

## REGIONAL INDICATORS PROJECT



### Foundation and Performance Indicators

Effective planning involves the systematic assessment of changes in the governmental, economic, social, and technological systems that advance or constrain regional success so that strengths and weaknesses can be identified. Plans are intended to make a difference. To evaluate that difference, decision makers need to understand the forces that affect their plans and take them into account.

No simple assessment system will provide a complete vision of the status of the region, and *SangStat* is not meant to do so. Rather, it represents a limited set of indicators that might be used to reveal strengths and weaknesses, encouraging additional consideration of strategies for improving the region and its many communities.

Since it is as important for planners to understand the forces that are acting for and against growth as it is to understand the outcomes of these forces, *SangStat* includes two different sets of initial indicators. What *SangStat* terms *Foundation Indicators* are intended to represent fundamental factors that affect long-term growth, and might be considered inputs, such as Population, Housing, and Education. What is labels Performance Indicators are intended to represent the results of local growth activities, and might be thought of as outputs. This includes things like Employment, Business Growth, or Crime Rates. All indicators included in *SangStat* come from common data sets and are referenced.

The SSCRPC is interested in identifying additional indicators and welcomes the assistance of those willing to provide additional data for these indicators. Individuals and organizations wishing to propose indicators or offer assistance with data, or those with questions concerning this effort, should contact SSCRPC Planning Specialist Ethan Hendricks at [sscrpc@co.sangamon.il.us](mailto:sscrpc@co.sangamon.il.us), or call 217-535-3110.

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# The Region

## SANGAMON COUNTY

Sangamon County is one of 102 counties in Illinois. It covers a land area of 868 sq. miles, with an estimated population density of 227 persons per sq. mile.

It is part of the Springfield, Illinois metropolitan area, with Springfield being the largest city in the County, as well as the county seat.

Springfield is the capitol of Illinois, so it is not surprising that Public Administration was the largest of twenty major employment industries in the county for 2015.

Sangamon County has one of the highest populations of all counties in Illinois. Along with that, it also has some of the most jobs and one of the highest average wages in Illinois.

DATA: U.S. Bureau of the Census; USA Counties in Profile (produced by STATSAmerica); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; U.S. Bureau of Labor

# Regional Overview



## Population & Income Overview Industry Overview

### Population & Income Overview (By Place of Residence)

	Value	Rank In State
Population (2016)	197,499	11
Percent Growth since 2010	4.6%	14
Households (2015)	82,885	10
Persons in Labor Force (2016)	106,214	10
Unemployment Rate (2016)	4.9%	91
Per Capita Personal Income (2015)	\$43,810	21
Median Household Income (2015)	\$57,591	21
Poverty Rate (2015)	15.3%	29
Percent of Adults 25+ with High School Diploma or More (2015)	92.1%	16
Percent of Adults 25+ with Bachelor's Degree or More (2015)	33.4%	9

### Industry Overview (By Place of Work—2015)

	Value	Rank In State
Covered Employment	129,544	6
Average Wage	\$52,674	7
Jobs in Manufacturing	2.3%	91
Average Wage	\$55,574	23
Jobs in Transportation and Warehousing	1.6%	55
Average Wage	\$48,428	30
Jobs in Health Care and Social Assistance	14.9%	23
Average Wage	\$55,309	4
Jobs in Finance and Insurance	4.2%	21
Average Wage	\$59,919	12

When applicable, high totals indicated in blue, low totals indicated in red.

# Foundation

## POPULATION

Tracking population trends is fundamental to understanding the growth of a locality or region as population and economic stability are often complementary.

Population and employment largely determine future land use and community facility growth. They also determine the demands that will be placed on public and private resources. In this regard, population becomes an input for employment growth, the pace of development growth or decline, and a forecast of future changes in development interest. It is interesting to note that Sangamon County's rate of population growth declined slightly, although the growth rates of other peer counties did not.

Data is provided for Sangamon County and three other county regions that will be used for comparison.

DATA: U.S. Bureau of the Census



# Major Indicators

## Population Size and Growth Components of Population Change

### Population Size & Growth Compared to Selected Counties

Population Over Time	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
2016	199,499	208,419	172,418	185,006
2010	197,465	201,081	169,572	186,494
2000	187,125	179,936	150,849	183,245
1990	178,749	173,040	129,609	183,087
1980	176,070	198,392	119,149	200,466
2000-2010 % Change	4.4%	11.8%	12.40%	1.8%
1990-2010 % Change	10.5%	16.2%	30.8%	1.9%
1980-2010 % Change	12.2%	19.4%	42.3%	-7.0%

### Population Increase / Decrease Components

Components of Population Change	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
Net Domestic Migration (2015-2016)	-1,299	-2,102	-1,572	-2,604
Net International Migration (2015-2016)	258	1,798	620	435
Natural Increase (Births minus deaths)	81	1,068	759	897
Births (2016)	2,192	2,413	1,957	2,679
Deaths (2016)	2,111	1,345	1,198	1,782

When applicable, high totals indicated in blue, low totals indicated in red.

# Foundation

## DIVERSITY

The diversity of the population base also plays a role in local and regional planning as different demographic groups often have different needs and wants. While the popular press most often addresses diversity in terms of race or ethnic origin, planning must take into account other differences in population, such as age.

Three sets of indicators related to the diversity of the regional population are considered here. Age data is provided sorted by age grouping. These groupings often become surrogates for the shift in population, such as the “Baby Boomers” age, which are an increasingly relevant concern in Sangamon County, as well as in many other parts of the country. We also include data on racial and origins composition. Finally, since there has been increased discussions about the proportional growth of the Hispanic/Latino population at the national level, a breakdown of Hispanic and Latino components of the population is also included.

DATA: U.S. Bureau of the Census

# Major Indicators



Population Age

Racial & Origin Composition

Hispanic / Latino Population

## Age Diversity: Population by Age Group (2015)

Age Groups	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
Median Age	39.7	29.3	32.7	36.8
Preschool (0-4)	12,038	11,496	10,603	12,942
School Age (5-17)	33,994	27,906	27,811	31,756
College Age (18-24)	17,029	48,618	30,767	18,378
Young Adult (25-44)	50,026	52,519	44,241	48,562
Older Adult (45-64)	56,068	43,154	40,574	47,997
Senior (65+)	29,861	22,073	19,118	27,477

## Racial / Origin Diversity: Composition by Percentage (2015)

Groups	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
American Indian/ Alaskan Native Alone	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
Asian Alone	1.8%	10.0%	4.7%	3.7%
Black Alone	12.4%	12.6%	8.0%	17.5%
Native Hawaiian & Other Pacific	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%	<0.1%
White Alone	82.7%	73.4%	84.0%	74.0%
Two or More Race Groups	2.2%	2.9%	2.2%	3.1%
Hispanic or Latino	2.1%	5.5%	4.7%	4.4%

## Hispanic / Latino Population (2015)

Groups	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
Total	4,205	11,403	8,101	8,185
Mexican	2,565	6,820	6,274	6,433
Cuban	119	285	102	116
Puerto Rican	446	1,356	808	401
Other Hispanic	1,075	2,942	917	1,235

When applicable, high totals indicated in blue, low totals indicated in red.

## EDUCATION

Educational success is an extremely important component in determining long-term regional success. It not only affects the quality of the workforce—which drives job retention and growth—but also provides some indication of the interests of the local population, influencing land use and local amenities. It is intuitive that in the modern economy, the successful education of the population will influence the growth of wealth, and the subsequent ability of a region to put this wealth to work to address local needs.

Two indicators are seen as particularly important to regional success: the educational attainment of the population, and the enrollment of students throughout the educational system.

DATA: U.S. Bureau of the Census; American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



## Educational Attainment

### School Enrollment

#### Educational Attainment: Population 18 to 24 Years of Age (2015)

Attainment: 18-24	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
Total Population (18-24)	17,029	48,618	30,767	18,378
Less than High School	15.0%	4.3%	5.8%	12.5%
H.S. Grad. (or Equiv.)	25.3%	14.3%	15.4%	25.0%
Some College or Associate Degree	45.1%	67.1%	69.3%	51.1%
Bachelor's Degree or Higher	14.6%	14.3%	9.6%	11.4%

#### Educational Attainment: Population 25-Years and Older

Attainment: 25+	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
Total Population (25+)	135,955	117,746	103,933	124,036
Less than 9th Grade	2.1%	1.8%	1.6%	2.7%
9th to 12th, No Diploma	5.8%	3.9%	3.4%	7.2%
H.S. Grad. (or Equiv.)	28.1%	22.8%	25.7%	28.6%
Some College, No Degree	22.7%	20.1%	18.3%	22.7%
Associate Degree	7.9%	8.0%	6.9%	9.7%
Bachelor's Degree	20.9%	22.3%	30.1%	18.2%
Grad., or Prof. Degree	12.5%	21.1%	13.9%	10.9%

#### School Enrollment: Population 3-Years and Older (2015)

School Enrollment	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
Population 3+ Enrolled In School	50,461	81,206	57,604	48,043
Pre-K, Kindergarten	12.8%	6.8%	9.2%	12.5%
Elementary School	42.2%	20.5%	30.4%	40.6%
High School	20.4%	10.8%	14.5%	19.2%
College	18.0%	47.5%	41.1%	24.1%
Graduate, Professional	6.7%	14.3%	4.9%	3.6%

When applicable, high totals indicated in blue, low totals indicated in red.

# Foundation

## HOUSING

While the nature and quality of housing stock in a region may be considered an output, we choose to view it as an input to local quality of life.

Housing stock may be considered a surrogate indicator of the nature of a community, the mix of incomes in the community, and an indirect indicator of lifestyle choices.

It potentially affects job creation and retention in a region as it indicates the degree to which the region is able to absorb new growth. Also the amount of housing already in inventory becomes a factor that may limit new residential construction.

Here we choose three indicators to help determine the strength of the housing stock in Sangamon County. First we look at the amount of units and their type of occupancy. Additionally, data on the occupancy status of the units is presented. Finally, data on residential permits is given as an indicator of new residential housing growth.

DATA: U.S. Bureau of the Census; USA Counties in Profile (produced by STATSAmerica)



# Major Indicators

Total Units and Occupancy

Percent Vacant Units

Residential Building Permits

## Housing Units and Type of Occupancy (2015)

	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
Total Housing Units	90,433	88,981	70,897	83,476
Occupied Units	82,885	79,912	65,346	76,133
Owner Occupied	57,654	43,894	42,905	49,289
Renter Occupied	25,231	36,015	22,441	26,844
Vacant Units	7,548	9,069	5,551	7,343
Seasonal/ Recreational Use	333	424	271	212

## Percentage of Vacant Units (2015)

	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
Occupied	91.7%	89.8%	92.2%	91.2%
Vacant	8.3%	10.2%	7.8%	8.8%

## Residential Building Permits (2015)

	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
Total Permits Filed	357	1,202	368	116
Cost	\$67,668	\$157,983	\$45,790	\$31,406
Single Family	263	298	220	116
Cost	\$56,128	\$76,204	\$36,131	\$31,406
Two Family	54	4	10	0
Cost	\$8,066	\$576	\$725	\$0
Three and Four Family	3	6	4	0
Cost	\$855	\$1,052	\$467	\$0
Five Families and More	37	894	134	0
Cost	\$2,619	\$80,151	\$8,467	\$0

When applicable, high totals indicated in blue, low totals indicated in red.

# Foundation

## TRANSPORTATION

One of the most important items supporting or impeding growth in a community is transportation. The provision of roads, highways, transit systems, rail, air services, pedestrian ways, and bicycle routes can affect how and where we live, work, and recreate. Because of its importance to long-term economic and community success, transportation must be included in any set of growth indicators.

Three indicators are included: vehicle miles traveled, as an indicator of road demand; vehicular accidents, as an indicator of road safety; and commuting patterns, as an indicator of local travel in and out of the area.

*Unlike some of the other indicators, the higher figures indicated in blue in the vehicular accidents table demonstrate worse performance.*

DATA: Illinois Department of Transportation's *Travelstats*; Illinois Department of Transportation *Illinois Roadway Crash Data*; U.S. Bureau of the Census; American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates



# Major Indicators

Road Demand: Miles Traveled

Highway Safety: Accidents

Commuting Patterns

### Daily Vehicle Miles of Travel in Sangamon County

Year	Mileage	Annual % Change
2015	5,609,646	-0.58%
2014	5,642,578	1.47%
2013	5,561,083	0.99%
2012	5,506,787	-0.83%
2011	5,552,731	-1.96%
2010	5,663,824	0.97%
2009	5,609,404	1.47%
2008	5,527,902	-1.89%
2007	5,634,226	-1.87%
2006	5,741,373	0.05%
2005	5,738,467	

### Sangamon County Vehicular Accidents

Year	Accidents	Injured	Killed	Annual % Change
2014	5,032	1,176	18	7.8 / -1.1 / -5.3
2013	4,670	1,189	19	0.5 / 2.2 / -5.0
2012	4,646	1,164	20	-4.6 / -31.7 / -9.1
2011	4,869	1,704	22	-7.9 / -12.2 / 0.0
2010	5,284	1,940	22	

### Commuting Patterns (2015)

	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
Mean Travel Time to Work (minutes)	19.7	17.8	17.8	19.3
Workers in County (16+)	95,261	100,112	89,490	84,199
% Not Commuting Out of County	94.4%	93.4%	89.6%	82.6%
% Commuting Out of County	5.3%	6.1%	9.7%	16.9%
Use Car as Transportation to Work	92.1%	77.6%	90.1%	92.3%

When applicable, high totals indicated in blue, low totals indicated in red.

# Performance

## EMPLOYMENT

Employment growth is often considered one of the primary indicators of local success, as it is representative of increases in individual wealth, as well as economic stability.

But growth must be considered a result of how much the larger community is benefiting from job creation, and the economic value of those jobs.

For those two reasons, we include two indicators of employment as a performance indicator: employment growth, including percentage of change over a 10 year period; and employment by industry. We include only industries employing more than 1.5% of the workforce in at least three of the four comparison regions.

Despite a decrease in jobs by 1.1% from 2005 to 2015, Sangamon County has consistently had the highest number of jobs in the same among the four comparison counties.

DATA: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; USA Counties in Profile (produced by STATSAmerica)

# Major Indicators



## Labor Force Employment

### Employment by Industry

### Labor Force Employment

Jobs by Year	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
2015	129,544	89,641	84,576	101,327
2014	128,705	88,917	84,321	100,366
2013	125,595	88,062	85,158	101,441
2012	127,758	87,426	86,433	102,943
2011	129,642	86,961	85,492	101,132
2010	126,750	87,789	85,327	99,173
2009	126,577	88,796	83,942	99,085
2008	129,296	92,382	85,861	104,961
2007	129,851	91,970	85,385	104,408
2006	130,260	90,848	84,659	102,326
2005	130,927	90,299	84,092	99,583
10-Year Change	-1,383	-658	484	1,744
10-Year % Change	-1.1%	-0.7%	0.6%	1.8%

### Employment by Industry (2015)

	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
Construction	2.9%	3.3%	2.7%	3.3%
Manufacturing	2.3%	8.2%	4.9%	7.3%
Wholesale Trade	2.8%	3.4%	2.1%	3.4%
Retail Trade	9.5%	10.2%	10.7%	10.3%
Transport/Warehousing	1.6%	0.7%	2.8%	3.1%
Finance/Insurance	4.2%	2.5%	21.7%	3.3%
Prof., Technical	3.8%	4.2%	2.9%	8.6%
Admin., Waste Service	4.8%	3.9%	6.1%	7.2%
Educational	5.9%	6.7%	6.8%	2.1%
Health Care, Soc. Assist.	14.9%	13.1%	10.9%	21.9%
Hospitality	7.1%	10.9%	11.3%	7.6%
Other Services	3.7%	2.3%	3.3%	4.0%
Public Administration	31.2%	3.9%	3.5%	3.1%

When applicable, high totals indicated in blue, low totals indicated in red.

# Performance

## GROWTH IN WEALTH

One of the indicators of community and regional success is the growth in wealth. An increase in wealth can effect a community in several ways, such as increasing the quality of housing, and having more businesses throughout the community.

For the purposes of *SangStat*, we consider two factors: per capita personal income growth, as a measure of individual wealth; and personal income by place of residence, as a surrogate indicator of regional wealth.

While Sangamon County had the highest per capita income among the four comparison counties in 1985 and 1995, the growth rate did not keep pace with that of the other three counties. In 2015 and 2005, Sangamon County had third lowest per capita income among the four comparison counties.

DATA: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis; USA Counties in Profile (produced by STATSAmerica)

# Major Indicators



## Per Capita Income Growth

### Personal Income by Place of Residence

#### Per Capita Personal Income Growth

Per Capita Income	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
2015	\$43,810	\$42,243	\$44,670	\$47,076
2005	\$33,276	\$30,499	\$34,364	\$34,166
1995	\$24,587	\$21,099	\$23,294	\$22,961
1985	\$14,986	\$13,643	\$14,220	\$14,115
10-Year % Change	31.7%	38.5%	30.0%	37.8%
20-Year % Change	78.2%	100.2%	91.8%	105.0%
30-Year % Change	192.3%	209.6%	214.1%	233.5%

#### Personal Income by Place of Residence (2015)

Personal Income	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
Total Earnings by Place of Work	\$6,786,926	\$7,318,724	\$6,616,719	\$7,209,225
Minus: Contributions for Gov't Social Insurance	\$699,356	\$635,993	\$669,723	\$810,155
Plus: Adjustment for Residence	-\$637,645	-\$627,416	-\$382,765	-\$718,915
Equals: Net Earnings by Place of Residence	\$5,449,925	\$6,055,315	\$5,564,231	\$5,680,155
Plus: Dividends Rent, Interest	\$1,664,042	\$1,622,032	\$1,195,851	\$1,563,122
Plus: Transfer Payments	\$1,591,569	\$1,145,561	\$975,250	\$1,523,263
Equals: Personal Income by Place of Residence	\$8,705,536	\$8,822,908	\$7,735,332	\$8,766,540

When applicable, high totals indicated in blue, low totals indicated in red.

# Performance

## EMPLOYMENT STABILITY AND GROWTH IN WAGES

Along with the growth of wealth, it is important to consider the stability of the labor force, and the value of the wages workers are paid compared to some norm.

In this regard, two indicators are included. The first includes total labor force annual averages and percentage of change. It also includes both employment and unemployment and their rates of change.

The second indicates the percentage of U.S. wages per job in current dollars, where the U.S. wage is indexed at 100.

DATA: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; USA Counties in Profile (produced by STATSAmerica)



# Major Indicators

## Labor Force Annual Averages Percent of U.S. Average Wage Per Job

### Labor Force Annual Averages (2015)

	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
<b>Total Labor Force</b>	106,214	105,140	89,679	89,339
5-Year % Change	-2.5%	-0.5%	-5.9%	-7.1%
10-Year % Change	-0.4%	2.3%	1.0%	-6.1%
<b>Employed</b>	101,046	99,773	85,108	83,261
5-Year % Change	0.2%	2.4%	-4.4%	-4.6%
10-Year % Change	-1.2%	0.7%	-0.8%	-8.7%
<b>Unemployed</b>	5,168	5,367	4,571	6,078
5-Year % Change	-36.2%	-34.7%	-27.5%	-31.4%
10-Year % Change	17.3%	43.5%	52.9%	53.6%
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	4.9	5.1	5.1	6.8
5-Year % Change	-33.8%	-34.6%	-22.7%	-26.1%
10-Year % Change	19.5%	41.7%	50.0%	61.9%

### Percent of U.S. Wage Per Job: 2015 Dollars

	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
2015	99.5%	85.0%	95.6%	96.5%
2014	100.3%	85.3%	97.3%	93.0%
2013	100.7%	85.6%	100.6%	94.9%
2012	100.3%	84.5%	97.5%	97.5%
2011	101.0%	83.8%	97.7%	97.1%
2010	100.7%	85.6%	98.4%	93.7%
2009	100.8%	85.8%	98.6%	96.4%
2008	98.2%	83.5%	96.4%	94.3%
2007	96.1%	81.8%	94.7%	93.3%
2006	96.3%	82.3%	97.2%	95.9%
2005	97.2%	83.2%	96.9%	96.7%

When applicable, high totals indicated in blue, low totals indicated in red.

# Performance

## BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

Along with job growth, the growth of business establishments is seen as a major indicator of local success, as this growth provides insight into the local business climate.

Two sets of data are provided as indicators of local business success. The first is net business establishment growth. Since one would anticipate that the number of businesses in the area is somewhat dependent upon the local population, the second indicator shows the number of total businesses relative to population.

DATA: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; USA Counties in Profile (produced by STATSAmerica)

# Major Indicators



## Business Establishment Growth

### Business Establishments Relative to Population

#### Business Establishment Growth

Establishments	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
2015	5,263	4,360	3,791	4,644
2014	5,434	4,465	3,933	4,807
2013	5,340	4,361	3,858	4,714
2012	5,295	4,270	3,813	4,682
2011	5,301	4,227	3,803	4,705
2010	5,301	4,171	3,762	4,728
2009	5,262	4,170	3,718	4,744
2008	5,235	4,134	3,698	4,783
2007	5,246	4,123	3,622	4,752
2006	5,207	4,056	3,543	4,664
2005	5,146	4,033	3,480	4,600
10-Year Change	117	327	311	44
10-Year % Change	2.3%	8.1%	8.9%	1.0%

#### Number of Businesses Relative to Population (2015)

	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
Population	198,712	208,861	173,166	186,221
Number of Establishments	5,263	4,360	3,791	4,644
Residents per Establishment	37.8	47.9	45.7	40.1

When applicable, high totals indicated in blue, low totals indicated in red.

# Performance

## CRIME

Crime affects many planning outcomes and is often seen as an outcome of many other socio-economic factors.

It is important to note that crime rates can fluctuate greatly over time, crime incidence may be very location specific, and some jurisdictions and their populations are more prone to reporting crimes than others. This often makes it difficult to come to clear comparative conclusions.

To show crime rates comparatively, three other cities are used. These cities include Champaign, Bloomington, and Peoria.

*Unlike many of the other indicators, the higher figures indicated in blue indicates worse performance.*

DATA: Federal Bureau of Investigations *Uniform Crime Reporting Program*

# Major Indicators



## Crime Offense Reports and Rate Comparison with Selected Cities

### Springfield Crime Totals and Rates (Per 1,000 in Population)

Year	Population Coverage	Violent Crime Total	Violent Crime Rate	Property Crime Total	Property Crime Rate
2015	116,875	1,251	10.7	5,321	45.5
2014	117,134	1,248	10.7	5,535	47.3
2013	117,351	1,191	10.1	5,905	50.3
2012	117,131	1,138	9.7	6,945	59.3
2011	116,600	1,278	11.0	7,176	61.5
2010	117,383	1,452	12.4	7,567	64.5

### Crime Rate Comparison with Selected Cities (Per 1,000 in Population)

Year	Springfield	Champaign	Bloomington	Peoria
2015 Violent / Property	10.7 / 45.5	6.8 / 28.3	3.8 / 18.4	6.7 / 38.3
2014 Violent / Property	10.7 / 47.3	7.4 / 26.8	4.1 / 21.0	6.5 / 41.5
2013 Violent / Property	10.1 / 50.3	7.9 / 27.4	5.1 / 24.4	6.8 / 38.1
2012 Violent / Property	9.7 / 59.3	9.1 / 33.2	4.8 / 23.3	8.0 / 43.6
2011 Violent / Property	11.0 / 61.5	9.0 / 28.1	4.7 / 22.6	7.1 / 47.1
2010 Violent / Property	12.4 / 64.5	N/A	5.2 / 26.4	7.7 / 45.1

When applicable, high totals indicated in blue, low totals indicated in red.

# Performance

## HEALTH AND WELL BEING

The health and well being of the public can be measured in many ways, but infant mortality and the poverty rate are often used as surrogate measures of health, nutrition, and general quality of life.

For this indicator, we have included the infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births, the poverty rate as a percentage of all persons living in the region, and the rate to which children (defined as those younger than 18) are found to be living in poverty.

Unlike many of the other indicators, the higher figures indicated in blue indicates worse performance.

DATA: Illinois Department of Public Health; Economic Research Service, USDA



# Major Indicators

Infant Mortality

General Poverty Rate

Children in Poverty

### Infant Mortality Rate: Per 1,000 Live Births

	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
2014	5.3	6.6	6.9	9.7
2013	8.2	8.8	6.5	8.3
2012	8.2	3.8	7.8	7.8
2011	9.6	7.9	10.5	7.2
2010	5.2	9.4	5.7	8.2
2009	6.2	5.4	6.1	10.0
2008	11.3	6.0	6.0	9.6
2007	10.4	6.8	4.4	6.7
2006	8.8	9.8	9.0	8.9
2005	7.6	10.0	10.6	10.1

### County-Level Poverty Rate

	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
2015	15.3	12.2	11.7	15.6
2010	13.2	19.6	11.7	14.3
1999	9.3	16.1	9.7	13.7
1989	9.9	15.6	11.9	14.5

### Children Living in Poverty

	Sangamon County	Champaign County	McLean County	Peoria County
2015	22.8	18.3	11.6	23.3
2010	19.7	20.2	10.3	21.4
1999	12.7	11.8	7.0	20.5
1989	13.3	13.7	9.8	21.5

When applicable, high totals indicated in blue, low totals indicated in red.

# Performance

## ENVIRONMENT

Various activities associated with human habitation and development can affect the environment. We report on three indicators that we believe are important.

Two of these indicators relate to air quality. The first is based upon the number of days the quality of the air in the region was judged as "good" in the past. The second addresses whether or not the region is meeting or exceeding U.S. EPA standards for four criteria air pollutants.

The last indicator relates to the management of waste. It addresses the amount of waste received by the Sangamon Valley Landfill, and its estimated remaining capacity. It also covers the estimated remaining life of the landfill based on current rates of waste being received.

*Unlike many of the other indicators, the higher figures indicated in blue indicates worse performance.*

DATA: U.S. EPA Air Quality Index, Air Data; Illinois EPA Landfill Capacity Report



# Major Indicators

**Air Quality: Days of Good Air Quality**

**Air Quality: Criteria Air Pollutants**

**Waste Management**

### Days Air Quality in Sangamon County Judged "Good"

Year	# of Days With AQI	Days With AQI Rating			
		"Good"	"Moderate"	"Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups"	"Unhealthy"
2015	365	327 (89.6%)	38 (10.4%)	0	0
2014	365	332 (91.0%)	33 (9.0%)	0	0
2013	365	326 (89.3%)	39 (10.7%)	0	0
2012	366	286 (78.1%)	67 (18.3%)	13 (3.6%)	0
2011	365	305 (83.6%)	56 (15.3%)	3 (0.8%)	1 (0.3)
2010	365	290 (79.5%)	72 (19.7%)	3 (0.8%)	0

### Air Quality in Sangamon County Based Upon EPA Criteria Air Pollutants

	Carbon Monoxide 8 hr. avg.	Ozone 8 hr. avg.	Sulfur Dioxide Annual Mean	Particles <2.5 Micrometers Annual Mean
<b>EPA Standard</b>	9.0 ppm	0.075 ppm	0.030 ppm	15.0 µg/m <sup>3</sup>
2012	0.9	0.076	0.001	N/A
2011	0.8	0.079	0.001	N/A
2010	1.3	0.068	0.001	11.5
2009	1.2	0.063	0.001	10.6
2008	1.3	0.059	0.003	11.2

### Solid Waste: Cubic Yards Per Year and Capacity (Sangamon Valley Landfill)

Year	Waste Received (Cubic Yards)	Capacity Remaining (Cubic Yards)	Landfill Life Remaining (Years)
2015	668,123	5,997,612	13
2014	396,903	6,374,375	16
2013	387,343	5,389,884	14
2012	455,350	5,718,000	12
2011	475,504	6,053,000	12
2010	394,092	6,392,000	16

When applicable, high totals indicated in blue, low totals indicated in red.