

APPENDICES



APPENDIX ONE

DATA SOURCES

Note: The survey data interspersed throughout this report is based on a survey conducted by Metro Chicago Information Center (MCIC). This was a region-wide, statistically significant (sampling error margin of under +/- 4%) telephone survey of 922 representative adults in the six-county Chicago region.

About the Region

Total Population

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Decennial Census, Summary File 1, six-county figure.
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

Number of Jobs

Economy.com, 2000 employment figure, Chicago PMSA.

Unemployment Rate

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), November 2001 estimate, Chicago PMSA. (U.S. rate: 5.3%).
<http://www.bls.gov/web/laummtrk.htm>

Age Distribution

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Decennial Census, Summary File 1, six-county figure.
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

Ethnic and Racial Breakdown

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Decennial Census, Summary File 1, six-county figure.
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

Gross Regional Product

Economy.com, 2000 figure, Chicago PMSA.

Educational Attainment

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Supplemental Survey (CSS), six-county total.
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

Median Household Income

U.S. Census Bureau, 2000 Supplemental Survey (CSS), Chicago PMSA.
<http://factfinder.census.gov>

Area

Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission (NIPC).
<http://www.nipc.cog.il.us>

Regional Economy

Industry Sector Diversity

Economy.com, Inc. This chart compares the recent performance of Chicago's main industry groupings on three variables: annual average employment growth rate (1989-2000) along the x-axis, employment concentration in 2000 along the y-axis, and total employment in 2000, as measured by bubble size. Employment concentration is the relative amount of employment in an industry cluster as a portion of total regional employment compared with the same cluster's employment nationally as a portion of U.S. employment. A concentration of 1.0 reflects an employment concentration on par with the national average.

Average Wages by Industry Sector

Economy.com, Inc. Average wages calculated by dividing the total salary and wages by the total employment in each industry cluster for both the region and the U.S. Wages presented are in thousands of year 2000 dollars.

Job Growth

Bureau of Labor Statistics (Employment and unemployment data). Economy.com, Inc. (GRP estimate measured in billions of 2000 dollars).

Corporate Headquarters

Compustat™ data analyzed by the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago. Total number of publicly traded companies filing a 10K report from the six-county area with

at least 500 employees, 1990-2000. Population figures for comparison regions obtained from U.S. Bureau of the Census, 2000 Decennial Census.

Venture Capital

VentureEconomics.com. Total dollar amount of venture capital invested in Chicago region based companies (first chart) and the Chicago share of all U.S. venture capital investments (second chart), 1992 through the third quarter of 2001. All dollar figures adjusted to 2000 dollars, using the Chicago PMSA CPI and U.S. All Urban Consumers CPI, published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Technology Transfer

AUTM Licensing Survey, FY 1998 and 1999: A Survey of Technology Licensing (and Related) Performance for U.S. and Canadian Academic and Nonprofit Institutions, and Patent Management Firms. Data reported by universities and research institutions to the Association of University Technology Managers were aggregated into six regions according to the location of each school. Two year FY98-99 average of total licenses and options executed was generated for each of the six regional groupings.

Transportation and Land Use

Facility Planning Areas

Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission (map showing boundaries of Facility Planning Areas); Openlands Project based on NIPC files for Facility Planning Areas data; The Field Museum and Futurity, Inc. (land cover and land use geographic data), supported by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (agreement 30181-9-G056) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (grant GP37J). The Chicago Region Land Cover/ Land Use Project is based on the following source data: (1) Land cover maps created for the Chicago Wilderness / NASA project, Tracking Natural Community Fragmentation and Changes in Land Use and Land Cover: A Case Study in Chicago Wilderness; and (2) NIPC's "1995 Land Use Inventory" (1:24,000 scale).

Vehicle Mobility

Illinois Department of Transportation (vehicle miles traveled). In 1999, the Chicago region had 412.23 miles of interstate system and 1,707.05 miles of principal arterial highways, including, respectively, number of miles by county/city: Chicago, 64 and 180; Suburban Cook, 147 and 459; DuPage, 54 and 197; Kane, 35 and 181; Lake, 26 and 258; McHenry, 9 and 201; and Will, 77 and 231.

Source for Daily Travel in Congestion is the 2001 Urban Mobility Study by the Texas Transportation Institute, Texas A&M University, which is based primarily on the Federal Highway Administration's Highway Performance Measuring System database. Percent of "All Daily Travel" in congestion includes the entire roadway system. Region used for the congestion estimate refers to the urbanized portions (city and village population > 2,500) of the 13-county CMSA.

Per Capita Transit Ridership

Regional Transportation Authority (transit ridership); U.S. Census (population for per capita figures, county population estimates for the 6-county northeastern Illinois region. These estimates have not yet been adjusted to reflect the 2000 census count. Metra ridership to and from Kenosha, Wisconsin is included even though population for Kenosha is not. A portion of Metra ridership on the South Shore line to South Bend, Indiana was subtracted by RTA to include only the Illinois portion of that line.

Household Internet Usage

Metro Chicago Information Center (MCIC), annual regional survey. Total respondents (N) were 3,076, 2,987, and 2,991, for 1998, 1999 and 2000, respectively. The series of questions were worded, "Have you ever used a personal computer?" If yes, "Have you used a PC to access the Internet for personal use?" If yes, "How often do you access the Internet for personal use? Once A Day or More; 2-3 Times Per Week; 2-3

Times Per Month; Less Often; Don't Know." This indicator used the sum of the first two responses to the last question by the total number of respondents to the first question.

International Non-Stop Destinations

U.S. Department of Transportation, Assistant Secretary for Aviation and International Affairs. Figures by metropolitan region include all airports in a region. For example, Chicago includes Midway and O'Hare; New York includes JFK, La Guardia and Newark. Destination regions are counted only once, even if there is more than one airport serving the region. A destination is considered at least weekly if there were 52 or more flights during the calendar year to that destination.

Housing

Rent Burden

U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, American Housing Survey 1995 and 1999 Metro Area Sample. Data was used to estimate the proportion of rental households that pay more than 30 percent of their income for rent and utilities. The City of Chicago is compared to surrounding suburban regions, which include suburban Cook, DuPage, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, McHenry, Lake and Will counties.

Affordability Index

Claritas, Inc. (estimates of 2000 housing values); U.S. Census Bureau (median income figure) was obtained from the Census 2000 Supplementary Survey (CSS). Measures the ratio of the median value of owner-occupied units in a given census tract to the median household income for the Chicago PMSA. A ratio of less than 2.5 is considered affordable, 2.5 to 3.5, somewhat affordable, and above 3.5, not affordable.

High Job Growth Centers

Illinois Department of Employment Security's Where Workers Work program (workplace based employment data from 1991 through 2000). Data for suburban areas are reported by municipality while City of Chicago data are reported by zip code groupings. Those suburban areas or sub-city regions with a net increase of 2,500-4,999 and 5,000 or more are highlighted on a six-county regional map.

Jobs-Rental Housing Mismatch

U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Decennial Censuses (occupied rental units); Illinois Department of Employment Security (employment change). Census data was compared by county for 1990 and 2000. The difference between these two figures was taken to represent the net change in rental units in each county. These statistics were compared with the net employment change over the 1991 to 2000 period.

Community Life

Household Income Distribution

Current Population Survey (annual March Supplement) of the U.S. Census Bureau. Quintile and median figures are based on a per person basis, i.e. the median household is the one that contains the region's median person in terms of household income. Household income was adjusted to a family of four using the following formula: $\text{Income}(\text{adj}) = (\text{Household Income} * 2) / \text{sqrt}(\text{number of persons in household})$. The region for this Indicator is the 9-county PMSA region. Changes in the survey methodology from March 1993 to March 1994 indicate that some caution should be used in comparing pre-1993 figures to post-1992 figures, including a switch from paper interviewing to computer interviewing, the addition of questions to verify income, and increasing the upper limits to several sources of income. These changes should not affect median incomes but may have a slight impact on 20th and 80th percentile income levels.

Children in Poverty

Illinois Poverty Summit based on the Current Population Survey Annual March Supplement of the U.S. Census Bureau. Figure includes all children under age 18. National figures are one-year figures while regional figures are three-year rolling averages. The region for this Indicator is the 9-county PMSA region.

Concentration by Race

1990 and 2000 Decennial Censuses, U.S. Bureau of the Census. Population for racial groups – white, African American and Asian – includes only the non-Hispanic portion of these groups. The Latino population refers to the total Hispanic population. The 2000 population by race includes only those persons who said that they

were one race. Those persons who said that they were more than one race were not included in the population total of any particular race.

The percentage of Latinos is calculated using the answers reported on the ethnicity question on the census. This ethnicity data was combined with the race data after extracting the non-Latino respondents from the white, Black or African American, and other race categories. The census questionnaire considers Latino or Hispanic to be an ethnicity rather than a race. This method allowed us to calculate the total percentage of the region's population that is white, African American, Asian, Latino or another race.

Tax Capacity by Municipality

Metropolitan Area Research Corporation (MARC) based on the data provided by the Illinois Department of Revenue and the County Clerk's office of each county in the region. The tax capacity of a municipality is the potential tax revenue that would be generated by a municipality on a per household basis if its local property and sales tax rates were equal to the region's average property and sales tax rates. Property tax rates refers only to the municipal portion of the tax rate not the rate of the school districts or any other taxing body. Each municipality's aggregate equalized assessed value minus exemptions was used as the base to calculate property tax capacity. The region's average property tax rate was determined by finding the median tax rate of all municipalities with at least 1,000 households (in order to control for outliers which might be present in small municipalities). This was done for both 1993 and 1998 and the average rate for these two years was used, in order to compare change in tax capacity for these two years. The 1993-1998 regional average property tax rate was 0.003012. The same process was used for the region's average sales tax rate except the mean rate was used rather than median. The 1993-1998 regional average sales tax rate was 0.010749.

Violent and Property Crime Rates

Illinois State Police (state data); Federal Bureau of Investigation (national data). Violent crime rates for Illinois and the Chicago region are not completely comparable to the national rate due to a broader definition of sexual assault in Illinois.

Health Insurance

Employee Benefit Research Institute, based on the U.S. Census Bureau Current Population Survey (March supplement). Region used for this estimate is the 13-county CMSA.

Infant Mortality

Illinois Department of Public Health. Infant mortality is calculated as the annual number of infant deaths in the first year of life per 1,000 live births (unmatched birth and death files). The maps contain three layers – township, municipality and Chicago community area – from bottom to top. If a municipality had less than 1,000 live births during either of the five-year periods that were mapped it was consolidated into the township. If a township, including consolidated municipalities, had less than 1,000 live births during either of the five-year periods it was grouped with a neighboring township(s) until the set of townships had at least 1,000 live births. The same process was done with Chicago community areas. The 1990-1994 map used 1990 municipal boundaries and the 1995-1999 map used 1997 municipal boundaries.

Child Immunization

Illinois State Board of Education, Division of Research. The immunization rate for Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) consists of applicants for enrollment in public and private pre-kindergarten programs, including licensed child-care centers. Children who are not immunized at the time of enrollment are allowed to enroll and their family can make arrangements for the child to be immunized later or the family may decide not to enroll the child at all. The number of students does not include those who are not immunized due to religious or medical reasons. The state and regional rates are based on weighted averages by county in order to approximate the total pre-kindergarten population.

Stroke Rates

Illinois Department of Public Health (1994-1996 data); Illinois Health Care Cost Containment Council (1997-2000); U.S. Bureau of the Census (base population estimates); Centers for Disease Control (national rate). Hospitalizations are included if stroke is the primary diagnosis. Includes cases where the patient passes away in the hospital.

Education

Early Childhood Education Programs

Illinois State Board of Education (Pre-K At Risk Program enrollment); U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Region V (Head Start data); Illinois Network of Child Care Resource & Referral Agencies (child care slots); U.S. Census Bureau (population). Head Start enrollment for 1995 and 1996 was estimated using linear interpolation. Child care slots do not include summer camp-only slots. It includes unlicensed home-based slots only if the provider voluntarily registered with the referral network.

Education Spending

Illinois State Board of Education, School District Report Card Database, 2000-2001; U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Cartographic Boundary Files, 2000. Figures for operating expenditure per pupil are presented for each district. Elementary districts are not pictured, as they overlap with high school districts and limit clarity. Expenditure figures are in year 2000 dollars. Dollar amounts for high school districts were adjusted downward (divided by 1.34) to reflect the higher cost inputs for high school only districts, compared to unified districts (K-12). Thus the data can be compared as if each district were a unified district.

Student Achievement

The Civic Committee of The Commercial Club of Chicago, based on the Illinois State Board of Education, School District Report Card Database, 2000-2001.

Teacher Qualification by Spending Category

Illinois State Board of Education, School District Report Card Database, 2000-2001. School districts in the six-county Chicago region were ranked according to their

SY2000-2001 operating expenditure per pupil in and grouped into spending categories (highest third, middle third, lowest third). The weighted average (based on total enrollment) of the percent of teachers with a Masters degree was constructed for each spending category. The weighted average of average teacher's salary is also reported for each category.

Graduation Rate

Illinois State Board of Education, School District Report Card Database, 2000-2001. The weighted average of the graduation rate for high school and unified school districts was reported for each school district income level category. The graduation rate is defined as the proportion of students in each entering class who graduate, subtracting out any students who transferred schools.

Advanced Degrees

U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey March Supplement. Microdata was gathered for respondents from the Chicago PMSA who were between 25 and 29 years of age. The race, educational attainment, and ethnic origin of each respondent for the 1999, 2000, and 2001 CPS were used to generate a three-year average of the share of population from each racial/ethnic group with an associate's degree or higher.

Natural Environment

Protected Open Space Added

Forest Preserve offices in Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, and Will Counties and the conservation district in McHenry County (county data); Illinois Department of Natural Resources (state protected land); U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Department of Agriculture (federally protected land). City parks are not included but conservation easements are included. Yearly figures for 1990 to 2000 were based on end of 1998 totals provided by Chicago Wilderness, Biodiversity Recovery Plan. The state added 222 acres in McHenry in 2000 and the U.S. Forest Service added 66 acres in Will County (Midewin Natural Prairie). Counties added the remaining acres.

Air Quality

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. The Air Quality Index (AQI) is a composite of pollutants including ozone, particulate matter, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide and nitrogen dioxide. An AQI of greater than 100 at any of the more than 70 air quality monitoring stations in the region is considered at least moderately dangerous, triggering a "bad air day." An AQI of less than 50 is good and 50 to 100 is considered moderate. An AQI of 100 to 150 is considered "Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups." An AQI of greater than 150 is "Unhealthy" for all groups. This indicator includes monitoring stations that may have been added after 1988 or may have been discontinued from use before 2000. A new, more stringent measure for particulate matter was introduced to the AQI in 2000. The non-ozone portion of the AQI for 2000 cannot be compared with earlier years.

Water Quality

Illinois Department of Natural Resources and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. Only monitoring stations checked in 1982-1983 and 1996-1997 were used. Index of Biotic Integrity (IBI) consists of 12 biological metrics related to the presence and health of fish species in streams. The IBI of a watershed is the average IBI score of all the reporting monitoring stations within the watershed. The region's IBI is the average of all the watersheds' IBI scores. The Upper Fox includes portions in Lake and McHenry counties. The Lower Fox includes portions of the watershed in Kane and Kendall counties.

APPENDIX TWO

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The Honorable Corinne G. Wood
Lieutenant Governor
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<i>Waldo Johnson</i>	Assistant Professor, School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago
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<i>Bill Testa</i>	Senior Economist and Vice President, Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago
<i>Kevin Weiss, M.D.</i>	Director, Center For Healthcare Studies, Northwestern University Medical School

REPORT PREPARATION TEAM

Project Management	David Parkhurst, Program Director, Chicago Metropolis 2020 Sara R. Slaughter, Program Director, Chicago Metropolis 2020 Jim Bray, Chicago Metropolis 2020 Trichia Willis, Chicago Metropolis 2020
Principal Research	University of Illinois At Chicago, Great Cities Institute Dr. David Perry, Dr. Nik Theodore, Bill Lester Plan Act Tim Lohrentz, Senior Project Consultant Collaborative Economics, Inc. Mountain View, CA Doug Henton, Kim Walesh, Elizabeth Brown Metropolitan Chicago Information Center (region-wide survey) Dr. Garth Taylor, Dr. Woody Carter
Special Acknowledgements	Rebecca Blash, Fannie Mae Foundation (Housing Affordability Methodology) Billings & Sturbitts, Washington, D.C.
Publication Coordination and Design	Citigate Communications, Chicago, IL
Chicago Metropolis 2020 Executive Director	Frank H. Beal

WORKING GROUP PARTICIPANTS

Richard Acker
Openlands Project
(Transportation & Land Use Work Group)

Prof. Alicia Alvarez, DePaul Legal Clinic
(Housing Work Group)

Mark Angelini, Shaw Development
(Housing Work Group)

Rebecca Blash, Fannie Mae
(Housing Work Group)

Michael Diamond, Global Chicago
(Regional Economy Work Group)

Dennis Dreher, NIPC
(Natural Environment Work Group)

Darlene Dugough, Fannie Mae
(Housing Work Group)

John Easton
Consortium on Chicago School Research
(Education Work Group)

Kent Fuller, Chicago Wilderness
(Natural Environment Work Group)

Karen Hobbs, Center for Neighborhood Technology
(Transportation & Land Use Work Group)

Marty Jaffe,
UIC Professor of Urban Planning
(Natural Environment Work Group)

Donna Kenski
Lake Michigan Air Directors Commission
(Natural Environment Work Group)

John Lukehart,
Metropolitan Open Communities
(Housing Work Group)

Glen Marker, World Business Chicago
(Regional Economy Work Group)

Peter Martine, UIC Education
(Education Work Group)

Shazia Miller
Consortium on Chicago School Research
(Education Work Group)

Valarie Plomin, United Way
(Community Life Work Group)

Gerald Rawling
CATS
(Transportation & Land Use Work Group)

Brad Roback
South Suburban Mayors & Managers Association
(Transportation & Land Use Work Group)

Dianne Ruchinski
UIC Health Research & Policy Centers
(Healthy Communities Sub-Group, Community
Life Work Group)

Iris Shannon, Public Health Consultant
(Healthy Communities, Sub-Group,
Community Life Work Group)

Mark Smylie, UIC Education
(Education Work Group)

Steve Tozer, UIC Education
(Education Work Group)

Susanne Schnell
The Civic Committee of The Commercial Club of
Chicago
(Regional Economy Work Group)

Vince White-Petteruti
The Civic Committee of The Commercial Club of
Chicago
(Regional Economy Work Group)

Rebecca Wurtz, Chicago Board of Health
(Healthy Communities Sub-Group,
Community Life Work Group)

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Chicago Metropolis 2020
30 West Monroe Street, 18th Floor
Chicago, Illinois 60603
312.332.2020 (main)
312.332.2626 (fax)
www.chicagometropolis2020.org

