%	11.9%	14.4%	17.2%	12.9%	13.1%
BPL; Educ. Attainment of HH - HS graduate (inc. equiv.)	6.6%	5.4%	6.6%	4.3%	7.6%	6.0%	4.3%	6.9%	6.2%	4.9%	4.9%
BPL; Educ. Attain. of HH - Some college, associate's degree	3.9%	4.6%	3.3%	2.9%	3.9%	3.3%	3.7%	4.1%	5.5%	3.2%	4.2%
BPL; Educ. Attain. of HH - Bachelor's degree or higher	1.9%	1.1%	2.9%	1.2%	1.9%	1.8%	2.0%	2.0%	3.1%	1.3%	1.4%
Female HH, no husband present w/ rel. children under 18	383,220	18,799	10,726	18,534	256,053	16,751	14,254	7,666	11,051	23,327	6,059
% below poverty level (% BPL)	39.5%	46.3%	43.4%	39.2%	37.3%	38.6%	43.9%	47.6%	49.9%	44.1%	47.6%
BPL; % with SSI and/or public cash assist. in past 12 mnths	44.3%	54.3%	46.0%	49.2%	42.3%	40.4%	48.4%	55.0%	51.5%	47.0%	45.8%
BPL; % with Social security income in the past 12 months	16.5%	18.1%	16.6%	16.8%	15.9%	15.5%	14.5%	19.8%	20.7%	19.9%	15.0%
BPL; Educ. Attainment of HH - Less than HS graduate	47.2%	63.1%	63.2%	55.9%	44.5%	56.3%	41.5%	57.9%	53.4%	51.7%	55.0%
BPL; Educ. Attainment of HH - HS graduate (inc. equiv.)	35.0%	41.0%	37.4%	33.8%	33.3%	32.2%	40.1%	39.4%	39.6%	42.2%	35.5%
BPL; Educ. Attain. of HH - Some college, associate's degree	29.2%	34.1%	34.9%	29.2%	26.9%	29.8%	32.0%	34.2%	40.8%	33.8%	39.2%
BPL; Educ. Attain. of HH - Bachelor's degree or higher	10.5%	9.0%	11.6%	10.3%	10.5%	10.4%	12.7%	14.7%	14.7%	8.0%	7.8%

Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates; 2012-2016 (Table S1702)

Exhibit 31. Proportion of Population Receiving Food Stamps/SNAP, by Type of Household, by Geographic Region

	United States	Illinois	EDR 1	EDR 2	EDR 3	EDR 4	EDR 5	EDR 6	EDR 7	EDR 8	EDR 9	EDR 10
Total; Households (HHs)	117,716,237	4,802,124	223,493	143,767	259,258	3,178,286	173,059	200,898	111,143	151,504	271,191	89,525
% of HHs receiving food stamps/SNAP	13.0%	13.3%	13.9%	11.1%	11.4%	13.1%	16.2%	12.3%	14.8%	18.0%	13.3%	13.6%
% of HHs receiving food stamps/SNAP that have one or more people in the household at least 60 years old	29.2%	28.7%	21.5%	21.3%	22.4%	32.0%	22.1%	22.3%	21.8%	25.5%	23.1%	22.8%
Likelihood ratio - HH with one or more people in the household at least 60 years old	0.78	0.80	0.54	0.62	0.62	0.93	0.57	0.53	0.53	0.62	0.61	0.55
% of HHs receiving food stamps/SNAP that have a married-couple family	26.3%	25.4%	21.6%	21.8%	20.5%	27.0%	23.8%	23.4%	26.2%	23.7%	20.5%	23.2%
Likelihood ratio - HH with married-couple family	0.54	0.53	0.46	0.50	0.41	0.57	0.49	0.47	0.52	0.49	0.42	0.48
% of HHs receiving food stamps/SNAP that have children under 18 years old	53.0%	52.0%	52.0%	54.4%	51.7%	52.4%	54.8%	52.0%	53.0%	43.1%	52.3%	47.0%
Likelihood ratio - HH with children under 18 years old	1.66	1.64	1.81	2.01	1.74	1.58	1.71	1.86	1.85	1.58	1.69	1.75
% of HHs receiving food stamps/SNAP that have a male head of household; no wife present	5.6%	5.5%	6.1%	5.2%	6.3%	5.3%	6.3%	6.3%	8.1%	4.5%	5.4%	6.2%
Likelihood ratio - HH with male head, no wife present	2.05	2.21	2.16	2.12	2.66	2.21	1.97	2.30	2.65	1.95	1.98	2.33
% of HHs receiving food stamps/SNAP that have a female head of household; no husband present	28.3%	28.1%	30.9%	32.9%	30.5%	27.5%	30.4%	28.3%	25.3%	22.8%	32.2%	25.0%
Likelihood ratio - HH with female head, no husband present	3.41	3.51	3.67	4.40	4.24	3.41	3.12	3.98	3.64	3.12	3.73	3.69
% of HHs receiving food stamps/SNAP that have one or more people with a disability	44.3%	39.7%	45.7%	41.1%	41.1%	37.7%	40.3%	43.8%	46.4%	49.7%	39.1%	44.3%
Likelihood ratio - HH with one or more people with disability	1.75	1.77	1.69	1.89	1.84	1.84	1.51	1.68	1.53	1.52	1.54	1.63

Data Source: American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates; 2012-2016 (Table S2201)

related children) living below the poverty level. This could be partially a function of lower wages and lower costs of these areas as the poverty threshold is standard across the nation.

Public Assistance Programs

The text below references Exhibit 31:

EDR 8 (Southern) in Tier 3 (18.0%) has the highest proportion of households among the regions receiving Food Stamps / SNAP. EDR 2 (East Central) in Tier 2 (11.1%) has the lowest proportion of households among the regions. EDR 4 (Northeast) in Tier 1 (32.0%) has the highest proportion of households among the regions receiving Food Stamps / SNAP that include someone at least 60 years old. EDR 2 (East Central) in Tier 2 (21.3%) has the lowest proportion of households among the regions.

EDR 4 (Northeast) in Tier 1 (27.0%) has the highest proportion of households among the regions receiving Food Stamps / SNAP that include married-couple families. EDR 3 (North Central) in Tier 2 (20.5%) has the lowest proportion of households among the regions. EDR 5 (Northern Stateline) in Tier 2 (54.8%) has the highest proportion of households among the regions receiving Food Stamps / SNAP that include children under 18 years old. EDR 8 (Southern) in Tier 3 (43.1%) has the lowest proportion of households among the regions.

EDR 7 (Southeastern) in Tier 3 (8.1%) has the highest proportion of households among the regions receiving Food Stamps / SNAP that have a male head of household (no wife present). EDR 8 (Southern) in Tier 3 (4.5%) has the lowest proportion of households among the regions. EDR 2 (East Central) in Tier 2 (32.9%) has the highest proportion of households among the regions receiving Food Stamps / SNAP that have a female head of household (no husband present). EDR 8 (Southern) in Tier 3 (22.8%) has the lowest proportion of households among the regions.

EDR 8 (Southern) in Tier 3 (49.7%) has the highest proportion of households among the regions receiving Food Stamps / SNAP that have at least one person with a disability. EDR 4 (Northeast) in Tier 1 (37.7%) has the lowest proportion of households among the regions.

Tier 1 (EDR 4) has 13.1% of its households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP. This is the 4th lowest among the regions. The three EDRs in Tier 3 have the first (EDR 8 – 18.0%); third (EDR 7 – 14.8%); and fifth (EDR 10 – 13.6%) highest proportions of their households receiving Food Stamps/SNAP. Tier 2 EDRs are varied as they have the three lowest proportions as well as the 2nd and 4th highest.

Summary

The Illinois economy is comprised of ten Economic Development Regions (EDRs). EDR 4 (Northeast) has approximately two-thirds of the population and employment in the state. It is the dominant region that drives the Illinois economy. It faces many issues the rest of the state does not because of the diversity and complexity of the economy. It also provides opportunities for people with a wide variety of skills. A comparison made for various characteristics of EDR 4 with the other nine EDRs combined (a.k.a. IL BOS) shows that the opportunities available and lifestyle are in great contrast.

Illinois employment grew less than national employment immediately after 2001. Growth rates for EDR 4 and IL BOS were similar through 2011, but diverged as the growth trend of EDR 4 approximated the rate of national growth. The biggest difference between EDR 4 and IL BOS is that white collar services in EDR 4 have recently been on a steady upward trend while IL BOS has been flat. Growth in blue collar services and the public sector has also been stronger in EDR 4 than it has in IL BOS.

Separating employment data into intervals around the Great Recession (Before (2001-2007); During (2007-2010); After (2010-2016)) the U.S. was growing faster than Illinois in all four BIGs (Goods Producing; White Collar Services; Blue Collar Services; and Public) in both the Before and After intervals while the U.S. and Illinois had similar growth rates in the During interval. At the sub-state level, growth in the BIGs for EDR 4 and IL BOS were mixed in the Before Interval; IL BOS had a smaller decline than EDR 4 in the During interval; and EDR 4 had much stronger growth than IL BOS in the After interval.

The labor force participation rate (LFPR) is higher for EDR 4 than for IL BOS for multiple reasons. More economic opportunities in the area attract people with valuable skills. The educational attainment of the adult population and an age distribution showing a higher proportion in the prime age group contribute to a higher LFPR. Although EDR 4 also has a higher proportion of its population with "Less than a High School graduate" education, the large number of people with "Bachelor's degree or higher" more than makes up for it. In contrast, IL BOS has higher proportion of its population who fit into the attainment classifications of "High School graduates" and "Some college or Associate's degree".

People with these higher skills have an easier time of finding job matches in the industry mix of the EDR 4 economy. EDR 4 has more white-collar services opportunities available in management, business, science, and arts occupations; and sales and office occupations where the wages tend to be higher. The opportunities within these occupational categories also are more diverse in EDR 4 allowing for greater specialization. Higher average earnings lead to higher housing (and other) costs in the region. This implies a higher price level for the region relative to the other parts of the state. The price level, in general, is highest

The proportions living below the poverty level decrease as educational attainment increases for the different family types, across geographic regions.

for Tier 1, lower for Tier 2 regions and lowest for the areas included in Tier 3.

Population growth shows that EDR 4 (Northeast) grew 0.7% over the 7-year span. The only other region of the state that grew over that time interval was EDR 2 (East Central) (0.3%), which has the state's highest-rated public university located in it. This would seem to confirm any in-state net movement of the population is toward EDR 4 (Northeast) and away from IL BOS.

Tier 1 (EDR 4) has the highest LFPR for the prime-age labor force (ages 25 to 54). The three EDRs in Tier 3 have the lowest LFPRs for this age group. The Tier 2 EDRs fall in between. In general, the LFPR rises with the level of educational attainment and falls as people at least 55 years old get older for all geographic regions.

IL BOS has an economy geared more toward blue-collar services and goods-producing industries. Occupational employment for IL BOS is more skewed toward service occupations; natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations; and production, transportation, and material moving occupations. People residing in parts of IL BOS may benefit in non-economic ways from a more relaxed lifestyle and community interaction.

More detailed analysis of Illinois ten regions leads to a natural ordering of the EDRs into three tiers. EDR 4 (Northeast) clearly belongs in its own tier (Tier 1). Tier 3 is comprised of EDRs 7 (Southeastern), 8 (Southern), and 10 (West Central). These regions are mostly rural with no economic center of at least 50,000 in population. The populations range between 219,249 and 374,340 (EDR 8 with 21 counties).

A case could be made for placing EDR 9 in its own tier since it has the second largest population (and employment) of the Illinois EDRs and is part of a much larger economy (as part of the St. Louis MSA). However, since it does not include the central city, it fits better with other Illinois EDRs in Tier 2. EDR 6 (Northwest) is also part of a MSA (Davenport-Moline-Rock Island) where the regional economy stretches into another state. However, the total economy is more in line with other EDRs in Tier 2.

EDRs 1 (Central), 2 (East Central), 3 (North Central), 5 (Northern Stateline), 6 (Northwest) and 9 (Southwestern) all are between 364,657 (EDR 2 with 6 counties) and 689,793 (EDR 9 with 9 counties) in population. These EDRs have at least one mid-size (100,000 or more in population) economic center within the region and a variety of opportunities that go along with it.

From Tier 1 to Tier 3, the types of employment opportunities become less diverse and the number of optimal job matches fall. Access to education beyond high school is generally easier to find in Tier 1 than it is in Tier 3 (except for areas in the inner-city that may face barriers such as transportation access). Tier 1 residents may also have better access to a variety of education/training programs. Education is a requirement to compete for many of the job opportunities that pay well. Affordability of educational opportunities is also a factor. Individuals from households with lower income and lower educational attainment face barriers that make it harder to find work and maintain a stable environment for the household.

Signals to barriers to optimal workforce involvement may include lack of health insurance coverage; living

below the poverty level; access to Food Stamps/SNAP; and living with a disability. Other related barriers include the level of access to family care (child care) which permits parents (or guardians) to maintain a work schedule, and transportation.

The makeup of a household can be a determining factor to the kind of barriers to employment people face. A significant proportion of the nation's population reside in households absent a father or mother. This can have a negative impact on a household's earning power and put added stress on family members. LFPRs tend to be lower and unemployment rates tend to be higher. People with disabilities may have occupational limitations and may be impacted in other ways such as transportation access to work.

People who are not covered by health insurance tend to be at risk and so any health emergency can be financially devastating. The highest rates of non-coverage are shown to be the 25-34 age group. The proportion of the population that is not insured goes down as educational attainment rises and as household income increases across all geographic regions. Those that are unemployed are roughly three times more likely to be without insurance as those that are employed.

Households with married couple families (having related children under 18) are less likely to be living below the poverty level than households lead by a female (with no husband and having related children under 18). The proportions living below the poverty level decrease as educational attainment increases for the different family types, across geographic regions.

Residents of Tier 2 and Tier 3 regions may have suitable skillsets that would allow them to find their optimal job match by transitioning to EDR 4 (Northeast). However, they may be restricted from pursuing any of these opportunities for financial, family, or other reasons. This inability to follow an appropriate career development path makes it difficult for these individuals to fulfill their potential. They may find a good starting job in one of the Tier 2 or 3 regions, but opportunities moving up the career ladder may not be available. Young people (upper classes of high school and college students) in these areas may also find it difficult to gain appropriate work experiences (through summer or co-operative internship) that may help them later in their careers.

A foundation for a "good' quality of life (for most people) is dependent on their ability to develop their skills through appropriate education/training. This includes K-12 and post-secondary education. These skills can then be utilized to obtain stable employment with good wages, and health insurance coverage. Although other factors are involved, this provides individuals with the best opportunities allowing them to provide the necessary support for themselves and their dependents.