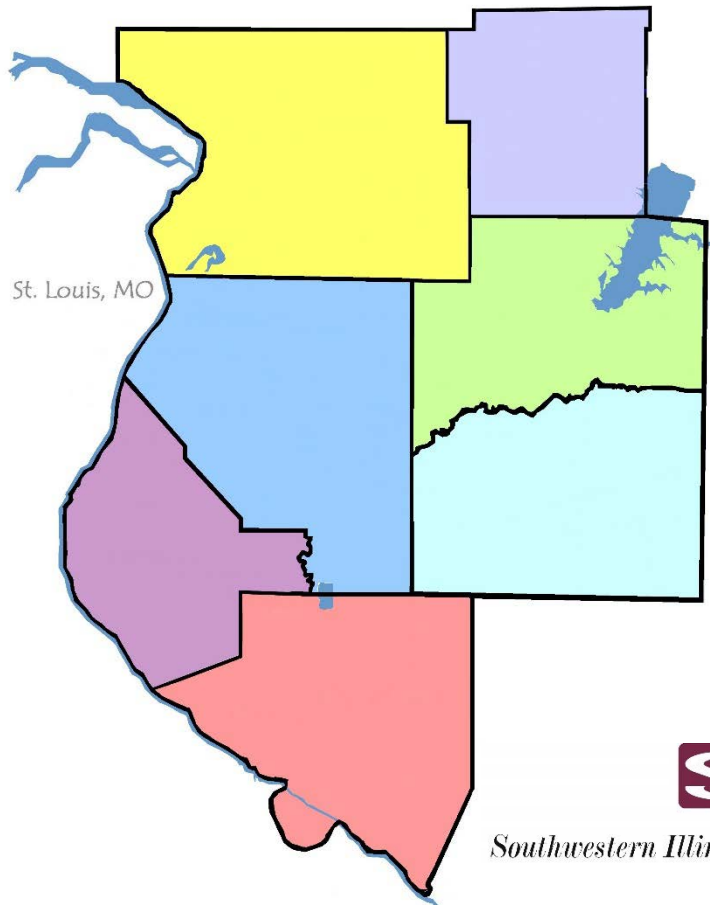


**(2022 UPDATE)**

**COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY  
2023 - 2027**

*A Regional Strategy for  
Southwestern Illinois*



*Southwestern Illinois Planning Commission*

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION**



# COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

## SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS REGION

**2023 - 2027**



Prepared by

SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS METROPOLITAN  
AND REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION  
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## INTRODUCTION

The foundation to a good Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) lies in providing for an ongoing and participatory analysis and planning process which reflects upon what has gone on before and looks over the immediate economic horizon to guide economic growth by fostering a more stable and diversified economy in the Region. The CEDS for Southwestern Illinois provides a regional approach to economic development potential and constraints which impact regional growth. The Strategy coordinates local efforts directed at economic distress throughout the region.

During recent years, the Southwestern Illinois Region, consisting of the counties of Bond, Clinton, Madison, Monroe, Randolph, St. Clair and Washington, has experienced modest economic growth. Economic distress is usually characterized by chronic unemployment, declining tax bases, and out-migration of both industry and population. Unemployment rates for the region are now markedly improved, yet declining tax bases and out-migration, especially our young adults, are still an issue for most local governments. Local elected officials and private sector interests alike have recognized the need for accelerated efforts to reverse the Region's economic decline and have sought a means to effectively channel those efforts.

These efforts have been coordinated through the Economic Development District (EDD) with its Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS). This program provides a comprehensive area-wide strategy for economic stabilization and growth. This document describes the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for Southwestern Illinois as prepared by the Southwestern Illinois Metropolitan and Regional Planning Commission (SIMAPC).

Another purpose served by the CEDS Document is compliance with the legal requirement that development projects funded by the Economic Development Administration (EDA) be consistent with the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for the District. Once the CEDS Document has been approved by EDA, the District is officially designated eligible for EDA funding of public works and business development projects.

The CEDS Document describes the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy and details the Region's strategy for development action. It also examines the Region through extensive analysis of trends in important social and economic factors. This examination provides a data base upon which investment decisions can be made.

Finally, the CEDS must address, at a minimum, the following:

- An analysis of economic and community development problems and opportunities including incorporation of any relevant material or suggestions from other government sponsored or supported plans;

- Background and history of the economic development situation of the Region, with a discussion of the economy, including as appropriate, geography, population, labor force, resources and environment;
- A discussion of community participation in the planning efforts;
- A section setting forth the goals and objectives for taking advantage of the opportunities and solving the economic development problems of the area;
- A plan of action, including suggested project to implement objectives and goals set forth in the strategy; and
- Performance measures that will be used to evaluate whether and to what extent goals and objectives have been or are being met.

The primary functions of the EDD include (but are not limited to) the preparation and maintenance of a Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS), assisting with the implementation strategies identified in the CEDS, and providing technical assistance to Economic Development Organizations throughout the region.

This report is designed to provide a description of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for Southwestern Illinois. Its contents are organized to enhance readability and usefulness for the document's many potential readers.

The Elements of a CEDS are:

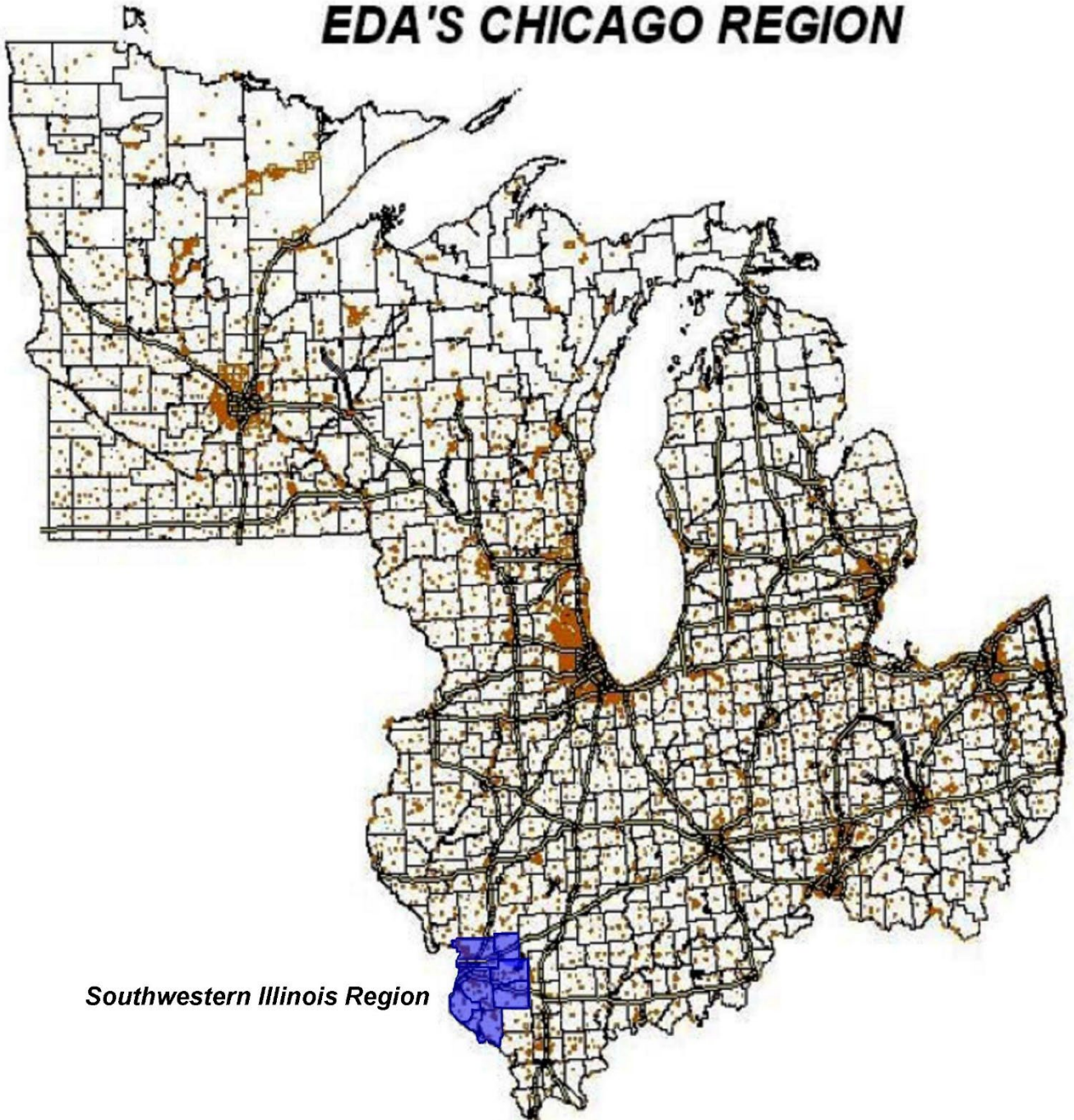
- A background of the economic development situation of the region which includes a discussion of the economy, population, geography, workforce development and use, transportation access, environment, and other pertinent information.
- An analysis of the Economic Development Problems and Opportunities
- CEDS Goals and objectives
- Community and Private Sector Participation
- Strategic Projects, Programs and Activities
- CEDS Plan of Action
- Performance Measures used to evaluate the development and implementation of the CEDS

This report will discuss these elements in the sections that follow.

Plate 1

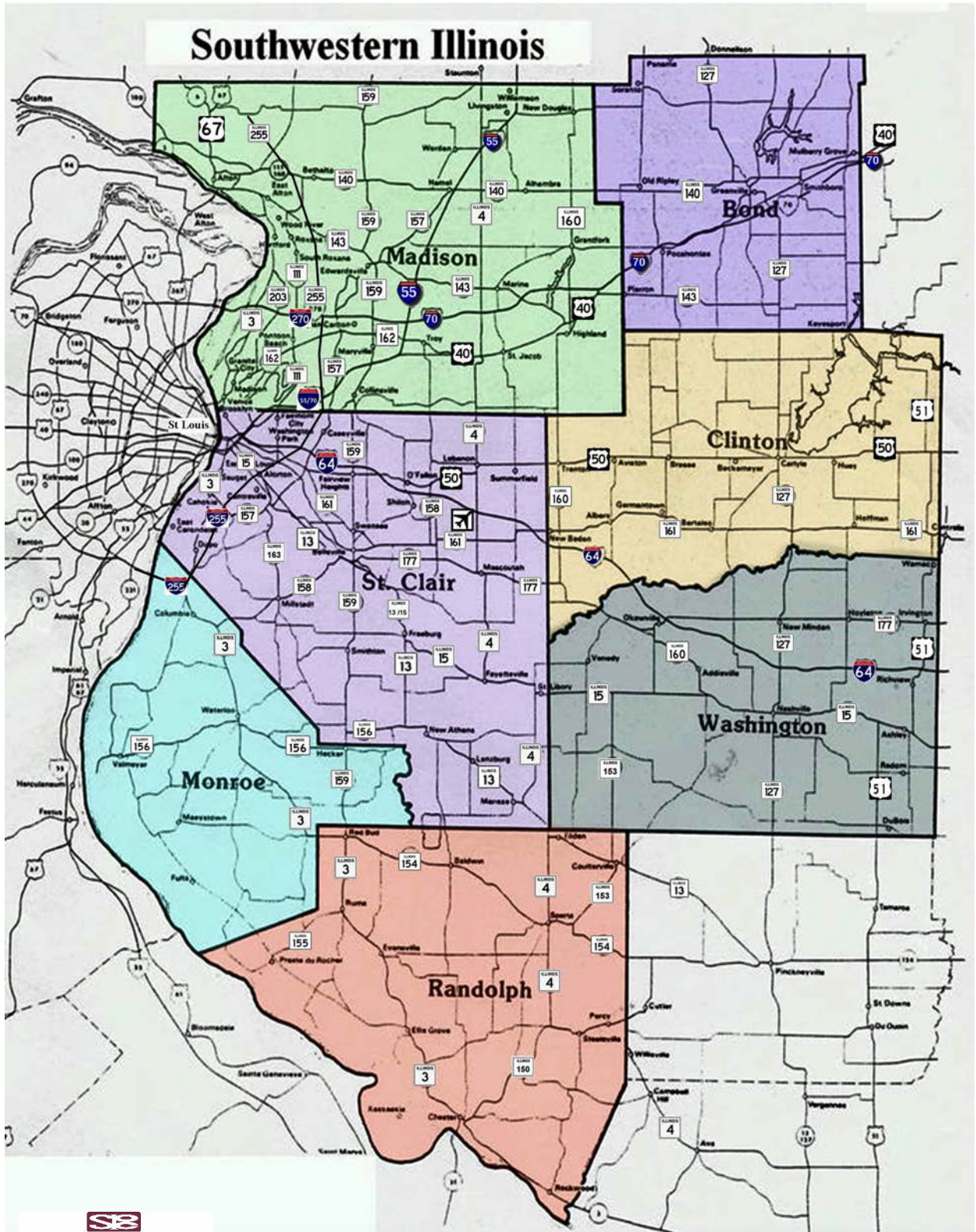
**THE REGIONAL SETTING**

**EDA'S CHICAGO REGION**



*Southwestern Illinois Region*

PLATE 2



## I. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

The legal structure and organization of the entities involved in formulating and implementing the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for Southwestern Illinois are described in this section.

### **SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS METROPOLITAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION**

Established in 1963, the Southwestern Illinois Metropolitan and Regional Planning Commission (SIMAPC) is an advisory organization serving local governments in Bond, Clinton, Madison, Monroe, Randolph, St. Clair and Washington Counties (see Plates 1 and 2). At the time of its creation by the State Legislature, the Commission was named the “Southwestern Illinois Metropolitan Area Planning Commission” and served only Madison and St. Clair Counties. The present name was adopted in 1975 after subsequent acts of the State Legislature in 1965, 1971, 1973, and 1975 expanded the Commission’s jurisdiction to include Monroe, Randolph, Washington, Bond, and Clinton Counties.

Representation from all elements of the regional community is included on the Commission General Assembly. Membership is provided for in the Commission’s legislation, which stipulates the makeup of the membership. Commission members engage in a variety of professions and are employed in various fields including finance, agriculture, manufacturing, government, healthcare, retail trade, and education.

#### **1. COMMISSION PROGRAMS AND STAFF**

Commission programs are carried out by its professional staff trained in disciplines including planning, economics, design, public administration, and business administration. Staff efforts are directed toward preparation of technical studies, analysis of local and regional issues, and the provision of technical assistance. Advisory in nature, these studies are presented to the appropriate policy-making body for their consideration as possible strategies to deal with local and regional problems. The authority to implement Commission recommendations rests with the local units of government for whom such studies are conducted.

Coordination of staff efforts is the responsibility of the Executive Director. Staff is organized according to functional areas which reflect the diversity of planning and development activities undertaken by the Commission.

Although many of the planning programs undertaken by the Commission since its creation have been related to economic development, it was not until 1973 that the Economic Development Program formally started. The Program was evolved over the years from a special-purpose planning activity to a comprehensive program to facilitate growth and redevelopment in Southwestern Illinois.

The major component of the Economic Development Program is the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) for Southwestern Illinois. As well as the preparation of the CEDS document, the Program involves a number of implementation activities. Commission staff regularly assist communities with the preparation of State and Federal grant and loan development requests for EDA Title IV-Sudden and Severe Strategy Adjustment Assistance, EDA Public Works and Development Facilities Grants and Loans, U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development,

Community Facilities Loans, and various funding requests for energy-related development such as alcohol fuels production and hydroelectric power generation. The Commission also provides market information to firms considering location or expansion in the Region; and technical assistance to local development groups, including the preparation of promotional materials and distribution of technical bulletins about development finance programs.

Another aspect of economic development in which the Commission is directly involved is river port development. Over the years, the Commission has provided technical planning assistance to the two port districts which operate within the Region: Kaskaskia Regional Port District and America’s Central Regional Port District. This assistance has been concentrated in the areas of infrastructure development, growth management, and promotion; and has included the preparation of site-specific feasibility studies, development plans, and promotional materials.

A wide range of planning activities is performed by the Commission’s Local Assistance staff. Studies concerning central business district redevelopment, government management, land use and development trends, resource management, and transportation problems are well within the scope of local assistance.

One of the primary functions of the Local Assistance Program staff is the provision of technical planning services to governments within the Region. Services provided include: advice concerning development regulations, preparation of community plans, assistance in the adoption of model regulations, and preparation of special studies as requested by local units of government and community organizations. Commission staff are in the seven counties on a regular basis to work directly with local officials and provide quicker responses to requests for assistance.

Another important function of Local Assistance staff is the completion of Intergovernmental Reviews. Under the review program, the State has identified program areas which require Intergovernmental Review. Local Assistance staff serves as the regional clearinghouse for Intergovernmental Reviews.

**2. THE CEDS COMMITTEE**

Kevin Terveer – Executive Director  
 Linda Tragesser – Staff  
 Reginald Hamilton—Staff

Michael Curry	Private Sector	Engineering Firm Owner
Edie Koch	Private Sector	Monroe County Economic Development Corp.
Chris Martin	Public Sector	Randolph County Economic Development
Rick Stubblefield	Public Sector	Mid-America Workforce Development Board
Chris Anderson	Public Sector	St. Clair Co. Enterprise Zone Specialist
Judy Nelson	Private Sector	Southwestern Illinois Council of Mayors
Jill Franks	Private Sector	Former Bond County Board Chairperson
Tony Fuhrman	Public Sector	Madison Co. Workforce Development Board
Delbert Wittenauer	Private Sector	Mid-America Workforce Dev. Board-Agriculture
James Arnold	Public Sector	Madison County Community Development

### 3. COMMISSION RELATIONSHIPS TO OTHER AGENCIES

The coordination of the planning agency's activities with policies and plans of related organizations is as important as the internal functioning of the agency itself. Southwestern Illinois Metropolitan and Regional Planning Commission has maintained excellent working relationships with local, regional, State, and Federal organizations concerned with planning and economic development in Southwestern Illinois.

Foremost among the organizations with which the Commission communicates are the seven-county governments, the 100-plus municipalities, and numerous Townships and special districts within the Region. The Commission coordinates its activities with municipal and county governments, while maintaining an awareness of other activities sponsored by the units of local governments which do not directly involve the Commission.

The relationship between the Commission and the East-West Gateway Coordinating Council is an important one. The two agencies perform similar functions, sharing involvement in three of the seven Southwestern Illinois counties. East-West Gateway Council of Governments for the St. Louis Metropolitan Area, consisting of the Missouri Counties of Franklin, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. Louis, and St. Louis City; and the Illinois Counties of Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair. In order to promote cost-effectiveness and avoid duplication of services, the Commission and the Council entered into a Memorandum Agreement in 1978 which spells out the respective responsibilities of each agency and designates a "lead agency" for specific program areas.

Numerous other multi-county agencies and organizations serve all or part of Southwestern Illinois. Some of the agencies' service areas correspond to the St. Louis Metropolitan Area boundaries, some follow the Commission boundaries, and still others have different jurisdictions. The Commission maintains communication and cooperation linkages with a number of regional organizations; including the St. Louis Regional Chamber (metropolitan area chamber of commerce), Bi-State Development (mass transit service provider and port development coordinator), Southwestern Illinois Area Agency on Aging, Southwestern Illinois Law Enforcement Commission, Southwestern Illinois Council of Mayors, Metro-East Chamber of Commerce, Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, Regional Offices of Education for Bond-Fayette, Clinton-Washington, Madison, St. Clair, and Monroe-Randolph Counties, and the Workforce Development Boards that serve the seven counties of our region.

Transportation planning activities of the Commission are coordinated with the plans and policies of the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT). The District Engineer for IDOT District 8, which serves Southwestern Illinois, is a member of the Commission General Assembly.

The Commission also works closely with several divisions of the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO). Several Commission programs have been funded by DCEO, and technical assistance to communities applying for Community Development Block Grants. The DCEO economic development initiative is an important resource to the Commission for implementing regional economic development goals.

Planning efforts of the Commission are also closely coordinated with Federal policies implemented by the Midwestern Regional Offices (Region V) of several agencies.



## II. THE PHYSICAL REGION: THE AREA AND ITS ECONOMY:

This section summarizes Southwestern Illinois' economic situation based on the analysis of relevant data about the area and surrounding regions. Factors will be described that have contributed to the area's current situation and those that appear the most significant for its economic future. Major development potentials and problems will be described.

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

#### 1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF AREA

The Southwestern Illinois Region is centrally located in the Midwestern portion of the United States. The Region is bordered on the west by the Mississippi River and the City of St. Louis.

Seven counties compose the Southwestern Illinois Region. These include: Bond, Clinton, Madison, Monroe, Randolph, St. Clair, and Washington. Four of the counties--Clinton, Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair, are included in the Illinois portion of the St. Louis Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA).

The Southwestern Illinois Region consists of 3,828 square miles of land. Its 2020 population was 657,054 which yields a population density of 171.6 persons per square mile. Within the Region, a wide variety of land uses and densities are present. The major urbanized areas are concentrated in Madison and St Clair Counties, which together contains roughly 80 percent of the Region's population.

Several communities have developed over the years in Southwestern Illinois, representing an assortment of physical, cultural, social, and economic characteristics. A total of 111 incorporated municipalities are located in the Region, ranging in size from Kaskaskia (14) and Fulst (26) to the largest city, Belleville (44,478). Table 1 lists the Region's cities and villages with a comparison of their 2020 population and their 2010 population. The general location of each community is depicted on Plate 2.

Diverse economic activities, land uses, ethnic groups, and socio-economic groups coexist within the Region. While differences among communities and counties are distinct, a basic social and economic interdependence is present. For example, residents of the rural areas of the Region commute to urban areas for employment and to utilize the services available there; urban residents enjoy recreational facilities in the outlying counties; and agricultural products from rural areas are sold and processed in urban communities.

#### 2. HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

Archaeologists have estimated that the Southwestern Illinois area was first inhabited around 8000 B.C. Although very little is known about these original inhabitants, later prehistoric cultures are known to have

lived along the area's major waterways. In rural Randolph County the State Historic site at Modoc Rock was home to a prehistoric culture that learned to use the limestone bluffs along the Mississippi as a heating source for an entire village by building large fires at the base of the rocks. When the limestone bluff walls were heated, they radiated sufficient temperatures to heat a sizeable area. Archaeologists surmise that this early technology likely helped early cultures survive the Ice Age.

Most notable of the prehistoric cultures of the area was the Mississippian which prevailed in the area from approximately 900 A.D. to 1500 A.D. These Native Americans are referred to as mound builders because of their construction and use of large earthen mounds for ceremonial and burial purposes. Although the cultural and economic center of this society was centered near present day Collinsville, at the site of the Cahokia Mounds Historical Site, various tribes were scattered throughout Southwestern Illinois. The Mississippian culture vanished mysteriously during the Sixteenth Century. It has been theorized that a severe drought and eventual famine were the causes.

The first Europeans to visit the area were Louis Joliet, a French explorer and trader, and his missionary companion, Father Jacques Marquette. In 1673, the two traveled from Wisconsin along the Mississippi River as far south as the Arkansas River and then returned north to Canada by way of the Illinois River. In 1675, Father Marquette returned to the area and established a mission. Subsequently, other missions and finally entire French villages were established at various locations in the American Bottoms.

The British victory over the French in the battle of Quebec led to the signing of The Treaty of Paris in 1763. The Treaty ceded all of France's territory east of the Mississippi to Britain. Although many Frenchmen remained in the area, British military forces occupied the Region until around the end of the American Revolutionary War.

The area of modern-day Illinois was originally claimed by the State of Virginia and eventually achieved statehood in 1818. The Village of Kaskaskia in Randolph County was the original state capitol.

Modern history of the Region is dominated by the influence of the City of St. Louis, specifically in regard to its geographical location and development as a national transportation center. The City's location on the Mississippi River just south of the confluence of the Mississippi-Missouri-Illinois Rivers and only a relatively short distance north of the Kaskaskia and Ohio Rivers gave the area significant advantages for trade and transportation in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. The river system affords rapid natural avenues for the transportation of furs and agricultural products to other parts of the country in exchange for goods not immediately available in the Midwest.

The emergence of St. Louis as the center of the metropolitan area rather than Alton or some other Illinois community was due largely to the French character of the area's early settlements, the safety from river flooding afforded by the Missouri bluffs, and the discomfort and hazards of the malarial swamps in the American Bottoms. French fur traders and trappers were the first to exploit the natural transportation advantages of the area using the river system both to gain access to prime hunting and trapping areas and to move their products to East Coast markets.

The concentrated growth of river traffic in the St. Louis area made it a logical rail center as that transportation mode appeared. The inability to construct a rail crossing over the Mississippi in the early years of rail development had important ramifications for the Southwestern Illinois area. East St. Louis became a major railroad bridgehead, principally for freight operations, eventually becoming the second largest such center in the country. As a general rule, transportation centers evolve into centers of

commerce, and when the availability of raw materials reaches a certain threshold level where furnished goods shipment represents significant cost savings, the area's potential for manufacturing development increases substantially. Assuming adequate availability of developable land, power, water, and labor these centers developed into manufacturing centers. This is essentially the development process experienced by the St. Louis area.

As Southwestern Illinois grew, it was subdivided into many small independent communities which engaged in fierce competition for industry and trade. In the northern part of the Region, Alton represented the early center of economic activity. Eventually, however, the concentration of rail lines and terminals at East St. Louis relegated Alton to a secondary role in the Region's economy after having been the single largest trading area in the State in 1840.

When Alton lost the "railroad war" in 1854 resulting in the location of the major Mississippi River crossings at East St. Louis, the pattern of future industrialization was put in place. With the opening of ready transportation routes to eastern markets, St. Louis became a major national manufacturing center. Because of existing potential and spillover benefits, the Madison-St. Clair County area shared in this growth in the late 1880's, growing into the second largest industrial area in Illinois. In the meantime, the rural areas of the Region grew as a result of increased agricultural production, coal mining, and growth of the rail industry.

Manufacturing growth accelerated from 1890 to 1920 in the Madison-St. Clair County area. While early development in this industry was concentrated in the communities of Alton, Belleville, and East St. Louis, growth of the early 1900's spread to East Alton, the Tri-Cities area, and some of the more rural communities in the eastern portion of the Region. The growth of manufacturing which occurred in the St. Louis area during this period was due to the geographical advantages it enjoyed in regard to the availability of coal, labor, water, and transportation at relatively low costs.

### **3. NATURAL RESOURCES**

The Southwestern Illinois Region is located in a State rich in natural resources. The Region possesses substantial amounts of such resources as water, coal, oil, limestone, and fertile soils.

Energy-related development has potential for helping to bring about the economic recovery in the Region. Vast reserves of coal exist in St. Clair, Randolph, Washington, and Clinton Counties. Because of the adoption of the Clean Air Act of 1990, the extraction and sale of these coal reserves have been hampered because of its high-sulfur content. These environmental restrictions have caused severe cutbacks in existing mining employment and curtailed the development of new mines in the last decade. Recently coal mining has seen a resurgence in the region with a few mines being reopened, and the \$2.2 Billion Prairie State Energy Campus construction in Washington County. In addition, the Gateway Mine at Coulterville and the Knight Hawk mine near Percy, both in Randolph County, have both recently completed major expansions.

Southwestern Illinois has become a major player in the bio-fuels industry that sprung up during the last decade. The region is home to three Ethanol and biodiesel plants.

Efficient transportation systems must also be available to convey local products and agricultural goods to market. Although several port facilities with rail-to-barge transfer capabilities have been constructed in the Region, demand for additional facilities remains.

Sources of water for industrial processes are available in Southwestern Illinois. The presence of water and coal reserves were important in the initial industrial development of the Region, and are valuable assets today.

The existence of many acres of prime agricultural land in Southwestern Illinois has represented one of the Region's most important resources. Agriculture is the major part of the economic base of the Region's rural counties. Food processing industries have developed in the urban portion of the Region as well. Further development of the agricultural market through exporting and alcohol fuels production represents a significant development potential for the Region.

## 4. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

### Major Topographic Features of the Southwestern Illinois Region

Southwestern Illinois may be divided into four distinct major topographic regions:

- (1) Mississippi River Valley (also called American Bottoms)
- (2) Kaskaskia River Valley (also called Okaw Bottoms)
- (3) Kaskaskia River Terrace and Outwash Plains
- (4) Upland Prairie

The Mississippi River Valley (American Bottoms) has three distinct land forms:

- Flat and Depressional: Large areas of flat relief which may contain sloughs. Drainage is inherently poor and flooding and ponding are common. The drainage pattern is poorly defined unless modified by man-made drainage structures.
- Ridge and Swale: Characterized by alternating narrow linear ridges and swales usually in silty and sandy soils. The swales often have no natural outlet for stormwater, thus are subject to flooding and ponding. Generally ridges and swale bottoms soils have a high water table.
- Large Sandy Terraces: Sandy terraces are silty colluvial areas at the footslopes of the bluffs characterized by a large elevated level area bounded by short, moderately steep slopes. These terraces are locally named Poag terrace and Wood River terrace.

The American Bottoms has an intensive levee system which prevents most flooding by the Mississippi River. However, backwater flooding problems continue due to the topography, and backwater flooding problems are aggravated by alteration of the natural drainage system in the upland area. Removal of natural vegetation by urbanization and agricultural activities increases the velocity of upland area runoff which increases erosion on the bluffs, and aggravates flooding and deposition in the American Bottoms.

The Kaskaskia River Valley (Okaw Bottoms) is a nearly level alluvial area largely composed of silty sediments. The river is the principal water course which drains most of the upland prairie in the Southwestern Illinois Region. The Okaw Bottoms is subject to frequent flooding.

The terrace and outwash plains of the Kaskaskia River have low relief with poorly defined drainage patterns. The terrace occurs above the Kaskaskia River Valley and just below the outwash plains. It is

composed of silty material overlain by clayey materials and subject to occasional flooding. The outwash plains are higher in elevation than the terraces and are rarely subject to flooding. The outwash plains are nearly level with poorly defined drainage patterns and are composed of moderately thick, silty materials.

The upland prairie of Southwestern Illinois rises from 100 feet to 300 feet above the American Bottoms and Okaw Bottoms. Three distinct land forms are identifiable in the upland prairie.

1. Rolling, Highly Dissected Bluff: This area is formed in thick loess deposits underlain by soluble limestone. The limestone develops voids as a result of erosion by water from the surface. When voids collapse cone shaped depressions in the surface are formed called “sinkholes”. Sinkholes are directly linked to caves, underground streams, and groundwater.
2. Highly Dissected Stony Steep Slopes: This area is characterized by very narrow ridges, steep side slopes, and rock outcrops. It is located on the bluffs of the Mississippi River in the southwest portion of the Region.
3. Nearly Level to Strongly Sloping: A moderately well-developed drainage system dissects the sloping area toward the Kaskaskia River. The materials are moderately thick to thick loess which is very susceptible to erosion especially if mismanaged. Some of these areas contain isolated spots of sodic soils.

## Constraints to Development

The more important physical constraints include:

- Karst Topography: One area of Karst topography is located in extreme northwestern Madison County from Alton to the Jersey County line. The other area of Karst topography extends from southwestern St. Clair County, through Monroe County, and into Randolph County. Groundwater in a Karst topography is highly vulnerable to pollution. The potential for subsidence makes Karst areas less desirable for construction sites, especially because costly measures to stop or retard subsidence may be necessary.
- Shallow Bedrock: Overall development costs, including the cost of installing utilities, increase substantially in rocky areas. The existence of shallow and exposed rock conditions have important implications in development planning.
- Mined Out Areas: The “room and pillar” method of coal extraction used in this region provides some protection from subsidence affecting the construction of smaller buildings. Elimination of the risk to larger, more costly structures requires use of special engineering and construction methods. These construction methods may introduce a cost constraint on certain types of large structures.
- Strip Mined Areas: Although some strip mined areas have been reclaimed for housing and recreational uses, the cost of reclamation is usually so high as to be prohibitive. Therefore strip mined areas are considered a constraint to development.

- Earthquakes: The southernmost point of the region, in Randolph County, is 85 miles north of New Madrid, Missouri, the approximate epicenter to the great earthquake sequence of 1811-1812. Scientists expect another major earthquake at the New Madrid epicenter within the near future. To the southwest of the Southwestern Illinois Region is the Ste. Genevieve Fault Zone, thought to be associated with historic seismic events.
- Excessive Slope: Development on slopes of 15 percent or greater (15 feet of vertical rise over 100 horizontal feet) is generally considered too expensive for major urban development. The problems associated with building in steeply sloped areas include landslides, soil creep, and erosion. High erosion potential is serious problems in thick loess. All these problems should be considered in any proposal to develop areas of steep slopes.

### Sensitive Wildlife Areas

Natural areas may be defined as any area exhibiting minimal disturbance by human activities. Natural areas exhibit one or all of the following features:

- A. relatively undisturbed natural communities
- B. existence of rare and endangered species
- C. relic communities
- D. unique geologic formations

### Air Quality Restraints

The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA), Division of Air Pollution Control is responsible for finding, correcting, and controlling sources of air pollution, as well as preventing air pollution in areas of good air quality. The IEPA monitors air quality, identifies sources, imposes emissions limitations, and initiates enforcement actions. Permits from the Division of Air Pollution Control are required prior to construction of emission sources including pollution control equipment.

An air quality monitoring network established by the Division of Air Pollution Control provides data on the air quality and tracks the progress of air quality programs. The goal of the Division of Air Pollution Control is attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards set by the Federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. The IEPA publishes its Annual Air Quality Report which designates the areas which have not attained National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

Good planning practice includes prevention of the further degradation of air quality. Also, permits for new sources of air pollution in non-attainment areas must contain stringent (and probably costly) air pollution control measures.

The Illinois and National Ambient Air Quality Standards consist of a primary standard and secondary standard for each pollutant (see Exhibit A). The primary standard represents the minimum air quality necessary for protection of public health. The secondary standard represents the minimum air quality necessary for protection of the public welfare (e.g., protection of aesthetics, climate, vegetation, wildlife, and economic values).

Exhibit A

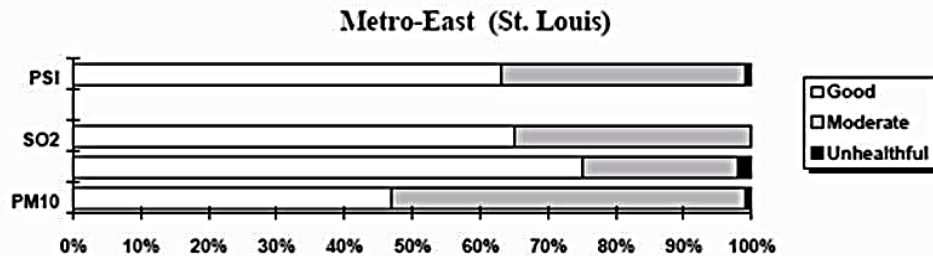
**SUMMARY OF NATIONAL AND ILLINOIS  
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS**

<b><u>POLLUTANT</u></b>	<b><u>AVERAGE TIME</u></b>	<b><u>PRIMARY STANDARD</u></b>	<b><u>SECONDARY STANDARD</u></b>
Particulate Matter 10 micrometers (PM <sub>10</sub> )	Annual Arithmetic Mean	50 ug/m <sup>3</sup>	Same as Primary
	24-hour	150 ug/m <sup>3</sup>	Same as Primary
Particulate Matter 2.5 micrometers (PM <sub>2.5</sub> )	Annual Arithmetic Mean	15.0 ug/m <sup>3</sup>	Same as Primary
	24-hour	65 ug/m <sup>3</sup>	Same as Primary
Sulfur Dioxide (SO <sub>2</sub> )	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.03 ppm	None
	24-hour	0.14 ppm	None
	3-hour	None	0.5 ppm
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	1-hour	35 ppm	Same as Primary
	8-hour	9 ppm	Same as Primary
Ozone (O <sub>3</sub> )	1-hour	35 ppm	Same as Primary
	8-hour	0.08 ppm	Same as Primary
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> )	Annual Arithmetic Mean	0.053 ppm	Same as Primary
Lead (Pb)	Quarterly Arithmetic Mean	1.5 ug/m <sup>3</sup>	Same as Primary

Standard Units are micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m<sup>3</sup>) and parts per million (ppm).

The PM<sub>2.5</sub> standards are referenced to local conditions of temperature and pressure rather than standard conditions (760 mm and 25 deg C)

The State of Illinois has not adopted the PM<sub>2.5</sub> or 8-hour ozone standards at this time.



Source: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Exhibit A2

**AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS  
SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS**

<u>County/Location</u>	<u>Particulate Matter</u>	<u>Lead</u>	<u>Ozone</u>
Madison County	Non-Attainment		Non-Attainment
Alton-1700 Annex St.	Primary Non-Attainment		Non-Attainment
Granite City -23rd & Madison	Primary Non-Attainment		
Granite City 2040 Washington	Primary Non-Attainment		
Rural Madison County			
Chemetco-2E		Primary, Non-Attainment	
Chemetco-5N			
Wood River - 54 N. Walcott	Primary Non-Attainment		
Monroe County			Non-Attainment
Randolph County			
Houston - TWP Roads 150 & 45	Primary Non-Attainment		Non-Attainment
St. Clair County	Non-Attainment		
East St. Louis - 13th & Tudor	Primary Non-Attainment		Non-Attainment
Swansea - 1500 Caseyville Ave.	Primary Non-Attainment		

Source: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency



The criteria pollutants are carbon monoxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, particulate matter 2.5 micrometers (PM2.5), particulate matter 10 micrometers (PM10), ozone, and sulfur dioxide. The entire State of Illinois is in attainment for air quality standards for carbon monoxide and nitrogen. The entire Southwestern Illinois Region is in attainment zone for sulfur dioxide standards. Madison, Monroe, Randolph and St. Clair are in non-attainment of ozone standards. Figure 1, taken from the Illinois Annual Air Quality Report 2022 and other information from the IEPA website, summarizes the non-attainment status of counties in Southwestern Illinois Region Four: one in Madison County, one in Randolph County, and two in St. Clair County are in violation of the primary particulate matter 2.5 micrometers (PM2.5). Two areas in rural Madison County are in violation of the lead standard.

**Figure 1**

**Nonattainment Areas for Criteria Pollutants (Green Book)**

ILLINOIS		92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Madison Co	1-Hour Ozone (1979)-NAAQS revoked	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W																					
Madison Co	8-Hour Ozone (1997)-NAAQS revoked												W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W												
Madison Co	8-Hour Ozone (2008)																					W	W	W	W	W	W						
Madison Co	8-Hour Ozone (2015)																											W	W	W	W	W	
Madison Co	Lead (2008)																			P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P						
Madison Co	PM-10 (1987)	P	P	P	P	P	P																										
Madison Co	PM-2.5 (1997)													W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Madison Co	Sulfur Dioxide (2010)																										P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Monroe Co	1-Hour Ozone (1979)-NAAQS revoked	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W																					
Monroe Co	8-Hour Ozone (1997)-NAAQS revoked												W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W												
Monroe Co	8-Hour Ozone (2008)																					W	W	W	W	W	W						
Monroe Co	PM-2.5 (1997)													W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					
Monroe County	8-Hour Ozone (2015)																											W	W	W	W	W	
Randolph Co	PM-2.5 (1997)														P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P					
St Clair Co	1-Hour Ozone (1979)-NAAQS revoked	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W																					
St Clair Co	8-Hour Ozone (1997)-NAAQS revoked												W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W												
St Clair Co	8-Hour Ozone (2008)																					W	W	W	W	W	W						
St Clair Co	PM-2.5 (1997)													W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W					

Source: Environmental Protection Agency. [https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/phistory\\_il.html](https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/phistory_il.html)

Data is current as of May 31, 2022

Listed by State, County, NAAQS (W=Whole County,P=Partial County designated nonattainment as of report date)

The 8-hour Ozone (1997) standard was revoked on April 6, 2015 and the 1-hour Ozone (1979) standard was revoked on June 15, 2005.

The 1997 Primary Annual PM-2.5 NAAQS (level of 15 µg/m3) is revoked in attainment and maintenance areas for that NAAQS. For additional information see the PM-2.5 NAAQS SIP Requirements Final Rule, effective October 24, 2016. (81 FR 58009)

## Water Resources

The water resources of the Southwestern Illinois Region can be classified as streams and rivers, lakes and impoundments, and wetlands and groundwater. The availability of water of an acceptable quality in adequate quantities is an important development criteria. Also important is the protection of water resources from sources of pollution. Vulnerable water supplies and supplies already impacted by human activities equally deserve protection.

For this report, impacted and vulnerable water supplies were determined from the Illinois Water Quality Report, 2000, the latest edition in a series of reports from Illinois.

### Streams and Rivers

Overall use support was determined by the IEPA by reviewing the degree of support for five uses: aquatic life, fish consumption, swimming, drinking water, and secondary contact. The degree of aquatic life support was considered the single most important overall use support indicator. The degree of use support attainment is described as: full, partial, non-support, and threatened. For a complete description of the use support classifications, see Section III: Surface Water Assessment, Illinois Water Quality Report, 2000.

Of the approximately 1851.8 stream miles in the Southwestern Illinois Region, 681.9 miles (36.8%) are in full use support, 780.2 miles (42%) are in partial support use, 71.21 (3.8%) are in non-support use, and 21.43 (1.2%) are threatened<sup>1</sup>.

All of the 217.67 stream miles (11.8%) in the Southwestern Illinois Region presently in use as a water supply fully support use as a source of drinking water, although some may be impaired for other uses. Of the 71.21 stream miles rated by IEPA in overall used non-attainment support, zero stream miles fully support use as a drinking water source.

Chicken Creek and Cattle Creek, constituting a total of 4.6 miles, are in non-support due to impacts of livestock wastes. A portion of Shoal Creek, about 21.43 stream miles, between the confluence of the East Fork of Shoal Creek and the confluence of Beaver Creek are in overall full support but are threatened due to livestock operations and non-point sources.

### Lakes and Impoundments

Overall use support was determined by the IEPA by reviewing the degree of support for five uses: aquatic life, fish consumption, drinking water, swimming, and industrial. The Lake Use Impairment Index (LUI), which combines ratings for Trophic State Index (TSI-Carlson, 1977) and the amount of use impairment from sediment and aquatic macrophytes, was used as the primary criteria in overall lake use assessment. The degree of use support attainment is described as: full, partial, non-support, and threatened. Full use support lakes may exhibit some impairment. Most of the lake acreage in a full use supported lake exhibits minimal impairments.

If a lake is in non-support, this means that significant portions of the lake exhibit impaired ability at supporting a variety of recreational activities, or a balanced sport fishery, or a low cost water supply. Non-support does not necessarily mean that a lake cannot be used or that a health hazard exists. For a complete description of the use support classifications see Section III: Surface Water Assessment, Illinois Water Quality Report, 2000.

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<sup>1</sup> Percentages do not add to 100 because a particular design use was not assessed on some streams.

Of the approximately 31,445.9 acres of lakes in the Southwestern Illinois Region, 30,580 acres (97.2%) are in overall full use support, 31,354 acres (99.7) are in partial support, 2,777 acres (8.8%) are in non-support, and zero acres are threatened<sup>2</sup>. 25,687.3 acres (81.7) used as sources of drinking water fully support use as a drinking water source. 2,777 acres fully support use as a drinking source.

### **Wetlands**

Wetlands are locations where the water table is at or near the ground surface, or the land is covered by shallow water during important parts of the growing season. Easily recognized wetlands are called marshes, swamps, and bogs. But some wetlands are not so easily recognized. Wetlands support those plants and animals adapted to life in water and saturated soils.

Illinois once contained more than eight million acres of wetlands. Today 1.2 million acres remain. The Southwestern Illinois Region has a considerable amount of wetlands in the American Bottoms, Kaskaskia River Bottoms, and along major streams such as Silver Creek. About 40% of Illinois threatened and endangered species live in wetlands. Wetlands provide public benefits such as flood water storage, water quality enhancement, and groundwater recharge and recreation. Because of the importance of wetlands, development in or near wetlands should be avoided or impacts minimized through design.

The Illinois Department of Conservation is responsible, under the Interagency Wetland Policy Act of 1989, for development of cooperative working agreements on wetlands protection with agencies specified in the Act. The House and Senate may debate additional legislation in the coming years.

### **Groundwater**

The Illinois Groundwater Protection Act (IGPA) states that groundwater is “a natural and public resource”. The IGPA recognizes that it is illogical to assign ownership rights to something that cannot be contained in boundaries and moved from place to place. The use of groundwater in Illinois is, therefore, subject to government control and management.

The most important aquifer in the region is located within the American Bottoms. Also located in the American Bottoms are major concentrations of urban and industrial land uses. Among activities associated with the urban-industrial complex are those with potential for polluting groundwater. Landfills are also located in this area and constitute a potential source of groundwater pollution. Two public water supply sites in the American Bottoms were confirmed contaminated with volatile organic carbon/volatile organic acid (VOC/VOA).

### **Conclusion**

The Southwestern Illinois Regional water resources fully support use as drinking water supply sources where these resources are presently utilized. Some water resources of the Region show environmental impacts due to human activities and these areas should be protected from further degradation. Impacts of development on local water quality should always be considered and minimized so as to preserve the uses presently supported.

## **5. POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY**

The Southwestern Illinois Region experiences the same problems with its political geography as has the St. Louis Metropolitan Region, Chicago Region, the State of Illinois, as well as many sections of the Nation. A myriad of political units embedded within the region, often with overlapping jurisdictions and impeding development.

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<sup>2</sup> Percentages do not add to 100 because lakes can have more than one support use.

According to the Name Index to Illinois Counties, the Region has seven county units of government, 105 municipalities, and 86 township units of government. Township government authority varies from county to county. Certain townships in St. Clair County operate their own sanitary sewage collection systems (Caseyville, Stookey) or have their own planning commissions (O'Fallon). While in more rural areas of the Region, the sole function of township government is to maintain local roads and administer Federal social programs. There are countless numbers of individual sewer and water districts, fire protection, health, school, and park districts in the Region. With so many layers of government there are often arguments that lead to duplication of services and inefficient delivery of services. In the past, economic development efforts in Southwestern Illinois have been hampered by its political geography. There seems to be no movement to streamline, centralize, or regionalize these government units.

Southwestern Illinois has experienced redistricting on both the State and Federal levels. Due to population change reflected in the 2010 Census, this area did not lose representation in the Illinois General Assembly and representation in the United States Congress remains unchanged. In the 2012 election for the Illinois General Assembly, Southwestern Illinois will be represented by five Senators and nine Assemblymen. On the Federal level, Southwestern Illinois is represented by two United States Congressmen.

## 6. POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Changes in size and composition of a region's population are generally indicative of the changing status of its economy. Positive changes in absolute numbers of residents of an area are generally reflective of increased economic activity and prosperity; a large population results in a large labor force and corresponding increases in consumption and expenditures. A reduction in population of an area can be interpreted as a sign of economic stagnation or decline.

### Population Trends

During the decade of the 1940s, SIMAPC's seven-county region population grew at a rate greater than either that for the State or the Nation. This performance was repeated for the 1950s. Since 1960, however, the Region's rate of increase in population has not only fallen below state and national levels, but has, in fact, decreased from its previous peak of total population. During the 1970s, the Region experienced a sharp decline in population with a 1.2% drop in population which far exceeds state and national trends. During the 1990s, the Region experienced its first population increase since the 1960s. At the 2010 Census Southwestern Illinois enjoyed a population increase of 4.83% however, in the Census Bureau's American Community Survey for 2019 provided estimates for the counties in our region that reveal a population decline to 657,054, a decline of 2.8%. Suffice it to say that the increase of population of our Region lags behind the population growth of the and Nation but is comparable to the State's population decline (See Table 2).

Population data of individual counties within the Region generally reflect their urban or rural characteristics. During the 1940s and 1950s, the primarily rural counties of Bond, Randolph, Washington, and, to a lesser extent, Clinton, experienced marked out-migration. The Counties of St. Clair, Madison, and Monroe, which contain urban centers and have developed some form of industry other than agriculture, realized significant in-migration. This period encompasses the eras of World War II and the Korean War and the national trend of migration to cities and manufacturing centers. The 1960s marked the reverse trend which continued through 1980; rural counties gained population and urban counties are lost population. Currently, the trend of out-migration in the urban counties seems to have slowed. From 2000

to 2010, Madison County showed a population increase of 3.99% and St. Clair County's population increased by 5.50% reversing the trend established over the three previous Censuses. Randolph County and Washington County experienced the only population decreases in the region at the 2010 Census while Bond County showed some slight growth. Of the seven counties, Monroe County possessed the largest change in population, growing 19.30% from 2000, and Clinton County enjoyed a very respectable increase of 6.27% (See Table 3). Since the 2010 Census however, all of the counties experienced a population decline, according to information from the 2019 ACS, with Bond County showing the biggest decline of 7.6% of lost population (See Table 3).

### **Age Distribution**

Through 2010 to 2020, as in 1980 through 2000, the percent of the Region's population aged 65 years and over was higher than that figure for the State and Nation. However, the regional average does not convey the impact of unequal distribution within the area. In Monroe, Randolph, and Washington counties the median age now exceeds 40, with Bond, Clinton, and Madison counties all approaching a median age of 40. This trend is also reflected somewhat in both the State and National median age, but Southwestern Illinois seems to be aging more quickly.

As of the 2020 Census data (Table 4), all counties in the region have a population aged 65 and over above the State averages and all but St. Clair County are above national averages. Each of the remaining counties had populations in this age group higher than national figures, some as much as 20% higher. On the other end of spectrum, none of the counties have significantly higher percentages of their population in under 15-age groups compared to National trends. In fact, all of the counties except St. Clair possess smaller percentage of people in the under 15-age group compared to the National figure.

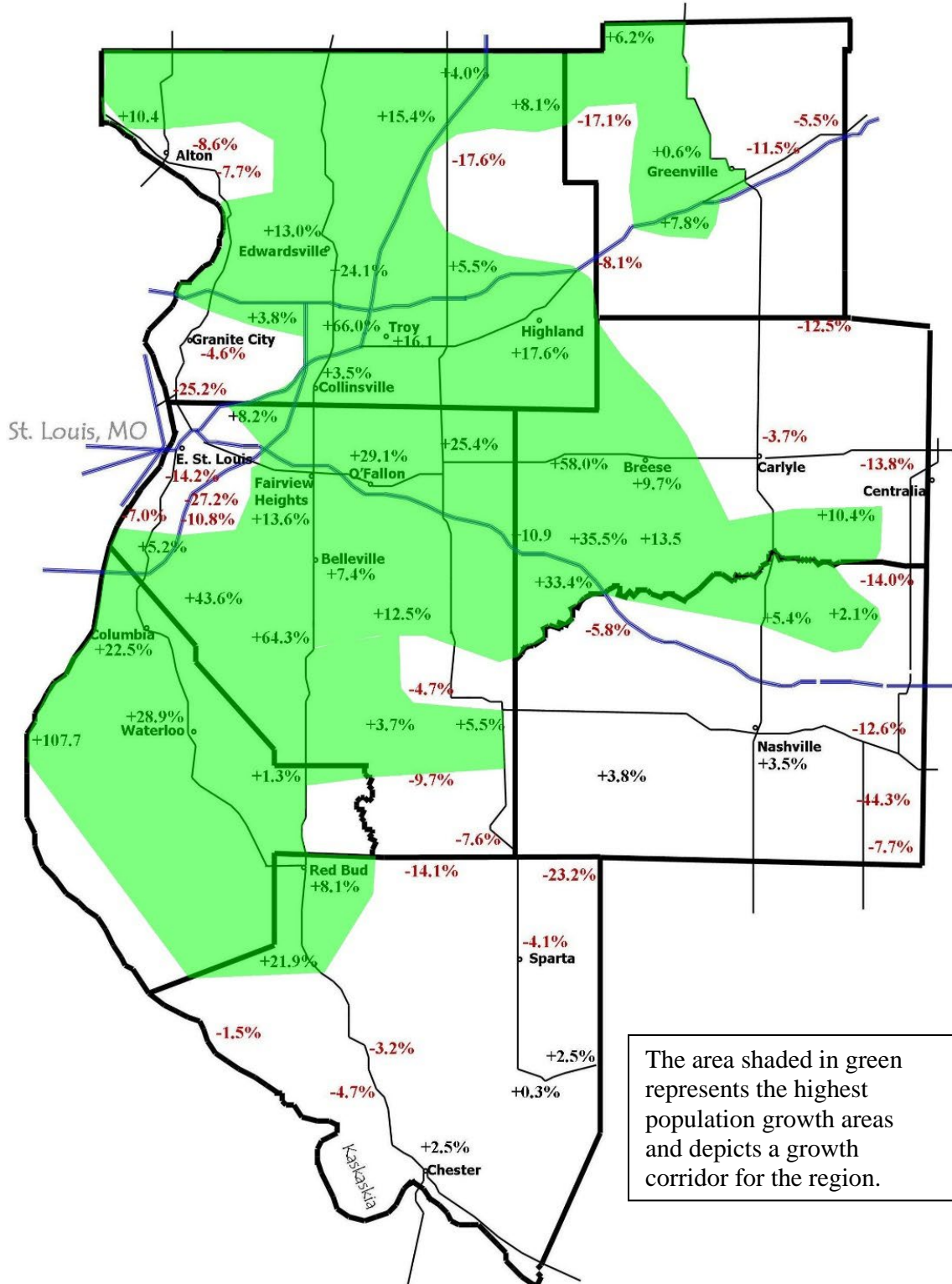
The combination of high percentage of elderly and low percentage of young illustrates that these counties have an aging population. At the same time, the regional average for the under-15 age group is lower than State and Federal averages. If employment opportunities can be expanded, the Region could be able to reverse this aging trend created from the out-migration of young people as they become old enough to enter the labor force. If the economic expansion can continue this out-migration should be slowed.

Out migration patterns discussed under Population Trends, above, become most significant when the groups departing are the young, the educated, and the skilled. While this process has the short run effect of creating a greater demand for services by the older population proportionate to the total population. Flight of the young from these areas affects growth potential, decreases retail sales and demand for private sector services, and reduces the tax base.

Growth in the participation rate of females more exceeds that of the SMSA and Nation while falling just below the State. Comparatively, fewer males and more females are participating in the work force. The data is consistent for all counties in the Region (Tables 4, 5, 6).

**Plate 3**

**POPULATION GAINS/LOSSES 2000 - 2010 BY MUNICIPALITY AND DEPICTION OF SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS GROWTH CORRIDOR**

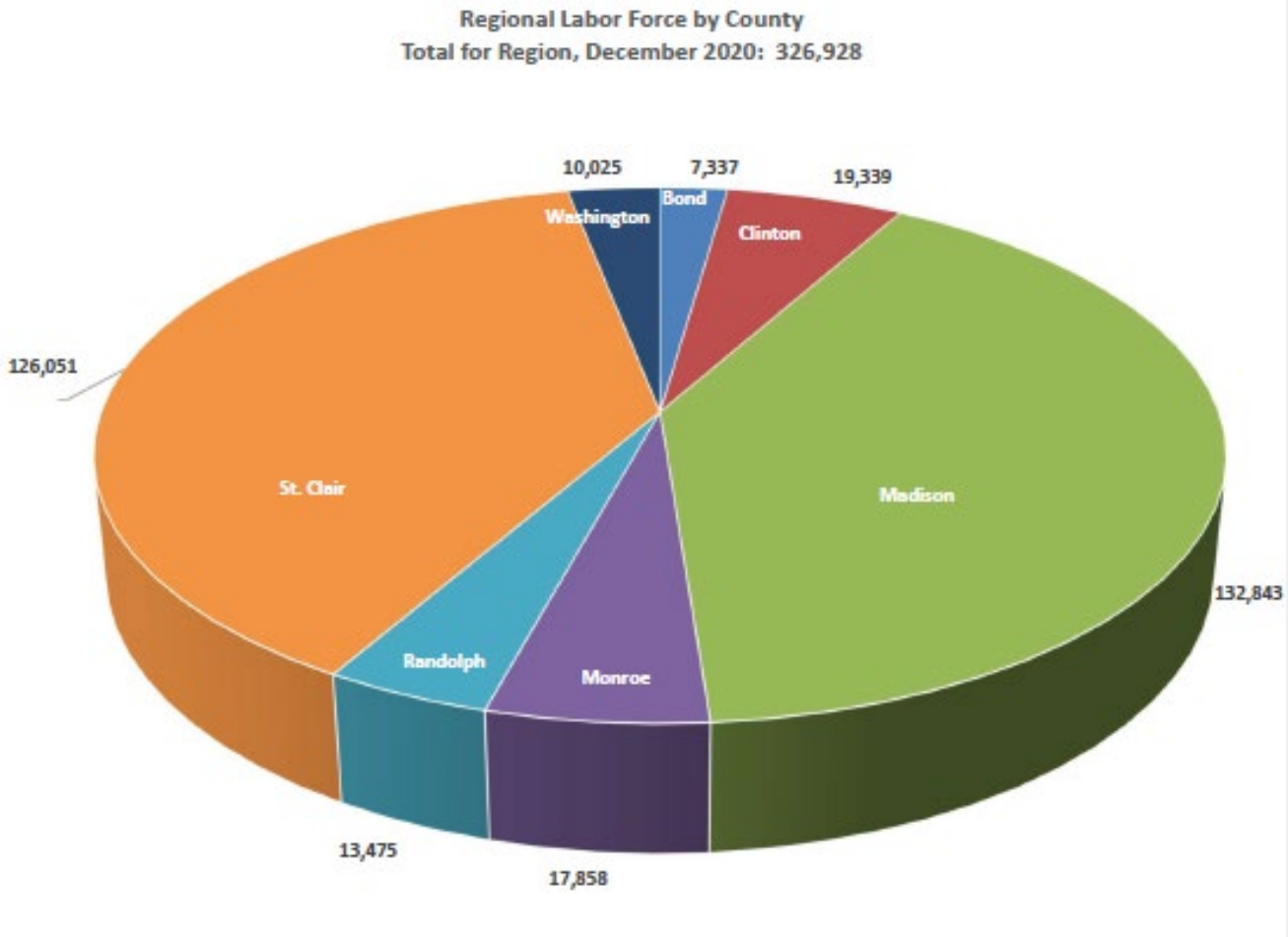


The area shaded in green represents the highest population growth areas and depicts a growth corridor for the region.

**Employment and Unemployment**

Southwestern Illinois has a large and very diverse labor force.

*Figure 2*



Of the many indicators of economic conditions none is as direct or informative as the level of unemployment. A relatively high rate of unemployment, besides indicating a lack of job opportunities, also indicates an economy performing at less than its full productive potential (see Table 7).

Between 1960 and 1990 the unemployment rate for the Southwestern Illinois Region has been consistently higher than that of the St. Louis SMSA, State and Nation. In 2000, the unemployment rate for the Region fell below that of the Nation and State and pulled even with the St. Louis SMSA. During periods of recession, the Region experiences greater negative impact in having higher rates of unemployment and regaining strength and slower rates during periods of recovery. The economic boom of the 1990s allowed the unemployment of the Region to drop, but the recent economic crisis has reversed the trend.

**Effect of the 2008-2012 and 2020 Economic Crises**

Between mid-2008 and 2012 the both the Nation and Southwestern Illinois were in the throes of a severe economic downturn characterized by a downturn in the stock market, banking and credit crisis, an increase in home foreclosures, manufacturing and business layoffs, and a share increase in the unemployment rate.

During the last 2 years the unemployment situation in our Region has improved dramatically as the chart below depicts.

**Figure 3**

UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY							
COUNTIES	AUG 2021	AUG 2021		ANNUALIZED RATES FOR 2019			Pandemic Effect April, 2020
	IN LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYED		IN LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYED		UNEMPLOYED RATE
		NUMBER	RATE		NUMBER	RATE	
BOND COUNTY	7,493	384	5.1%	7,940	246	4.4%	12.5%
CLINTON COUNTY	19,692	761	3.9%	20,378	728	3.6%	13.6%
MADISON COUNTY	129,665	7,268	5.6%	113,734	4,446	3.3%	14.7%
MONROE COUNTY	18,225	677	3.7%	18,684	537	3.0%	12.5%
RANDOLPH COUNTY	13,955	691	5.0%	14,232	455	3.2%	15.9%
St. CLAIR COUNTY	123,314	8,478	6.9%	127,386	6,423	5.0%	15.9%
WASHINGTON COUNTY	9,814	290	3.0%	9,667	290	2.1%	17.5%
<b>SOUTHWESTERN ILL ILLINOIS</b>	<b>322,158</b>	<b>18,549</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>333,040</b>	<b>13,125</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>6.8%</b>
UNITED STATES			5.3%			3.9%	4.3%

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security, <http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/laus/laushis.htm> , accessed 11/18/2021

As the statistics reveal, unemployment in August 2021 increased considerably during the Covid-19 Pandemic, with increases in the unemployment rate in all of the Southwestern Illinois Counties. In August of 2021, Southwestern Illinois experienced an aggregate unemployment rate of 4.7%, lower than the Illinois State rate (6.8%), as well as the rate for the Nation (5.3%). All the counties, except St. Clair County (6.9%), in Southwestern Illinois have a lower unemployment rate compared to the Illinois rate. St. Clair County also has a higher unemployment rate than the rate of the Nation, along with Madison County (5.6%) as of August 2021.

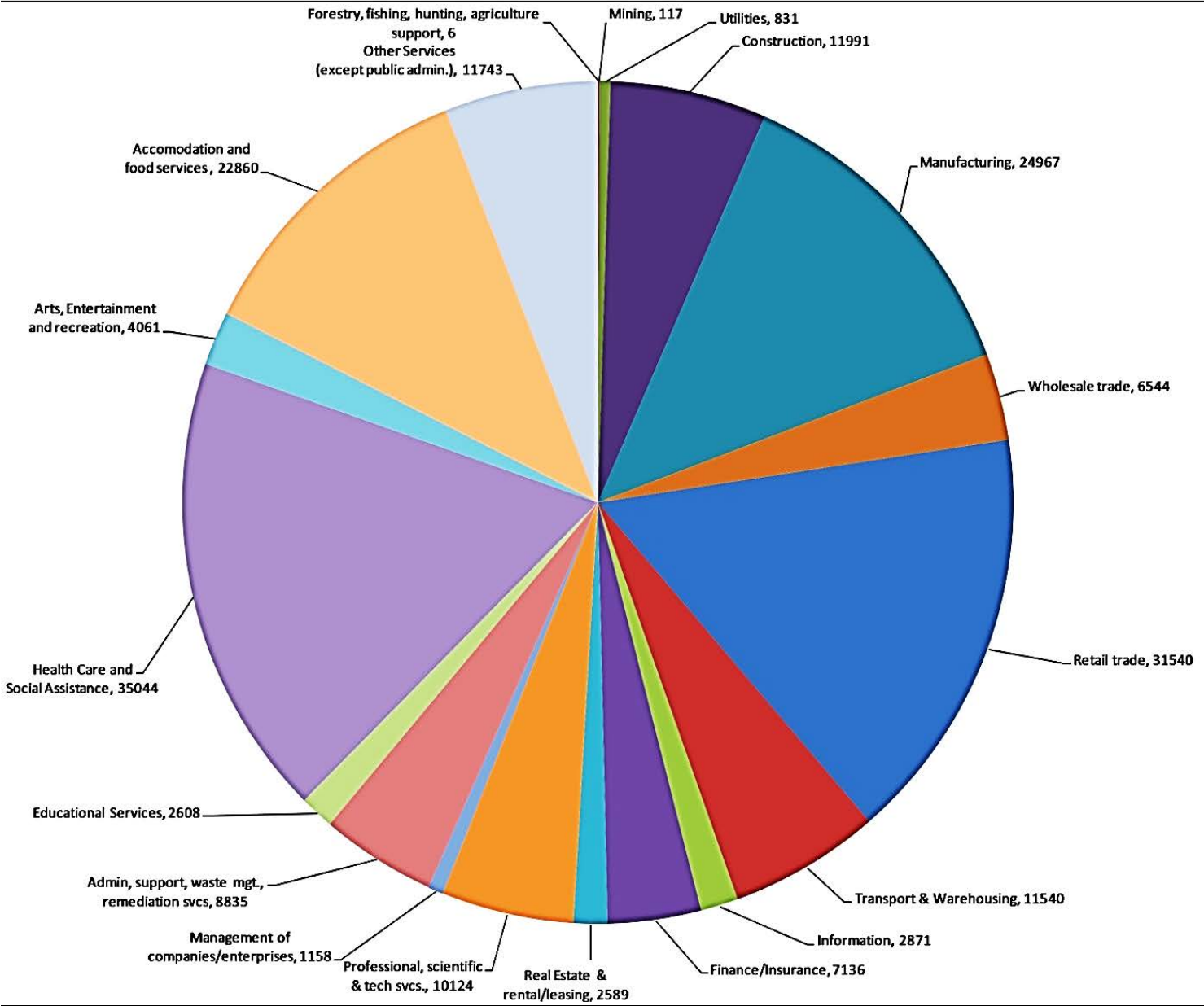
**Occupation of the Employed**

Distribution of the kinds of work in which the labor force is employed is an indicator of the economic status, growth potential, and human resource needs of the Region. Where the distribution reflects a preponderance of low paying jobs, per capita income is affected, opportunities for higher paying jobs may be limited, and education/training deficiencies may be indicated (see Table 8).



Figure 4

Occupational Breakdown of Southwestern Illinois Work Force

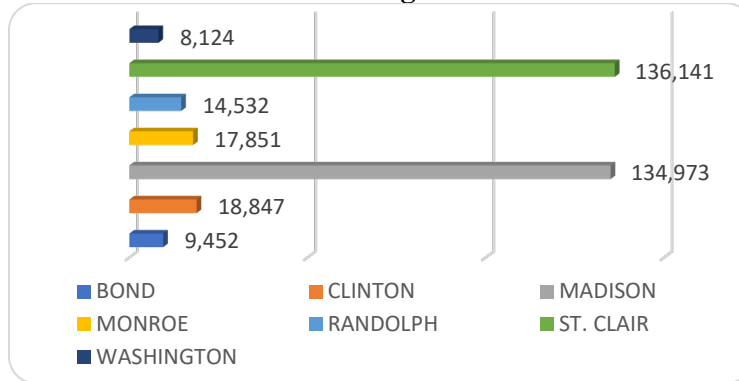


**Labor Force Characteristics**

Table 4 summarizes the size of the labor force for the Region and as it relates to the St. Louis SMSA. There are no consistent trends within the Region. In every county, except Bond County, the labor force has grown at a rate greater than its change in population of 16 years and over. This may be attributed to increases of participation of adult women in the labor force.

**Figure 5**

**Distribution of the Regional Work Force**

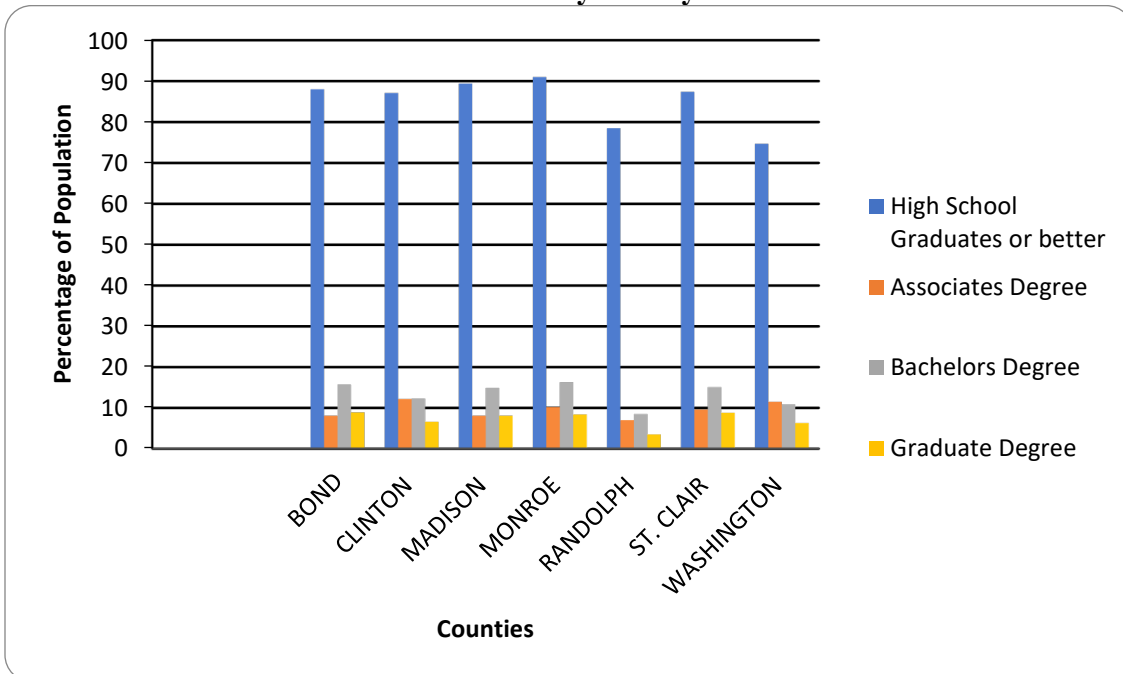


**Educational Attainment**

The Census Bureau reports educational attainment for individuals aged 25 and older. Our Region ranks above State and National figures in several categories. Every county has a better high school graduation rate than the State and National averages. The Region ranks high in the 1-3 years college completion, but those persons who graduate college or attain further education is significantly lower than the State and National levels. The rural counties average 42 percent below in other national college graduation rates and Madison and St. Clair Counties college graduation rates are 21 percent below national averages. This disparity in figures is due to the economic base of these rural counties, in as much as they do not offer as great an employment opportunity for college educated persons as do urban areas. Thus, many people from these rural areas who do obtain a college education are forced to migrate to urban areas to seek employment. This out-migration of college educated persons aged 25 and over is consistent with the lower percentages of this age group in the labor force for these rural counties (see Table 5).

**Figure 6**

**Educational Attainment by County at 2020 Census**



### **Labor Force Participation Rates**

Labor force participation rates usually reflect the economic environment of an area. During periods of rising economic prosperity workers who were not technically in the labor force are attracted into it because of better employment opportunities, thus raising the participation rate of the labor force. Low participation rates indicate a lack of job opportunities and the inability to match potential workers with available jobs. Many persons capable and willing to hold jobs have become discouraged and no longer actively seek employment. Furthermore, there is a large group of persons unwilling to work below a certain wage rate. This group includes some who, because of their level of welfare income or other benefits, determines that not working is the rational economic choice. The labor force participation rate for the Region is significantly below those for the St. Louis SMSA and the State, but they are the same as the Nation (see Table 7).

The percentages of professional/technical workers employed within the Southwestern Illinois Region remains below State and National figures. In fact, the growth rate in these occupations has slowed over the past decade. Service, production, transportation, and material moving possess ratios greater than those of the Nation or State. Although executive, administrative, and managerial workers represent the largest category of employed, they are represented in the Region less than in the State or Nation. The relatively high proportion of workers in low paying blue collar jobs and comparatively fewer in high paying white-collar jobs in the Region compares unfavorably with the State and the U.S. distribution of occupations. The counties comprising the Southwestern Illinois Region reflect urban (industrial) or rural (agriculture) characteristics; all indicate a less advantageous balance than either the State or Nation (see Table 17).

The anticipated low demands for low skill blue collar and farm workers and the expected high demand for higher skill manufacturing-related jobs, white collar and service workers indicate that future employment within the Region will depend, to some extent, on the Region's ability to institute effective educational and retraining programs that will prepare its workers for occupational shifts.

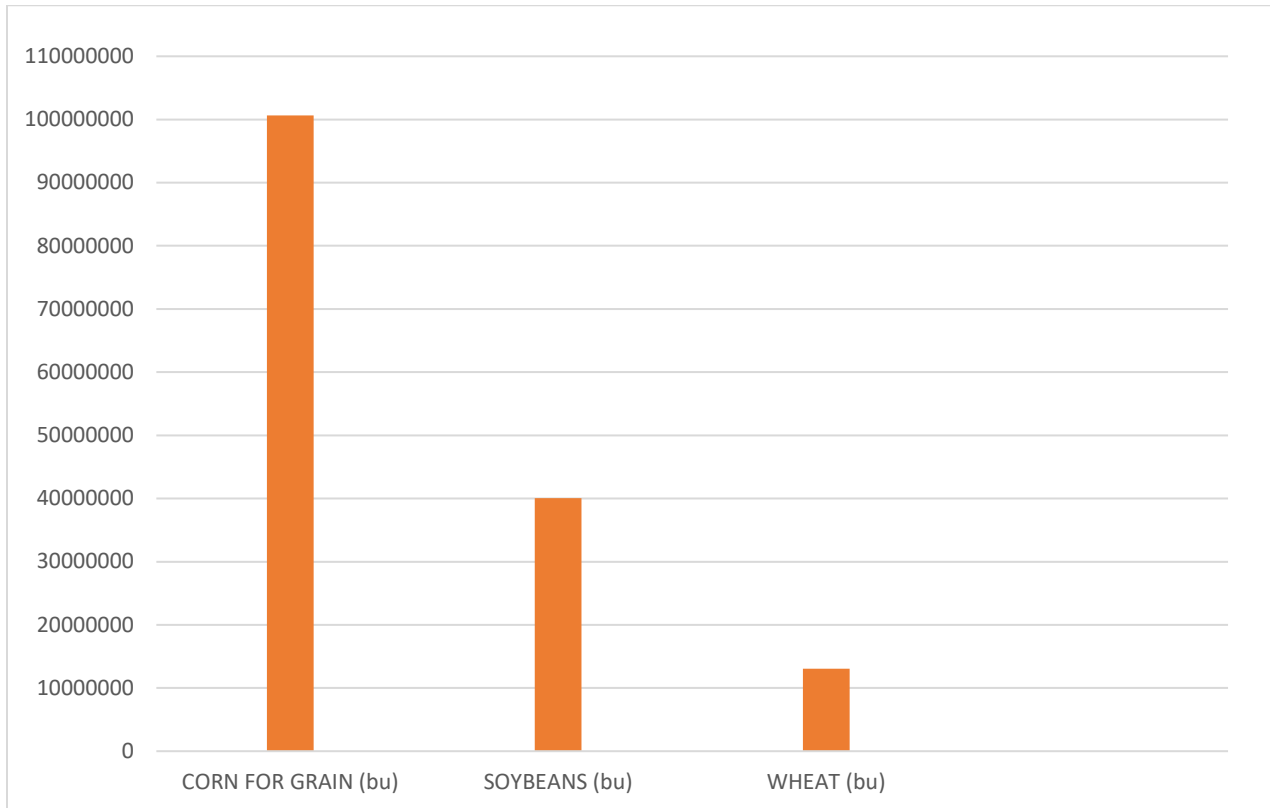
Average wage rates for an area are of value in assessing the cost-of-use of the work force; they do not necessarily reflect the economic health of the area. Average wage rates can be determined to high or low only when compared to those other, similar areas. Relatively high rates may indicate a well-developed, established work force whose level of training and productivity merits higher wages and has a mature history of organized labor. It could also reflect a high cost of living for an area. A comparatively low average wage rate may indicate the opposite of those factors. The wage rates for the State of Illinois are assumed to be representative of wage rates of the entire Region. History reflects that the area's average wage rates for selected occupations are generally lower than those for Chicago, yet high enough to indicate the existence of a skilled labor force (see Table 9).

### **Agricultural Production**

Agriculture and agricultural products are a significant factor and a driver of the economy of the Southwestern Illinois Region. Table 18 reflects the agricultural production for the Region for 2017 from the most recent Census of Agriculture. Despite the urban population found in St. Clair and Madison counties, it is significant to note that these two counties are among the most prolific in agricultural production.

*Figure 7*

**2017 Grain Harvest for Southwestern Illinois**

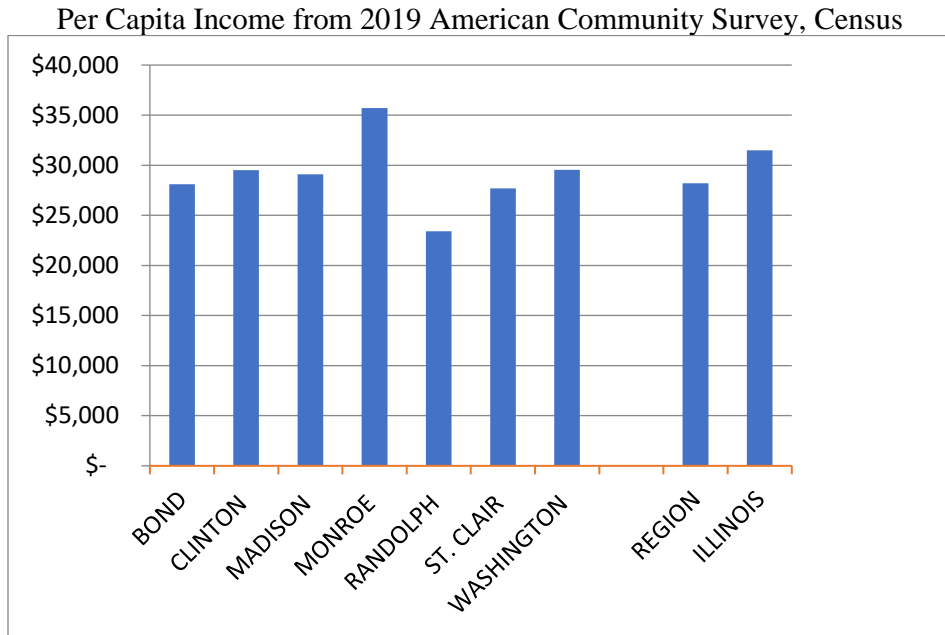


**Income**

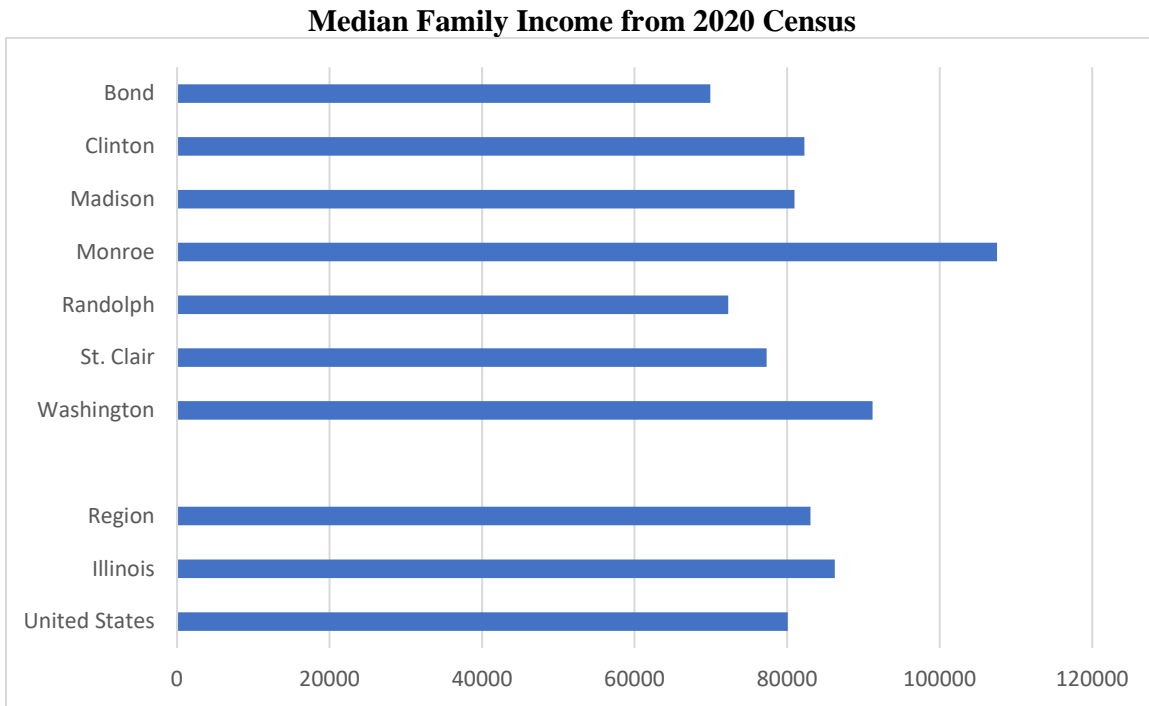
The Region’s per capita personal income of \$32,497 ranks lower than that of the State and Nation. It ranks at 91.1% of the national PCI while the State of Illinois ranks at 105.8%. Bond, Clinton, Madison, Randolph, St. Clair, and Washington Counties are below both the national and Illinois level of per capita comparison figures. Only Monroe County, at 118.2% of the national PCI exceeds the Illinois PCI of \$42,152. Please refer to figure 8a for complete figures.

Analyses of family income and distribution further support identification of the area’s economic trend. Median family income for Bond, Randolph, St. Clair, and Washington Counties are below State and National figures. Clinton, Madison, and Monroe Counties possess higher median family income compared to the State and Nation. Every county in the Region had a higher percent change in median family income from 1999 to 2020 than the Nation.

*Figure 8*



*Figure 9*



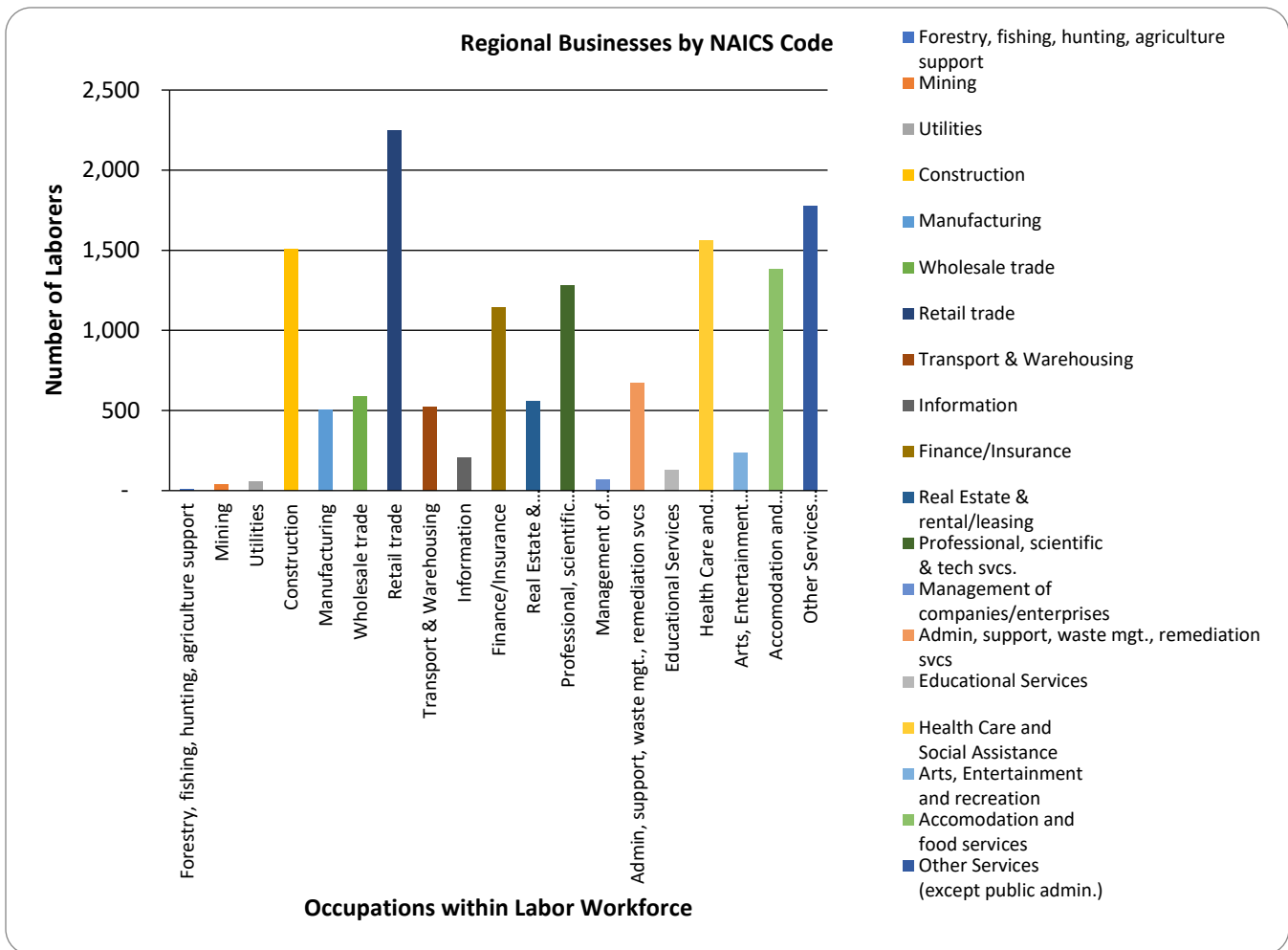
The Region has a lower percentage of families with incomes below the poverty level than the Nation. The percentage of families with incomes below the poverty level in St. Clair County is the only county that exceeds the national percentage, and Bond, Madison, and Randolph all have poverty levels that are

comparable to the Illinois state level. The fact that St Clair County accounts for 40 percent of the Region’s population illustrates the significance of this figure.

### Economic Structure

Table 17 shows the distribution of employment by industry for the Region by each county. As illustrated, the Region’s employment is concentrated in three industries: services, retail trade, and construction. The services industries experienced the largest growth in business field. Retail trade industries showed growth although the types of employment associated with this field is generally those on the lower wage scale. The table also reveals a small growth in the manufacturing industry which is a continuation of a major reversal in trends which has been occurring in the Region since 1970.

Figure 10



Other industries, farms, forestry and fisheries, construction, transportation, and wholesale trade, also showed some growth. (see Table 12).

## Housing

Table 12 shows a housing characteristics and housing trends which have been occurring in the Region. Every county experienced increase in total housing units. Monroe County experienced a 23 percent increase in housing units which represents the largest increase in the Region. St. Clair County experienced the smallest increase in the number of housing units, rising under one percent in ten years. Every county in the Region has fewer housing units built prior to 1939, than they had in 1990. St. Clair and Madison Counties have taken advantage of HUD Demolition Programs to help eliminate substandard and older housing.

Table 15 reflects housing occupancy rates for the Region and compares data between the Census of 2010 and the Census of 2020. In the decade depicted Total Housing Units increased from 289,388 to 298,505. As of the Census of 2020, 39,44 of the total Housing Units, or 11%, were vacant. While the troubled real estate market and foreclosures are undoubtedly a contributor to the vacant housing, the vast majority of vacant housing units are rental vacancies which may indicate that the biggest demand for housing, currently and in the future, would be for single-family structures.

## Education

Table 13 lists colleges and universities that serve the Southwestern Illinois Region. In addition to these outstanding education institutions, many Southwestern Illinois residents take advantage of the educational opportunities available in nearby St. Louis institutions such as St. Louis University, Washington University, University of Missouri—St. Louis, Webster University, and Maryville University. Table 6 reflects educational attainment characteristics for the region which reveals a well-prepared work force.

## Health Care

Healthcare services are provided to residents by several hospitals and numerous long-term care facilities within the Region. These are augmented by major, nationally known hospitals in the St. Louis area.

Since 1980, St. Clair, Madison, and Washington Counties have established individual Public Health Departments, while Monroe and Randolph Counties previously had combined their efforts in a Bi-County Health Department, but this entity has now split and each County has their own Health Department.

## Other Amenities

The Southwestern Illinois Region is served by numerous community and neighborhood shopping areas, but the Region enjoys two large regional shopping centers--Alton Square and St. Clair Square.

Each county is served by at least one public library and the Region contains more than 50 smaller libraries.

## 7. FINANCIAL RESOURCES

### Local Government Revenue

The ability of local government to provide basic services with available revenue sources is a constant challenge when it is compounded by a deteriorating tax base. In certain communities the ultimate impact is that cost of providing local services has been rising faster than the resources available to provide them.

Because of limited and declining financial resources, local governments are finding it more difficult to provide public services requested by taxpayers and other residents. The weakening economy and eroding tax base has hurt the financial resources available to local governments.

Table 19 depicts Equalized Assessed Valuation (EAV) and Land Classification for each of the counties of the Region. These EAVs determine, to a great extent, the income to be derived by the local governments. The aggregate EAV for the Region in 2019 for taxes collectible in 2020 was \$12,341,600,018, or a 1.45% increase in roughly the last decade.

## Business Clusters

The Southwestern Illinois Region benefits to a great degree from being adjacent to, and in the instance of some of our counties, part of the St. Louis Metropolitan area. No doubt the climate of the St. Louis, Missouri business market “spills over” into the Region, and in the past decade that has been a positive influence. The State of Missouri provides many jobs to Southwestern Illinois residents. But this can be a detriment in many ways. For instance, many retail dollars are spent by residents of our region in the State of Missouri.

But, this proximity also limits some new strategies for economic development in our Region and in many ways locks us in to strategies being employed in the St. Louis MSA. The Region is fortunate to have a strong, highly visible partner in the St. Louis Regional Chamber with a multi-million dollar budget for advertising and marketing the entire metropolitan area. The St. Louis Regional Chamber has financed studies and campaigns that have increased the national visibility of our Region and that have identified five distinct clusters that are already well-established in the area:

1. Plant and Medical Sciences (St. Louis “BioBelt”)
2. Advanced Manufacturing
3. Information Technology
4. Transportation and Distribution
5. Financial Services

Given that business clusters are best defined as areas where competitive companies in the same industry co-locate along with their suppliers to benefit from the proximity, business clusters within Southwestern Illinois will be dictated to a significant degree by the St. Louis business climate. “Cluster Geography” could be defined by the distance and time people are willing to commute for employment or business networking. The St. Louis BioBelt cluster includes the esteemed research educational institutions and corporate giants such as the former Monsanto, Mallinckrodt, Sigma-Aldrich, and Pfizer, and this cluster touches on agriculture but does not see this as a major thrust. Illinois is giving some consideration to facilitating the development of Ag business clusters within the state. Reportedly, The National Governors’ Association indicated that “Clusters depend on relationships and connections...Companies that comprise the cluster are determined by relationships that are important to its members”. Clusters do not develop unless there is a certain degree of innovation and a lot of trust. This being the case, Southwestern Illinois has a distinct advantage in having the St. Louis MSA and the St. Louis Regional Chamber to blaze the trail in the development of business clusters.

### Business Clusters with the Most Viability for Southwestern Illinois

- Warehousing and Distribution
- Transportation – Highway, rail, barge, Intermodal
- Advanced Manufacturing – Automotive, Food Processing



- Alternative Fuels – Ethanol and Coal Gasification
- Agricultural Support – Farm service, ag biotechnology, value-added components

## 8. TRANSPORTATION

### **Highway Transportation**

Southwestern Illinois and Eastern Missouri have historically been a hub of river, rail, air and highway transportation. The regional transportation system includes highways, bus, light rail line, passenger rail, freight rail lines, airports, river ports, paratransit services, and bicycle and pedestrian trails. The State of Illinois funds highway and transit needs largely through the motor fuel tax and the motor vehicle fees.

The Southwestern Illinois Region and the St. Louis Metropolitan area are traversed by four of the transcontinental interstate highways and numerous U. S. primary highways and state highways. This excellent metro highway web that provides five points at which traffic can cross the Mississippi River, and provides efficient movement of goods, services, and people within the region, as well as movement into and out of the region providing excellent access to other markets.

Plate 4 depicts the average daily traffic data provided by the Illinois Department of Transportation. This table graphically demonstrates the movement of traffic through the seven county region, and portrays the criticality of the highway transportation centrality that is offered in the region in terms of competitive advantage for the transportation of goods.

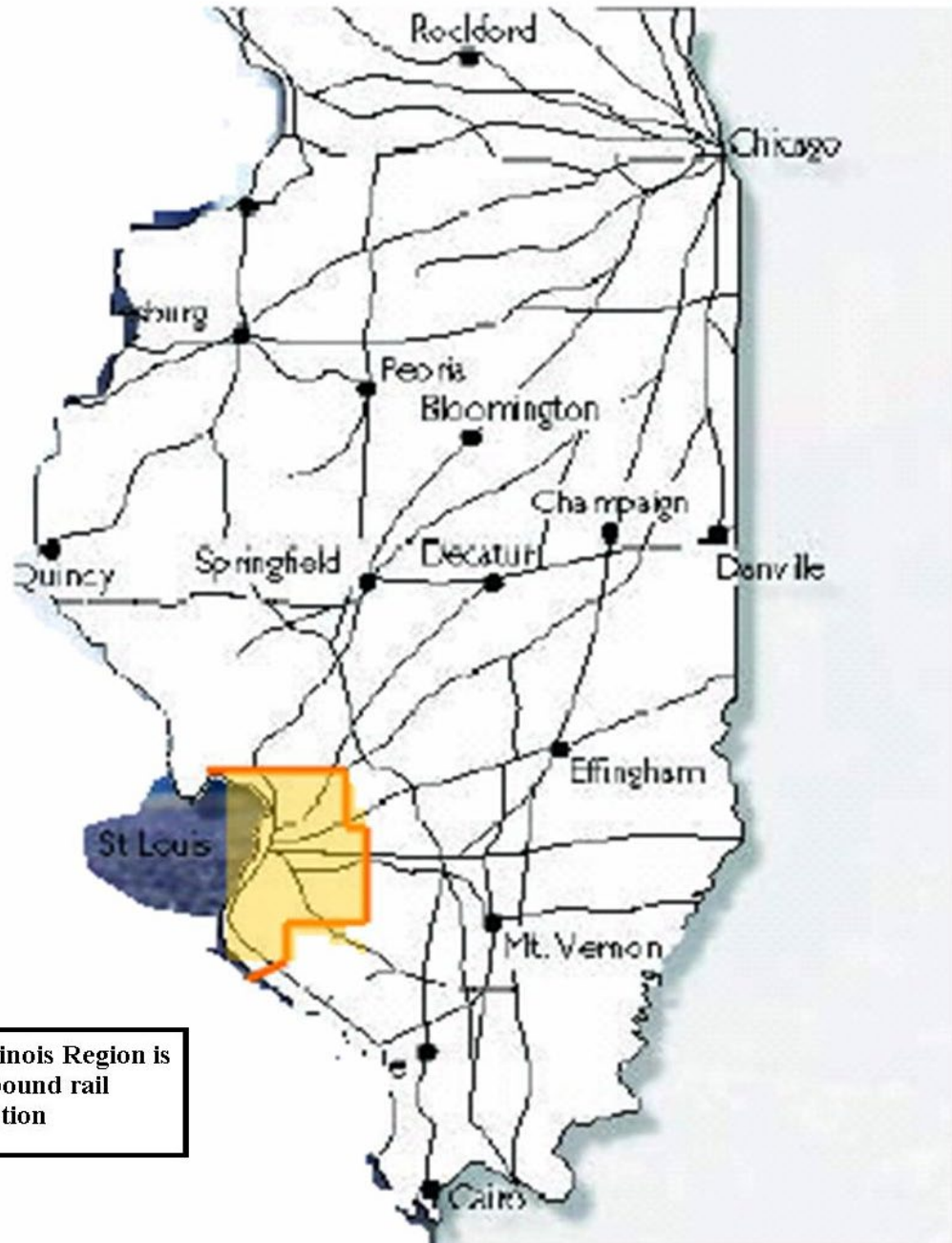
### **Rail Transportation**

Because of the strategic location of the Region, adjacent to the “Gateway to the West” portal of St. Louis, six Class 1, and several Regional, Local, Switching, and Terminal Railroads operate within the region. Plate 5 depicts the Illinois Mainline Rail system and reflects Southwestern Illinois’ strategic location. Several inter-modal freight facilities provide a transition between barge, rail, and truck transport of goods from North, South, East, and West. Amtrak passenger rail service is available at several points within the Metro East area and ties the area to most destinations within the U.S.



Plate 5

**Illinois Mainline Rail System  
And  
The Southwestern Illinois Strategic Location**



The Southwestern Illinois Region is critical to westbound rail transportation

Source: Illinois Department of Transportation, 2002

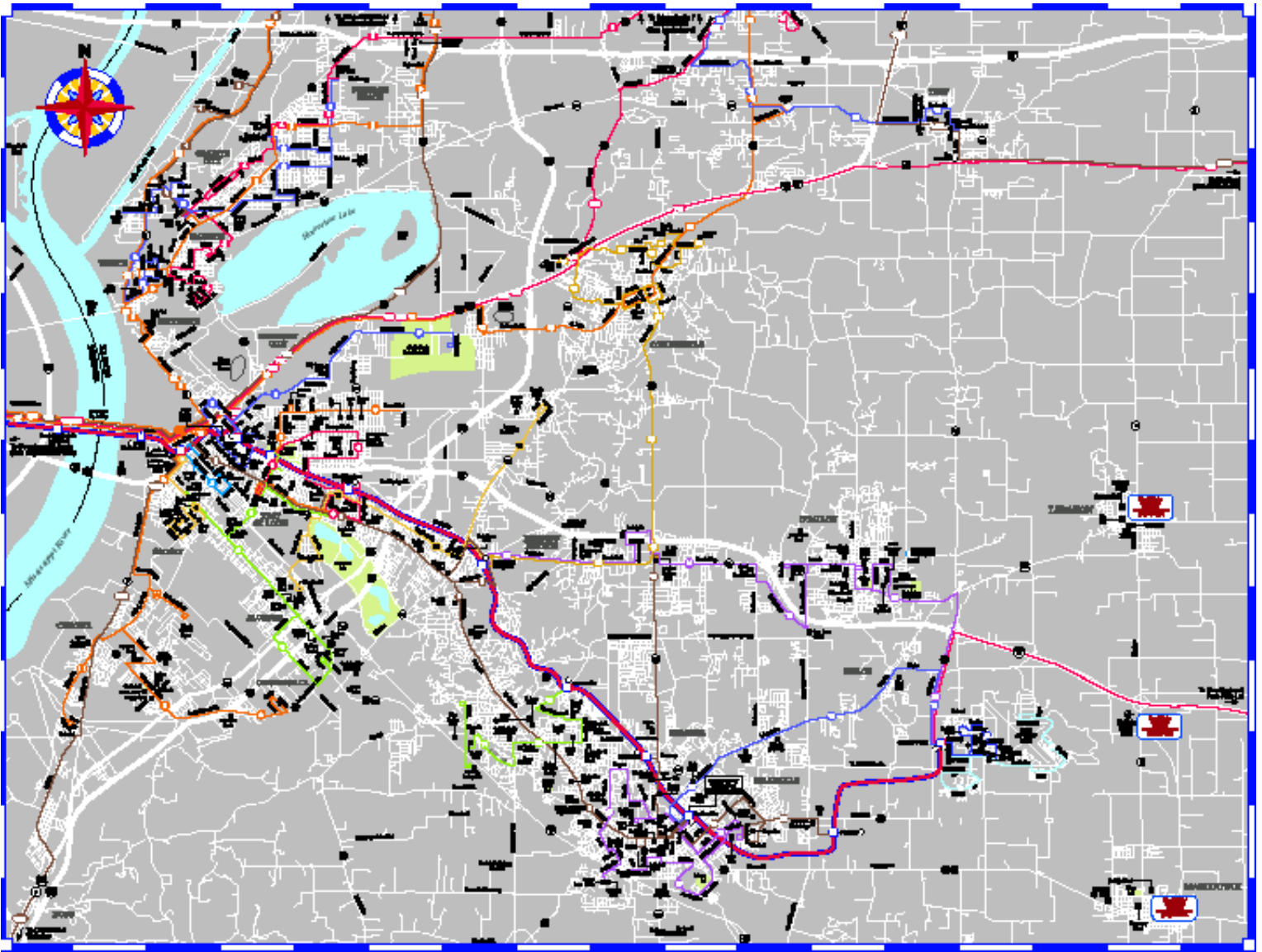
**Public Transportation**

The St. Louis Metropolitan Area is served by Bi-State Development Agency, for public transportation. St. Clair County, Madison County and Bond County provide local public transportation, but the preponderance of public transportation, including light-rail, is provided by Bi-State.

Plate 6 shows the MetroLink light rail system in Southwestern Illinois.

Plate 6

**SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS PUBLIC TRANSIT  
MetroLink & METRO Illinois Light Rail Metropolitan System Map**



Source: Bi-State Development Agency 2003

*Figure 11*

Counties Where Public Transportation Systems Operate

Source: Illinois Department of Transportation  
IDOT Annual Report 2002

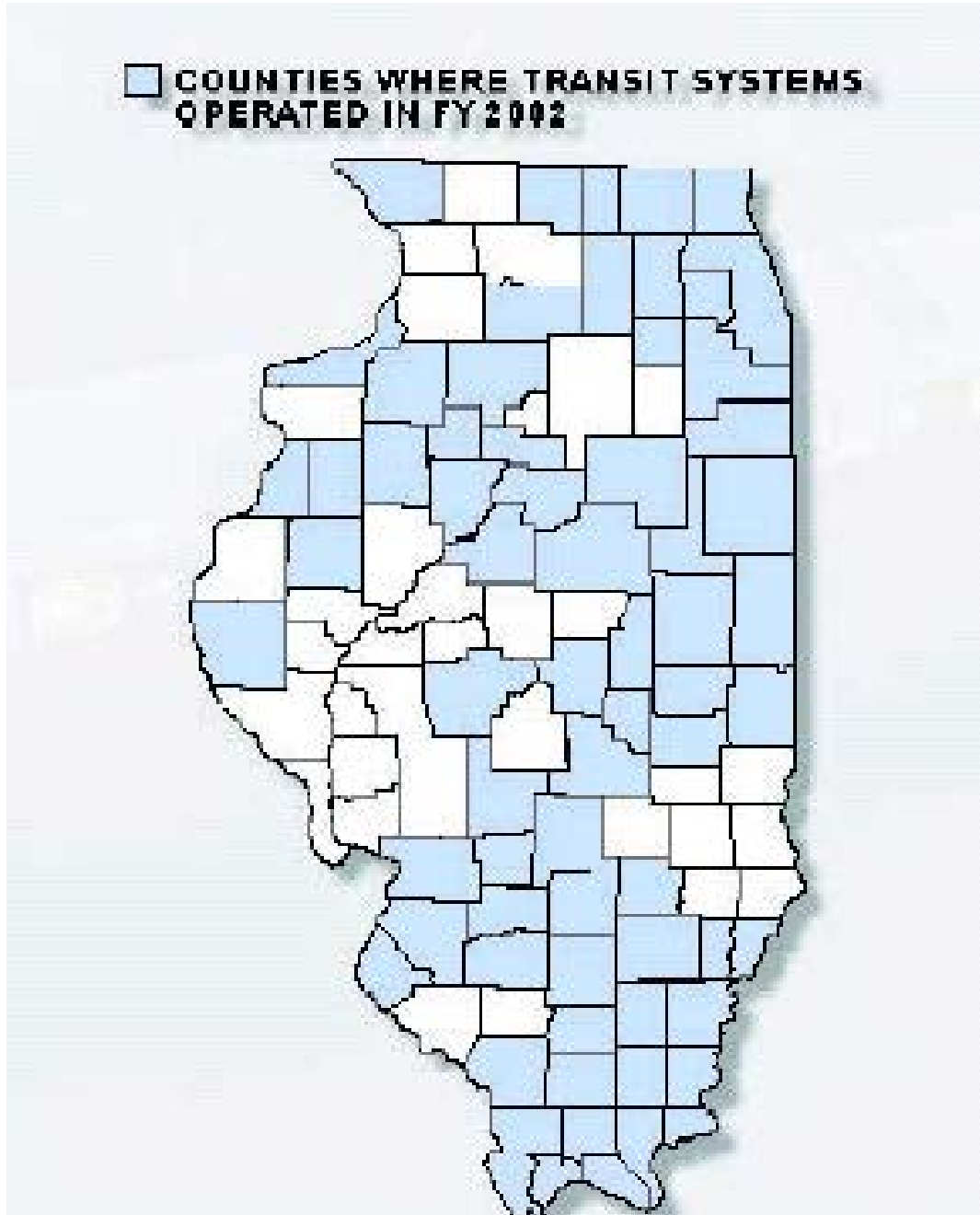
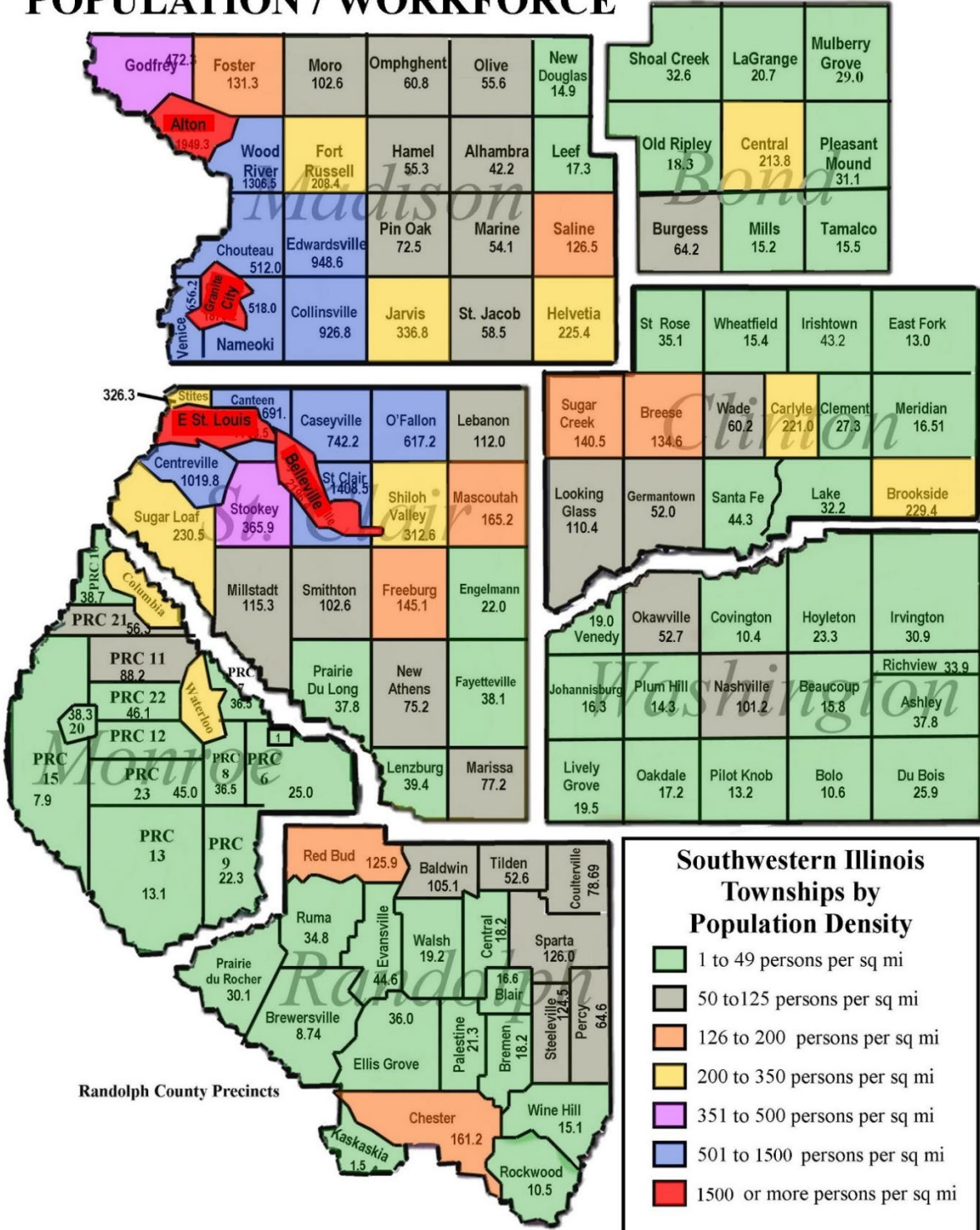


Plate 7

## SPATIAL LOCATION OF POPULATION / WORKFORCE





**NEW MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE**  
**Completed**

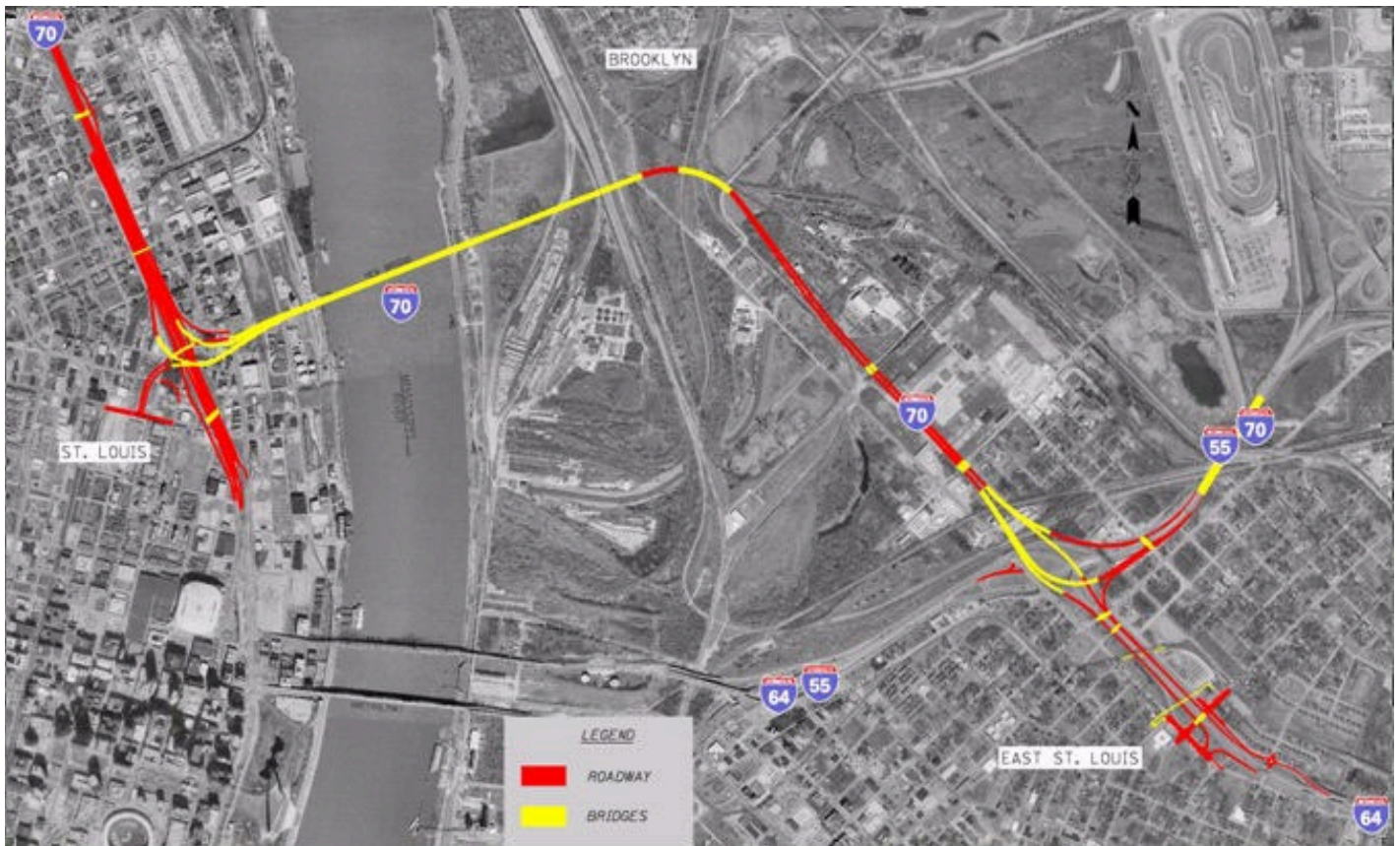
Source: <http://www.newriverbridge.org>

Illinois and Missouri Departments of Transportation

The Mississippi River is integral to the strategic planning of transportation within the bi-state region. As such, bridges connecting Illinois and Missouri are foundational to the development of the Region 4. Until 2014, the interstate highways crossing the river between Illinois and Missouri at St. Louis were channeled across two interstate highway bridges. In order to relieve the congestion that used to exist, the Illinois Department of Transportation and the Missouri Department of Transportation collaborated to develop a new Interstate-70 bridge to the

Southwestern Illinois and St. Louis Riverfront. The Stan Musial Veterans Bridge opened on February 9, 2014. The cable-stayed **bridge** has a main span of 1,500 feet. The creation of the bridge also developed an interchange of Interstates 55, 64 & 70 and state highways.

Plate 8



Configuration of New Bridge and Interstate Highways

**River Transportation**

Located at or near the confluences of the Mississippi River with the Missouri, Illinois, and Kaskaskia Rivers, Southwestern Illinois has a rich tradition in river transportation and commerce. The National Great Rivers Museum is located in Southwestern Illinois for good reason. Southwestern Illinois is the heart of the nation’s inland water system.

Surely one of the earliest industries to arise around the river in the 19<sup>th</sup> century were the ferry businesses that sprang up across the Mississippi from St. Louis. In 1930 the US Congress authorized a 9-ft. channel in the Mississippi and the building of locks and dams on the river. The Melvin Price Locks and Dam, located on the Mississippi in East Alton between the confluence of the Illinois and Missouri Rivers, annually moves more than 80 million tons of goods with a value in excess of \$1.1 billion, according to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Southwestern Illinois is also home to two River Port Authorities—America’s Central Port District and Kaskaskia Regional Port District. The St. Louis Port Area along both sides of the Mississippi River, stretching 70 miles from Alton, Illinois to Jefferson County, Missouri is the nation’s second largest inland port, 3<sup>rd</sup> largest port in terms of tonnage, the 21<sup>st</sup> largest port of any kind, and is the northern-most ice-free port on the Mississippi. This stretch of the river has 55 fleeting areas for barges. A significant benefit of the St. Louis port area is that the Mississippi River is lock free from Locks and Dam 27 at Granite City south to the Port of New Orleans.

Plate 9

America’s Central Port, Granite City, IL





*Figure 12*

**River Cargo Transportation Equivalencies**

<b>CARGO CAPACITIES:</b>				
<u>Barge</u>	<u>15 Barge Tow</u>	<u>Rail Jumbo Hopper</u>	<u>100 Car Unit Train</u>	<u>Large Semi Truck</u>
1500 Tons	22,500 Tons	100 Tons	10,000 Tons	26 Tons
52,500 Bu	787,500 Bu	3,500 Bu	350,000 Bu	910 Bu
453,600 gal	6,804,000 gal	30,240 gal	3,024,000 gal	7,665 gal

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**EQUIVALENT UNITS:**

**1 BARGE = 15 JUMBO HOPPERS = 58 Semi Trucks**

**15 BARGE TOW = 2.25 UNIT TRAINS = 870 Semi Trucks**

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Source: Iowa Department of Transportation, River Transportation Division

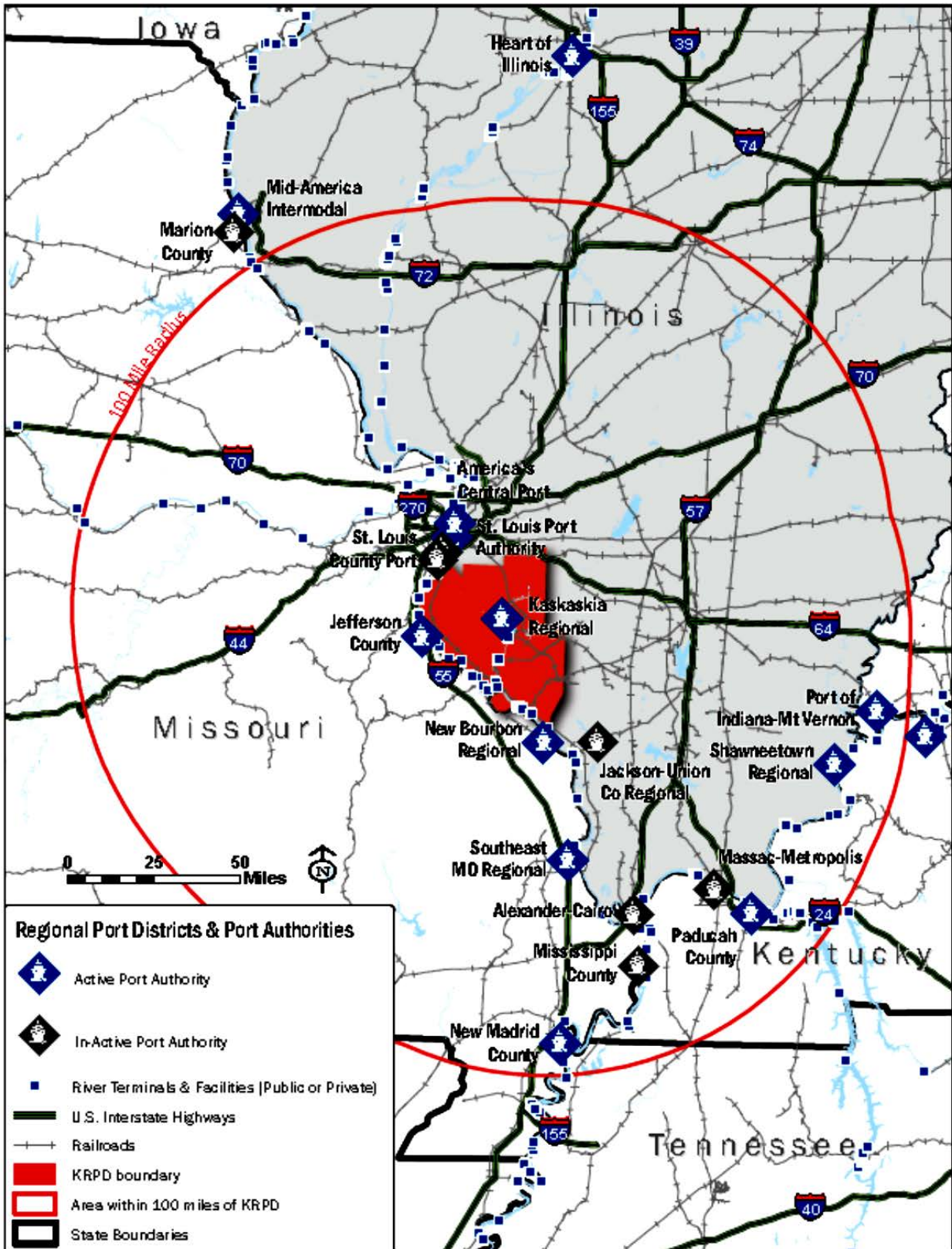
**EQUIVALENT LENGTHS**

<b>ONE 15 BARGE TOW</b>	<b>2.25 100-CAR TRAIN UNITS</b>	<b>870 LARGE SEMI TRUCKS</b>
.25 MILES	2.75 MILES	11.5 MILES (Bumper to Bumper)

Kaskaskia Regional Port, operating primarily on the Kaskaskia river with a Lock and dam at the Mississippi River, ships more than \$200 million of grain and other cargos into and out of the region by way of the Mississippi River to the Port of New Orleans, to the Great Lakes, to the eastern seaboard via the Ohio River, and to points west via the Missouri River. The Kaskaskia River is recognized as the fastest growing tributary on the Inland Waterway system. KRPD is the 13<sup>th</sup> largest inland port in the nation, and will soon exceed 2 million tons of freight handled per year with 4-6 million tons anticipated within 5 years. The Kaskaskia River recently received designation by the US Department of Transportation as a **Marie Highway** by MARAD.

Commodities moving through the ports in Southwestern Illinois include petroleum, coal, grain rolled metal, gypsum, limestone, and chemicals. By moving these weighty commodities by river, rather than by truck or rail, resources are used more effectively. According to Dennis Wilmsmeyer, the Executive Director of America’s Central Port District, the main value of the ports in our Region is the interconnections between the river, rail and the highways making cargo shipping more cost effective.

**Plate 10**  
**Illinois – Missouri Regional Port System Showing Location of Kaskaskia RPD**



Source: Kaskaskia Regional Port District Strategic Plan 2014

### III. CURRENT ECONOMIC CLIMATE.

**St. Louis Beige Book of the federal reserve 8<sup>th</sup> District in St. Louis for March 8, 2023, reports that:** (<https://www.federalreserve.gov/monetarypolicy/beigebook202303.htm>)

*“Economic conditions have remained unchanged since our previous report. Employers continue to report tight labor markets, although the pace of wage growth has slowed. Contacts reported slowing price increases and plans to accept tighter profit margins in order to maintain prices. Consumer spending was mixed, with reports of continued price sensitivity but demand slightly outstripping expectations. The real estate sector saw rent growth flatten and homebuying demand slow, but demand for industrial and retail space rose. Manufacturing growth declined, and lending conditions remained stable. The overall outlook rose slightly thanks to expected improvements in input prices, labor costs, and demand.*

#### **Labor Markets**

*Employment remains unchanged since our previous report, with contacts reporting tight labor markets but varying turnover rates. Several contacts reported challenges in hiring enough workers to meet demand, but an increased share reported more success in retaining employees. A restaurant contact in Memphis estimated 60% of restaurants in the area are understaffed and 80% have reported difficulty filling jobs. A logistics contact in Little Rock saw more rotation in and out of the company, while an employment contact in Memphis reported that more clients are staying at their current jobs. An agriculture contact reported a sharp increase in the number of firms using temporary visa worker programs for the first time.*

*Wages have grown slightly since our previous report. In contrast with the past few reports, contacts have reported minimal increases in wages. A healthcare contact in Louisville reported labor costs have been lowering reimbursements and pushing profit margins to just above break-even, while a retail contact in St. Louis has not been able to pass labor costs on to customers, which threatens the viability of their business. A construction contact in St. Louis reported that higher labor costs coupled with declining demand have placed a strain on the company.*

#### **Prices**

*Prices have increased modestly since our previous report. Overall, contacts reported slowing price increases and projected lower rates of price growth in the year ahead. This year, 63% of respondents reported an ability to pass on costs, down from 82% a year ago. Some industries expect to see the pace of price increases slow more than others, with retail respondents projecting a 4% increase this year, compared with 14% a year ago. However, some industries expect to see prices increase by more than the previous year, with tourism respondents projecting increased prices of 5.2% this year, compared with 0.3% a year ago. A contact in the hotel industry estimated they would pass on 60-70% of costs to consumers. A contact in the automobile sales industry reported that increased inventory levels led to more competitive market pricing, keeping prices lower. Firms, especially smaller ones, reported accepting tighter profit margins instead of increasing prices.*

#### **Consumer Spending**

*District general retailers, auto dealers, and hospitality contacts reported mixed business activity and a mixed outlook. January real sales tax collections increased in Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas relative*

to December and decreased in West Tennessee. Retailers in St. Louis noted generally lower business activity due to customers cutting back on spending because of higher prices. District auto dealers reported generally steady business activity due to increased inventory, though they expected business activity may slow in the upcoming months due to higher interest rates. An auto dealer in Louisville reported they have been seeing new vehicle sales rates slowing. A restaurant contact in Memphis noted that demand continues to be steady even with food costs surging. District hospitality contacts noted that business activity was generally mixed, with demand moderated by rising costs.

### **Manufacturing**

Manufacturing activity growth has modestly declined since our previous report. Firms have reported modest decreases in new orders and production. Contacts reported that international shipping costs are returning to their pre-pandemic levels. Similarly, prices for raw materials are falling but have yet to return to pre-pandemic levels. The labor market for manufacturing remains tight as firms look to hire more workers. On average, firms reported they expect slight increases in production, capacity utilization, and new orders in the coming quarter.

### **Nonfinancial Services**

Activity in the nonfinancial services sector has remained stable since our previous report. Air freight and passenger traffic has remained stable, but trucking services in the Memphis and St. Louis areas reported decreased pay per load, increased fuel costs, and parts shortages. In the Louisville area, investment in infrastructure sparked investment opportunities in freight transportation. A Memphis-area wedding planner reported a decline in spending on 2023 weddings, noting that couples are choosing less expensive options and spending wedding funds on honeymoons and house purchases instead.

Nonprofit firms that provide housing experienced steady funding and scaled up construction in the Memphis area. In the St. Louis area, nonprofit contacts in arts and public policy faced competition for volunteer labor. Rural healthcare in the Memphis area continued to face funding challenges and reduced the number of services and beds in response. While education contacts in the Louisville area reported depressed university enrollment, enrollment in community college increased due to new programs that reduced tuition costs.

### **Real Estate and Construction**

Residential real estate rental rates have continued to stagnate since our previous report. Multiple residential real estate contacts reported that the rate increases of the past year are being met by resistance and families are staying in their current rentals. Residential real estate inventory has continued to increase since the previous report, as homebuyer demand slows. Some real estate contacts reported signs of increased demand in recent weeks due to some relative stabilization in mortgage rates.

The commercial real estate sector has been mixed. Office demand remains low, but industrial demand remains high despite increased rents. Retail real estate has improved since the previous report, and one contact reported retail projects are back in demand for the first time since before the pandemic. Construction demand has slowed, with contacts reporting that many projects are on hold as investors wait out market uncertainty about rate hikes. One St. Louis contact reported increased construction activity as interest rates flattened.

**Banking and Finance**

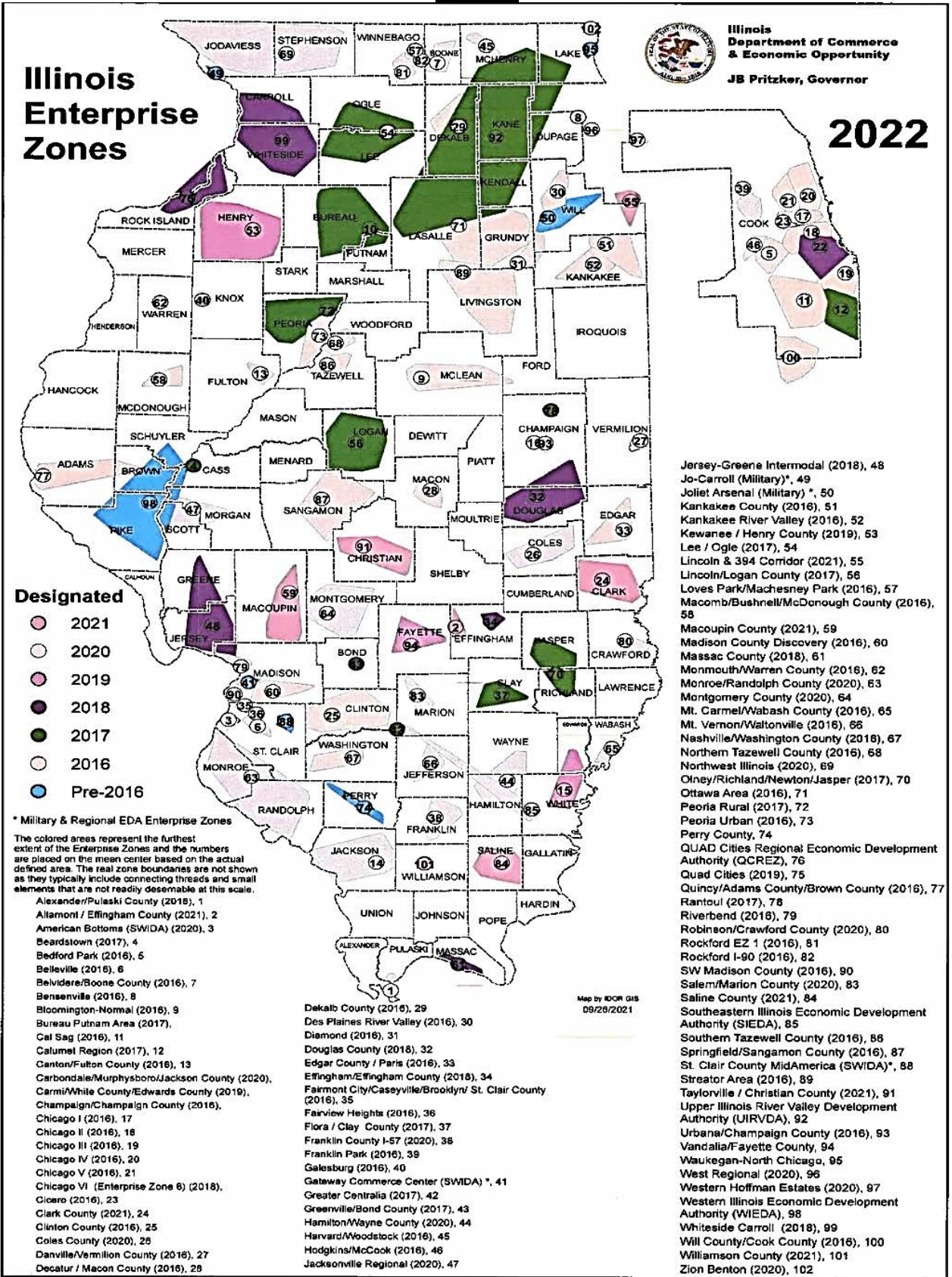
*Banking conditions in the District remain stable since our previous report. Overall loan demand remains largely unchanged from the past quarter. Commercial and industrial loan demand saw a small decline, while demand for mortgage loans moderately increased with the dip in the 30-year fixed mortgage rate. Despite this recent growth, Memphis banking contacts expect mortgage lending to slow down in the coming month. Contacts also expect margins on interest-bearing deposits to contract as federal funds rate increases ease up and the resulting pressure from competition requires banks to pay higher interest rates. Credit and asset quality remain strong, and delinquency rates showed no significant change from the past quarter.*

**Agriculture and Natural Resources**

*District agriculture conditions have declined moderately since our previous report. The number of acres of winter wheat planted in the District this season has increased by 27% compared with this period a year ago. These increases range from 15-55% across District states with the lone exception of Arkansas, which saw a moderate decrease of 14%. District contacts are no longer optimistic on the outlook for the rest of the year, due to concern about the increased cost of inputs, especially labor. Additionally, contacts noted sales were either at or below expectations, and some contacts expressed concern that higher interest rates were putting additional strain on their balance sheets.*

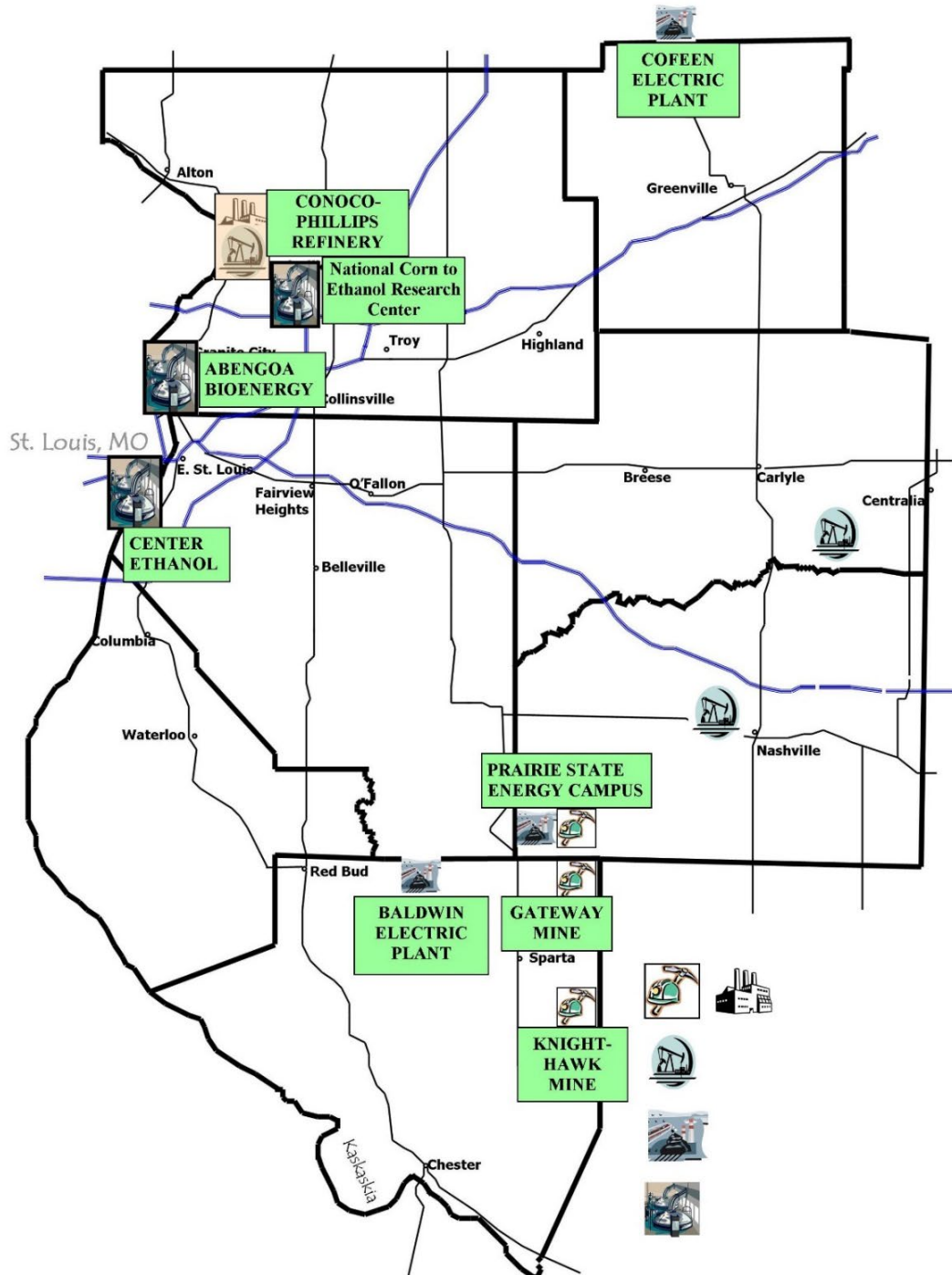
*Natural resource extraction conditions increased moderately from December to January, with seasonally adjusted coal production rising just under 10%. However, January production decreased moderately by 11% compared with the previous year.*

Plate 11





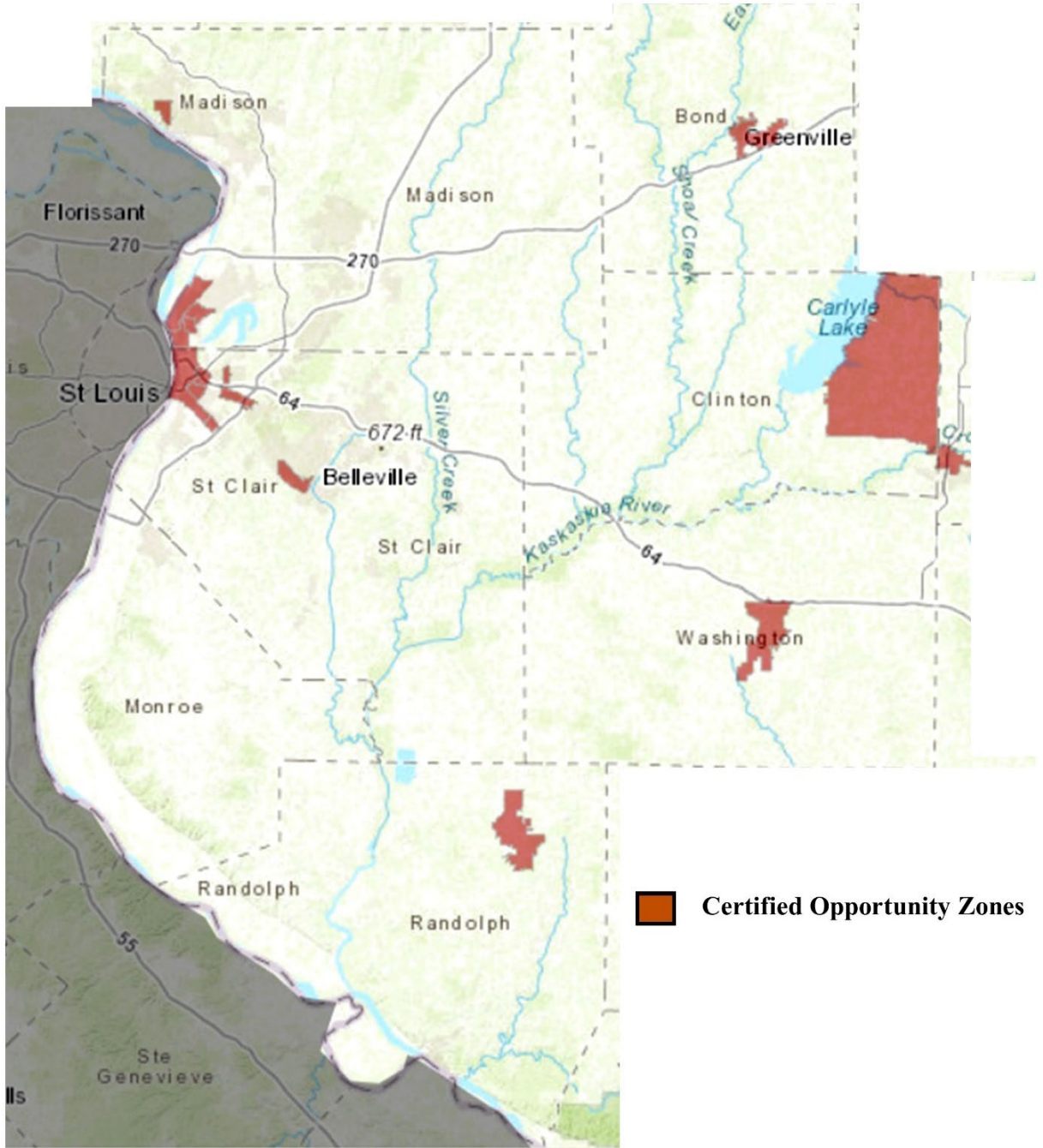
**Plate 13**  
THE “ENERGY-RICH” ATMOSPHERE IN  
SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS





**Plate 14**

**Opportunity Zones in Southwestern Illinois**



## REGIONAL S.W.O.T. ANALYSIS

### PRESENT STRENGTHS:

1. **Location/Transportation/Access to Markets** – the proximity to major employment and activity centers in the St. Louis Metropolitan Area, and strategic access to highway, rail, air, and river transportation resources offer significant potential for growth and economic development within the region.
2. **Open Space/ Cultural Amenities/Natural Resources/Agricultural Assets** – An abundance of prime agricultural land, the amenities of rivers and their watersheds, scenic open-space and stable rural areas offer significant aesthetic and economic natural assets.
3. **Planning/Zoning** – Each of the seven counties that comprise the region have county zoning ordinances, and there is reasonably good coordination in City-County zoning.
4. **Educational Resources and Educated Work Force** – quality public education facilities and the presence of several institutions of higher learning help to provide the prepared and skilled work force necessary for economic development within the region. The St. Louis Metropolitan area and in the outlying Illinois Counties there are a large number of institutions which offer training opportunities for workers to further their training which allows for a highly educated workforce. This facilitates business expansion and attraction of new businesses and fosters growth in targeted sectors.
5. **The Major Public Sector Employer in the Region, Scott Air Force Base**
6. **Competitive Cost of Living**, specifically lower housing costs which allows the area to be one of the most affordable and competitive in the nation.
7. **Opportunity Zones**: Six of the seven counties have designated/certified Opportunity Zones.

### PRESENT WEAKNESSES:

1. **Water / Sewer Service** – Throughout the region local governments struggle to maintain aging infrastructure and provide extended service for new development given the excessive costs and limited resources.
2. **Transportation** – Excessive congestion in suburban areas, poor local road conditions, excessive costs of road maintenance and access roads, and the lack of adequate public transportation outside the urban collar area.
3. **Impacts on Natural Resources** - Impacted air and water quality, non-attainment areas, flood plain management, undermined areas, wetlands protection and conversion of agricultural lands are all key constraints on economic development.
4. **Urban Sprawl** – rapid growth in suburban areas, absence of adequate infrastructure, lack of balanced employment growth, and a certain degree of the loss of small town character are all perceived to negatively impact quality of life.
5. **Need for Brownfields Reclamation and Significant Redevelopment in both urban and rural areas.**
6. **There are several K-12** school systems that are experiencing an achievement gap and lower graduation rates.

### FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES:

1. Quality of Life / Quality of Development
2. Abundant availability of developable land adjacent to the St. Louis Urban Core and transportation assets.

3. Expansion of the transportation and logistics assets along warehousing availability.
4. Cultivation of human capital with focus on talent attraction and retention.
5. Significant support and resources for entrepreneurial development and opportunities.
6. Strong county/community economic development network throughout the Region.
7. Managed, Sustainable and Balanced Growth
8. Protected Open Space and Natural Resources
9. Balanced Transportation
10. Opportunity Zones to be exploited

ANTICIPATED THREATS:

1. Unbalanced Growth and Quality of Life Consequences
2. Unbalanced Growth and Infrastructure Consequences
3. Unbalanced Growth and Fiscal Consequences
4. Unbalanced Growth and Environmental Consequences
5. Aging Population requires a need to focus on transportation, housing and health care.
6. Slow or no population growth for the Region. Some additional population decline expected.
7. Telecommunications and broadband access needs to be enhanced in rural areas of the Region.
8. Shrinking public sector funds both nationally and within the State.
9. Flooding and potential for increase climate change created additional demand for flood protection.

Additionally, these factors will be considered when reviewing development projects:

1. High Unemployment: Higher county unemployment would get a higher priority
2. Low Median Income: Project located in a county with lower median family income would receive a higher priority.

3. **Slow Population Growth:** It is less likely that economic growth will occur in communities with declining or slowly growing populations. Projects located in communities/areas experiencing this would receive a higher priority.
4. **Goal Oriented:** Projects that achieve more than one goal: transportation, infrastructure, community planning, tourism, and education, will be assigned a point value based upon the number of goals attained.
5. **Spatial Impact:** Projects with a more localized impact will be given a lower priority ranking while projects with a more regionalized impact will be given a higher priority ranking.
6. **Project Category:** It was determined that certain goals are more important to the Region’s economic development and projects within these goal categories will be ranked from highest to lowest as follows: transportation, infrastructure, community planning, tourism, and education.
7. **Job Creation:** A larger number of private sector jobs created would add increased benefit for the Region.
8. **Spin-off:** Amount of spin-off derived from a project.
9. **Plan Documentation:** Necessity of project documented in other federal, state, regional, and local plans. Highest allocation will go to projects with federal documentation. Lower allocated for local documentation.
10. **Commitment of Local Match:** If money has been allocated for the project, project is more likely to come to fruition, and thus receives a higher priority.

FUTURE INDICATORS TO ASSESS PROGRESS TOWARD GOALS

DEMOGRAPHIC AND HUMAN RESOURCE INDICATORS:

- Change in total population and population mix – age and ethnicity
- Out migration
- Graduation rates, educational attainment, and literacy index
- Percentage of population living in poverty
- Changes in Equalized Assessed Valuation
- Number of registered vehicles and commuting distances to work
- Changes in Per Capita Income

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS:

- Surplus or Leakage in local economies
- Employment mix/diversity/new industries and businesses
- Plant closing and mass layoff data
- Unemployment and labor participation rates
- Household Income
- Value of agricultural products

**TRANSPORTATION INDICATORS:**

- Annual Average Daily Traffic Statistics
- Public Transportation Ridership
- Airport Traffic data
- Goods moved through airports, ports, terminals

**NATURAL RESOURCES:**

- Ambient air quality data
- Surface water bodies quality data
- Acreage of estuarine habitat or protected regionally significant natural resources
- Acres of agricultural land converted to private development uses

**IV. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES:**

The preceding portions of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy have described the physical and socio-economic make-up of the Southwestern Illinois Region. The information and analyses have illustrated several critical points which must be considered paramount in formulation of plans and strategies for revitalization of area's economy:

1. Southwestern Illinois has failed to share equally with other regions in national economic growth over the past decades. Moreover, national recessionary pressures tend to cause relatively greater negative results in Southwestern Illinois.
2. Recent economic and demographic data for Southwestern Illinois have shown some positive development growth patterns over the decade.
3. Many of the problems and constraints underlying a Regional economic downturn lessened during the 1990s but increased again in recently.
4. Despite the variety of past efforts to reverse economic distress, no successful comprehensive program has yet been developed to attack economic problems on a concerted, areawide basis. Cooperation between all area development advocates represents a prerequisite to successful efforts to stabilize and expand the Regional economy and few past efforts have garnered truly universal support.
5. Southwestern Illinois does possess a variety of assets and potentials which provide a basis for positive growth.
6. Regional economic revitalization will require both short-term and long-term programming and implementation.
7. While most area economic potentials and constraints are homogeneous to all area communities, growth prospects and suitability of different types of strategies are sometimes peculiar to individual geographic areas.

8. Private investment is the key to future Regional economic prospects, although effective use of public investment will be critical in many instances.
9. Macroeconomic trends and political policies will constrain some local economic development efforts.
10. Continuation of relative prosperity and enhancement of the Region’s quality of life are long-range propositions which will require perseverance and a commitment to a goal-oriented, comprehensive development strategy.

This section’s contents represent the consensus of the multitude of interest groups responsible for identifying development policies and programs in future years. Collectively the following goals, objectives, and proposed programs and activities constitute the “Development Strategy” for Southwestern Illinois.

## THE VISION STATEMENT FOR SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS EDD

*Ensure a Southwestern Illinois Region that is routinely prepared to offer unequaled quality of life for residents through public safety, health services, meaningful employment opportunities, educational opportunities, and recreational facilities by assisting local government partners to:*

- *Invite, support and manage sustainable economic growth and development.*
- *Provide balanced transportation, telecommunications, public facilities and infrastructure.*
- *Preserve the agricultural heritage and rich historical heritage of the region.*
- *Promote excellence in local government.*

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A comprehensive economic development program requires that many diverse issues that directly relate to the regional vision be addressed. There are unquestionably many interdependencies between functional development efforts. However, for purposes of facilitating future evaluation of these development efforts, the set of goals and objectives set forth below have been categorized where feasible.

There is one basic “foundation goal” upon which others have been based:

- **To increase employment opportunities for residents, expand the tax base for local governments and reduce the extent of economic distress within the region.**

The following are statements of desired ends. The “goals” are basically general in nature and do not lend themselves to quantitative evaluation. The “objectives” associated with each goal are somewhat more specific. Specific strategies contained later in this section are directly measurable in terms of implementation success and economic impact.

### 1. DEVELOPMENT CLIMATE

- Goal: To improve the social, political, and economic environments within which development efforts operate in the Region.

Objectives:

- a. Create and foster cooperation and a sense of common objectives between and among development groups, local governments, and other interests within the Region.
- b. Increase awareness and improve attitudes of Regional residents with regard to the area's economy, development potentials, and amenities.
- c. Increase and improve the visibility and image of the Region within the St. Louis Metropolitan Area and Illinois.
- d. Encourage understanding of regulatory benefits and constraints and reduce unnecessary government rules and costs.
- e. To increase political cooperation between local, State, and Federal officials in achieving key public objectives in the Region.

2. INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Goal: To retain, expand, and diversify the economic base of the Region in order to increase employment opportunities, incomes, and tax bases.

Objectives:

- a. Retain existing business and industry in the Region's established economic centers where support services are in place.
- b. Establish new industrial and commercial parks of a Regional nature while discouraging spot development.
- c. Create a Regional information base and development promotion program, designed to complement but not replace existing efforts on the local level.
- d. Foster efforts to maintain the viability of existing central business districts where economically feasible.
- e. Upgrade the quality of new commercial and industrial development in the area.
- f. Improve the availability of capital for expansion of the Region's economic base, and develop appropriate infrastructure to support such development.
- g. Encourage the use of innovative financing techniques to leverage new development and redevelopment in the Region.
- h. Diversify the industrial/commercial base of the region.

### 3. HUMAN RESOURCES

Goal: To improve the capabilities of the Region’s population to find and keep gainful employment and to live safe and rewarding lives

Objectives:

- a. Improve the quality and availability of training and retraining programs from area schools and public service providers in order to foster skill development.
- b. Upgrade the quality of basic education for area youth.
- c. Increase the involvement in and effective use by private sector firms of the program of area in workforce development agencies and State job training programs.
- d. Increase worker productivity and improve skills relative to other regions.
- e. Improve the quality and accessibility of the post-secondary educational institutions of the Region.
- f. Improve the quality of public and private health and medical care facilities and services, especially in the rural portion of the Region.
- g. Make available efficient, economical social services to the handicapped and disadvantaged of the Region.
- h. Diversify the job market by increased marketing of workforce programs, developing affordable housing, and improving accessibility to jobs and training.

### 4. TRANSPORTATION

Goal: To maintain and improve the inter-regional and intra-regional transportation systems basic to the movement of goods, services, and residents of the Region.

Objectives:

- a. Improve the movement of rail traffic through East St. Louis rail gateway through improvements to and consolidation of rail switching yards.
- b. Reduce rail-highway conflicts where safety and movement of goods and/or people are seriously hampered.
- c. Improve rail service through maintenance and upgrading of existing rail lines.
- d. Reduce physical and facility constraints to increase water transportation services on the Mississippi and Kaskaskia Rivers.
- e. Increase quality and accessibility of inter-modal transportation facilities and services.
- f. Increase emphasis and effective implementation of existing inter-regional highway maintenance and upgrading programs.



- g. Foster development of new inter-regional highway construction in areas currently unserved and where existing routes are inadequate.
- h. Improve capabilities and development of existing airports to provide safe and economical service to the public.
- i. Provide efficient, economical public transportation services to residents in both urban and rural areas of the Region.

5. NATURAL RESOURCES

Goal: To exploit the Region’s natural resource base for its economic potential within a broad framework of conservation of the physical environment where basic to the quality of life for future generations.

Objectives:

- a. Maintain and improve the physical environment of the Region.
- b. Preserve areas of prime agricultural land.
- c. Expand the use and mining of the Region’s vast fossil fuel resources.
- d. Refurbish existing vacant structures for reuse, and promote infill development on vacant lots.
- e. Maintain and expand tourist facilities and natural areas of the Region.
- f. Encourage orderly development in the Region’s population centers through the use of practical, consistent development codes.
- g. Reduce wasteful energy consumption through improved construction techniques, building weatherization, and reduced vehicle fuel consumption.
- h. Encourage the development and use of innovative, alternative sources of energy, such as hydro-electric power, coal gasification, and alcohol fuels.

6. COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE

Goal: To improve the quality and economy of the Region’s basic public and private facilities and services necessary to existing and prospective employers and residents.

Objectives:

- a. Provide efficient and affordable water and wastewater systems to all area residents and businesses.
- b. Reduce crime and vandalism through improved prevention and prosecution programs. Reduce or demolish unsafe and unusable structures which are potential crime areas.
- c. Reduce potential safety problems through improved fire prevention and fire fighting programs.
- d. Improve local government service delivery through improvements to capital facilities and equipment.
- e. Increase the stock of sound housing units for all income classes, particularly private market housing.

- f. Improve solid waste collection and disposal facilities and promote recycling.
- g. Encourage the development of local parks and recreation programs to enhance the attractiveness of the Region as a whole.

#### IV. IMPLEMENTATION

The following concepts are considered significant to implementation of the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for Southwestern Illinois.

##### **DEVELOPMENT CLIMATE**

Strategies aimed at improving the environment for conducting business in Southwestern Illinois consisting of somewhat fewer tangible inputs, “not bricks and mortar”, but designed to create changes in the actual and perceived climate for investment and location within the Region. Goals for this category include development and expansion of ongoing, organized citizen awareness and information programs to promote local understanding of the Region, its economy and potential for economic improvement. Critical participants for this would be area media, universities and colleges, and business development groups.

The economic development strategy should include programs that promote the Region in its entirety. Items that should be included are regional site development, development of a regional advertising program and expansion of cooperative efforts to ensure adequate involvement in metropolitan and region-wide programs. **Plate 9** depicts the Southwestern Illinois Enterprise Zones. The far-flung location of the various Enterprise Zones emphasizes the need for a region-wide approach to cooperative effort rather than competitive effort in promoting the region over other locations in the Midwest.

##### **INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

Brownfields revitalization is increasingly an issue with which local governments within the region must deal. The cities of East St. Louis (St. Clair County), Alton and Granite City (Madison County) have numerous abandoned commercial and industrial sites that are confirmed or suspected Brownfields sites as a result of the general decline in manufacturing for the region, but the five more rural counties are experiencing problems as well. SIMAPC, as the EDD for the region, is exploring the possibility of a Brownfields initiative to identify and assess suspected Brownfields sites with the goal of establishing a regional Brownfields inventory and helping to lay the groundwork for revitalization and redevelopment.

##### **HUMAN RESOURCES**

This category has numerous factors relating to the general populace of the Region. Issues determined from this category range from education and training of the current and upcoming work force to healthcare and social services provided for the citizens. Projects that promote educational advancement are deemed critical to the region’s development.

## **TRANSPORTATION**

The development of Southwestern Illinois which is part of the St. Louis Metropolitan area is predominately dictated upon its access to major markets. The location and proximity to air, water, highway, rail, and pipeline networks remain its key development assets. Unfortunately, several of our key links to economic development have fallen into disrepair and need to be brought back up to standard and/or upgraded if the area is to expand its current economic status.

Public transit is always an issue and is vitally important to the low income, disadvantaged, and underemployed or unemployed in the area.

## **NATURAL RESOURCES**

The goal of maximizing the positive economic impact of the area's natural resources within a broader framework of conservation and sound environmental management for the following: minerals such as coal; alternative energy development and conservation primarily trash to energy sources, ethanol production, and other non-polluting methods such as solar and wind; resource conservation and recovery of municipal and industrial wastes and promotion of recycling and use of recycled products; agriculture-maintain/expand farming's fate; promote and expand our potential and current tourist attractions; development planning and management of existing urban areas.

## **COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE**

Minimum levels of public services are necessary to accommodate some level of investment. It is important that local capacity exists to provide new services economically and in a timely fashion. At times it may be beneficial not only to have the services publicly supported but to have private infrastructure investment in a project as well.

## **URBAN REVITALIZATION**

The urban communities in southwestern Madison County and northwestern St. Clair County have experienced considerable decline in business and community infrastructure because of a marked decline in the manufacturing segment of the local economy over the last several decades. Plant closures experienced in the area have resulted in the communities of Venice, Madison, Granite City, East St. Louis and other "Enterprise Communities" to chronically suffer from some of the highest unemployment rates in the State and in the Nation.

# APPENDIX

Table 1

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES IN THE  
SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS REGION: 2000 -2020

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u># Change</u> <u>2010 -2020</u>	<u># Change</u> <u>2000 -2010</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2010 -2020</u>
Addieville	Washington	259	252	267	7	-15	2.78
Albers	Clinton	1,121	1,190	878	-69	312	-5.80
Alhambra	Madison	622	681	630	-59	51	-8.66
Alorton	St. Clair	1,566	2,002	2,749	-436	-747	-21.78
Alton	Madison	25,676	27,865	30,496	-2,189	-2,631	-7.86
Ashley	Washington	462	536	613	-74	-77	-13.81
Aviston	Clinton	2,340	1,945	1,231	395	714	20.31
Baldwin	Randolph	314	373	434	-59	-61	-15.82
Bartelso	Clinton	635	595	593	40	2	6.72
Beckemeyer	Clinton	923	1,040	1,043	-117	-3	-11.25
Belleville	St. Clair	42,404	44,478	41,410	-2,074	3,068	-4.66
Bethalto	Madison	9,310	9,521	9,454	-211	67	-2.22
Breese	Clinton	4,641	4,442	4,048	199	394	4.48
Brooklyn	St. Clair	649	749	676	-100	73	-13.35
Cahokia	St. Clair	12,096	15,241	16,391	-3,145	-1,150	-20.64
Carlyle	Clinton	3,253	3,281	3,406	-28	-125	-0.85
Caseyville	St. Clair	4,400	4,245	4,310	155	-65	3.65
Centreville	St. Clair	4,232	5,309	5,951	-1,077	-642	-20.29
Chester	Randolph	6,814	8,586	8,378	-1,772	208	-20.64
Collinsville (all)	Madison	24,366	25,579	24,707	-1,213	872	-4.74
Columbia	Monroe	10,999	9,707	7,922	1,292	1785	13.31
Coulterville	Randolph	834	945	1,230	-111	-285	-11.75
Damiansville	Clinton	564	491	368	73	123	14.87
Donnellson (All)	Bond	153	210	243	-57	-33	-27.14
Dupo	St. Clair	3,996	4,138	3,933	-142	205	-3.43
East Alton	Madison	5,786	6,301	6,830	-515	-529	-8.17
East Carondelet	St. Clair	390	499	267	-109	232	-21.84
East St Louis	St. Clair	18,469	27,006	31,542	-8,537	-4536	-31.61
Edwardsville	Madison	26,808	24,293	21,491	2,515	2,802	10.35
Ellis Grove	Randolph	328	363	381	-35	-18	-9.64
Evansville	Randolph	547	701	724	-154	-23	-21.97
Fairmont City	St. Clair	2,265	2,635	2,436	-370	199	-14.04
Fairview Heights	St. Clair	16,706	17,078	15,034	-372	2,044	-2.18
Fayetteville	St. Clair	302	366	384	-64	-18	-17.49
Freeburg	St. Clair	4,582	4,354	3,872	228	482	5.24
Fults	Monroe	28	26	28	2	-2	7.69
Germantown	Clinton	1,324	1,269	1,118	55	151	4.33
Glen Carbon	Madison	13,842	12,934	10,425	908	2,509	7.02
Godfrey	Madison	17,825	17,982	16,286	-157	1,696	-0.87
Granite City	Madison	27,549	29,849	31,301	-2,300	-1452	-7.71
Grantfork	Madison	341	337	254	4	84	1.19
Greenville	Bond	7,083	7,000	6,955	83	45	1.19
Hamel	Madison	929	816	570	113	246	13.85
Hartford	Madison	1,185	1,429	1,545	-244	-116	-17.07
Hecker	Monroe	429	481	475	-52	6	-10.81
Highland	Madison	9,991	9,919	8,438	72	1,481	0.73
Hoffman	Clinton	439	508	460	-69	48	-13.58
Hoyleton	Washington	520	531	520	-11	11	-1.32
Huey	Clinton	160	169	196	-9	-27	-5.33
Irvington	Washington	581	659	736	-78	-77	-11.84
Kaskaskia	Randolph	21	14	9	7	5	50.00
Keyesport	Clinton	406	421	481	-15	-60	-3.56
Lebanon	St. Clair	4691	4,418	3,523	273	895	6.18
Lenzburg	St. Clair	468	521	577	-53	-56	-10.17
Livingston	Madison	763	858	825	-95	33	-11.07
Madison	Madison	3,171	3,891	4,545	-720	-654	-18.50

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<u>Municipality</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u># Change</u>	<u># Change</u>	<u>% Change</u>
					<u>2010 -2020</u>	<u>2000 -2010</u>	<u>2010 -2020</u>
Maeystown	Monroe	150	157	148	-7	9	-4.46
Marine	Madison	912	960	910	-48	50	-5.00
Marissa	St. Clair	1,833	1,979	2,141	-146	-162	-7.38
Maryville	Madison	8,221	7,487	4,651	734	2,386	9.80
Mascoutah	St. Clair	8,754	7,483	5,659	1,271	1,824	16.99
Millstadt	St. Clair	4,071	4,011	2,794	60	1,217	1.50
Mulberry Grove	Bond	520	634	671	-114	-37	-17.98
Nashville	Washington	3,105	3,258	3,147	-153	111	-4.70
New Athens	St. Clair	1,955	2,054	1,981	-99	73	-4.82
New Baden	Clinton	3,428	3,349	3,001	79	348	2.36
New Douglas	Madison	350	319	369	31	-50	9.72
New Minden	Washington	175	215	204	-40	11	-18.60
Oakdale	Washington	199	221	213	-22	8	-9.95
O'Fallon	St. Clair	32,289	28,281	21,910	4,008	6,371	14.17
Okawville	Washington	1,369	1,434	1,355	-65	79	-4.53
Old Ripley	Bond	82	108	127	-26	-19	-24.07
Panama (All)	Bond	337	343	323	-6	20	-1.75
Percy	Randolph	906	970	942	-64	28	-6.60
Pierron	Bond	459	600	653	-141	-53	-23.50
Pocahontas	Bond	697	784	727	-87	57	-11.10
Pontoon Beach	Madison	5,876	5,836	5,620	40	216	0.69
Prairie du Rocher	Randolph	502	604	613	-102	-9	-16.89
Radom	Washington	180	220	395	-40	-175	-18.18
Red Bud	Randolph	3,804	3,698	3,422	106	276	2.87
Richview	Washington	238	253	308	-15	-55	-5.93
Rockwood	Randolph	32	42	41	-10	1	-23.81
Rosewood Heights (CDP)	Madison	3,971	4,038	4,262	-67	-224	-1.66
Roxana	Madison	1,454	1,542	1,547	-88	-5	-5.71
Ruma	Randolph	313	317	260	-4	57	-1.26
Sauget	St. Clair	141	159	249	-18	-90	-11.32
Scott AFB (CDP)	St. Clair	3,688	3,612	2,707	76	905	2.10
Shiloh	St. Clair	14,098	12,651	7,643	1,447	5,008	11.44
Smithboro	Bond	154	177	200	-23	-23	-12.99
Smithton	St. Clair	4,006	3,693	2,248	313	1,445	8.48
Sorento	Bond	429	498	601	-69	-103	-13.86
South Roxana	Madison	1,891	2,053	1,888	-162	165	-7.89
Sparta	Randolph	4,095	4,302	4,486	-207	-184	-4.81
St Jacob	Madison	1,358	1,098	801	260	297	23.68
St Libory	St. Clair	628	615	583	13	32	2.11
Steeleville	Randolph	1,930	2,083	2,077	-153	6	-7.35
Summerfield	St. Clair	347	451	472	-104	-21	-4.45
Swansea	St. Clair	14,386	13,430	10,579	956	2,851	7.12
Tilden	Randolph	750	934	922	-184	12	-19.70
Trenton	Clinton	2,690	2,715	2,610	-25	105	0.92
Troy	Madison	10,960	9,888	8,524	1,072	1,364	10.84
Valmeyer	Monroe	1,233	1,263	608	-30	655	-2.38
Venedy	Washington	121	138	137	-17	-1	-12.32
Venice	Madison	1,498	1,890	2,528	-392	-638	-20.74
Wamac (all)	Clinton	985	1,185	1,378	-200	-193	-16.88
Washington Park	St. Clair	2,592	4,196	5,345	-1,604	-1,149	-38.23
Waterloo	Monroe	11,013	9,811	7,614	1,202	2,197	12.25
Williamson	Madison	183	230	251	-47	-21	-20.43
Wood River	Madison	10,464	10,657	11,296	-193	-639	-1.81
Worden	Madison	1,096	1,044	905	52	139	4.98
		509496	520,999	488,635		32,347	

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SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS REGION: 2000 -2020

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u># Change</u> <u>2010 -2020</u>	<u># Change</u> <u>2000 -2010</u>	<u>% Change</u> <u>2010 -2020</u>
	<u>County Totals</u>		<u>2010</u>	<u>2000</u>		<u>2000 -2010</u>	
	Bond		17,768	17,633		135	
	Clinton		37,762	35,535		2,227	
	Madison		269,282	258,941		10,341	
	Monroe		32,957	27,619		5,338	
	Randolph		33,476	33,893		-417	
	St. Clair		270,056	256,082		13,974	
	Washington		14,716	15,148		-432	
	TOTAL		676,017	644,851		31,166	

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1990 and 2000.

Table 2

Population Trends Most Active,  
Population Gained/Lost: 2010-2020

**MOST ACTIVES BY NUMBER GAINED OR LOST**

<b><u>POPULATION GAINS</u></b>						<b><u>POPULATION LOSSES</u></b>					
<b>MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>GAIN</b>	<b>% GAIN</b>	<b>MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>LOSS</b>	<b>% LOSS</b>
O'Fallon	St. Clair	32,289	28,281	4,008	14.17	East St Louis	St. Clair	18,469	27,006	-8,537	-31.61
Edwardsville	Madison	26,808	24,293	2,515	10.35	Cahokia	St. Clair	12,096	15,241	-3,145	-20.64
Shiloh	St. Clair	14,098	12,651	1,447	11.44	Granite City	Madison	27,549	29,849	-2,300	-7.71
Columbia	Monroe	10,999	9,707	1,292	13.31	Alton	Madison	25,676	27,865	-2,189	-7.86
Mascoutah	St. Clair	8,754	7,483	1,271	16.99	Belleville	St. Clair	42,404	44,478	-2,074	-4.66
Waterloo	Monroe	11,013	9,811	1,202	12.25	Chester	Randolph	6,814	8,586	-1,772	-20.64
Troy	Madison	10,960	9,888	1,072	10.84	Washington Park	St. Clair	2,592	4,196	-1,604	-38.23
Swansea	St. Clair	14,386	13,430	956	7.12	Collinsville (all)	Madison	24,366	25,579	-1,213	-4.74
Glen Carbon	Madison	13,842	12,934	908	7.02	Centreville	St. Clair	4,232	5,309	-1,077	-20.29
Maryville	Madison	8,221	7,487	734	9.80	Madison	Madison	3,171	3,891	-720	-18.50
Aviston	Clinton	2,340	1,945	395	20.31	East Alton	Madison	5,786	6,301	-515	-8.17
Smithton	St. Clair	4,006	3,693	313	8.48	Alorton	St. Clair	1,566	2,002	-436	-21.78
Lebanon	St. Clair	4691	4,418	273	6.18	Venice	Madison	1,498	1,890	-392	-20.74
St Jacob	Madison	1,358	1,098	260	23.68	Fairview Heights	St. Clair	16,706	17,078	-372	-2.18
Freeburg	St. Clair	4,582	4,354	228	5.24	Fairmont City	St. Clair	2,265	2,635	-370	-14.04
Breese	Clinton	4,641	4,442	199	4.48	Hartford	Madison	1,185	1,429	-244	-17.07
Caseyville	St. Clair	4,400	4,245	155	3.65	Bethalto	Madison	9,310	9,521	-211	-2.22
Hamel	Madison	929	816	113	13.85	Sparta	Randolph	4,095	4,302	-207	-4.81
Red Bud	Randolph	3,804	3,698	106	2.87	Wamac (all)	Clinton	985	1,185	-200	-16.88
Greenville	Bond	7,083	7,000	83	1.19	Wood River	Madison	10,464	10,657	-193	-1.81
New Baden	Clinton	3,428	3,349	79	2.36	Tilden	Randolph	750	934	-184	-19.70
Scott AFB (CDP)	St. Clair	3,688	3,612	76	2.10	South Roxana	Madison	1,891	2,053	-162	-7.89
Damiansville	Clinton	564	491	73	14.87	Godfrey	Madison	17,825	17,982	-157	-0.87
Highland	Madison	9,991	9,919	72	0.73	Evansville	Randolph	547	701	-154	-21.97
Millstadt	St. Clair	4,071	4,011	60	1.50	Nashville	Washington	3,105	3,258	-153	-4.70
Germantown	Clinton	1,324	1,269	55	4.33	Steeleville	Randolph	1,930	2,083	-153	-7.35
Worden	Madison	1,096	1,044	52	4.98	Marissa	St. Clair	1,833	1,979	-146	-7.38
Bartelso	Clinton	635	595	40	6.72	Dupo	St. Clair	3,996	4,138	-142	-3.43
Pontoon Beach	Madison	5,876	5,836	40	0.69	Pierron	Bond	459	600	-141	-23.50
New Douglas	Madison	350	319	31	9.72	Beckemeyer	Clinton	923	1,040	-117	-11.25
St Libory	St. Clair	628	615	13	2.11	Mulberry Grove	Bond	520	634	-114	-17.98
Addieville	Washington	259	252	7	2.78	Coulterville	Randolph	834	945	-111	-11.75
Kaskaskia	Randolph	21	14	7	50.00	East Carondelet	St. Clair	390	499	-109	-21.84
Grantfork	Madison	341	337	4	1.19	Summerfield	St. Clair	347	451	-104	-4.45
Fults	Monroe	28	26	2	7.69	Prairie du Rocher	Randolph	502	604	-102	-16.89
						Brooklyn	St. Clair	649	749		
						New Athens	St. Clair	1,955	2,054		



Table 2

Population Trends Most Active,  
Population Gained/Lost: 2010-2020

**MOST ACTIVES BY PERCENTAGE GAINED OR LOST**

<b><u>POPULATION GAINS</u></b>						<b><u>POPULATION LOSSES</u></b>					
<b>MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>GAIN</b>	<b>% GAIN</b>	<b>MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>LOSS</b>	<b>% LOSS</b>
Kaskaskia	Randolph	21	14	7	50.00	Washington Park	St. Clair	2,592	4,196	-1,604	-38.23
St Jacob	Madison	1,358	1,098	260	23.68	East St Louis	St. Clair	18,469	27,006	-8,537	-31.61
Aviston	Clinton	2,340	1,945	395	20.31	Pierron	Bond	459	600	-141	-23.50
Mascoutah	St. Clair	8,754	7,483	1,271	16.99	Evansville	Randolph	547	701	-154	-21.97
Damiansville	Clinton	564	491	73	14.87	East Carondelet	St. Clair	390	499	-109	-21.84
O'Fallon	St. Clair	32,289	28,281	4,008	14.17	Alorton	St. Clair	1,566	2,002	-436	-21.78
Hamel	Madison	929	816	113	13.85	Venice	Madison	1,498	1,890	-392	-20.74
Columbia	Monroe	10,999	9,707	1,292	13.31	Cahokia	St. Clair	12,096	15,241	-3,145	-20.64
Waterloo	Monroe	11,013	9,811	1,202	12.25	Chester	Randolph	6,814	8,586	-1,772	-20.64
Shiloh	St. Clair	14,098	12,651	1,447	11.44	Centreville	St. Clair	4,232	5,309	-1,077	-20.29
Troy	Madison	10,960	9,888	1,072	10.84	Tilden	Randolph	750	934	-184	-19.70
Edwardsville	Madison	26,808	24,293	2,515	10.35	Madison	Madison	3,171	3,891	-720	-18.50
Maryville	Madison	8,221	7,487	734	9.80	Mulberry Grove	Bond	520	634	-114	-17.98
New Douglas	Madison	350	319	31	9.72	Hartford	Madison	1,185	1,429	-244	-17.07
Smithton	St. Clair	4,006	3,693	313	8.48	Prairie du Rocher	Randolph	502	604	-102	-16.89
Fults	Monroe	28	26	2	7.69	Wamac (all)	Clinton	985	1,185	-200	-16.88
Swansea	St. Clair	14,386	13,430	956	7.12	Fairmont City	St. Clair	2,265	2,635	-370	-14.04
Glen Carbon	Madison	13,842	12,934	908	7.02	Coulterville	Randolph	834	945	-111	-11.75
Bartelso	Clinton	635	595	40	6.72	Beckemeyer	Clinton	923	1,040	-117	-11.25
Lebanon	St. Clair	4691	4,418	273	6.18	East Alton	Madison	5,786	6,301	-515	-8.17
Freeburg	St. Clair	4,582	4,354	228	5.24	South Roxana	Madison	1,891	2,053	-162	-7.89
Worden	Madison	1,096	1,044	52	4.98	Alton	Madison	25,676	27,865	-2,189	-7.86
Breese	Clinton	4,641	4,442	199	4.48	Granite City	Madison	27,549	29,849	-2,300	-7.71
Germantown	Clinton	1,324	1,269	55	4.33	Marissa	St. Clair	1,833	1,979	-146	-7.38
Caseyville	St. Clair	4,400	4,245	155	3.65	Steeleville	Randolph	1,930	2,083	-153	-7.35
Red Bud	Randolph	3,804	3,698	106	2.87	Sparta	Randolph	4,095	4,302	-207	-4.81
Addieville	Washington	259	252	7	2.78	Collinsville (all)	Madison	24,366	25,579	-1,213	-4.74
New Baden	Clinton	3,428	3,349	79	2.36	Nashville	Washington	3,105	3,258	-153	-4.70
St Libory	St. Clair	628	615	13	2.11	Belleville	St. Clair	42,404	44,478	-2,074	-4.66
Scott AFB (CDP)	St. Clair	3,688	3,612	76	2.10	Summerfield	St. Clair	347	451	-104	-4.45
Millstadt	St. Clair	4,071	4,011	60	1.50	Dupo	St. Clair	3,996	4,138	-142	-3.43
Grantfork	Madison	341	337	4	1.19	Bethalto	Madison	9,310	9,521	-211	-2.22
Greenville	Bond	7,083	7,000	83	1.19	Fairview Heights	St. Clair	16,706	17,078	-372	-2.18
Highland	Madison	9,991	9,919	72	0.73	Wood River	Madison	10,464	10,657	-193	-1.81
Pontoon Beach	Madison	5,876	5,836	40	0.69	Godfrey	Madison	17,825	17,982	-157	-0.87

Table 3

**County Population Trends**  
**Southwestern Illinois Region: 1960-2019**

COUNTY	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	ACS	% Change	% Change	% Change	%	% Change
							2019 est.	60-70	70-80	80-90	Change	Change
BOND	14,060	14,012	16,244	14,991	17,633	17,768	16,426	-0.34	15.93	-7.71	17.62	-7.55%
CLINTON	24,029	28,315	32,617	33,944	35,535	37,762	37,562	17.84	15.19	4.07	4.69	-0.53%
MADISON	224,689	250,911	247,691	249,238	258,941	269,282	262,966	11.67	-1.28	0.62	3.89	-2.35%
MONROE	15,507	18,831	20,117	22,422	27,619	32,957	34,637	21.44	6.83	11.46	23.18	-5.1%
RANDOLPH	29,988	31,379	35,652	34,583	33,893	33,476	31,782	4.64	13.62	-3.00	-2.00	-5.1%
ST. CLAIR	262,509	285,891	267,531	262,852	256,082	270,056	259,686	8.91	-6.42	-1.75	-2.58	-3.84%
WASHINGTON	13,569	13,780	15,472	14,965	15,148	14,716	13,995	1.56	12.28	-3.28	1.22	-2.19%
REGION	584,351	643,119	635,324	632,995	644,851	676,017	657,054	10.06	-1.21	-0.37	1.87	-2.81%
ILLINOIS	10,081,158	11,110,285	11,426,518	11,430,602	12,419,293	12,830,632	12,671,821	10.21	2.85	0.04	8.65	-1.24%
UNITED STATES	179,323,175	203,302,031	226,545,805	248,709,873	281,421,906	308,745,538	328,239,523	13.37	11.43	9.78	13.15	6.31%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010.

American Fact Finder2. 2016 from American Community Survey 2016-2017, 2015

Table 4

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION,  
SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS REGION: 1990-2020

COUNTY	<u>Under 15</u>				<u>15-24 Years</u>				<u>25-44 Years</u>				<u>45-64 Years</u>				<u>65 &amp; Over</u>				<u>Median Age</u>		
	1990	2000	2010	2020	1990	2000	2010	2020	1990	2000	2010	2020	1990	2000	2010	2020	1990	2000	2010	2020	1990	2000	2010
BOND	20.3	17.8	16.8	15.4	13.6	15.6	14.0	12.9	27.7	29.4	26.3	24.7	19.0	22.4	27.8	28.2	17.4	14.7	15.0	18.7	35.0	36.8	39.7
CLINTON	22.8	20.3	18.4	17.5	14.0	13.9	12.8	11.3	31.0	30.1	26.7	25.9	18.6	21.3	27.6	28.3	13.7	14.4	14.5	17.1	32.8	36.6	39.3
MADISON	21.5	20.5	18.8	18.1	13.8	13.8	14.2	11.9	31.0	28.9	25.3	25.6	19.8	22.4	27.4	27.2	13.9	14.3	14.3	17.2	33.9	36.9	38.6
MONROE	22.9	21.7	20.1	18.3	12.3	12.0	11.5	10.7	31.2	30.6	24.3	23.9	20.2	22.1	33.0	29.2	13.4	13.4	14.1	18.8	33.9	37.5	41.0
RANDOLPH	20.3	17.9	16.2	15.7	13.8	13.7	11.6	11.6	32.3	30.4	27.6	26.4	18.3	22.4	28.6	27.2	15.3	15.6	16.0	18.9	34.0	37.6	41.0
ST. CLAIR	23.9	22.8	20.8	19.4	14.5	13.7	13.8	12.3	31.0	29.2	26.1	25.7	18.0	21.1	26.8	26.8	12.7	13.2	12.5	15.8	32.0	35.3	36.9
WASHINGTON	22.1	20.5	18.0	17.3	11.6	12.5	12.0	10.3	28.3	27.3	23.5	23.2	19.3	23.1	29.5	28.4	18.6	16.7	17.0	20.9	35.9	38.8	42.3
REGION	22.5	21.3	19.4	17.4	14.0	13.7	13.6	11.6	30.9	28.9	25.7	25.1	18.9	21.9	27.6	27.9	13.6	13.9	13.7	18.2	---	---	---
ILLINOIS	23.0	21.9	20.1	18.4	13.3	14.1	14.0	13.1	32.3	30.6	27.3	26.7	18.7	21.5	26.1	25.9	12.6	12.1	12.5	15.7	32.8	34.7	36.6
UNITED STATES	7.3	21.4	19.1	18.6	28.9	13.9	14.1	13.2	32.5	30.2	26.6	26.5	18.6	22.0	26.4	25.6	12.6	12.4	13.0	16.1	32.9	35.3	37.2

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Population 1990, 2000, 2010 &amp; 2020.

Table 5

SIZE OF LABOR FORCE,  
SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS REGION: 2000-2020

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>Population for Eligible Employment 16 years &amp; over</u>				<u>Active Population In Labor Force</u>			
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>% Change</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>% Change</u>
BOND	14,217	14,657	13,788	-5.90%	8,154	9,452	7,283	-22.90%
CLINTON	27,757	30,027	30,650	2.10%	17,906	18,916	19,047	0.69%
MADISON	201,929	213,687	213,273	-1.20%	130,809	136,933	135,956	-0.70%
MONROE	21,247	25,279	27,832	10.10%	14,898	17,538	19,142	9.10%
RANDOLPH	27,304	27,633	26,541	-4.00%	14,855	14,532	13,868	-4.60%
ST. CLAIR	193,330	206,490	206,736	0.12%	123,339	136,141	133,012	-2.30%
WASHINGTON	11,790	11,997	11,297	-5.80%	8,124	7,164	7,212	0.67%
REGION	497,574	529,770	530,117	0.07%	318,085	340,676	335,520	-1.50%
ILLINOIS	9,530,946	9,967,535	10,193,604	2.27%	6,230,617	6,654,048	6,650,033	-0.01%
UNITED STATES	217,168,077	238,733,844	261,649,873	9.60%	138,820,935	155,163,977	165,902,838	6.92%

Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, American Community Survey 2006-2010, "Census of Population", 2000 and 2010. "Selected Economic Characteristic", American Community Survey 2020  
<https://data.census.gov/table?q=labor+force>.

Table 6

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT,  
SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS REGION: 2020  
PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OLDER  
(IN PERCENT)

Percentage shown represents highest grade in school attained

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2020</u>		<u>2020</u>		<u>High School</u>	<u>Associates</u>	<u>Bachelors</u>	<u>Graduate</u>
	<u>Primary</u>	<u>High School</u>		<u>College</u>		<u>Graduates</u> <u>or better</u>	<u>Degree</u>	<u>Degree</u>	<u>Degree</u>
	<u>0-8 yrs</u>	<u>1-3 yrs</u>	<u>4yrs</u>	<u>1-3yrs</u>	<u>4+</u>				
BOND	2.1	7.9	33.2	24.5	13.2	89.9	10.5	13.2	8.5
CLINTON	4.0	5.8	32.2	21.3	21.7	90.2	14.9	15.1	6.6
MADISON	2.0	5.3	28.9	25.3	27.8	92.7	10.8	17.4	10.3
MONROE	1.0	3.3	26.3	23.7	36.6	95.8	9.2	22.9	13.6
RANDOLPH	3.4	11.8	38.7	24.9	12.9	84.8	8.3	7.8	5.1
ST. CLAIR	2.5	5.8	27.8	24.5	29.0	91.7	10.3	17.0	12.0
WASHINGTON	3.0	5.4	31.9	22.8	20.9	91.6	16.0	13.9	7.1

Table 7

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES,  
SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS REGION:  
2010-2020

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>2010</u>			<u>2020</u>			<u>Change 2010-2020</u>			<u>% Change</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	
BOND	5,538	3,914	9,452	3,700	3,583	7,283	(1,838)	(331)	(2,169)	-22.95%
CLINTON	9,664	9,183	18,847	9,920	9,127	19,047	256	(56)	200	1.06%
MADISON	70,618	64,355	134,973	69,452	66,504	135,956	(1,166)	2,149	983	0.73%
MONROE	9,592	8,259	17,851	9,634	9,327	18,961	42	1,068	1,110	6.22%
RANDOLPH	7,710	6,822	14,532	7,586	6,282	13,868	(124)	(540)	(664)	-4.57%
ST. CLAIR	68,320	67,821	136,141	66,932	66,080	133,012	(1,388)	(1,741)	(3,129)	-2.30%
WASHINGTON	4,445	3,679	8,124	3,961	3,498	7,459	(484)	(181)	(665)	-8.19%
REGION	175,887	164,033	339,920	171,185	164,401	335,586	(4,702)	368	(4,334)	-1.28%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 2010 and 2020.

Table 8

LABOR FORCE TRENDS,  
SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS REGION 2000 - 2022

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>2000</u>			<u>2010</u>			<u>Dec, 2022</u>		
	<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>		<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>		<u>Labor Force</u>	<u>Unemployment</u>	
		<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>		<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>		<u>#</u>	<u>%</u>
BOND	8,154	433	5.3	8,636	870	10.1	7,396	251	3.4%
CLINTON	17,906	587	3.3	18,730	1,552	8.3	19,778	516	2.6%
MADISON	130,809	6,937	5.3	138,701	13,582	9.8	130,356	4,065	3.1%
MONROE	14,898	372	2.5	18,528	1,442	7.8	18,582	439	2.4%
RANDOLPH	14,855	844	5.7	15,424	1,409	9.1	13,335	427	3.2%
ST. CLAIR	123,339	8,020	6.5	124,858	13,666	10.9	122,224	4,250	3.5%
WASHINGTON	7,937	254	3.2	8,341	656	7.9	9,725	198	2.0%
REGION	317,898	17,447	5.5	333,218	33,177	9.96%	321,396	10,146	2.90%
ILLINOIS	6,230,617	375,412	6.0	6,602,700	691,900	10.50%	6,438,153	260,429	4.0%
<b>UNITED STATES</b>			<b>5.7</b>			<b>9.60%</b>			<b>3.3%</b>

Source: 2010 data taken from Illinois Department of Labor, Bureau of Unemployment Security, Division of Research and Analysis. 2000 data taken from 2000 Census of Population and Housing. January, 2023 data taken from Illinois Department of Employment Security, Monthly LAUS Report January, 2023.

Table 9

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME,  
SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS REGION: 1989 -2021

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>Area Per Capita Income As A Percent of United States PCI</u>					
	<u>1989</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>EST. 2021</u>	<u>2021</u>	
BOND	\$ 10,407	\$ 17,947	\$ 24,733	\$ 27,335		71.3%
CLINTON	\$ 11,422	\$ 19,109	\$ 24,722	\$ 35,760		93.3%
MADISON	\$ 13,272	\$ 20,509	\$ 25,873	\$ 36,593		95.4%
MONROE	\$ 13,886	\$ 22,954	\$ 28,745	\$ 43,614		113.8%
RANDOLPH	\$ 11,155	\$ 17,696	\$ 19,938	\$ 27,903		72.8%
ST. CLAIR	\$ 11,916	\$ 18,932	\$ 24,316	\$ 33,704		87.9.0%
WASHINGTON	\$ 11,539	\$ 19,108	\$ 24,360	\$ 34,358		89.6%
REGION	\$ 12,407	\$ 19,659	\$ 24,475	\$ 34,181		89.2%
ILLINOIS	\$ 15,201	\$ 23,104	\$ 28,469	\$ 39,794		103.8%
UNITED STATES	\$ 14,420	\$ 21,587	\$ 27,334	\$ 38,332		100%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2021.  
American Community Survey (estimate) Jun 1, 2022

<https://data.census.gov/table?q=per+capita+income>



**Table 10**

**Per Capita Income as a Percentage of U.S. PCI  
2010 - 2020 Southwestern Illinois Municipalities**

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>% change</u>	<u>2020 Per</u>	<u>2020 % of</u>
		<u>Population</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>in</u>	<u>Capita</u>	<u>U.S PCI</u>
						<u>(\$35,384)</u>
Addieville	Washington	252	259	2.78	\$ 33,149	93.7%
Albers	Clinton	1,190	1,121	(5.80)	\$ 34,104	96.4%
Alhambra	Madison	681	622	(8.66)	\$ 25,055	70.8%
Alorton	St. Clair	2,002	1,566	(21.78)	\$ 15,781	44.6%
Alton	Madison	27,865	25,676	(7.86)	\$ 24,943	70.5%
Ashley	Washington	536	462	(13.81)	\$ 27,002	76.3%
Aviston	Clinton	1,945	2,340	20.31	\$ 36,182	102.3%
Baldwin	Randolph	373	314	(15.82)	\$ 17,501	49.5%
Bartelso	Clinton	595	635	6.72	\$ 42,470	120.0%
Beckemeyer	Clinton	1,040	923	(11.25)	\$ 23,015	65.0%
Belleville	St. Clair	44,478	42,404	(4.66)	\$ 27,896	78.8%
Bethalto	Madison	9,521	9,310	(2.22)	\$ 32,225	91.1%
Breese	Clinton	4,442	4,641	4.48	\$ 43,197	122.1%
Brooklyn	St. Clair	749	649	(13.35)	\$ 12,163	34.4%
Cahokia	St. Clair	15,241	12,096	(20.64)	\$ 16,769	47.4%
Carlyle	Clinton	3,281	3,253	(0.85)	\$ 27,101	76.6%
Caseyville	St. Clair	4,245	4,400	3.65	\$ 22,927	64.8%
Centreville	St. Clair	5,309	4,232	(20.29)	\$ 16,349	46.2%
Chester	Randolph	8,586	6,814	(20.64)	\$ 18,069	51.1%
Collinsville (all)	Madison	25,579	24,366	(4.74)	\$ 31,912	90.2%
Columbia	Monroe	9,707	10,999	13.31	\$ 50,876	143.8%
Coulterville	Randolph	945	834	(11.75)	\$ 24,132	68.2%
Damiansville	Clinton	491	564	14.87	\$ 34,250	96.8%
Donnellson (All)	Bond	210	153	(27.14)	\$ 18,109	51.2%
DuBois	Washington	205	175	(7.7%)	\$ 32,517	91.9%
Dupo	St. Clair	4,138	3,996	(3.43)	\$ 27,576	77.9%
East Alton	Madison	6,301	5,786	(8.17)	\$ 26,761	75.6%
East Carondelet	St. Clair	499	390	(21.84)	\$ 18,568	52.5%
East St Louis	St. Clair	27,006	18,469	(31.61)	\$ 18,251	51.6%
Edwardsville	Madison	24,293	26,808	10.35	\$ 37,222	105.2%
Ellis Grove	Randolph	363	328	(9.64)	\$ 26,186	74.0%
Evansville	Randolph	701	547	(21.97)	\$ 24,853	70.2%
Fairmont City	St. Clair	2,635	2,265	(14.04)	\$ 18,321	51.8%
Fairview Heights	St. Clair	17,078	16,706	(2.18)	\$ 34,003	96.1%
Fayetteville	St. Clair	366	302	(17.49)	\$ 26,281	74.3%
Freeburg	St. Clair	4,354	4,582	5.24	\$ 33,237	93.9%
Fults	Monroe	26	28	7.69	\$ 28,786	81.4%
Germantown	Clinton	1,269	1,324	4.33	\$ 31,878	90.1%
Glen Carbon	Madison	12,934	13,842	7.02	\$ 45,687	129.1%
Godfrey	Madison	17,982	17,825	(0.87)	\$ 39,991	113.0%
Granite City	Madison	29,849	27,549	(7.71)	\$ 25,242	71.3%
Grantfork	Madison	337	341	1.19	\$ 37,857	107.0%
Greenville	Bond	7000	7,083	1.19	\$ 20,551	58.1%
Hamel	Madison	816	929	13.85	\$ 30,435	86.0%
Hartford	Madison	1,545	1,429	(17.07)	\$ 24,088	68.1%
Hecker	Monroe	475	481	(10.81)	\$ 30,948	87.5%
Highland	Madison	8,438	9,919	0.73	\$ 33,027	93.3%
Hoffman	Clinton	460	508	(13.58)	\$ 21,339	60.3%
Hoyleton	Washington	520	531	(1.32)	\$ 23,391	66.1%

Table 10

**Per Capita Income as a Percentage of U.S. PCI  
2010 - 2020 Southwestern Illinois Municipalities**

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>% change</u>	<u>2020 Per</u>	<u>2020 % of</u>
		<u>Population</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>in</u>	<u>Capita</u>	<u>U.S PCI</u>
				<u>Population</u>	<u>Income</u>	<u>(\$35,384)</u>
Huey	Clinton	196	169	(5.33)	\$ 24,390	68.9%
Irvington	Washington	736	659	(11.84)	\$ 30,049	84.9%
Kaskaskia	Randolph	9	14	50.00	\$ 22,417	63.4%
Keyesport	Clinton	481	421	(3.56)	\$ 16,786	47.4%
Lebanon	St. Clair	3,523	4,418	6.18	\$ 27,592	78.0%
Lenzburg	St. Clair	577	521	(10.17)	\$ 22,876	64.7%
Livingston	Madison	825	858	(11.07)	\$ 29,646	83.8%
Madison	Madison	4,545	3,891	(18.50)	\$ 33,599	95.0%
Maeystown	Monroe	148	157	(4.46)	\$ 29,986	84.7%
Marine	Madison	910	960	(5.00)	\$ 29,434	83.2%
Marissa	St. Clair	2,141	1,979	(7.38)	\$ 25,238	71.3%
Maryville	Madison	4,651	7,487	9.80	\$ 45,441	128.4%
Mascoutah	St. Clair	5,659	7,483	16.99	\$ 29,884	84.5%
Millstadt	St. Clair	2,794	4,011	1.50	\$ 40,586	114.7%
Mulberry Grove	Bond	671	634	(17.98)	\$ 19,672	55.6%
Nashville	Washington	3,147	3,258	(4.70)	\$ 29,433	83.2%
New Athens	St. Clair	1,981	2,054	(4.82)	\$ 29,996	84.8%
New Baden	Clinton	3,001	3,329	2.36	\$ 43,061	121.7%
New Douglas	Madison	387	319	9.72	\$ 29,340	82.9%
New Minden	Washington	204	215	(18.60)	\$ 38,088	107.6%
Oakdale	Washington	213	221	(9.95)	\$ 28,628	80.9%
O'Fallon	St. Clair	21,910	28,281	14.17	\$ 43,316	122.4%
Okawville	Washington	1,355	1,434	(4.53)	\$ 33,533	94.8%
Old Ripley	Bond	127	108	(24.07)	\$ 24,977	70.6%
Panama (All)	Bond	323	343	(1.75)	\$ 26,720	75.5%
Percy	Randolph	942	970	(6.60)	\$ 15,800	44.7%
Pierron	Bond	653	600	(23.50)	\$ 29,822	84.3%
Pocahontas	Bond	727	784	(11.10)	\$ 23,914	67.6%
Pontoon Beach	Madison	5,620	5,836	0.69	\$ 24,806	70.1%
Prairie DuRocher	Randolph	613	604	(16.89)	\$ 28,305	80.0%
Radom	Washington	395	220	(18.18)	\$ 29,923	84.6%
Red Bud	Randolph	3,422	3,698	2.87	\$ 30,761	86.9%
Richview	Washington	308	253	(5.93)	\$ 20,907	59.1%
Rockwood	Randolph	41	42	(23.81)	\$ 24,952	70.5%
Rosewood Heights (CDF)	Madison	4,262	4,038	(1.66)	\$ 35,062	99.1%
Roxana	Madison	1,547	1,542	(5.71)	\$ 32,799	92.7%
Ruma	Randolph	260	317	(1.26)	\$ 28,863	81.6%
Sauget	St. Clair	249	159	(11.32)	\$ 32,206	91.0%
Scott AFB (CDP)	St. Clair	2,707	3,612	2.10	\$ 24,492	69.2%
Shiloh	St. Clair	7,643	12,651	11.44	\$ 45,661	129.0%
Smithboro	Bond	200	177	(12.99)	\$ 18,185	51.4%
Smithton	St. Clair	2,248	3,693	8.48	\$ 38,748	109.5%
Sorento	Bond	601	498	(13.86)	\$ 16,975	48.0%
South Roxana	Madison	1,888	2,053	(7.89)	\$ 21,531	60.8%
Sparta	Randolph	4,486	4,302	(4.81)	\$ 33,969	96.0%
St Jacob	Madison	801	1,098	23.68	\$ 30,732	86.9%
St Libory	St. Clair	583	615	2.11	\$ 34,742	98.2%
Steeleville	Randolph	2,077	2,083	(7.35)	\$ 30,044	84.9%
Summerfield	St. Clair	472	451	(4.45)	\$ 21,494	60.7%

**Table 10****Per Capita Income as a Percentage of U.S. PCI  
2010 - 2020 Southwestern Illinois Municipalities**

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>2010</u> <u>Population</u>	<u>2020</u> <u>Population</u>	<u>% change</u> <u>in</u> <u>Population</u>	<u>2020 Per</u> <u>Capita</u> <u>Income</u>	<u>2020 % of</u> <u>U.S PCI</u> <u>(\$35,384)</u>
Swansea	St. Clair	10,579	13,430	7.12	\$ 44,275	125.1%
Tilden	Randolph	922	934	(19.70)	\$ 21,497	60.8%
Trenton	Clinton	2,610	2,715	0.92	\$ 32,522	91.9%
Troy	Madison	8,524	9,888	10.84	\$ 34,051	96.2%
Valmeyer	Monroe	608	1,263	(2.38)	\$ 33,276	94.0%
Venedy	Washington	137	138	(12.32)	\$ 24,834	70.2%
Venice	Madison	2,528	1,890	(20.74)	\$ 18,348	51.9%
Wamac (all)	Clinton	1,378	1,185	(16.88)	\$ 20,581	58.2%
Washington Park	St. Clair	5,345	4,196	(38.23)	\$ 11,912	33.7%
Waterloo	Monroe	7,614	9,811	12.25	\$ 35,376	111.4%
Williamson	Madison	251	230	(20.43)	\$ 29,092	100.0%
Wood River	Madison	11,296	10,657	(1.81)	\$ 26,915	76.1%
Worden	Madison	905	1,044	4.98	\$ 28,549	80.7%

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 2010 and 2020.  
American Community Survey 5 year Estimates by Census Bureau 2010, .  
table DP03 Selected Economic Characteristics

Table 11

FAMILIES BELOW POVERTY LEVEL, FAMILY INCOME (DOLLARS)  
SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS REGION: 1989-2020

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>% Below</u>				<u>Median Family Income</u>			
	<u>Poverty Level</u>							
	<u>1989</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>
BOND	8.9	6.7	13.7	10.2	29,427	45,412	60,786	68,583
CLINTON	7.1	4.6	8.4	5.1	34,440	52,580	68,465	89,068
MADISON	8.5	7.2	14.3	6.4	35,688	50,862	64,212	84,985
MONROE	3.3	2.3	4.9	2.0	39,482	62,397	85,783	110,229
RANDOLPH	8.7	7.1	13.5	9.2	31,231	44,766	56,274	74,851
ST. CLAIR	13.9	11.8	15.9	9.1	31,939	47,409	60,671	85,392
WASHINGTON	7.0	3.7	8.2	3.8	31,535	48,333	64,171	86,067
REGION	10.3	8.6	13.8	8.4	33,754	49,620	65,766	65,766
ILLINOIS	9.0	7.8	13.8	8.3	38,664	55,545	67,572	90,861
UNITED STATES	10.1	9.2	15.3	9.1	35,225	50,046	62,112	85,806

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census,  
Census of Population, 1990 and 2000.

Table 12

SELECTED HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS  
SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS REGION: 2021

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Housing</u> <u>Units</u>	<u>Vacant</u> <u>Units</u>	<u>Owner-</u> <u>occupied</u> <u>Units</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Households</u>	<u>Persons</u> <u>Per</u> <u>Housing</u> <u>Unit</u>	<u>Median</u> <u>Household</u> <u>Income</u>	<u>Female-</u> <u>Headed</u> <u>Family</u> <u>Households</u>
BOND	6,902	808	4,609	6,094	2.55	\$ 53,654	673
CLINTON	37,479	3,619	24,397	14,255	2.27	\$ 72,468	1,291
MADISON	118,945	9,127	84,018	109,818	2.44	\$ 65,663	11,923
MONROE	14,438	959	11,304	13,479	2.70	\$ 92,950	953
RANDOLPH	13,425	1,887	8,572	11,538	2.38	\$ 58,093	1,267
ST. CLAIR	115,135	16,209	69,074	98,926	2.63	\$ 67,530	14,270
WASHINGTON	6,428	617	4,778	5,811	2.36	\$ 67,030	493
REGION	312,752	33,226	206,752	259,921	2.48	\$ 51,229	30,870
ILLINOIS	5,440,294	448,653	3,370,654	4,769,951	2.62	\$ 72,205	594,689
UNITED STATES	142,148,050	14,603,320	83,396,688	114,235,996	2.59	\$ 69,717	15671584

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2021. Selected Housing Characteristics, Median Income in the Past 12 Months

Table 13

**ENROLLMENT FOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES: SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS REGION**

<b>INSTITUTION</b>	<b>ENROLLMENT 2020-2021</b>
<b>SIU-Edwardsville</b> (remote campuses in East St. Louis and Alton), Edwardsville, IL (Madison County)	12,860
<b>McKendree College</b> , Lebanon IL (St. Clair County)	2,200
<b>Lewis and Clark Community College</b> , Godfrey IL (Madison County)	4,683
<b>Lindenwood University</b> —Belleville Campus, (St. Clair County)	N/A
<b>Kaskaskia College</b> , Centralia IL (Clinton County)	2,785
<b>Saint Louis University</b> —School of Professional Services, Belleville Campus (St. Clair Count	*
<b>Southwestern Illinois College</b> , Belleville, Granite City, Red Bud IL (St. Clair, Madison and Randolph Counties)	6,906
<b>Webster University</b> —Scott Air Force Base Campus Graduate Classes (St. Clair Count	250
<b>Greenville College</b> , Greenville IL (Bond County)	1,365
<b>Principia College</b> , Elsah IL (Madison County)	529
<b>Sanford-Brown College</b> , Collinsville IL (Madison County)	675
<b>Beck Area Career Center</b> , Red Bud IL (Randolph County)	109

Source: National Center of Education Statistics <http://nces.ed.gov/>

Table 14

SALES TAX SUMMARY  
SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS REGION: FY 2021

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NUMBER OF TAXING AUTHORITIES</u>	<u>TOTAL SALES TAXES DISTRIBUTED BY IDOR</u>
BOND	14	\$ 3,325,697
CLINTON	20	\$ 7,412,466
MADISON	45	\$ 102,802,959
MONROE	11	\$ 11,031,865
RANDOLPH	20	\$ 8,591,463
ST. CLAIR	45	\$ 86,689,033
WASHINGTON	13	\$ 3,055,382
REGION	168	\$ 222,908,865

Source:<http://tax.illinois.gov/LocalGovernment/Disbursements/SalesRelated/>

**Table 15**

**HOUSING OCCUPANCY  
SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS REGION: 2010-2020**

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>Total Housing Units</u>		<u># Owner-Occupied Housing Units</u>		<u># Renter-Occupied Housing Units</u>		<u># of Vacant Housing Units</u>		<u>Homeowner Vacancy Rate</u>		<u>Rental Vacancy Rate</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2020</u>
BOND	7,089	7,276	4,966	4,662	1,461	1,697	662	917	1.60	2.60	5.5	11.2
CLINTON	15,311	15,909	11,077	11,621	2,928	2,975	1,306	1,313	1.40	1.00	5.7	2.9
MADISON	117,106	119,660	78,459	78,424	29,635	30,005	9,012	11,231	2.10	2.10	9.3	5.3
MONROE	13,392	14,438	10,280	11,304	2,309	2,175	803	959	1.40	1.20	7.9	4.6
RANDOLPH	13,707	13,951	9,328	8,848	2,986	3,199	1,393	1,904	1.40	2.50	7.9	3.2
ST. CLAIR	116,249	120,618	69,646	68,919	35,399	35,712	11,204	15,987	2.70	2.20	9.5	7.0
WASHINGTON	6,534	6,653	4,780	4,780	1,146	1,146	608	633	1.30	1.60	5.9	1.3
REGION	289,388	298,505	188,536	188,558	75,864	76,909	24,988	32,944				

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2010, 2020. "Selected Housing Characteristics"

<https://data.census.gov/table?q=housing+characteristics>



Table 16  
SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS  
BUSINESS PATTERNS COMPARING 2017 TO 2009

INDUSTRY (NAIC CODE)	2017 S W ILLINOIS REGION		2009 S W ILLINOIS REGION	
	# of entities	# of employees	# of entities	# of employees
Forestry, fishing, hunting, agriculture support	17	67	10	6
Mining	35	175	37	117
Utilities	49	2,163	55	831
Construction	1,382	11,102	1,510	11,991
Manufacturing	462	22,902	502	24,967
Wholesale trade	593	7,875	591	6,544
Retail trade	2,093	31,308	2,248	31,540
Transport & Warehousing	537	12,770	525	11,540
Information	193	2,199	204	2,871
Finance/Insurance	1,052	6,426	1,142	7,136
Real Estate & rental/leasing	530	2,473	559	2,589
Professional, scientific & tech svcs.	1,275	9,955	1,279	10,124
Management of companies/enterprises	59	1,070	68	1,158
Admin, support, waste mgt., remediation svcs	654	9,351	671	8,835
Educational Services	145	2,660	131	2,608
Health Care and Social Assistance	1,596	35,666	1,560	35,044
Arts, Entertainment and recreation	210	3,498	237	4,061
Accommodation and food services	1,399	24,676	1,382	22,860
Other Services (except public admin.)	1,739	11,851	1,774	11,743
<b>COUNTY TOTALS</b>	<b>14,020</b>	<b>198,098</b>	<b>14,485</b>	<b>196,565</b>

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Economic Census-County Business Patterns;

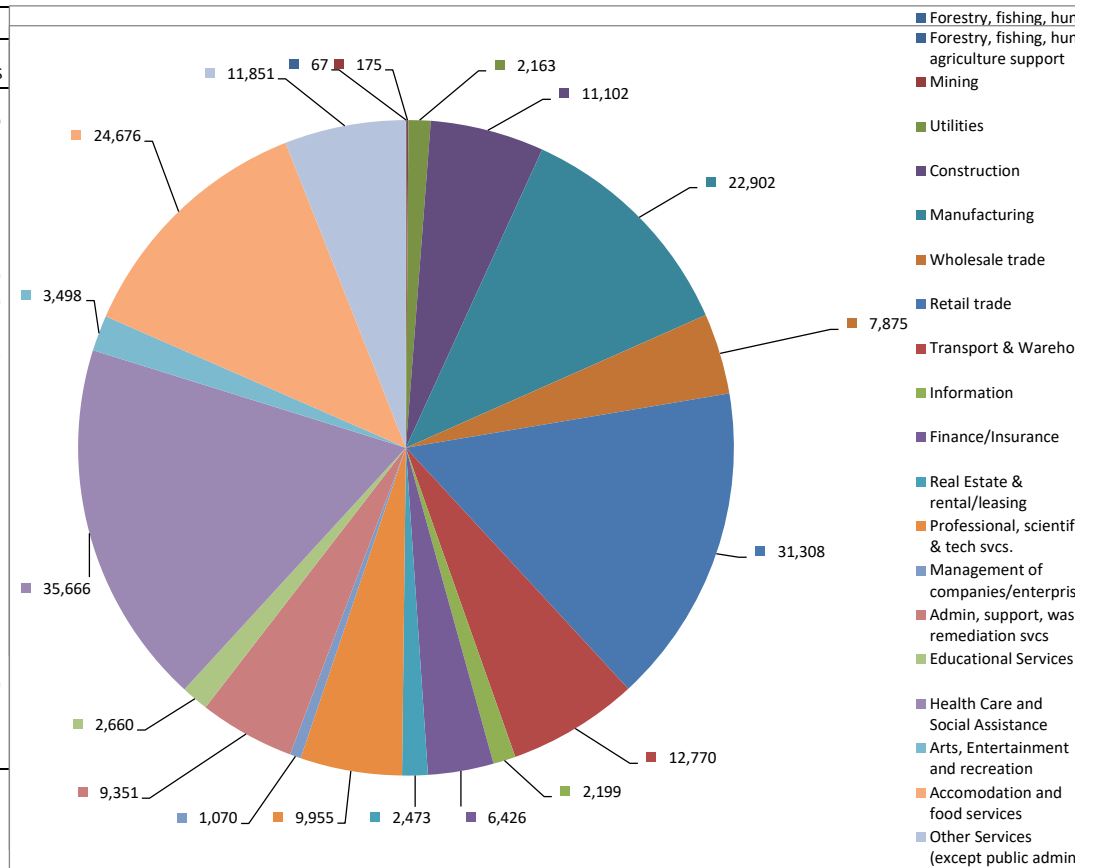


Table 17  
COUNTY BUSINESS PATTERNS  
SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS REGION: 2016 IDES UPDATE

INDUSTRY (NAIC CODE)	BOND COUNTY		CLINTON COUNTY		MADISON COUNTY		MONROE COUNTY		RANDOLPH COUNTY		ST. CLAIR COUNTY		WASHINGTON COUNTY		S W ILLINOIS REGION	
	# of entities	# of employees	# of entities	# of employees	# of entities	# of employees	# of entities	# of employees	# of entities	# of employees	# of entities	# of employees	# of entities	# of employees	# of entities	# of employees
Forestry, fishing, hunting, agriculture support	2	*	4	11	2	*	*	*	3	*	4	56	2	*	17	67
Mining	2	*	3	*	13	127	2	15	4	*	6	*	5	33	35	175
Utilities	1	*	3	*	19	1,067	1	*	3	*	20	1,096	2	*	49	2,163
Construction	34	168	136	887	541	5,247	108	365	72	339	456	3,892	35	204	1,382	11,102
Manufacturing	16	807	37	811	189	11,803	23	348	32	2,922	151	4,730	14	1481	462	22,902
Wholesale trade	18	335	48	486	255	3,485	24	326	31	503	185	1,971	32	769	593	7,875
Retail trade	42	360	134	1,675	792	12,631	97	1,382	101	1,277	871	13,427	56	556	2,093	31,308
Transport & Warehousing	13	26	44	479	228	6,693	19	218	25	392	185	4,559	23	403	537	12,770
Information	5	48	8	113	83	849	10	148	11	85	69	935	7	21	193	2,199
Finance/Insurance	16	114	56	295	445	2,905	63	336	58	293	381	2,316	33	167	1,052	6,426
Real Estate & rental/leasing	7	18	19	250	226	984	34	137	11	85	219	975	14	24	530	2,473
Professional, scientific & tech svcs.	25	69	42	174	558	3,748	74	624	34	275	520	4,966	22	99	1,275	9,955
Management of companies/enterprises	2	*	3	23	25	505	1	*	5	155	21	387	2	*	59	1,070
Admin, support, waste mgt., remediation svcs	7	11	27	85	279	3,474	24	206	24	206	278	5,292	15	77	654	9,351
Educational Services	3	*	4	132	61	649	7	120	7	120	61	1,639	2	*	145	2,660
Health Care and Social Assistance	28	510	98	1,837	697	14,451	74	2,188	74	2,188	602	14,492	23	*375	1,596	35,666
Arts, Entertainment and recreation	6	32	13	117	91	2,051	9	37	9	37	77	1,197	5	27	210	3,498
Accomodation and food services	35	347	92	1,094	568	10,407	66	816	66	816	540	10,881	32	315	1,399	24,676
Other Services (except public admin.)	47	205	98	485	724	4,853	106	550	106	550	601	4,987	57	221	1,739	11,851
<b>COUNTY TOTALS</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>8,954</b>	<b>5,796</b>	<b>85,929</b>	<b>742</b>	<b>7,816</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>10,243</b>	<b>5,247</b>	<b>77,742</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>4,364</b>	<b>14,020</b>	<b>198,098</b>

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Economic Census-County Business Patterns; <http://censtats.census.gov/cgi-bin/cbpnaic>

Table 18

**AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION  
SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS REGION: 2017**

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>COUNTY</u>		<u>CORN FOR</u>						<u>WHEAT</u>	<u>WHEAT</u>	<u>WHEAT</u>
	<u>NUMBER OF FARMS</u>	<u>ACREAGE IN FARMS</u>	<u>CORN FOR GRAIN (bu)</u>	<u>GRAIN (acres harvested)</u>	<u>CORN YIELD/ACRE</u>	<u>SOYBEANS (bu)</u>	<u>SOYBEANS (acres harvested)</u>	<u>SOYBEAN YIELD/ACRE</u>	<u>(bu)</u>	<u>(acres harvested)</u>	<u>YIELD/ACRE</u>
BOND	673	172,840	13,118,000	70,300	186.6	4,886,000	84,100	58.1	811,000	12,900	62.9
CLINTON	831	235,744	17,000,000	96,100	176.8	5,392,000	104,500	51.6	1,926,000	29,000	66.4
MADISON	1,079	318,770	19,494,000	104,300	186.9	6,532,000	113,400	57.6	820,000	12,200	67.2
MONROE	568	176,205	7,701,000	48,800	157.8	4,154,000	75,800	54.8	1,673,000	25,000	66.9
RANDOLPH	808	261,848	10,416,000	62,000	168.0	5,880,000	112,000	52.5	2,501,000	31,800	78.6
ST. CLAIR	895	237,206	15,259,000	93,500	163.2	5,532,000	107,000	51.7	1,437,000	18,500	77.7
WASHINGTON	715	349,024	17,674,000	97,700	180.9	7,701,000	151,300	50.9	3,871,000	57,600	67.2
REGION	5,569	1,751,637	100,662,000	572,700	174.3	40,077,000	748,100	53.9	13,039,000	187,000	69.6
			<u>CATTLE &amp; CALVES</u>	<u>MILK COWS</u>	<u>CATTLE MARKETED</u>	<u>HOGS &amp; PIGS</u>	<u>HOGS &amp; PIGS MARKETED</u>				
BOND			9,303	1,376	3,848	2,216	1,306				
CLINTON			42,258	13,592	21,513	89,503	534,848				
MADISON			14,441	1,682	7,824	10,879	-				
MONROE			9,263	1,756	4,346	31,332	66,981				
RANDOLPH			12,482	1,071	6,030	-	-				
ST. CLAIR			8,608	1,142	3,784	49,663	172,990				
WASHINGTON			23,924	7,379	10,721	97,629	223,893				
REGION			120,279	27,998	58,066	281,222	1,000,018				

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture, <http://www.nass.usda.gov>, 2020 Annual Report February, 2021

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 2017 Census of Agriculture.

Table 19

EQUALIZED ASSESSED VALUATION AND LAND CLASSIFICATION BY COUNTY  
SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS REGION  
2000 - 2019

<u>COUNTY</u>	<i>RESIDENTIAL %</i>	<i>FARM %</i>	<i>COMMERCIAL %</i>	<i>RAILROAD/ MINERAL %</i>	<i>INDUSTRIAL %</i>	<u>2019 TOTAL EVA</u>	<u>2020 TOTAL EVA TOTAL EVA</u>
BOND	44.70%	36.20%	13.20%	2.80%	3.00%	\$ 231,304,884	\$ 246,786,823
CLINTON	66.40%	16.70%	14.40%	3.30%	0.80%	\$ 656,173,552	\$ 695,283,748
MADISON	64.90%	3.60%	22.40%	0.60%	8.50%	\$ 5,514,119,812	\$ 5,741,841,866
MONROE	74.80%	11.30%	11.60%	1.10%	1.30%	\$ 891,636,361	\$ 941,054,195
RANDOLPH	44.30%	23.10%	16.20%	4.60%	11.80%	\$ 498,828,717	\$ 511,206,225
ST. CLAIR	62.20%	8.40%	26.40%	1.60%	1.40%	\$ 3,768,183,018	\$ 3,893,768,349
WASHINGTON	36.00%	30.40%	14.20%	2.70%	1.10%	\$ 299,162,357	\$ 311,658,812
S.W. IL REGION						\$ 11,859,408,701	\$ 12,341,600,018

Sources: School Business and Support Services, <http://www.isbe.state.il.us>

Illinois Comptroller's Office: <http://www.illinoiscomptroller.gov/financial-data/local-government-division/local-government-data>

Illinois Department of Revenue: 2019 Comparison of Equalized Assessed Valuations by

Table 20

Southwestern Illinois  
Regional Trade Area  
Retail Surplus and Leakage  
2018 and 2020

2018

County Name	Population	Index of Income	Actual Retail Sales	Potential Retail Sales	Surplus/Leakage	Surplus/Leakage as a % of Potential Sales	Trade Area Population Gain or Loss
Bond	17,929	62.78	\$ 113,128,830	\$ 194,006,334	\$ (80,877,504)	-41.7%	2,938
Clinton	35,855	77.10	\$ 527,780,372	\$ 545,118,455	\$ (17,338,083)	-3.2%	1,911
Madison	261,409	82.90	\$ 4,042,239,192	\$ 3,817,027,336	\$ 225,211,856	5.9%	12,171
Monroe	29,058	88.67	\$ 472,591,922	\$ 606,288,950	\$ (133,697,028)	-22.1%	6,636
Randolph	33,641	63.66	\$ 421,937,561	\$ 378,269,075	\$ 43,668,486	11.5%	(942)
St. Clair	257,904	78.32	\$ 3,475,354,954	\$ 3,564,458,994	\$ (89,104,040)	-2.5%	(4,948)
Washington	15,159	77.46	\$ 225,080,068	\$ 198,050,373	\$ 27,029,695	13.6%	194
<b>Totals</b>	<b>633,026</b>		<b>\$ 9,164,984,069</b>	<b>\$ 9,109,213,183</b>	<b>\$ 55,770,886</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>15,022</b>

Source: Center for Governmental Studies, Northern Illinois University, "Illinois County Retail Surplus and Leakage Study, 2002", July, 2003.

2020

County Name	Population (Estimated)	Index of Income	Actual Retail Sales	Potential Retail Sales	Surplus/Leakage	Surplus/Leakage as a % of Potential Sales	Trade Area Population Gain or Loss
Bond	17,980	69.71	\$114,353,338	\$205,672,687	(\$91,319,349)	-44.40%	347
Clinton	36,065	86.44	\$551,603,132	\$527,389,904	\$24,213,228	4.60%	530
Madison	264,350	84.98	\$4,266,385,190	\$3,785,662,837	\$480,722,353	12.70%	5,409
Monroe	30,491	94.27	\$482,546,920	\$635,030,065	(\$152,483,145)	-24.00%	2,872
Randolph	33,360	64.42	\$387,127,016	\$378,170,109	\$8,956,907	2.40%	(533)
St. Clair	259,132	82.1	\$3,433,724,562	\$3,563,421,164	(\$129,696,602)	-3.60%	3,050
Washington	15,124	76.51	\$215,936,218	\$203,543,286	\$12,392,932	6.09%	(24)

**Totals**                      656,502                      \$9,451,676,376                      \$9,298,890,052                      \$152,786,324                      1.60%                      11,651

Source: Center for Governmental Studies, Northern Illinois University, "Illinois County Retail Surplus and Leakage Study, 2004", September, 2006.

Table 21  
SOUTHWESTERN ILLINOIS  
COUNTY MIGRATION  
2007-2010

<b>TAX FILERS</b>			
<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>MOVEMENT INTO COUNTY TAX YEARS 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010</b>	<b>MOVEMENT OUT OF COUNTY TAX YEARS 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010</b>	<b>NET MOVEMENT 2007--2010</b>
BOND	1,464	1,615	(151)
CLINTON	2,765	2,783	(18)
MADISON	19,798	21,392	(1,594)
MONROE	2,940	2,753	187
RANDOLPH	2,423	2,481	(58)
ST. CLAIR	22,567	23,671	(1,104)
WASHINGTON	1,326	1,499	(173)
<b>TOTAL FOR REGION</b>	<b>53,283</b>	<b>56,194</b>	<b>(2,911)</b>
<b>STATE OF ILLINOIS</b>	<b>936,166</b>	<b>1,003,340</b>	<b>(67,174)</b>
<b>TAX EXEMPTIONS</b>			
<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>MOVEMENT INTO COUNTY TAX YEARS 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010</b>	<b>MOVEMENT OUT OF COUNTY TAX YEARS 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010</b>	<b>NET MOVEMENT 2007--2010</b>
BOND	2,789	3,010	(221)
CLINTON	5,348	4,952	396
MADISON	36,167	38,501	(2,334)
MONROE	5,535	4,721	814
RANDOLPH	4,534	4,484	50
ST. CLAIR	46,726	47,385	(659)
WASHINGTON	2,557	2,547	10
<b>TOTAL FOR REGION</b>	<b>103,656</b>	<b>105,600</b>	<b>(1,944)</b>
<b>STATE OF ILLINOIS</b>	<b>1,675,014</b>	<b>1,828,533</b>	<b>(153,519)</b>
<b>AGGREGATE ADJUSTED TAXABLE INCOME</b>			
<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>MOVEMENT INTO COUNTY TAX YEARS 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010</b>	<b>MOVEMENT OUT OF COUNTY TAX YEARS 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010</b>	<b>NET MOVEMENT 2007--2010</b>
BOND	\$ 48,831,000	\$ 46,766,000	\$ 2,065,000
CLINTON	\$ 106,904,000	\$ 104,764,000	\$ 2,140,000
MADISON	\$ 778,465,000	\$ 837,742,000	\$ (59,277,000)
MONROE	\$ 152,546,000	\$ 117,798,000	\$ 34,748,000
RANDOLPH	\$ 69,473,000	\$ 77,359,000	\$ (7,886,000)
ST. CLAIR	\$ 957,594,000	\$ 1,022,290,000	\$ (64,696,000)
WASHINGTON	\$ 47,623,000	\$ 56,589,000	\$ (8,966,000)
<b>TOTAL FOR REGION</b>	<b>\$ 2,161,436,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,263,308,000</b>	<b>\$ (101,872,000)</b>
<b>STATE OF ILLINOIS</b>	<b>\$ 42,647,331,000</b>	<b>\$ 48,889,256,000</b>	<b>\$ (6,241,925,000)</b>

Source: SOI Tax Stats, IRS.gov/statistics/soi-tax-stats-migration-data

"Illinois County to County Migration Inflow", 2007-2010

"Illinois County to County Migration Outflow", 2007-2010

TABLE 22

TRENDS IN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX  
ST. LOUIS MO-IL METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

YEAR	ST. LOUIS MO-IL MSA	MIDWEST URBAN CITY AVG.	U.S. CITY AVG
1991	132.1	132.4	136.2
1992	134.7	136.1	140.3
1993	137.5	140.0	144.5
1994	141.3	144.0	148.2
1995	145.2	148.4	152.4
1996	149.6	153.0	156.9
1997	152.9	156.7	160.5
1998	154.5	159.3	163.0
1999	157.6	162.7	166.6
2000	163.1	168.3	172.2
2001	167.3	172.8	177.1
2002	169.1	174.9	179.9
2003	173.4	178.3	184.0
2004	180.3	177.6	188.9
2005	186.2	183.7	195.3
2006	190.3	188.1	201.6
2007	194.338		204.818
2008	199.122		212.536
2009	199.574		209.995
2010	204.528		212.87
2011	208.586		222.166
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2016	222.357		
2017	225.809		

**Source:** U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index - All Urban Consumers

tem, MIDAS unit of PPRC, University of Missouri-St. Louis

Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis.

<http://alfred.stlouisfed.org>

2018 Note: The above data is no longer being reported as of 2012 due to the termination of the Federal Financial Statistics Program.