

REGIONAL SNAPSHOT Marshall-Putnam-Stark Region, Illinois





Center for Regional Development Advancing Collaboration : Energizing Regions

Table of contents

01

Overview

02

03

Human capital

Demography

04

Labor force



Industry and occupation

01 overview

Marshall-Putnam-Stark, IL

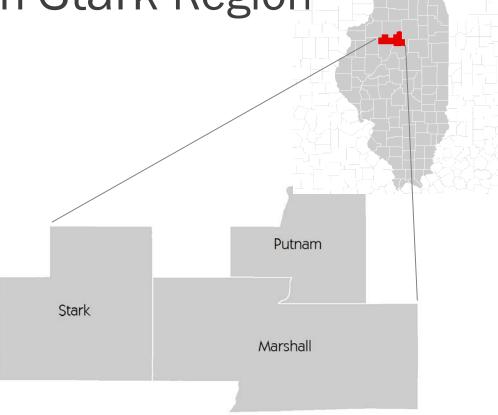
What is a regional snapshot?

Overview

Marshall-Putnam-Stark Region

The Marshall-Putnam-Stark Region is comprised of three Northern Illinois counties. I-39 passes at the eastern edge of the region connecting to I-80 to the north, and I-55 and I-74 to the south.

- Marshall
- Putnam
- Stark





Overview

What is a regional snapshot?

What is the snapshot?

This snapshot is a demographic and economic assessment of the Marshall-Putnam-Stark Region in Illinois. Using county-level data, PCRD analyzed a number of indicators to gauge the overall economic performance of the Marshall-Putnam-Stark Region in comparison to the rest of the state.

What is its purpose?

The snapshot is intended to inform the region's leaders, organizations and residents of the key attributes of the region's population and economy. In particular, it takes stock of the region's important assets and challenges. With such data in hand, regional leaders and organizations are in a better position to invest in the mix of strategies that will spur the growth of the economy and provide a higher quality of life for residents of the region.

What are its focus areas?

PCRD secured and analyzed recent data from both public and private sources to generate the snapshot. In order to build a more comprehensive picture of the region, the report presents information under four key categories.

- Demography
- Human Capital
- Labor Force
- Industry & Occupation

When appropriate or relevant, the report compares information on the region with data on the remainder of the state. By so doing, the region is better able to determine how well it is performing relative to the state on a variety of important metrics.

02 demography

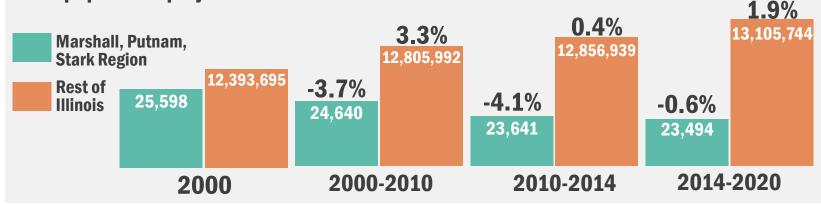
Population change

Age structure

Income and poverty

Population change

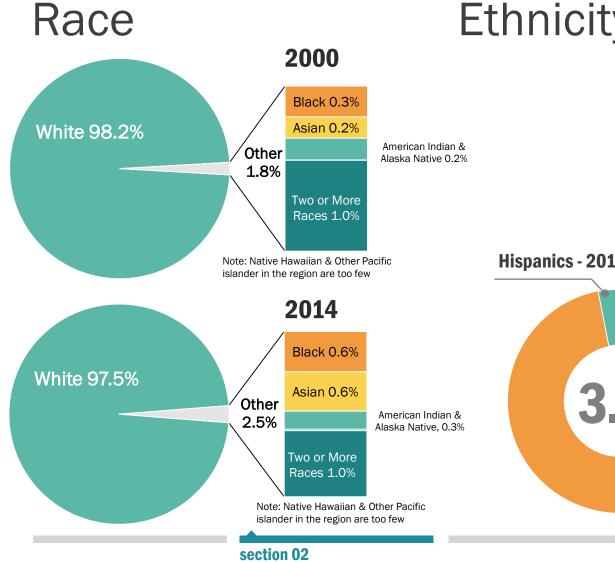
Total population projections



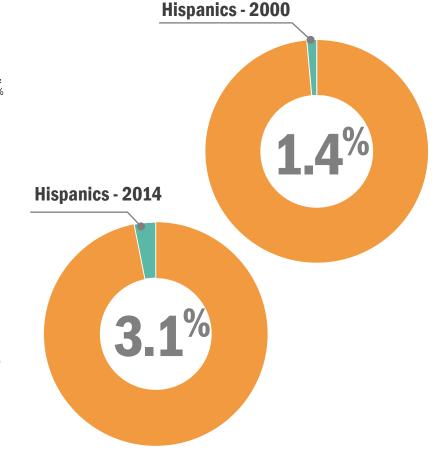
Questions:

- How does the region's population trend compare to that of the state?
- What may be some of the elements driving the trends in the region? In the state?
- What strengths or challenges might these trends present?



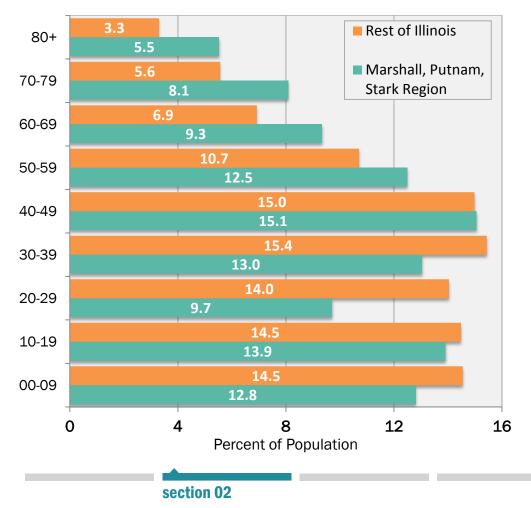


Ethnicity



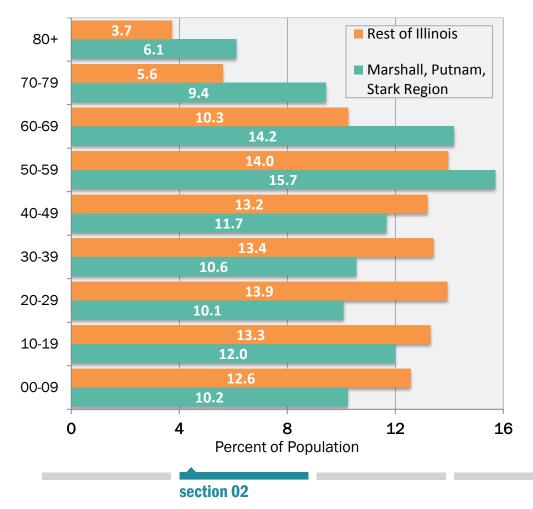
Population Age Structure, 2000

A visual presentation of the age distribution of the population (in percent)



Population Age Structure, 2014

A visual presentation of the age distribution of the population (in percent)



Questions:

- Is the region experiencing an aging of its population? How does this compare to the rest of the state?
- Is there a sizable number of people of prime working age (20-49 years of age) in the region?
- Is the youth population (under 20 years old) growing or declining?
- What are the implications of the region's age structure for the economic development efforts of the region?

Demography Income and poverty

	2003	2008	2013
Total Population in Poverty	7.8%	9.0%	10.1%
Minors (Age 0-17) in Poverty	11.3%	13.9%	16.4%
Real Median Household Income* (\$ 2013)	\$53,761	\$55,309	\$53,136

Questions:

- Is the poverty rate for individuals in the county getting better or worse?
- Is poverty for minors in the county lower or higher than the overall poverty rate for all individuals? Why?
- Has real median income (adjusted for inflation) improved or worsened over the 2003 to 2013 time period? What may be reasons for these changes?

section 02

* Note: Regional Median Household income is the population-weighted average of median household income values across the Marshall-Putnam-Stark Illinois counties.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau – Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) 11

03 human capital

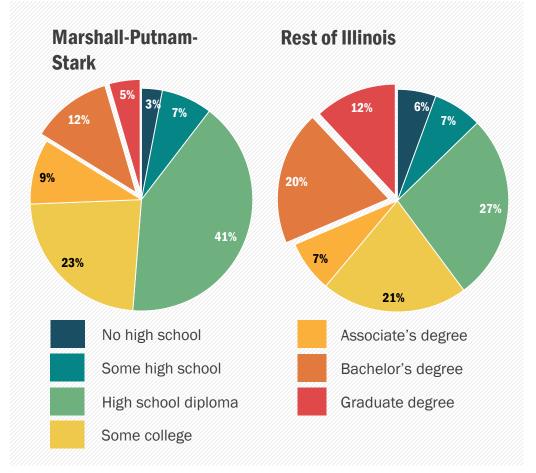
Educational attainment

Graduation rates

Patents

Human capital

Educational attainment, 2013



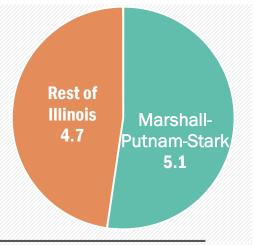
Questions:

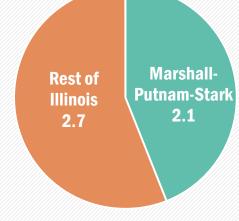
- What proportion of the adult population in the region has only a high school education?
- How many are college graduates (bachelors degree or higher)?
- How does the educational profile of the region compare to that of the rest of the state?
- What are the implications of the educational profile of the region in terms of the region's economic opportunities or workforce challenges?

Human capital Patents

Patents per 10,000 Jobs 2001-2013

From 2001 to 2013, Marshall-Putnam-Stark counties were issued patents at a rate of 5.1 per 10,000 jobs, while the remaining Illinois counties garnered 4.7 patents per 10,000 jobs.





Patents per 10,000 residents 2001-2013

From 2001 to 2013, 2.1 patents per 10,000 residents were issued in Marshall-Putnam-Stark counties. The rest of Illinois amassed 2.7 patents per 10,000 residents. Patenting trends are an important indicator of the level of innovation in a region.

Commercializing this innovation can lead to longterm growth for regional economies.

Questions:

- How does the region's patent rate compare to that of the rest of the state?
- How have rates changed over time?
- What might this data suggest for the future of the region?

section 03

Source: U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, Census, BEA, and EMSI

*Note: Patent origin is determined by the residence of the first-named inventor. Since a number of workers commute into the region, the number of patents produced in the ECI region could be high. However, among residents of the region, patent production is relatively low.

04 labor force

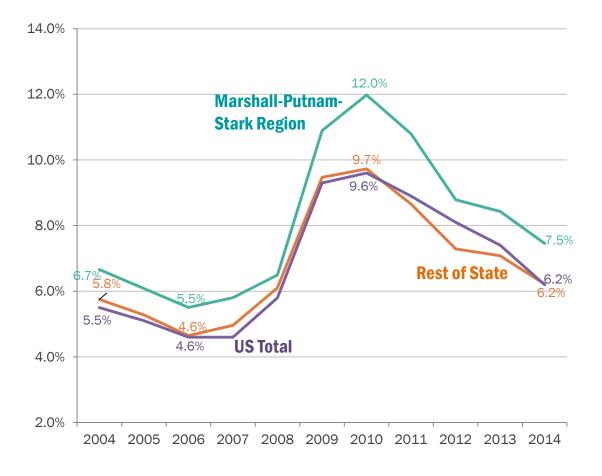
Unemployment rates

Earnings per worker

Source of labor for the region

Labor force

Unemployment rates



Questions:

- How does the region's unemployment rate compare to the rest of the state and nation?
- How does the region's unemployment peak and post-2009 recovery compare to the state and nation?
- What might this suggest for the region's economic future?

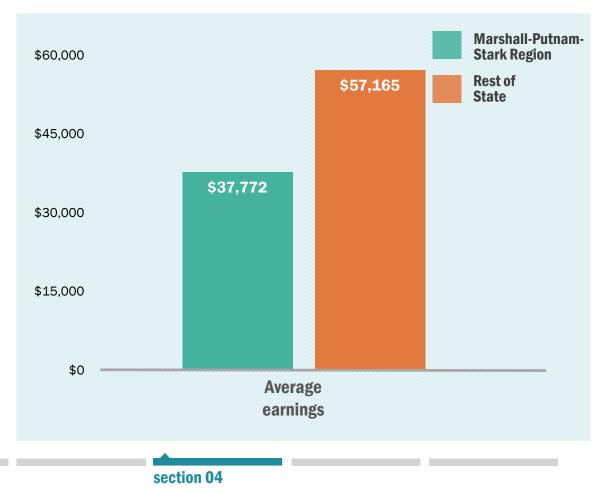
Labor force

Earnings per worker in 2014

Questions:

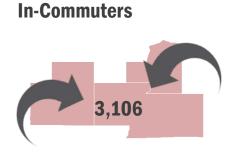
- How does the region's average earnings compare to that of the rest of the state?
- What might be some driving factors for the differences?
- Do these represent potential strengths or challenges for the region?

NOTE: Earnings include wages, salaries, supplements and earnings from partnerships and proprietorships.



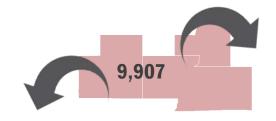
Labor force

Journey to Work





Out-Commuters



Population	2013 Jobs	Proportion	Population		2013 Jobs	Proportion
Employed in Region	5,780	100.0%	Region Res	sidents	12,581	100.0%
Employed in Region but Living Outside	3,106	53.7%	Employed but Living	Outside Region in Region	9,907	78.7%
Employed and Living in Region	2,674	46.3%	Employed a Region	and Living in	2,674	21.3%

Questions:

- How many people employed in the region actually reside outside the region? How many who live in the region commute to jobs outside the region?
- What are the implications for the region's economic development efforts?

Establishments

Employment by industry

Cluster analysis

Top occupations

STEM occupations

Establishments

Components of Change for Establishments 2000-2011

Establishments Launched	1,596
Establishments Closed	1,251
Net Change	345
Net Migration (establishments moving into minus establishments moving out of the region)	-8
Total Change	337
Percent Change	19.1%

An establishment is a physical business location.

Branches, standalones and headquarters are all considered types of establishments.



Definition of Company Stages



Note: In-migration and Out-migration includes movement within the EC IN region.

Establishments

Number of Establishments by Company Stages

	200	0	2011	
Stage	Establishments	Proportion	Establishments	Proportion
Stage 0	685	38.8%	877	42%
Stage 1	899	50.9%	1,049	49.9%
Stage 2	171	9.7%	164	7.8%
Stage 3	10	0.6%	13	0.6%
Stage 4	1	0.1%	0	0.0%
Total	1,766	100%	2,103	100.00%

Questions:

- What stage businesses have shaped the region's economic growth in the last 10 years?
- Which ones are growing or declining the most?
- Which stage of establishments are likely to shape the region's future economic growth?

Establishments

Number of Jobs by Company Stages

		0	
Year	2001	2011	% Change
Stage 0	685	877	28%
Stage 1	3,089	3,280	6.2%
Stage 2	4,017	4,168	3.8%
Stage 3	1,503	2,436	62.1%
Stage 4	750	0	-100.00%
Total	10,044	10,761	7.1 %

Sales (\$ 2012) by Company Stages

Year	2001	2011	% Change
Stage 0	\$83,325,816	\$59,265,132	-28.9%
Stage 1	\$493,932,059	\$295,366,885	-40.2%
Stage 2	\$1,334,011,019	\$1,221,719,291	-8.4%
Stage 3	\$197,198,267	\$221,780,191	12.5%
Stage 4	\$180,025,749	\$0	-100.00%
Total	\$2,288,492,911	\$1,798,131,499	-21.4 %

Questions:

- What establishments are the most numerous based on company stages?
- What stages have experienced the largest growth? The greatest decline?
- What company stage employs the largest number of people?
- What stage captures the most sales?
- Which ones have experienced the greatest percentage loss over the 2002-11 period?

Top ten industry sector employment growth

NAICS	Description	2009 Jobs	2014 Jobs	Change	Change (%)	State Change (%)
23	Construction	493	761	268	54%	-5%
61	Educational Services	39	57	18	46%	5%
53	Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	285	409	124	44%	11%
52	Finance and Insurance	539	691	152	28%	8%
56	Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	292	326	34	12%	20%
81	Other Services (except Public Administration)	549	612	63	11%	7%
71	Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	148	164	16	11%	6%

Questions:

- What regional industry sectors have seen the greatest growth?
- Did they grow at the same rate as the state?
- What factors are causing the growth?

Top ten industry sector employment decline

NAICS	Description	2008 Jobs	2013 Jobs	Change	Change (%)	State Change (%)
21	Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	25	17	-8	-32%	5%
22	Utilities	70	60	-10	-14%	1%
31	Manufacturing	1,657	1,483	-174	-11%	0%
11	Crop and Animal Production	1,740	1,560	-180	-10%	0%
54	Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	332	304	-28	-8%	8%
90	Government	1,235	1,152	-83	-7%	-3%
62	Health Care and Social Assistance	737	737	0	0%	8%
72	Accommodation and Food Services	464	465	1	0%	9%
42	Wholesale Trade	424	431	7	2%	5%
48	Transportation and Warehousing	410	421	11	3%	12%

Questions:

- How does the industry sector make-up of the region compare to the rest of the state?
- Which industry sectors are growing and declining the most in employment?

Industry cluster analysis

How to interpret cluster data results

The graph's four quadrants tell a different story for each cluster.

Contains clusters concentrated in the re are declining (negative gr These clusters typically into the lower quadrant a job losses cause a decline in concentration.	egion but owth). fall as Mature	concentr growi stre	sters that are more ated in the region and are ng. These clusters are engths that help a community tand out from the competition. Small, high-growth clusters can be expected to become more dominant over time.
Contains clusters that are under-represented in the region (low concentration) and are also losing jobs Clusters in this region m indicate a gap in the works pipeline if local industries ar a future need. In general, clu quadrant show a lack of competitiveness.	ay declining) force ticipate	eve quadra	Contains clusters that are under-represented in the region but are growing, often quickly. If growth trends continue, these clusters will entually move into the top right ant. Clusters in this quadrant lered emerging strengths n.



Distribution of clusters in the Region by quadrants



Industry cluster analysis

Transforming Clusters

Glass & Ceramics (0.94, 17)

Biomedical/Biotechnical (0.72, 581)

Machinery Manufacturing (0.54, 37)

Education & Knowledge Creation (0.30; 73)

Defense & Security (0.30, 133)

Mature Clusters
Agribusiness, Food Processing & Technology (7.69, 2,345)
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing (4.18, 350)
Advanced Materials (2.52, 774)
Primary Metal Manufacturing (1.80 , 42)
Manufacturing Supercluster (1.53 , 533)
Transportation & Logistics (1.30 , 423)
Mining (1.19 , 36)

Star Clusters

Chemicals & Chemical Based (2.86, 358)

Computer & Electronic Product Mfg. (1.70, 104)

Forest & Wood Products (1.65, 243)

Apparel & Textiles (1.41, 107)

Energy (Fossil & Renewable) (1.20, 666)

Percent Growth in Specialization

Emerging Clusters

Business & Financial Service (0.56, 771)

Arts & Entertainment (0.48, 201)

IT & Telecommunication (0.45, 182)

Printing & Publishing (0.41, 72)

Note: Transportation Equipment Manufacturing and Electrical Equipment, Appliance & Component Manufacturing Sub-clusters do not exist in the region.

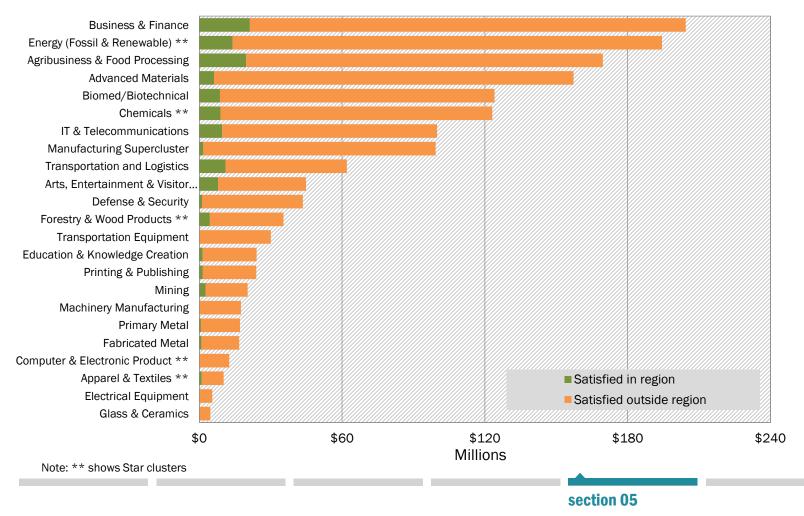
Level of Specialization

section 02

* Numbers in parenthesis include location quotient and employment in 2014.

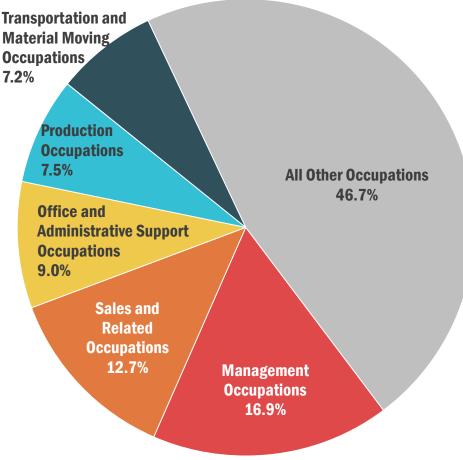
Industry Clusters: Leakages

Regional requirements, 2013



Source: EMSI 2014.4 (QCEW Employees, Non-QCEW Employees, Self-Employed, and Extended Proprietors); Industry cluster definitions by PCRD 28

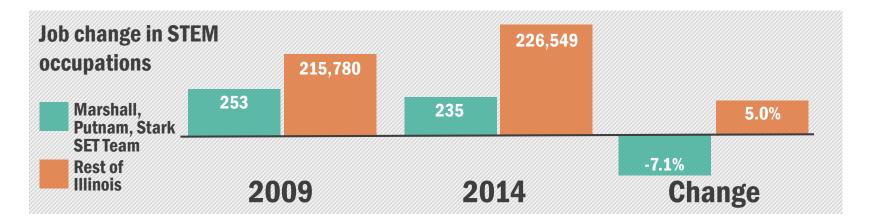
Top five occupations in 2014



Questions:

- What are the education and skill requirements for these occupations?
- Do the emerging and star clusters align with the top occupations?
- What type salaries do these occupations typically provide?

Science, Technology, Engineering & Math



Questions:

- How do STEM jobs compare to the state?
- What has been the trend of STEM jobs over time?
- How important are STEM jobs to the region's Star and Emerging clusters?

*Note: STEM and STEM-related occupation definitions from BLS (2010)

Report Contributors

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Advancing Collaboration : Energizing Regions

The Purdue Center for Regional Development (PCRD) seeks to pioneer new ideas and strategies that contribute to regional collaboration, innovation and prosperity. **For more information,** please contact:

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