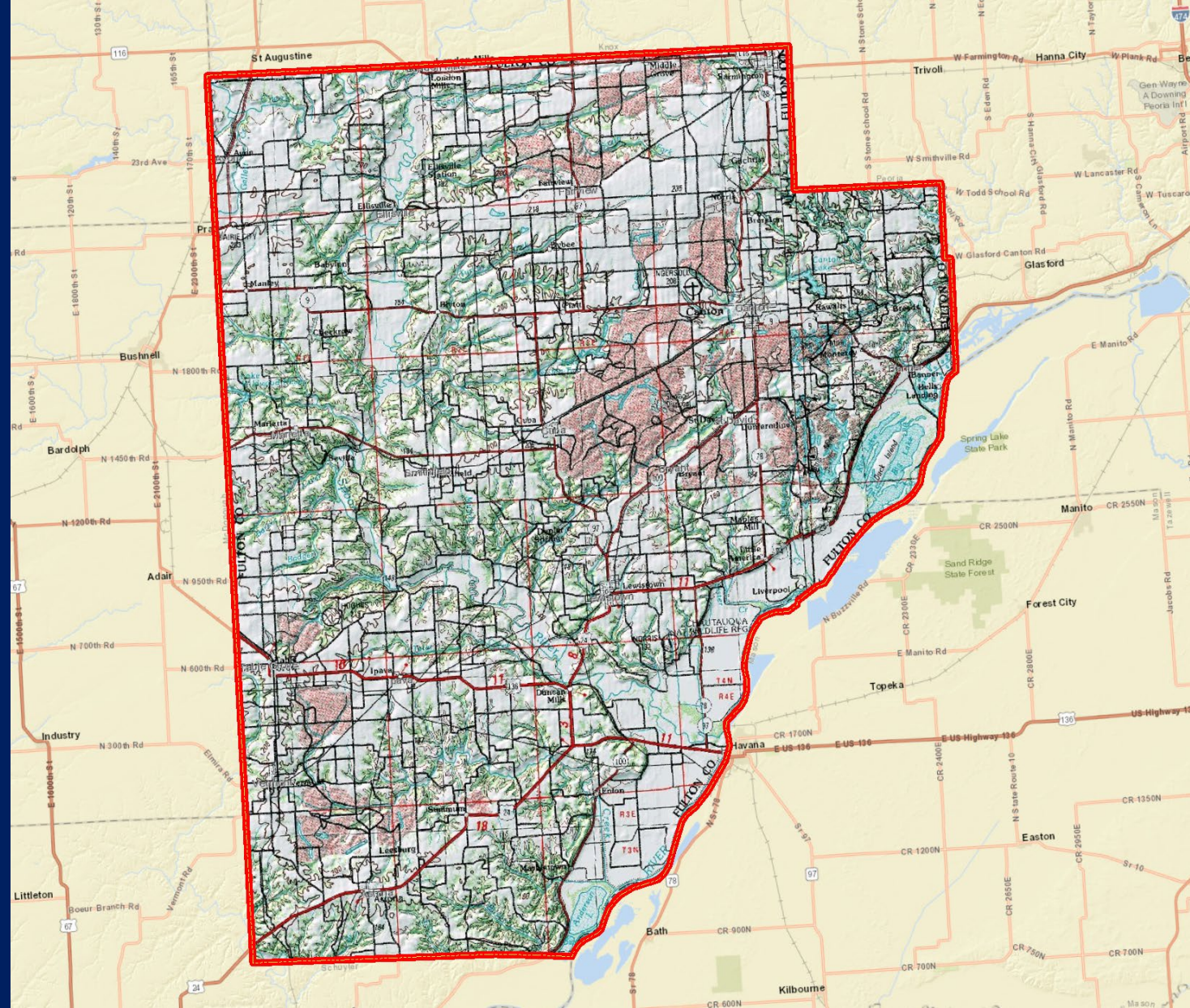


Data Snapshot

Fulton County, Illinois



County Data Snapshot
January 2020



PURDUE
UNIVERSITY

 **Center for Regional Development**
Advancing Collaboration : Energizing Regions

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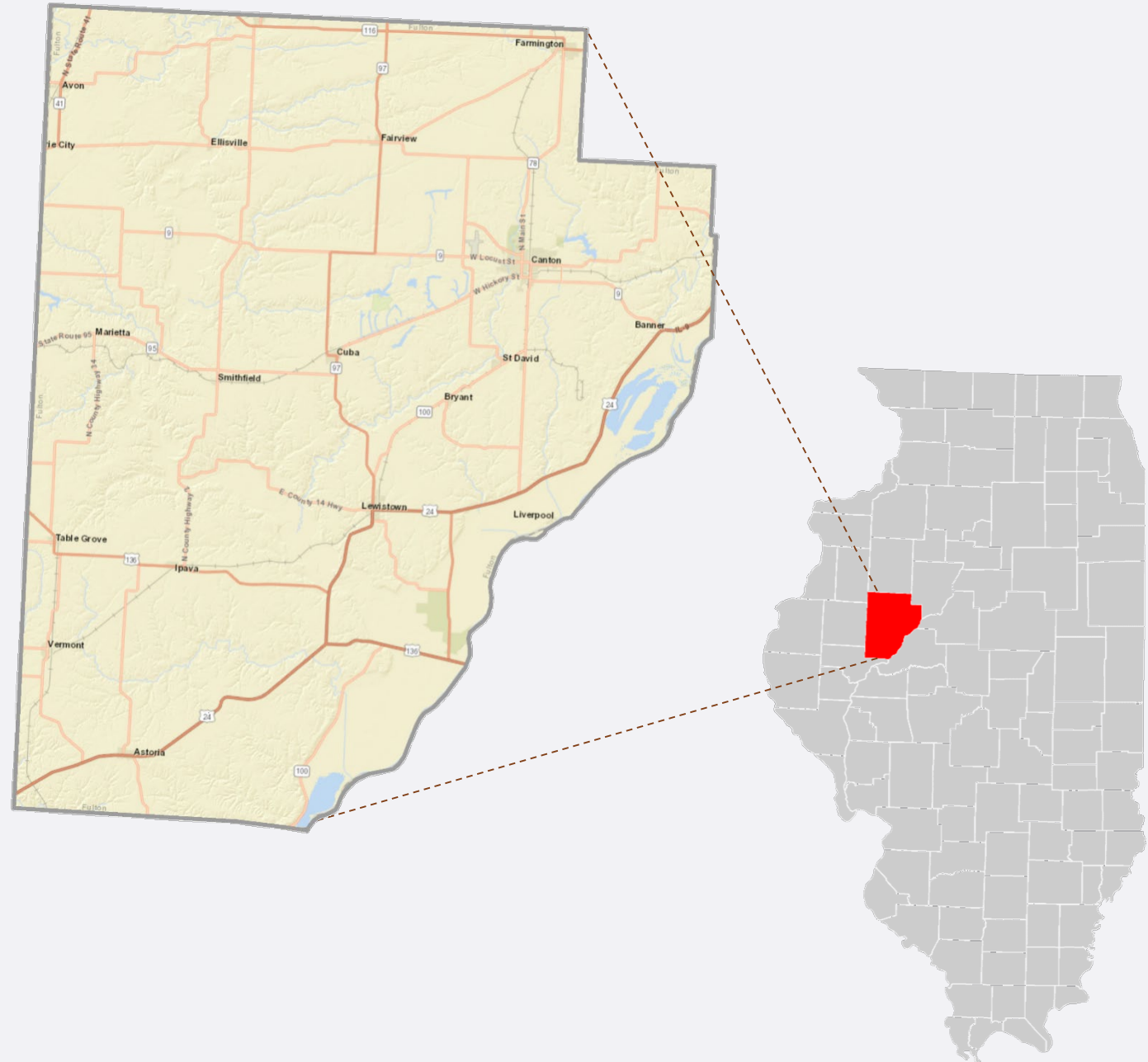
Section 01

Introduction



About Fulton County

Established	1823
County Seat	Canton
Area	883 sq. mi.
Neighboring Counties	Knox County, IL Mason County, IL McDonough County, IL Peoria County, IL Schuyler County, IL Tazewell County, IL Warren County, IL
Metropolitan Classification	Micropolitan
EDA Distress Criteria 2018 (24-month average unemployment rate period ending September 2019 from BLS and 2018 per capita personal income from BEA)	Distressed by both per capita personal income and unemployment rate



Purpose

This document provides information and data about Fulton County that can be used to guide local decision-making.

The Data Snapshot showcases a variety of demographic, economic and labor market information that local leaders, community organizations and others can use to gain a better perspective on current conditions and opportunities in their county.

To strengthen the value and usability of the information, we showcase the data using a variety of visual tools, such as charts, graphs and tables. In addition, we offer key points about the data as a way of assisting the user with the interpretation of the information presented.



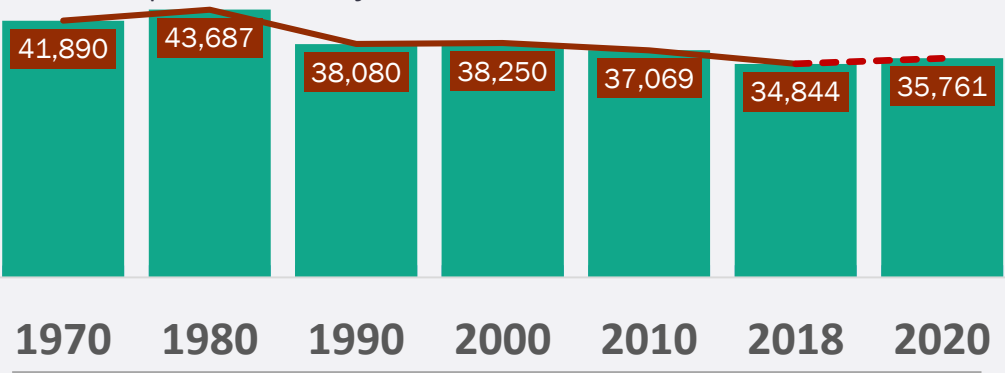
Healthcare

Section 02

Quality of Life

Population Change

Total Population Projections



The county’s population decreased steadily from 1980 to 2010 with a minor uptick in 2000. The population is estimated to decrease by 2018 but projected to expand by 2020. Domestic migration (in migrants minus out migrants) was the primary factor at play in terms of population decline over the 18-year period. Natural increase (births minus deaths) also contributed negatively to the size of the population. In contrast, International migration added slightly to the population between 2000 and 2018 in Fulton County.

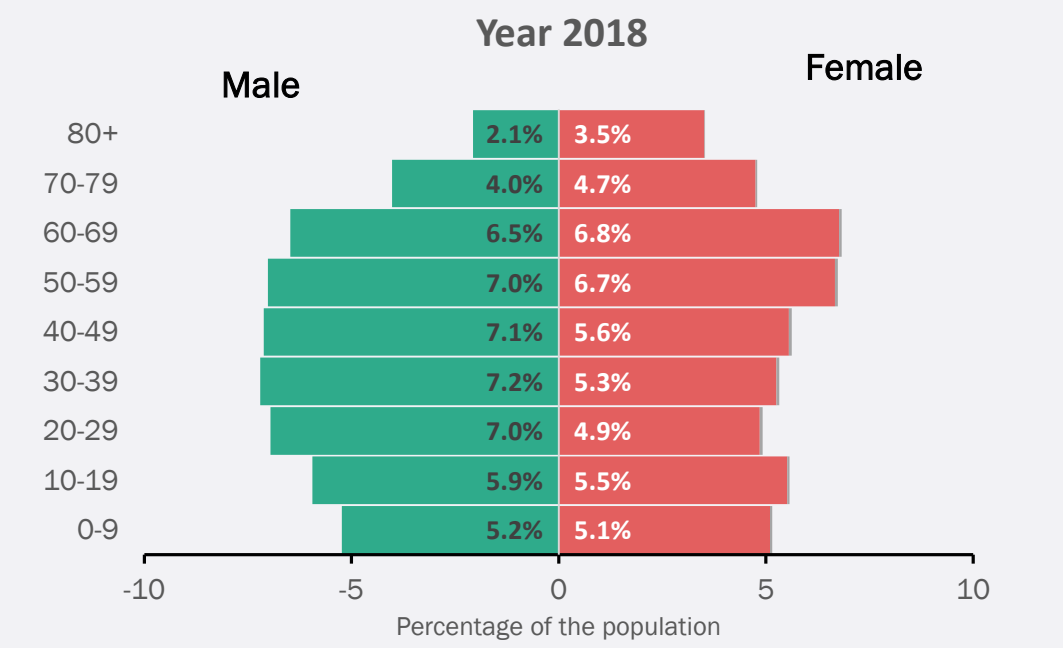
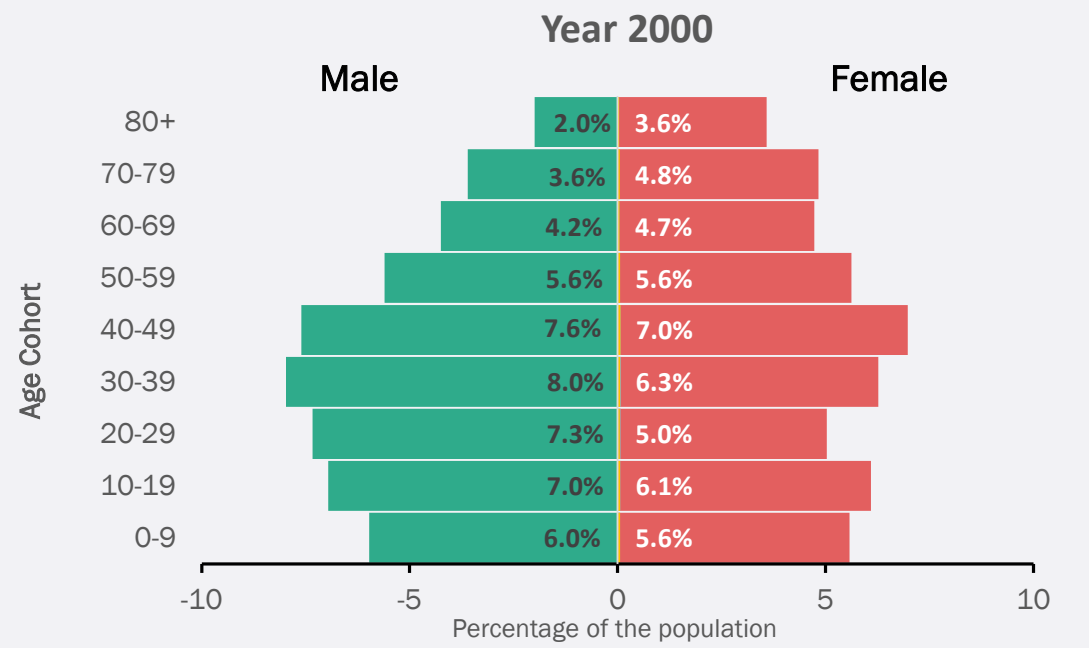
The total population is projected to increase by 2.6 percent between 2018 and 2020.

Components of Population Change, 2000-2018

	2000-2010	2010-2018
Natural Increase	-763	-847
International Migration	6	26
Domestic Migration	-774	-1,397

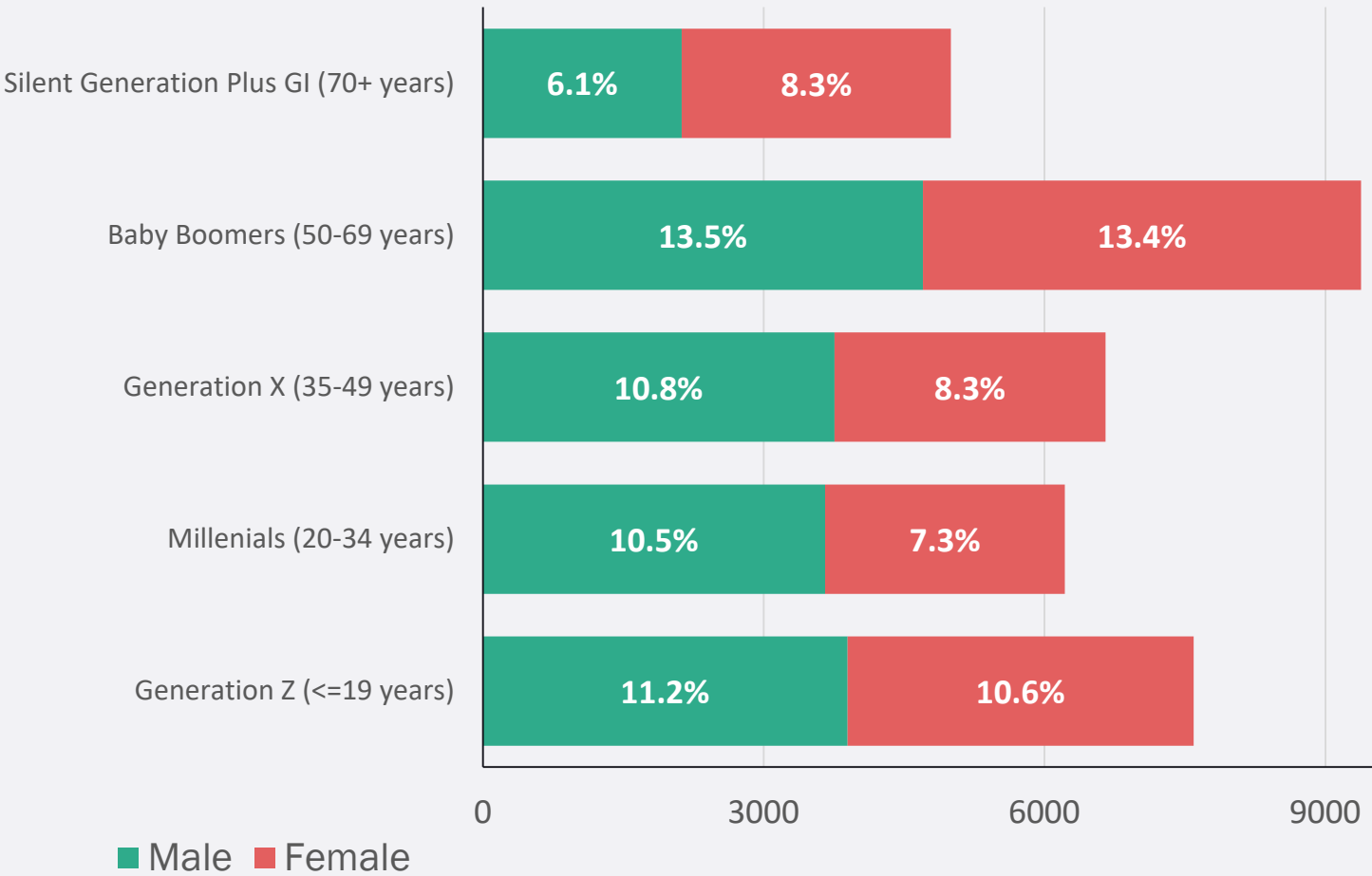
Note: Sum of components may not match with the total population change because of residuals

Population Pyramids



The proportion of males and females in Fulton County changed marginally between 2000 and 2018. The female population declined from 48.7 percent (18,629 persons) in 2000 to 48.0 percent (16,711 persons) in 2018. Bigger changes, however, occurred in specific age-groups. The population aged 50-years or more increased from nearly 34 to 41 percent, a 7 percentage points increase over the 2000-2018 period. Young individuals under 20-years old decreased from nearly 25 to 22 percent in the two points in time. Prime working age residents 30 to 49 years old declined from 29 to 25 percent, a 4 percentage points decrease from 2000 to 2018.

Generational Chart, 2018



Members of the Silent Generation are 70 years and above. Some of them fought in Word Wars and experienced the Great Depression of 1930s.

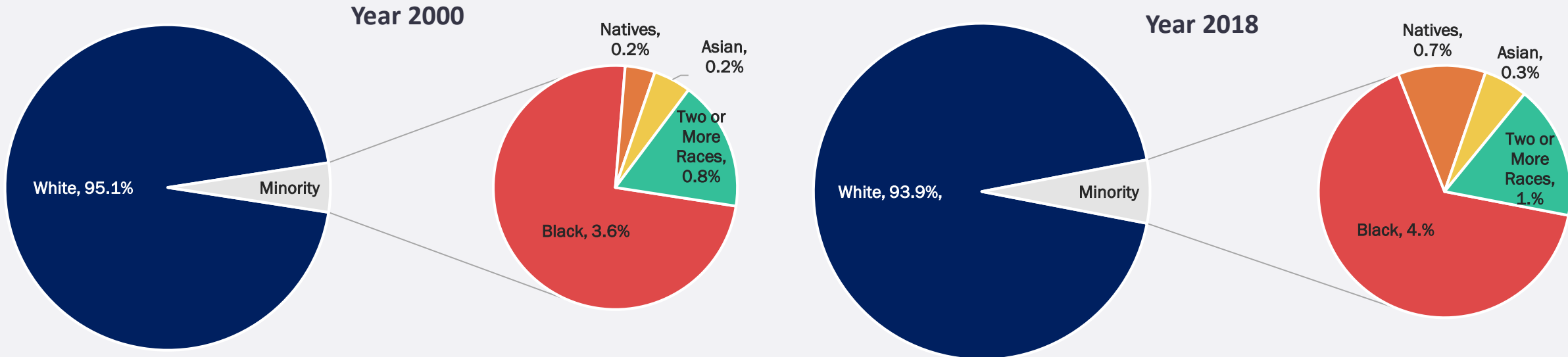
Baby Boomers is the generation after World War II. They are now 50 to 70 years old and nearing retirement age. They experienced the U.S. economic growth and prosperity. This is a large generational cohort with a strong work ethic.

Generation X is now 35 to 50 years old. This generation has experienced technological advances (Internet and automation) and tries to keep up with the new technology.

Millennials are now 20 to 34 years old. This generation is diverse and has adapted to technology.

Generation Z are teenagers and the most technologically savvy generation. They have never known life without cell phones.

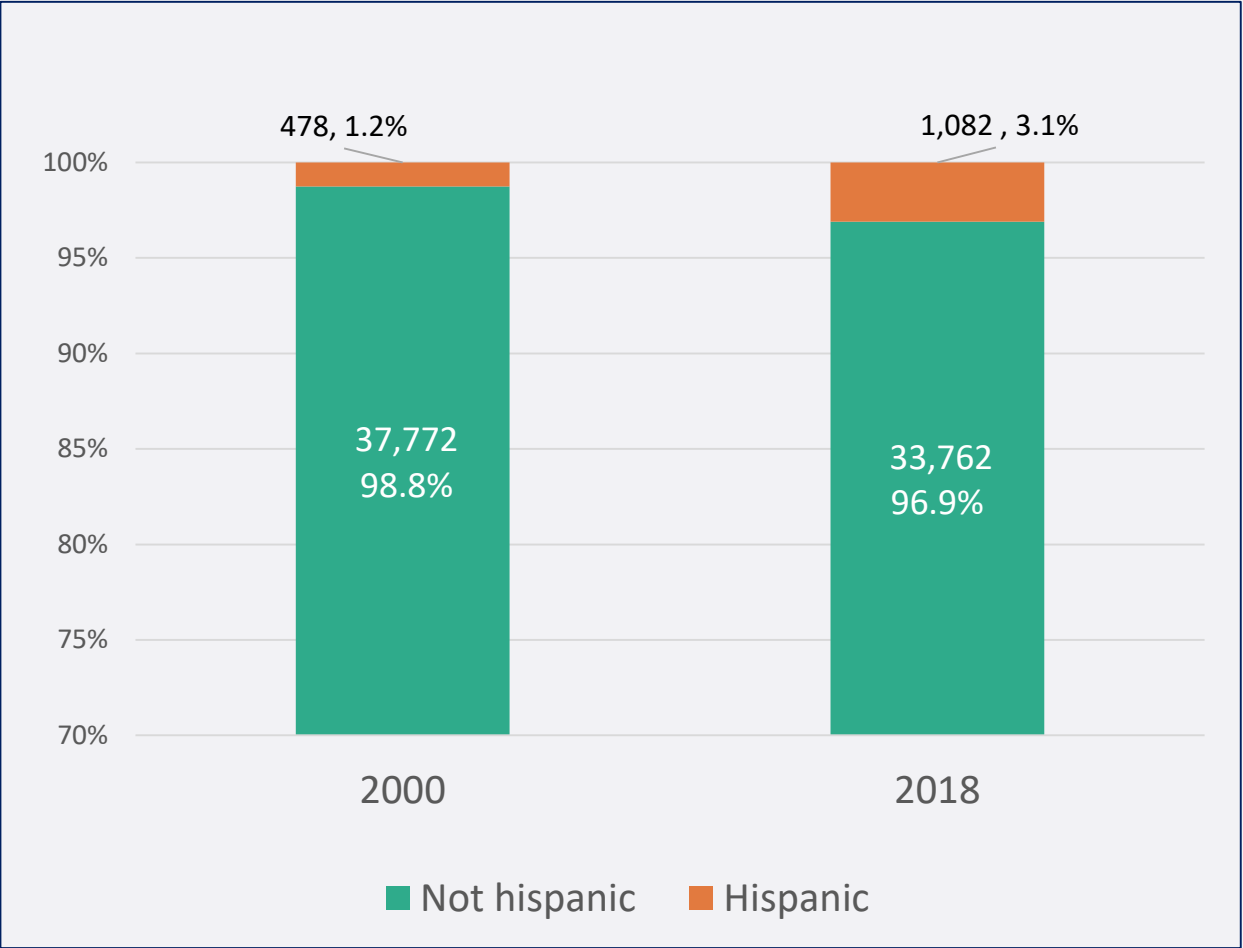
Race



Note: Natives are comprised of American Indian and Alaskan Native, and Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander.

The number of white residents in the Fulton County decreased marginally from 95 percent to almost 94 percent between 2000 and 2018. As a result, the county's minority population increased slightly from 5 percent to just shy of 7 percent in the 18-year period. Two or more races increased by 40 individuals. Asians and Natives increased by 26 and 163 individuals, respectively. Black individuals who have the largest representation with 1,392 individuals in 2018, increased marginally by 14 individuals.

Ethnicity

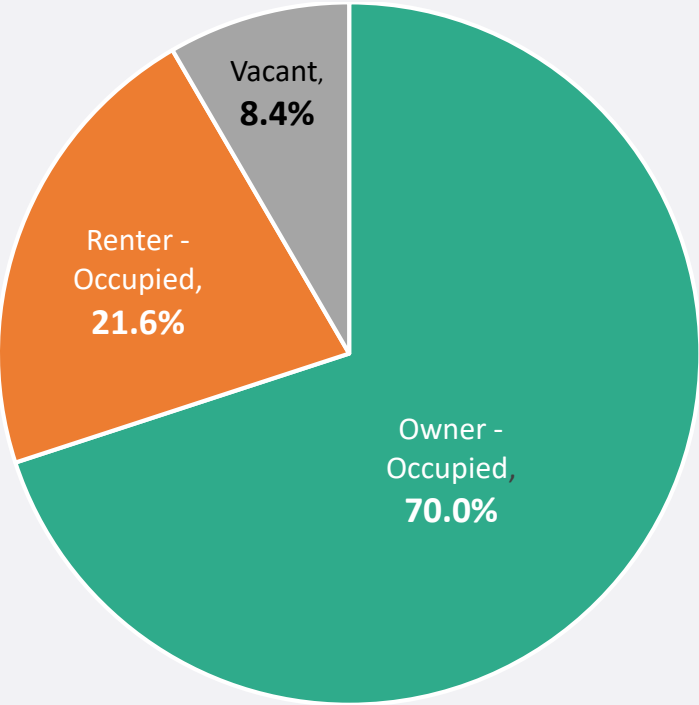


Hispanics are individuals of any race whose ancestors are from Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Spain, the Dominican Republic or any other Spanish-speaking Central or South American country.

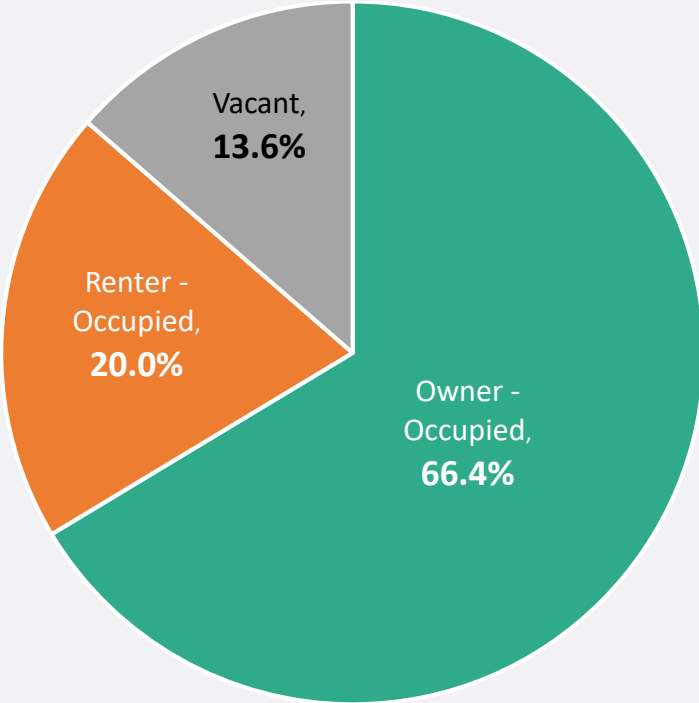
There were 478 Hispanics in 2000 which increased to 1,082 individuals in 2018, more than a two-fold increase in the 18-year period.

Housing Units by Tenure

2000



2018



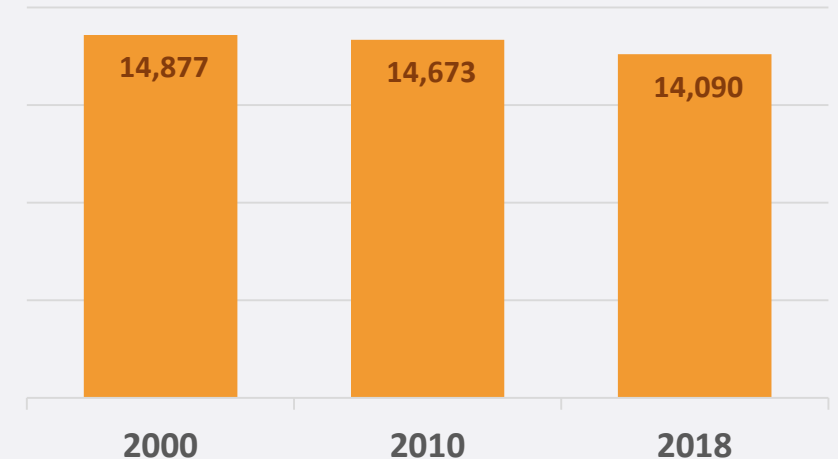
From 2000 to 2018, owner occupied housing units decreased in number (loss of 539 units) and in proportion of all homes. Renter occupied housing units also decreased in number (loss of 248 units) and proportion (- 1.6%), whereas vacant housing units increased in numbers (+ 857 units) and proportion (+ 5.2%).

Housing Units by Tenure

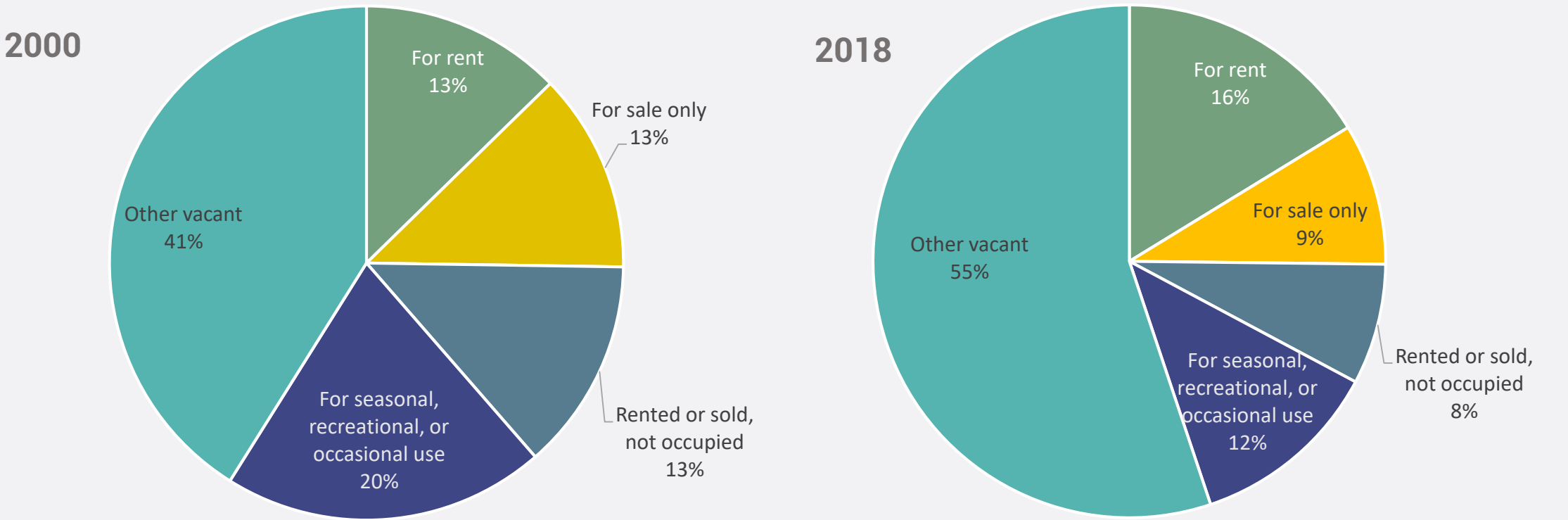
	2000		2018	
Total Occupied Housing Units	14,877	91.61%	14,090	86.39%
<i>Owner-Occupied</i>	11,364	69.98%	10,825	66.37%
<i>Renter-Occupied</i>	3,513	21.63%	3,265	20.02%
Total Vacant Housing Units	1,363	8.39%	2,220	13.61%

About 20 percent of housing units were renter-occupied in 2018. At the same time, almost 7 in 10 housing units were owner-occupied. Nearly 1 in 10 (13.6 percent) housing units were vacant in 2018, an increase from the 8.4 percent in vacant units in 2000.

Occupied Housing units



Housing Units by Vacancy Type



Housing units in other vacant category increased significantly in proportion and in numbers from 2000 to 2018. There were 560 other vacant units in 2000, and this number grew to 1,224 units in 2018, a 14 percentage points increase in the 18-year period. Seasonal, recreational or occasional housing units decreased in proportion and in number with 9 less units in 2018 while properties for sale or rent grew.

Type of Housing Structures

	2000		2010		2018	
1 detached	13,501	83.1%	13,517	83.2%	13,769	84.4%
1 attached	116	0.7%	117	0.7%	298	1.8%
2 apartments	358	2.2%	300	1.8%	320	2.0%
3-4 apartments	432	2.7%	534	3.3%	513	3.1%
5-9 apartments	289	1.8%	312	1.9%	277	1.7%
10 or more apartments	528	3.3%	501	3.1%	637	3.9%
Mobile or other types (boat, RV)	1,016	6.3%	969	6.0%	496	3.0%
Total	16,240	100.0%	16,250	100.0%	16,310	100.0%

Occupied housing units (ownership + renter) have decreased from 2000 to 2018. As a result, units in almost every housing type decreased with the exception of single family attached and detached, 3-4 units' and 10 or more units' apartments and mobile homes. Single family detached housing units remain the predominant housing type representing over 84.4% of all units. It is followed by 10 or more units' apartment housing units with a 3.9% share.

Note: ACS_10 only provide the percentage of types of housing structures, resulting in some small error due to "rounding off" (their sum may be close but not be equal to 100%)

Monthly Housing Costs, 2018

	Occupied Housing Units	Percent (%)
Less than \$300	1,361	9.66%
\$300 - \$499	3,034	21.53%
\$500 - \$799	4,309	30.58%
\$800 - \$999	2,201	15.62%
\$1,000 - \$1,499	2,012	14.28%
\$1,500 and more	911	6.47%
No cash rent	206	1.46%

Note: Total Occupied (owner and renter) housing units: 14,090

Monthly Housing Costs as a Percentage of Income

Income	Less than 20 percent (Housing units)		20 to 29 percent (Housing units)		30 percent or more (Housing units)	
Less than \$20,000	219	1.6%	322	2.3%	1,770	12.6%
\$20,000 to \$34,499	754	5.4%	872	6.2%	836	5.9%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1,045	7.4%	644	4.6%	222	1.6%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2,343	16.6%	555	3.9%	129	0.9%
\$75,000 or more	3,668	26.0%	272	1.9%	60	0.4%
Zero or negative income	173 (1.2%)					
No cash rent	206 (1.5%)					

Note: Total Occupied (owner and renter) housing units: 14,090

In 2018, nearly 21.4 percent of housing units were cost-burdened and unaffordable given that 30 percent or more of the household's monthly income was being dedicated for housing costs.

Income and Poverty

	2001	2009	2018
Total Population in Poverty	11.0%	13.9%	14.2%
Minors (Under Age 18) in Poverty	14.6%	19.9%	20.5%
Real Median Household Income (\$2018)*	\$48,704	\$47,631	\$51,258
Real Per Capita Income (\$2018)*	\$33,519	\$35,804	\$38,361

*Real median household income is the middle-income value in the county. Half of the county's households fall above this line and half below. Real per capita personal income is the average income per person in the county.

Individual and minor poverty rates have increased in Fulton County since 2001. The poverty rate for individuals stood at 11 percent in 2001, increased to 13.9 percent by 2009 and continued to grow to 14.2 percent by 2018. Minor poverty rates swelled to 19.9 percent in 2009 and further increased to 20.5 percent in 2018. Real median household income increased by \$2,554 from 2001 to 2018 while the real per capita income increased by \$4,842 over the same time period.

Health Outcomes

Life Expectancy	
Fulton County	76.3
Illinois	79.3

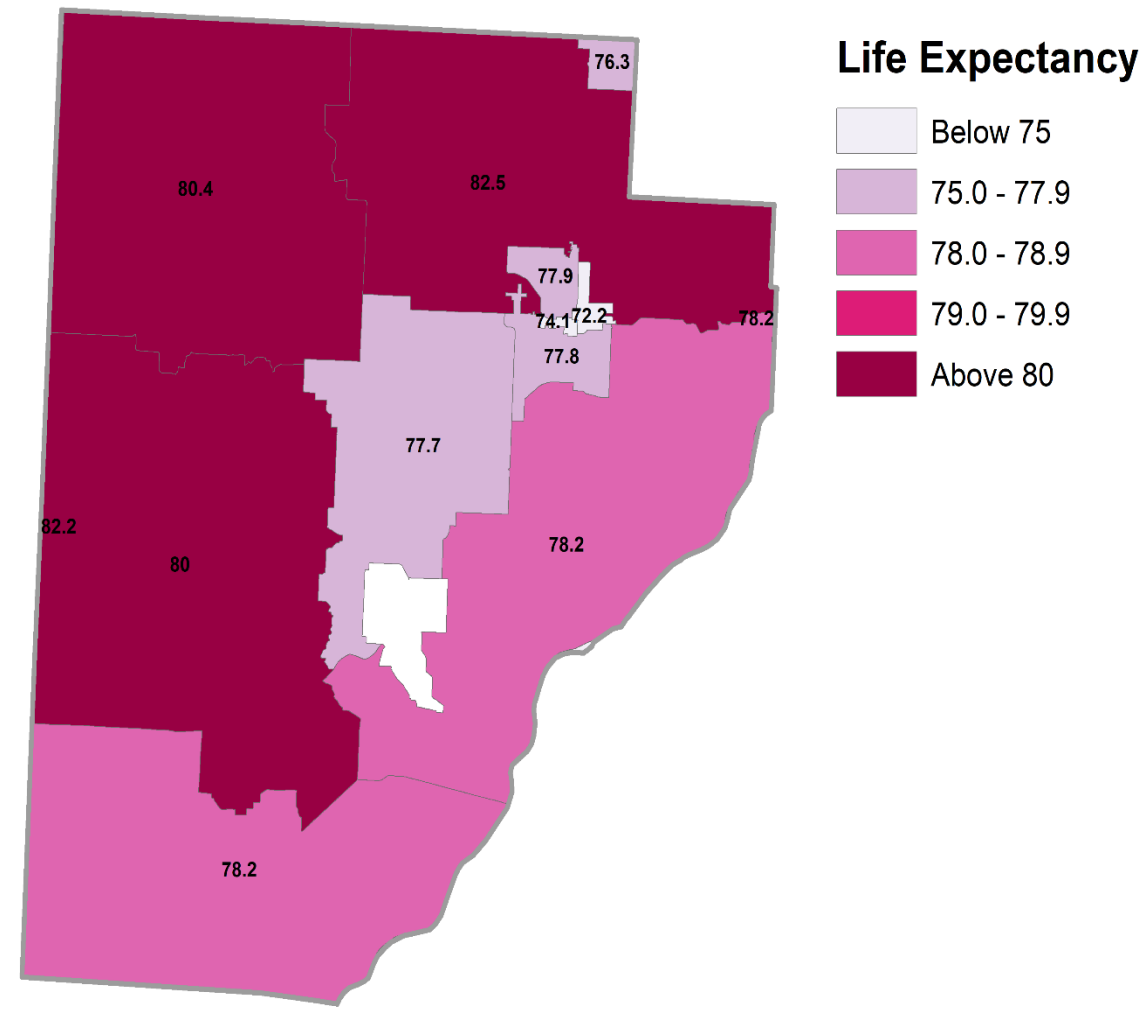
Fulton County	
Poor or Fair Health	16%
Poor physical health days	3.9
Poor mental health days	3.7
Low birthweight	7%

Note: Poor or Fair Health data are from the year 2016
Note: Life Expectancy indicates the average number of years a person can expect to live. The 2019 County Health Rankings used data from 2015-2017 for this measure.

Life expectancy in Fulton County varies within the error margins of 75.4 to 77.3 years. Life expectancy in Illinois fluctuates from the maximum of 82.5 years to 72.3 years.

Life Expectancy by Census Tracts

Life expectancy at the census tract level in Fulton County varies from the maximum of 82.5 years to 72.2 years.

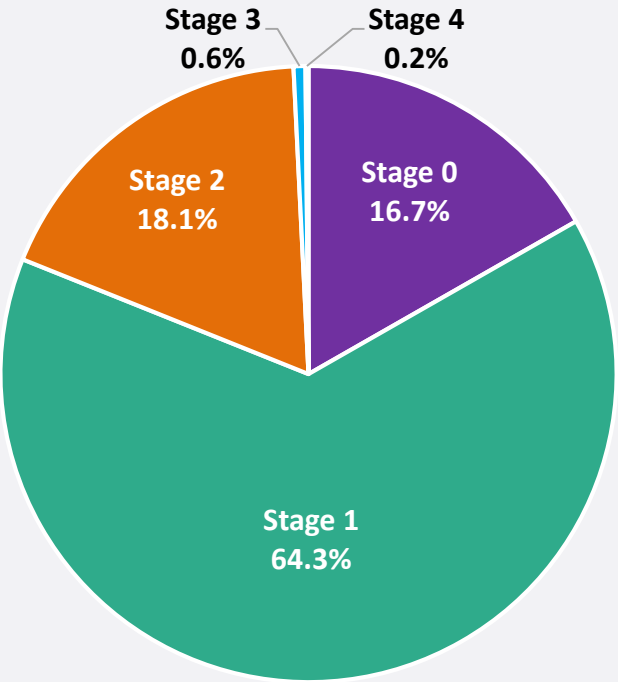




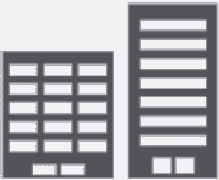
Section 03

Economic Development

Company Stages



Establishment Distribution by Stages
Fulton County, 2018



An establishment is a physical business location. Branches, standalones and headquarters are all considered types of establishments.

Definition of Company Stages	
Stage 0	Self-employed
Stage 1	2-9 employees
Stage 2	10-99 employees
Stage 3	100-499 employees
Stage 4	500+ employees



Number of Establishments, Jobs, Sales by Stage/Employment Category in the County

Stage	Establishments 2018	% Change (2013-2018)	Jobs* 2018	% Change (2013-2018)	Sales 2018 (\$ 2018, Million)	% Change (2013-2018, \$ 2018)
Stage 0	215	-1.4%	215	-1.4%	19.3	-46.2%
Stage 1	826	-6.6%	3,238	-1.1%	581.5	-25.8%
Stage 2	233	-6.0%	5,695	-7.2%	1,100.0	38.7%
Stage 3	8	-11.1%	1,181	-0.8%	67.7	-5.7%
Stage 4	2	100.0%	1,092	118.4%	28.6	-5.6%
Total	1,284	-5.6%	11,421	0.9%	1,797.1	4.8%

Note: The change in jobs from 2013 to 2018 might not match with the components of change in jobs because of residuals.

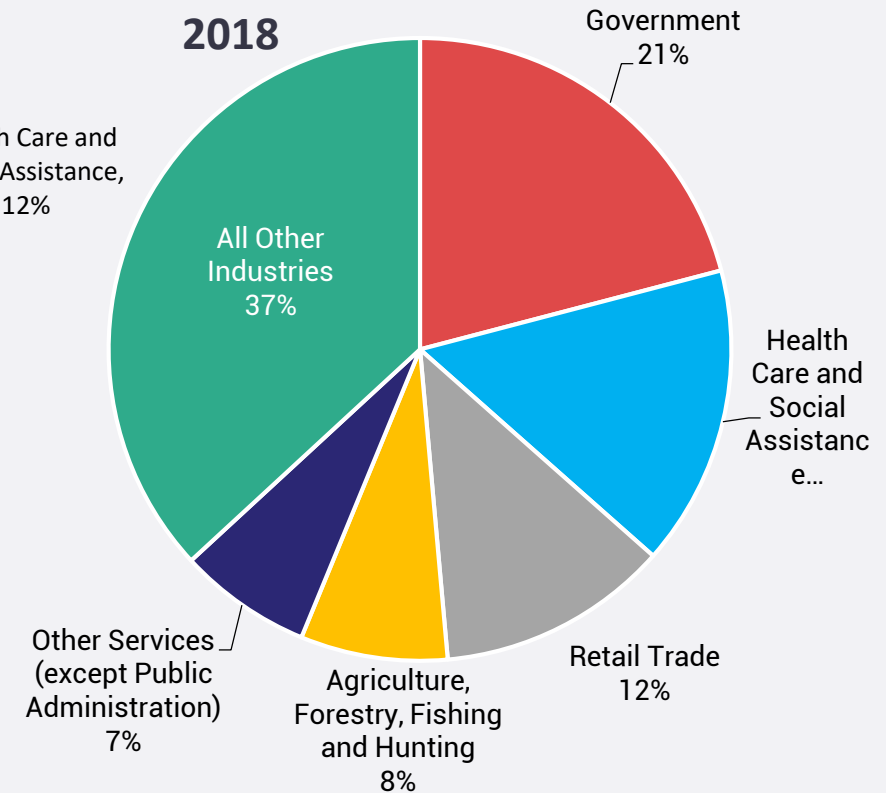
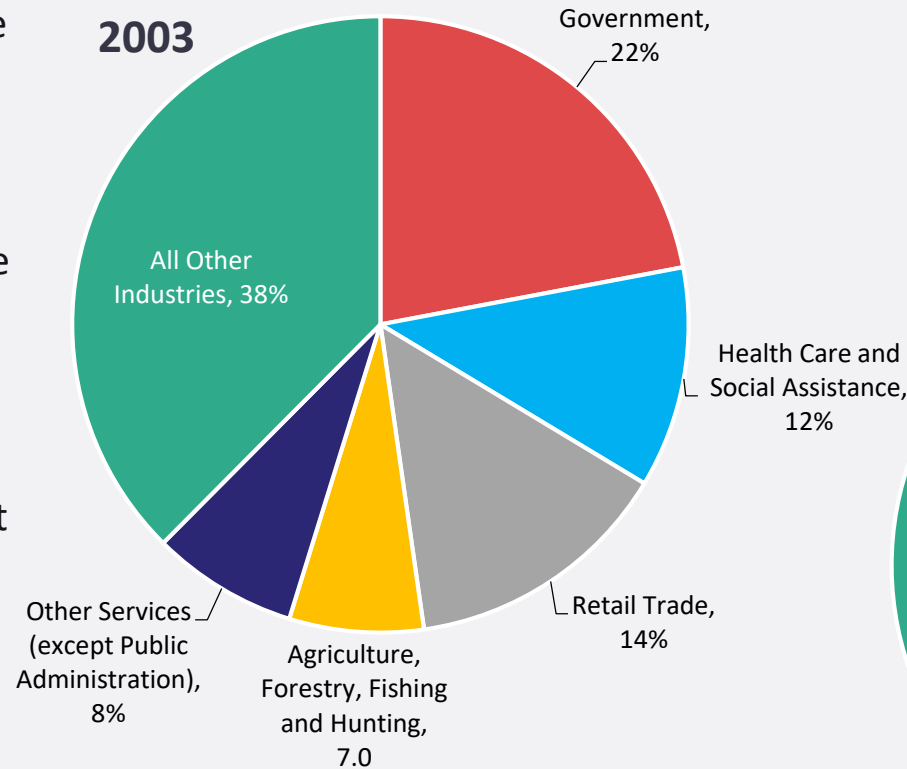


Top Five Industries

More than half of all jobs are tied to one of the top five industries in Fulton County.

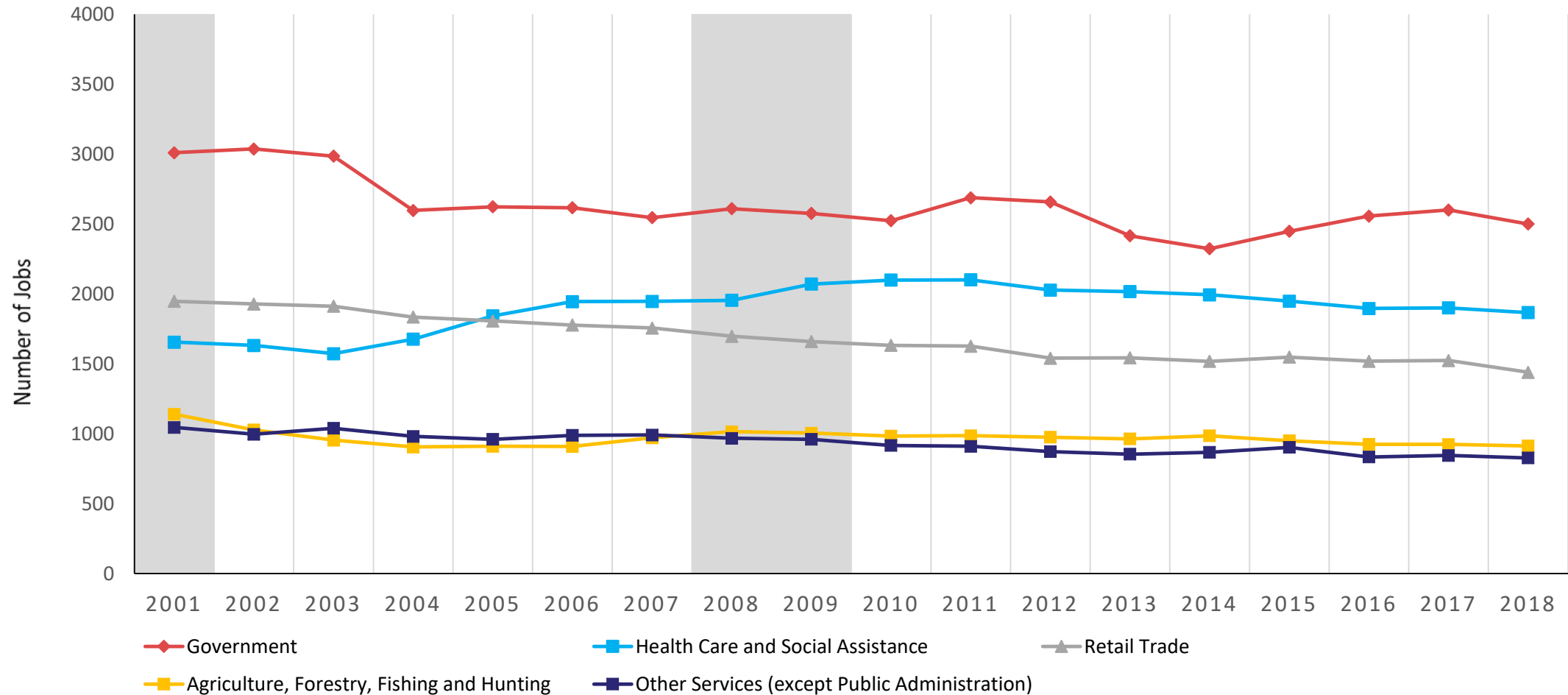
Government is the largest sector despite losing 485 jobs from 2003 to 2018. It is providing nearly 2,501 jobs and more than \$54,000 in average annual earnings. Health Care and Social Assistance remains as the second largest industry sector providing \$45,828 in average annual earnings.

Retail Trade; Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting; and Other services (except Public Administration) complete the top five industries.





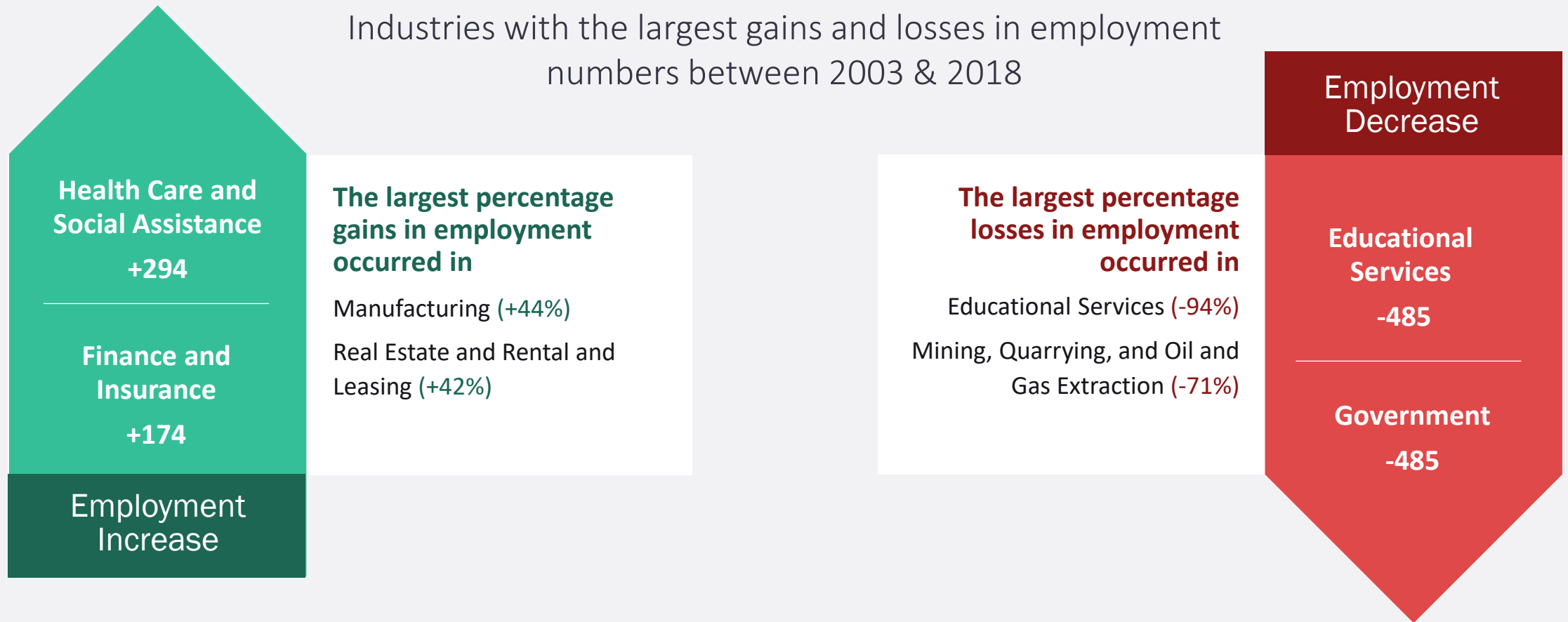
Top Five Industries Jobs Trend (2001-2018)





Industry Distribution and Change

Industries with the largest gains and losses in employment numbers between 2003 & 2018





NAICS Code	Description	Jobs 2003	Jobs 2018	Change (2003-2018)	% Change (2003-2018)	Average Total Earnings 2018
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	955	913	-42	-4%	\$30,291
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	62	18	-44	-71%	\$17,600
22	Utilities	135	118	-17	-13%	\$97,869
23	Construction	625	609	-16	-3%	\$35,591
31	Manufacturing	244	351	107	44%	\$44,813
42	Wholesale Trade	321	427	106	33%	\$60,971
44	Retail Trade	1,912	1,440	-472	-25%	\$26,501
48	Transportation and Warehousing	318	330	12	4%	\$42,241
51	Information	196	80	-116	-59%	\$46,555
52	Finance and Insurance	507	681	174	34%	\$38,197
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	243	346	103	42%	\$21,031
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	290	396	106	37%	\$41,656
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	<10	<10	Insf. Data	Insf. Data	Insf. Data
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	578	291	-287	-50%	\$18,284
61	Educational Services	517	32	-485	-94%	\$11,002
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,573	1,867	294	19%	\$45,828
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	260	124	-136	-52%	\$14,075
72	Accommodation and Food Services	791	602	-189	-24%	\$15,564
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	1,040	828	-212	-20%	\$18,608
90	Government	2,986	2,501	-485	-16%	\$54,328
All	Total	13,555	11,954	-1,601	-12%	\$38,669



Industry Distribution and Change

NAICS Code	Description	QCEW 2003 Jobs	QCEW 2018 Jobs	QCEW Jobs % Change (2003-2018)	Total Jobs 2003	Total Jobs 2018	Total Jobs % Change (2003-2018)	QCEW Average Total Earnings 2018
11	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	47	112	138%	955	913	-4%	\$44,236
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	22	0	-100%	62	18	-71%	\$0
22	Utilities	135	113	-16%	135	118	-13%	\$102,729
23	Construction	263	266	1%	625	609	-3%	\$47,877
31	Manufacturing	217	308	42%	244	351	44%	\$41,633
42	Wholesale Trade	291	395	36%	321	427	33%	\$62,965
44	Retail Trade	1,458	1,154	-21%	1,912	1,440	-25%	\$29,121
48	Transportation and Warehousing	132	139	5%	318	330	4%	\$34,986
51	Information	168	75	-55%	196	80	-59%	\$48,462
52	Finance and Insurance	326	376	15%	507	681	34%	\$53,016
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	19	52	174%	243	346	42%	\$18,371
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	136	236	74%	290	396	37%	\$45,865
55	Management of Companies and Enterprises	<10	<10	Insf. Data	<10	<10	Insf. Data	Insf. Data
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	415	76	-82%	578	291	-50%	\$23,679
61	Educational Services	188	11	-94%	517	32	-94%	\$17,186
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	1,405	1,737	24%	1,573	1,867	19%	\$46,960
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	113	45	-60%	260	124	-52%	\$10,436
72	Accommodation and Food Services	736	550	-25%	791	602	-24%	\$14,548
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	336	285	-15%	1,040	828	-20%	\$20,876
90	Government	2,824	2,389	-15%	2,986	2,501	-16%	\$56,194
All	Total	9,232	8,319	-10%	13,555	11,954	-12%	\$44,843



Non-employer Statistics

Fulton County	2010	2017
Number of Establishments	1,854	1,647
Receipts or \$ Sales (thousands, \$2017)	60,736	53,882
Receipts per Establishments (thousands, \$2017)	32.76	32.72

Non-employer statistics highlight entrepreneurship and ventures in the county. Compared to 2010, establishments without any paid employees but paying federal income taxes decreased by 207 establishments. A decrease in sales in real value and sales per establishment were also observed from 2010 to 2017.



Fulton County	2012 (\$ 2017)	2017	% Change (2012-2017)
Number of Farms	970	973	0.31%
Land in Farms (Acres)	355,010	402,425	13.36%
Total Farm Production Expenses	\$185,251,569	\$180,250,000	-2.70%
Market Value of Products Sold	\$226,062,087	\$220,373,000	-2.52%



Top Five Crops & Livestock Acreage, 2017

Crops	Acres
Corn for grain	141,277
Soybeans for beans	131,816
Forage (hay/haylage), all	11,610
Corn for silage or greenchop	2,911
Wheat for grain, all	875

Livestock	Number
Hogs and Pigs	43,212
Cattle and Calves	27,751
Layers	2,451
Pullets	859
Sheep and lambs	667



Workforce Development

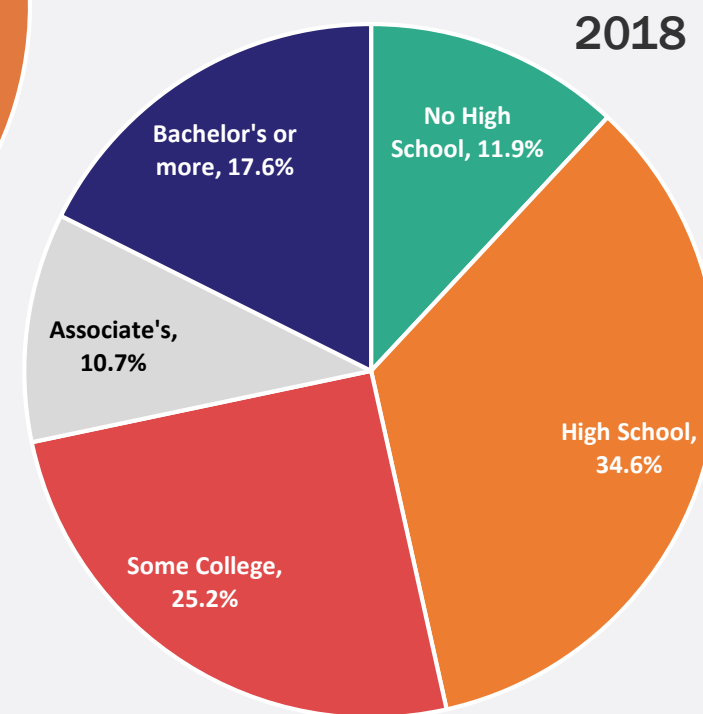
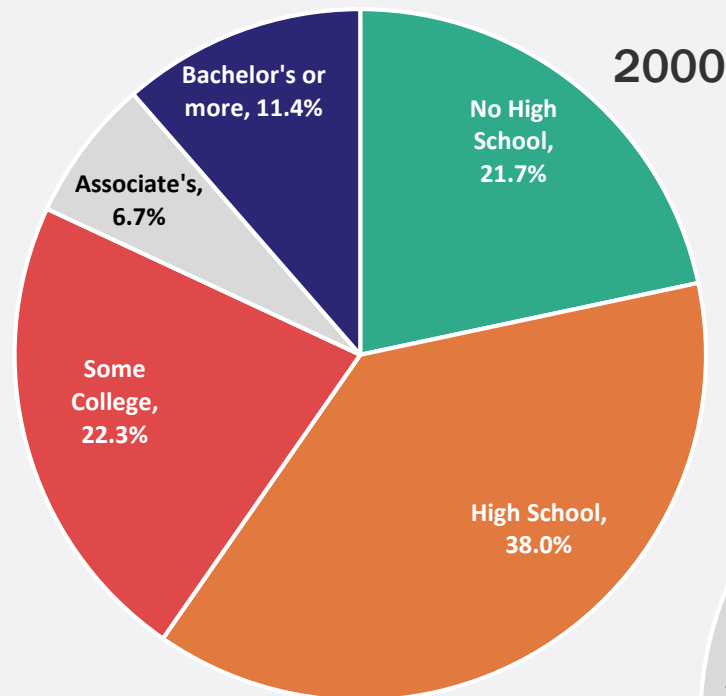
Section 04



Fulton County's share of adults (25 years and older) with bachelor's or higher degree increased by almost 6 percentage points from 2000 to 2018.

Adults with associate degrees expanded by almost 4 percentage points (964 more individuals), while adults with some college degree increased by nearly 3 percentage points (540 more individuals) from 2000 to 2018.

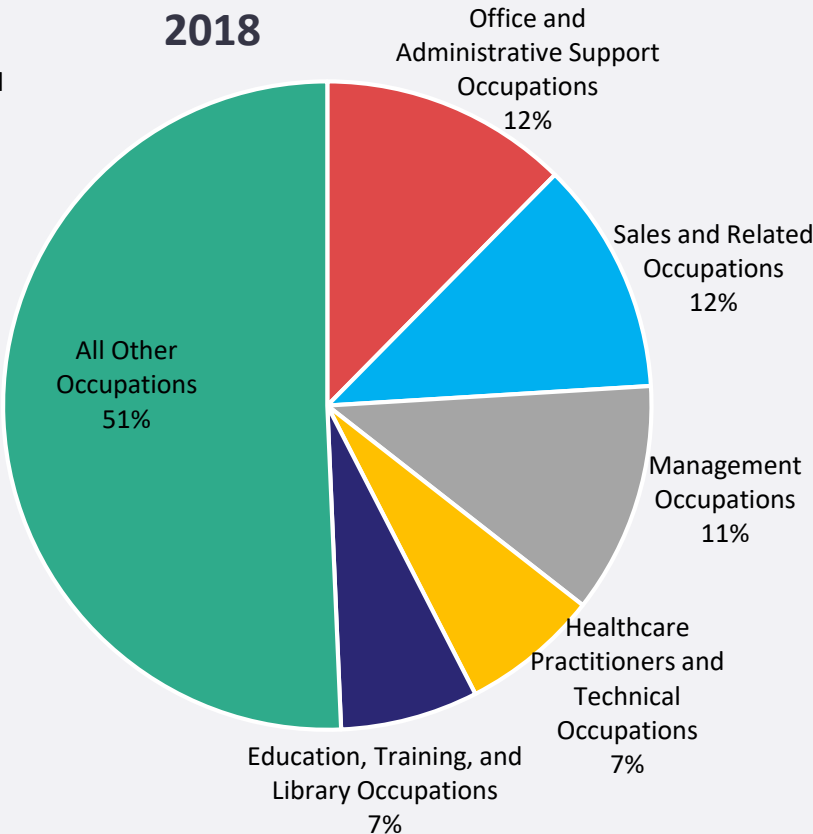
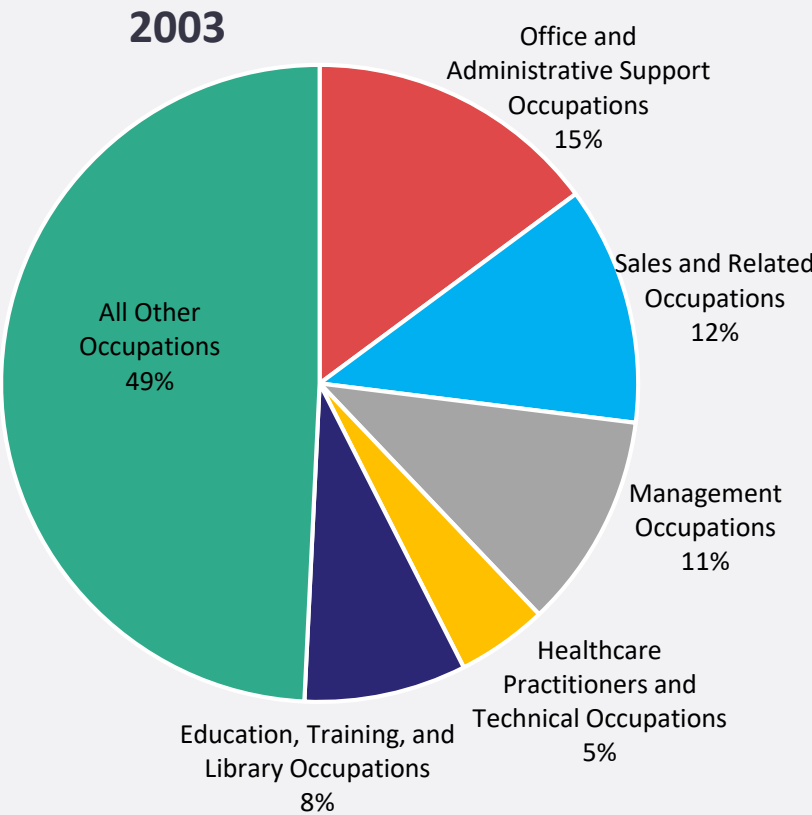
Despite impressive improvements in educational attainment, a sizable proportion of adults (46.5%) had a high school education or less in 2018.



Top Five Occupations

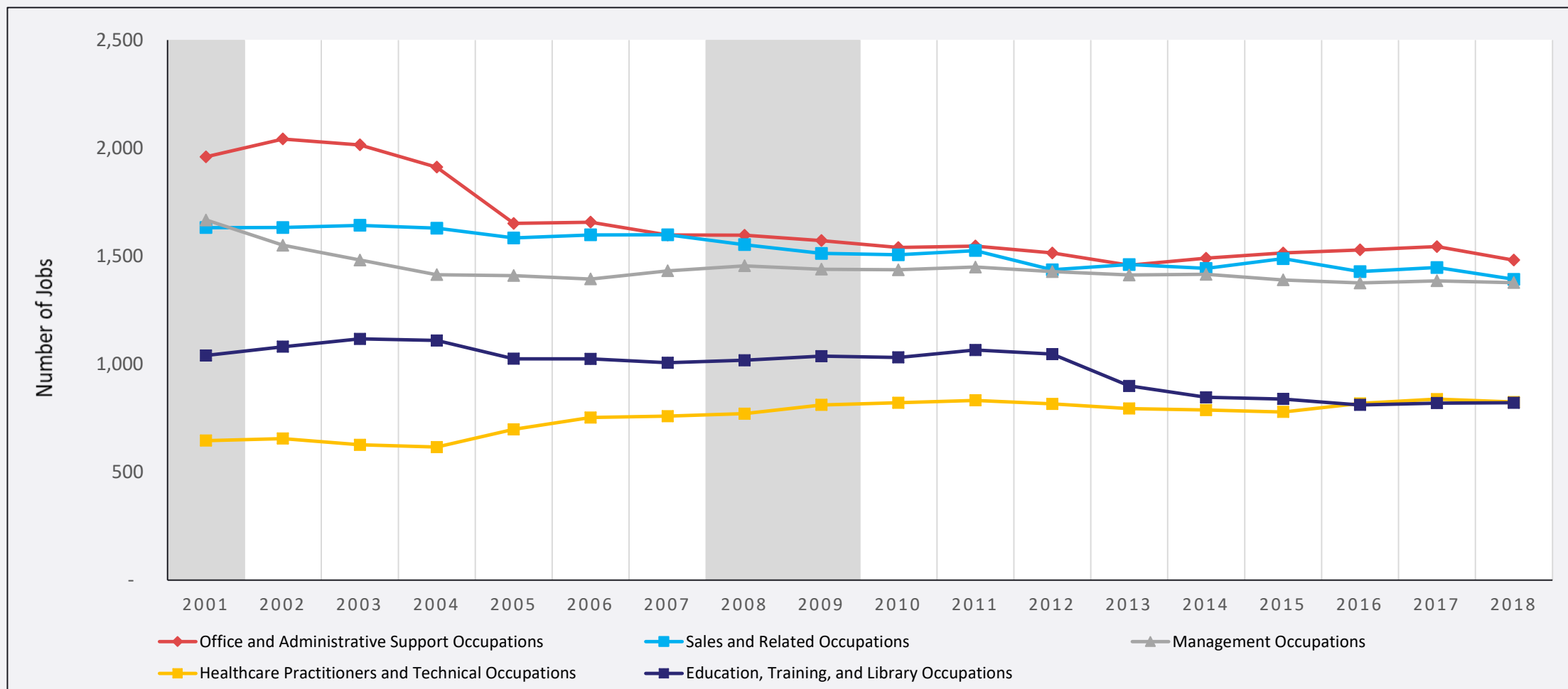
Office and Administrative Support is the largest occupation group, providing 1,481 jobs with median hourly wages of \$14. Sales and Related occupations is the second highest occupation group providing a median wage of \$12 per hour.

Management and Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations are third and fourth ranked providing higher median wages of \$20 and \$23, respectively. Educational, Training, and Library Occupations, providing hourly wages of \$17, complete the top five occupation groups.





Occupation Distribution and Change





Occupation Distribution and Change

Occupations with the largest gains and losses in employment numbers between 2003 & 2018



SOC	Description	Jobs 2003	Jobs 2018	Change (2003-2018)	% Change (2003-2018)	Median Hourly Earnings 2018 (Total Jobs)
11	Management Occupations	1,482	1,377	-105	-7%	\$20.09
13	Business and Financial Operations Occupations	403	453	50	12%	\$25.88
15	Computer and Mathematical Occupations	97	88	-9	-9%	\$24.93
17	Architecture and Engineering Occupations	65	65	0	0%	\$28.35
19	Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	46	46	0	0%	\$24.48
21	Community and Social Service Occupations	275	260	-15	-5%	\$20.92
23	Legal Occupations	63	56	-7	-11%	\$36.57
25	Education, Training, and Library Occupations	1,117	821	-296	-26%	\$17.13
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	298	220	-78	-26%	\$14.07
29	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	626	824	198	32%	\$23.49
31	Healthcare Support Occupations	436	489	53	12%	\$11.49
33	Protective Service Occupations	529	521	-8	-2%	\$24.92
35	Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	953	766	-187	-20%	\$9.31
37	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	470	406	-64	-14%	\$10.95
39	Personal Care and Service Occupations	652	520	-132	-20%	\$10.26
41	Sales and Related Occupations	1,642	1,392	-250	-15%	\$12.30
43	Office and Administrative Support Occupations	2,015	1,481	-534	-27%	\$14.54
45	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	70	186	116	166%	\$12.69
47	Construction and Extraction Occupations	607	537	-70	-12%	\$16.46
49	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	481	414	-67	-14%	\$17.07
51	Production Occupations	459	380	-79	-17%	\$17.16
53	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	733	609	-124	-17%	\$15.16
55	Military-only occupations	35	33	-2	-6%	\$14.59
All		13,555	11,954	-1,601	-12%	13,555



SOC	Description	QCEW 2003 Jobs	QCEW 2018 Jobs	QCEW Jobs % Change (2003-2018)	Total Jobs 2003	Total Jobs 2018	Total Jobs % Change (2003-2018)	Median Hourly Earnings 2018 (QCEW Jobs)
11	Management Occupations	436	453	4%	1,482	1,377	-7%	\$30.35
13	Business and Financial Operations Occupations	236	245	4%	403	453	12%	\$25.42
15	Computer and Mathematical Occupations	63	69	10%	97	88	-9%	\$25.47
17	Architecture and Engineering Occupations	52	52	0%	65	65	0%	\$28.62
19	Life, Physical, and Social Science Occupations	29	34	17%	46	46	0%	\$23.29
21	Community and Social Service Occupations	204	193	-5%	275	260	-5%	\$21.45
23	Legal Occupations	41	38	-7%	63	56	-11%	\$36.34
25	Education, Training, and Library Occupations	1,037	770	-26%	1,117	821	-26%	\$17.35
27	Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media Occupations	69	50	-28%	298	220	-26%	\$12.90
29	Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	597	785	31%	626	824	32%	\$23.32
31	Healthcare Support Occupations	404	460	14%	436	489	12%	\$11.48
33	Protective Service Occupations	512	513	0%	529	521	-2%	\$24.99
35	Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	921	734	-20%	953	766	-20%	\$9.31
37	Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance Occupations	303	217	-28%	470	406	-14%	\$11.19
39	Personal Care and Service Occupations	218	226	4%	652	520	-20%	\$10.13
41	Sales and Related Occupations	917	801	-13%	1,642	1,392	-15%	\$11.71
43	Office and Administrative Support Occupations	1,609	1,301	-19%	2,015	1,481	-27%	\$14.68
45	Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	42	81	93%	70	186	166%	\$13.24
47	Construction and Extraction Occupations	304	259	-15%	607	537	-12%	\$19.65
49	Installation, Maintenance, and Repair Occupations	322	293	-9%	481	414	-14%	\$17.82
51	Production Occupations	372	308	-17%	459	380	-17%	\$17.84
53	Transportation and Material Moving Occupations	548	436	-20%	733	609	-17%	\$15.04
55	Military occupations	0	0	0%	35	33	-6%	\$0.00
All	Total	9,232	8,319	-10%	13,555	11,954	-12%	9,232

Labor Force and Unemployment

	2010	2018
Labor Force	17,592	15,224
Unemployment Rate	11.7%	6.2%
Labor Force Participation Rate*	74.6%	55.4%

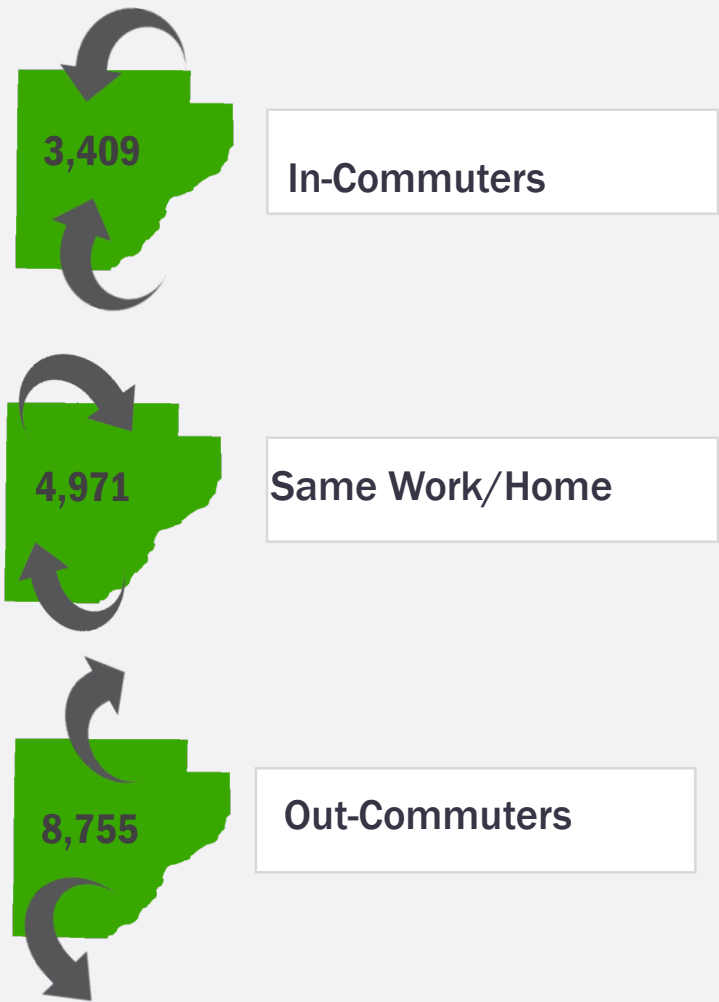
The number of individuals in the labor force in Fulton County decreased by 2,368 workers from 2010 to 2018.

The unemployment rate dropped by 5.5 percentage points over the 8-year period. In 2018, Fulton had a 6.2 percent unemployment rate compared to a 4.3 percent rate in Illinois.

Labor participation rate declined by 19.2 percentage points over the 2010-2018 period.

*Note: Labor Force Participation age range 16 to 64 years

Journey to Work

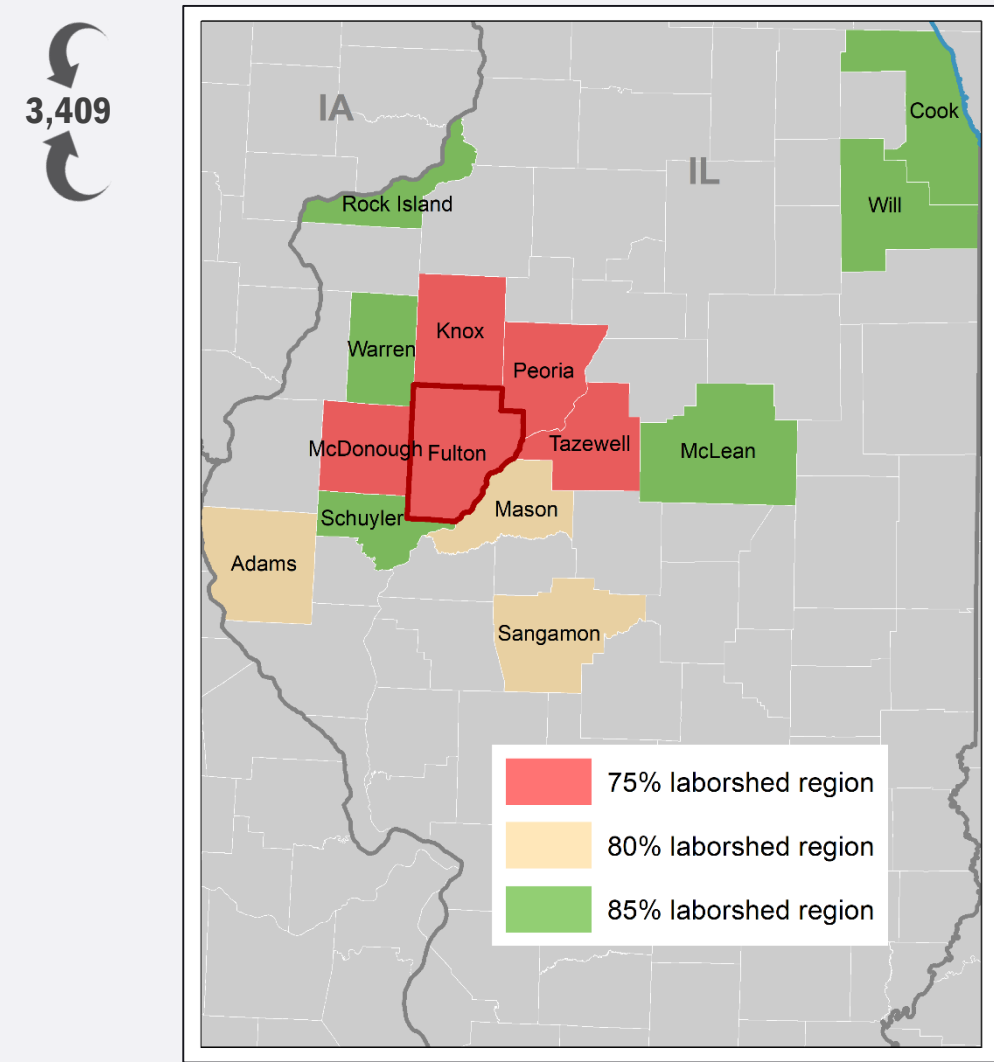
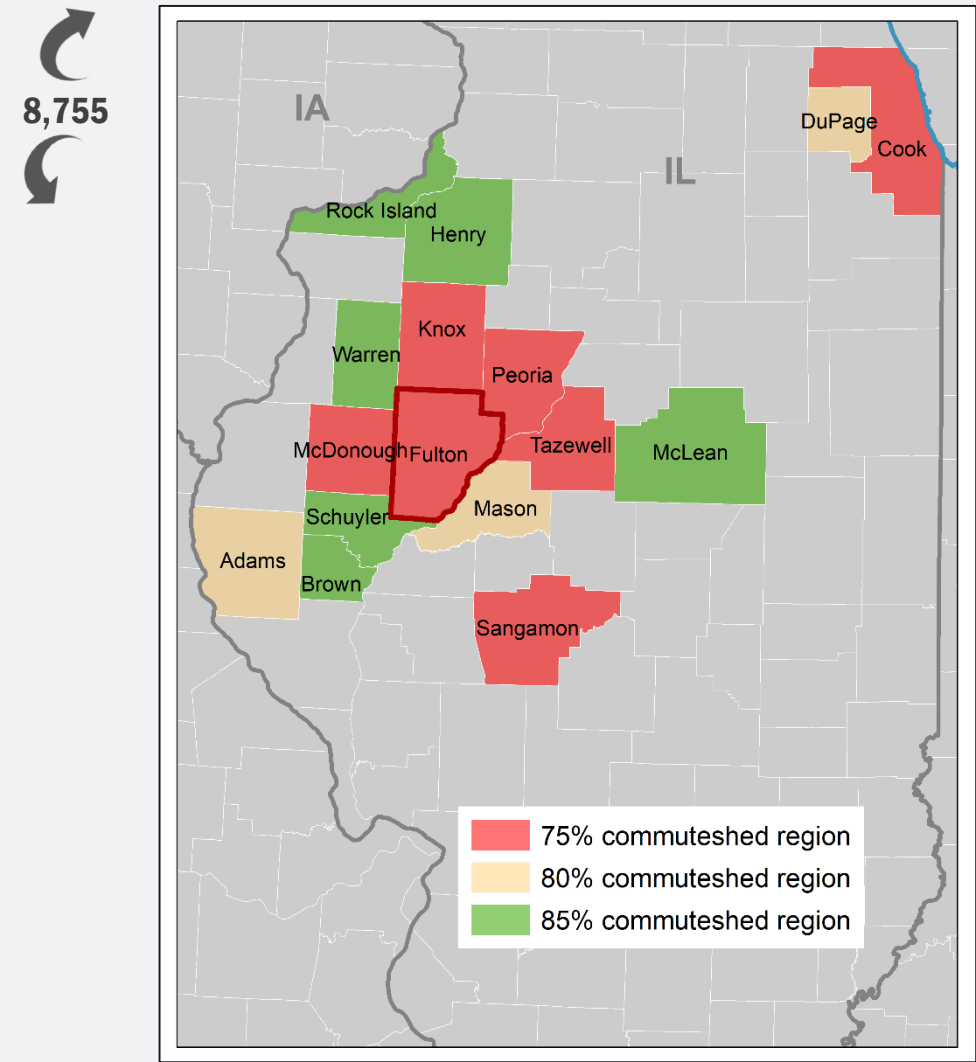


Fulton County has more workers commuting out than commuting into the county for work.

Net commuting is negative in Fulton County with a deficit of 5,346 commuters. Nearly 64 percent of residents in Fulton County who are in the workforce are employed in jobs outside of the county. For every 100 residents, there are 61 jobs in the county, which suggests the county is not serving as a job center.

	2017 Count	Proportion
Living in Fulton County	13,726	100.0%
• Both living and employed in the county	4,971	36.2%
• Living in the county but employed outside	8,755	63.8%
Employed in Fulton County	8,380	100.0%
• Both employed and living in the county	4,971	59.3%
• Employed in the county but living outside	3,409	40.7%

Commuteshed & Laborshed in 2017





Commuteshed in 2017

Seventy-five percent of employed Fulton County's residents commute to Fulton, Peoria, McDonough, Tazewell, Knox, Cook and Sangamon counties of Illinois. Increasing the commuter shed threshold to 80 percent results in the inclusion of Adams, Mason and DuPage counties in Illinois. At the 85 percent threshold, McLean, Rock Island, Warren, Schuyler, Brown and Henry counties of Illinois are included.

A county's commuteshed is the geographic area to which the resident work force travels to work.

Collectively, these 16 counties represent roughly 85 percent of the commuteshed for Fulton County.

	Commuters	Proportion
Fulton County, IL	4,971	36.2%
Peoria County, IL	2,286	16.7%
McDonough County, IL	800	5.8%
Tazewell County, IL	698	5.1%
Knox County, IL	591	4.3%

Laborshed in 2017

Seventy-five percent of the county’s workers live in Fulton, Peoria, Knox, McDonough, and Tazewell counties of Illinois. Mason, Sangamon and Adams counties are included in the labor shed when the threshold is extended to 80 percent.

Adjacent Cook, Schuyler, Warren, Will, Rock Island, and McLean counties of Illinois are part of the 85 percent labor shed.

A county’s laborshed is the geographic area from which it draws employees.

Combined, these 14 counties represent 85 percent of Fulton County’s laborshed.

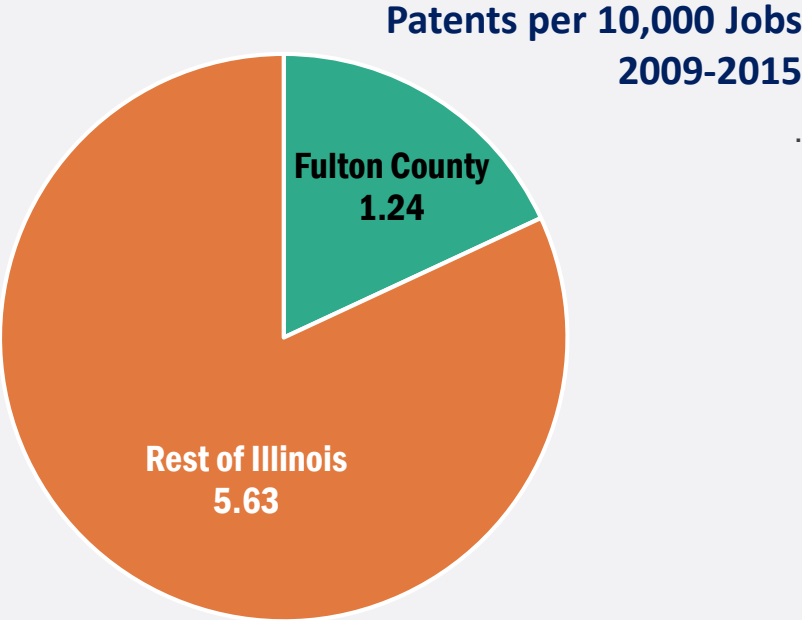
	Commuters	Proportion
Fulton County, IL	4,971	59.3%
Peoria County, IL	417	5.0%
Knox County, IL	313	3.7%
McDonough County, IL	306	3.7%
Tazewell County, IL	219	2.6%



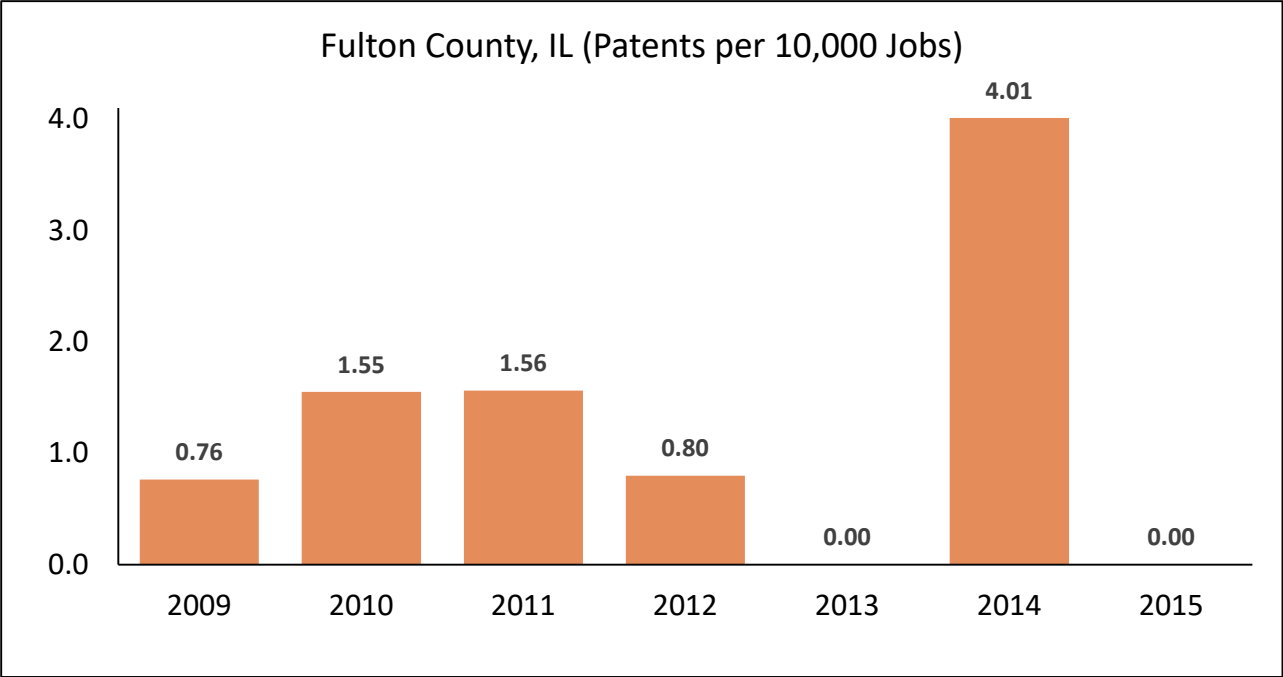
Section 04

Technological Innovation & e-Connectivity

Patents



Patenting trends are important to assess the level of innovation in a county. Commercializing this innovation can lead to long-term growth for local and regional economies.



Computing Devices and Connectivity

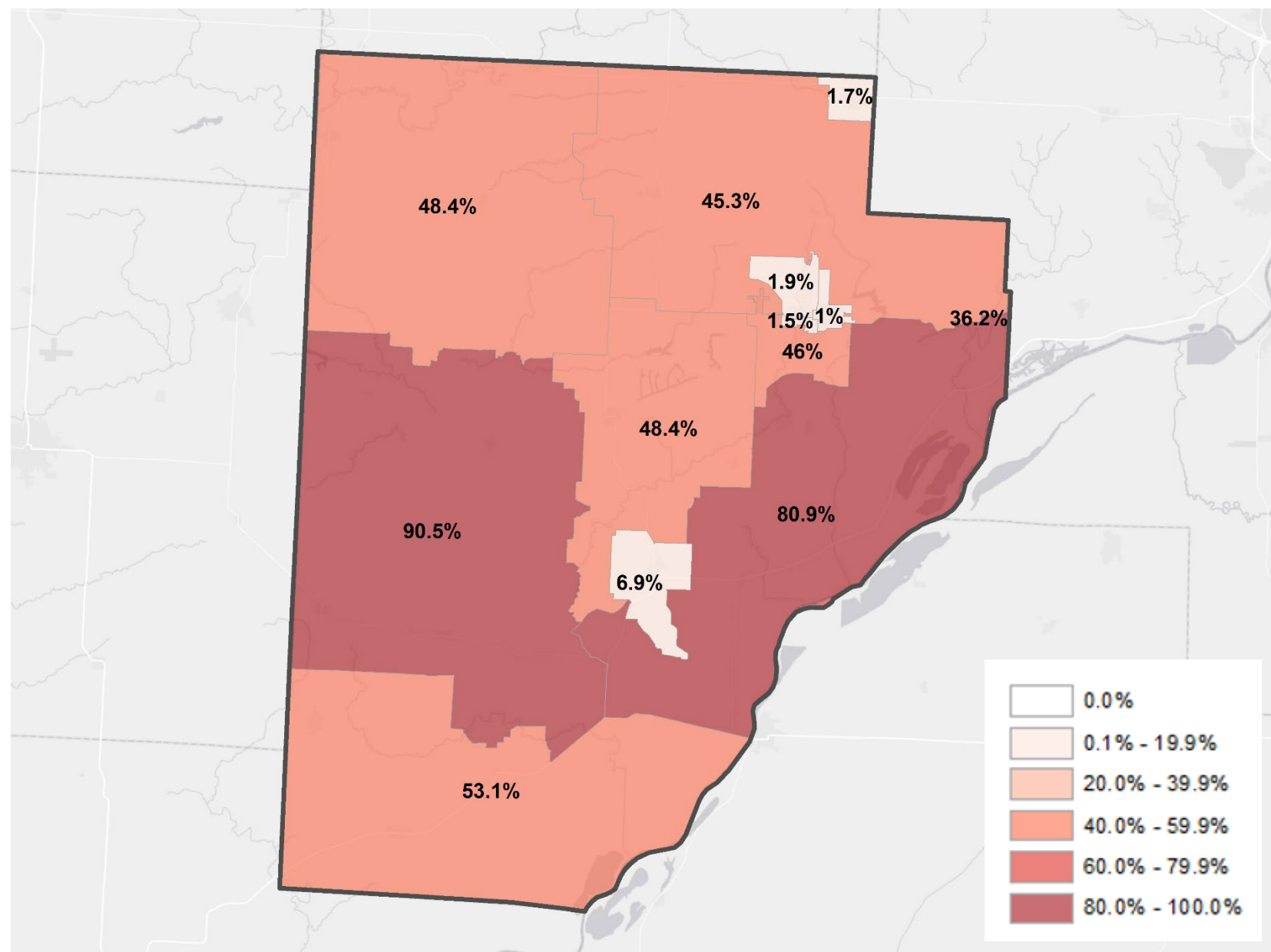
2017	Number of Households	Percent (%)
Has one or more types of computing devices	11,358	80.7%
No computer	2,711	19.3%
With an internet subscription	10,068	71.6%
Without an internet subscription	4,001	28.4%

Note: Total number of households: 99,128

Over 80 percent of households in Fulton County had access to at least one computing device. In comparison, almost 19 percent households did not have access to a computing device.

Nearly one-third (28.4%) of the households did not have an internet subscription in 2017 in Fulton County. The non-subscription rate for this county is higher than the statewide average rate of 21% in 2017.

Population with No Access to Broadband 25/3



The Digital Divide Index or DDI ranges in value from 0 to 100, where 100 indicates the highest digital divide. It is composed of two scores, also ranging from 0 to 100: the infrastructure/adoption (INFA) score and the socioeconomic (SE) score.

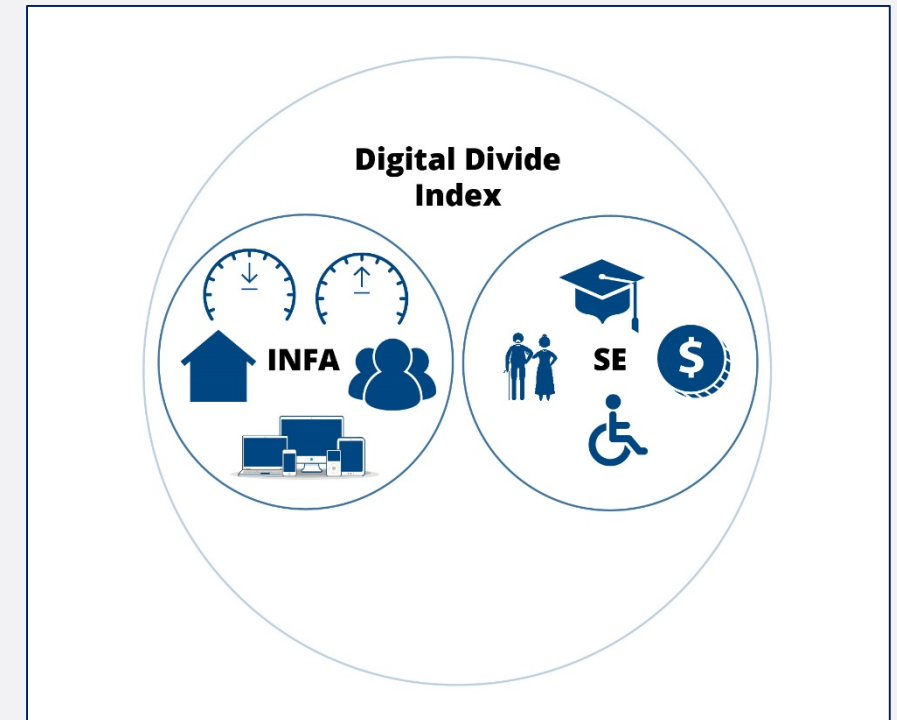
- **The INFA score groups five variables related to broadband infrastructure and adoption:**

- (1) percentage of total 2010 population without access to fixed broadband of at least 25 Mbps download and 3 Mbps upload
- (2) households with no internet access (not subscribing)
- (3) households without a computing device
- (4) median maximum advertised download speeds; and
- (5) median maximum advertised upload speeds.

- **The SE score groups four variables known to impact technology adoption:**

- (1) percent population ages 65 and over
- (2) percent population 25 and over with less than high school
- (3) individual poverty rate; and
- (4) percent of noninstitutionalized civilian population with a disability.

In other words, these variable indirectly measure adoption since they are potential predictors of lagging technology adoption. These two scores are combined to calculate the overall DDI score. If a particular county or census tract has a higher INFA score versus a SE score, efforts should be made to improve broadband infrastructure. If on the other hand, a particular geography has a higher SE score versus an INFA score, efforts should be made to increase digital literacy and exposure to the technology's benefits.



2017 Digital Divide Profile

Score	
Digital Divide Index	44.86

Score	
Infrastructure/Adoption Score	38.48
Median maximum advertised download speed in Mbps	6
Median maximum advertised upload speeds in Mbps	6
People without access to fixed broadband of at least 25/3 Mbps	33.0%
Households with no internet access (not subscribing)	24.9%
Households without a computer device	19.3%

Score	
Socioeconomic Score	51.76
Population ages 65 and older	19.2%
Ages 25 and older with less than a high school degree	12.4%
Individuals in poverty	15.5%
Noninstitutionalized civilian population with a disability	15.3%

Notes

LAUS (Local Area Unemployment Statistics):

LAUS is a U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) program that provides monthly and annual labor force, employment and unemployment data by place of residence at various geographic levels. LAUS utilizes statistical models to estimate data values based on household surveys and employer reports. These estimates are updated annually. Annual county-level LAUS estimates do not include seasonal adjustments.

LEHD (Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics):

LEHD is a partnership between U.S. Census Bureau and State Department of Workforce Development (DWD) to provide labor market and journey to work data at various geographic levels. LEHD uses Unemployment Insurance earnings data and Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages from DWDs and census administrative records related to individuals and businesses.

SAIPE (Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates):

SAIPE is a U.S. Census Bureau program that provides annual data estimates of income and poverty statistics at various geographic levels. The estimates are used in the administration of federal and state assistance programs. SAIPE utilizes statistical models to estimate data from sample surveys, census enumerations, and administrative records.

EMSI (Economic Modeling Specialists International):

The jobs, earnings and labor market data for Industries and occupations are obtained from EMSI. It provides unsuppressed data at North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) 6-digit and Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) at 5-digit level for every county in the U.S.

OTM (On the Map):

OTM, a product of LEHD program, is used in the county snapshot report to develop commuting patterns for a geography from two perspectives: place of residence and place of work. At the highly detailed level of census blocks, some of the data are synthetic to maintain confidentiality of the worker. However, for larger regions mapped at the county level, the commuter shed and labor shed data are fairly reasonable.

OTM includes jobs for a worker employed in the reference as well as previous quarter. Hence, job counts are based on two consecutive quarters (six months) measured at the “beginning of a quarter.” OTM data can differ from commuting patterns developed from state annual income tax returns, which asks a question about “county of residence” and “county of work” on January 1 of the tax-year. OTM can also differ from American Community Survey data, which is based on a sample survey of the resident population.

YourEconomy.org (YE):

YE, an online tool by the Business Dynamics Research Consortium at the University of Wisconsin – Extension, provides data on the employment, sales, and number of establishments at numerous geographic levels in the United States.

A major data source for YE is the Infogroup Historical Database and additional Infogroup data files on establishments. This means that each entry is a different physical location, and company-level information must be created by adding the separate establishment components.

Report Contributors

This report was prepared by the Purdue Center for Regional Development in partnership with CEDIK at the University of Kentucky.



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