



Data Dictionary

For BN Vitals - Economic Dashboard

McLean County Regional Planning Commission

8/26/2021

Table of Contents

METRICS 2

Demographic Metrics..... 2

Talent Metrics 3

Employment Metrics..... 4

Business and Entrepreneurship Metrics 5

Industries Metrics 6

Real Estate Metrics 8

Tax Revenue Metrics..... 11

Equity Metrics 12

Quality of Place Metrics 13

Abbreviations 16

Geography Boundary Definitions..... 17

Margin of Error..... 18

METRICS

Demographic Metrics

Total Population	<i>Description</i> Total residential population. For more information: https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/popest/technical-documentation/methodology/2010-2016/2016-su-meth.pdf
Annual Average Population Growth Rate	<i>Description</i> Calculated by dividing the population percent change between each decennial census by 10 to get an annual average.
Average Household (HH) Size	<i>Description</i> A measure obtained by dividing the number of people in households by the total number of households (or householders). American Community Survey 5-year data. Table B25010.
Net Migration	<i>Description</i> Net migration is the difference between the number of people moving into an area and the number of people moving out. A positive net migration number means the area is adding people and a negative number means the area is losing people. Data are taken from the American Community Survey (ACS). The ACS asks respondents age 1 year and over whether they lived in the same residence 1 year ago. ACS uses a series of monthly samples to produce estimates. The 5-year dataset is used for the county-to-county migration flows since many counties have a population less than 20,000.
Median Age	<i>Description</i> The median age is the age that divides the population into two equal-size groups. Half of the population is older than the median age and half is younger. ACS 5-year Table: B01002.
Age Distribution	<i>Description</i> The percentage of individuals within each age bracket in a given location in a given year. ACS 5-year Table DP05.
Population by Race	<i>Description</i> The percent of the total population of McLean County by race. The percent is taken by calculating the number of people identified by that race and dividing it by the total population of McLean County. Percentages may add up to more than 100% due to respondents self-identifying as multiple races. ACS 5-year Table DP05.
Dependency Ratio	<i>Description</i> The dependency ratio shows the ratio of dependents (people who are under 18 years or 65 years or over) to the working age-population. The age dependency ratio is defined by dividing the combined populations under 18 years and 65 years and over by the 18-64 years population and multiplying by 100. The old-age dependency ratio is derived by dividing the population 65 years and over by the 18 to 64 years population and multiplying by 100. The child dependency ratio is derived by dividing the population under 18 years by the 18 to 64 years population and multiplying by 100. Universe: Total population. ACS 5-year Table: S0101.
Median Household Income	<i>Description</i> The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of households earn below the median income and one-half of households earn above the median. ACS 5-year Table: B19019. For 5-year estimates, dollar values are inflation-adjusted to the final year of the 5-year range. For example, Median Income (2015-2019) is reported in 2019 inflation-adjusted dollars. The Census Bureau adjusts dollar values using inflation factors based on the Consumer Price Index or CPI.

Per Capita Income	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child, derived by dividing the aggregate income of a particular group by the total population in that group.</p> <p>For 5-year estimates, dollar values are inflation-adjusted to the final year of the 5-year range. For example, Median Income (2015-2019) is reported in 2019 inflation-adjusted dollars. The Census Bureau adjusts dollar values using inflation factors based on the Consumer Price Index or CPI. ACS 5-year Table DP03.</p>
Median Family Income	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts: one-half of families earn below the median income and one-half of families earn above the median.</p> <p>ACS 5-year Table: B19119. For 5-year estimates, dollar values are inflation-adjusted to the final year of the 5-year range. For example, Median Income (2015-2019) is reported in 2019 inflation-adjusted dollars. The Census Bureau adjusts dollar values using inflation factors based on the Consumer Price Index or CPI.</p>

Talent Metrics

Associate's Degree or Higher	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>The category "Associate's degree" includes people, 25 years and older, whose highest degree is an associate's degree, which generally requires two (2) years of college level work.</p> <p>ACS 5-year Table S1501.</p>
Post-Secondary Enrollment	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>The percentage of graduating high school seniors enrolling in a two-year or four-year college within 12-16 months. (<i>Illinois Report Card – Illinois State Board of Education</i>)</p> <p>For more information: https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/District.aspx?source=trends&source2=postsecondaryenrollment&Districtid=17064005026 (link directs to USD 5, but can be changed to any school district within Illinois) School district 2 = Leroy Community Unit; School district 3 = Tri-Valley Community Unit; School district 4 = Heyworth Community Unit; School district 5 = McLean County Unit; School District 7 = Lexington Community; School district 16 = Olympia Community Unit; School district 19 = Ridgeview Community Unit; School district 87 = Bloomington School District</p>
High School Dropout Rate	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>The percentage of students who are removed from the local enrollment roster before the end of a school term. Dropouts include students in grades 9-12 whose names have been removed for any reason, including moved not known to be continuing, transfer to GED-program, and aged out. The percentage does not include death, extended illness, graduation/completion of a program of studies, transfer to another public/private/home school, or expulsion. (<i>Illinois Report Card – Illinois State Board of Education</i>)</p> <p>For more information: https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/District.aspx?source=environment&source2=dropoutrate&Districtid=17064005026 (link directs to USD 5, but can be changed to any school district within Illinois)</p>
High School Graduation Rate	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Percentage of students who graduated within 4 years. If a selected group has fewer than 10 students, no comparison data will be shown. This is done to protect student privacy. (<i>Illinois Report Card – Illinois State Board of Education</i>)</p> <p>For more information: https://www2.ed.gov/policy/elsec/leg/essa/essagradrateguidance.pdf</p>
Illinois Assessment of Readiness (IAR)	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>The Illinois Assessment of Readiness (IAR) is a federally required measure of student mastery of the Illinois Learning Standards in English language arts and mathematics in grades 3 through 8 – and their readiness for what's next. An achievement gap on tests like the IAR is evident when one group of students outperforms another group, and the average scores indicate a significant difference between the groups that persists over time. If a subgroup has fewer than 10 students, no comparison data will be shown. This is done to protect student privacy. The values shown are a summary across grade levels 3-8.</p>

Average Class Size	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>The average number of students in each class for each school district. (<i>Illinois Report Card – Illinois State Board of Education</i>)</p> <p>For more information: https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/District.aspx?source=environment&source2=dropoutrate&Districtid=17064005026 (link directs to USD 5, but can be changed to any school district within Illinois)</p>
Per Student Spending	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Instructional Spending Per Pupil includes only the activities directly dealing with the teaching of students or the interaction between teachers and students. Operating Spending Per Pupil includes all costs for overall operations in this school's district, including Instructional Spending, but excluding summer school, adult education, capital expenditures, and long-term debt payments. Both are measured using the nine-month average of daily attendance. (<i>Illinois State Board of Education</i>)</p> <p>For more information: https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/District.aspx?source=environment&source2=dropoutrate&Districtid=17064005026 (link directs to USD 5, but can be changed to any school district within Illinois)</p>

Employment Metrics

Employees	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Employment measure reflects the number of nonfarm payroll jobs. Multiple jobholders are counted for each payroll job. Exclusions include agriculture sector, self-employed persons, private households, unpaid family workers.</p> <p>For more information: https://www.bls.gov/bls/glossary.htm https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2006/02/art2full.pdf</p>
Labor Force	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>The labor force includes all persons who are employed and unemployed, as well as those looking for work.</p> <p>For more information: https://www.bls.gov/bls/glossary.htm</p>
Labor Force Participation Rate	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>The labor force participation rate represents the proportion of the population that is in the labor force. The labor force includes all people classified in the civilian labor force, plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (people on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard). For example, if there are 100 people in the population 16 years and over, and 64 of them are in the labor force, then the labor force participation rate for the population 16 years and over would be 64 percent. ACS 5-year Table: S2301.</p> <p>For more information: https://www.bls.gov/bls/glossary.htm</p>
Unemployment Rate	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>The unemployment rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the labor force. (<i>BLS Glossary</i>)</p> <p>For more information: https://www.bls.gov/bls/glossary.htm</p>
Average Hourly Earnings	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Average pay of a worker for services performed during a specific period of time on an hourly basis.</p> <p>For more information: https://www.bls.gov/bls/glossary.htm</p>
Average Annual Pay	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Average annual wages per employee for any given industry are computed by dividing total annual wages by annual average employment. (<i>BLS Glossary</i>)</p> <p>For more information: https://www.bls.gov/bls/glossary.htm</p> <p><i>Note</i></p> <p>Used industry code 10 (Total, all industries) for annual wage data.</p>

Employment by Business Size	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Beginning of Quarter Employment Counts by Firm Size.</p> <p>For more information: https://lehd.ces.census.gov/doc/QWI_101.pdf and https://lehd.ces.census.gov/doc/technical_paper/QWI_definitions.pdf</p>
Employment by Occupation	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Total annual number of jobs in each occupation sector.</p> <p>For more information: https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_stru.htm</p>
Earnings by Occupation	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Average annual earnings by each occupation sector.</p> <p>For more information: https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_stru.htm</p>
Worked Full Time	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Percentage of people 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in the past 12 months. ACS 5-year Table: S2303.</p>
Employment per 1,000 Jobs	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Concentration of jobs in each occupation sector for every one-thousand jobs. Occupational Employment Statistics (OES).</p> <p>For more information: https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_stru.htm</p>

Business and Entrepreneurship Metrics

Total Number of Establishments	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>An establishment is a single physical location at which business is conducted or services or industrial operations are performed. A headquarters with several subsidiaries or branches would count each standalone location as an establishment. Source: University of Wisconsin Business Dynamics Research Consortium - Your Economy Program.</p> <p>For more information: https://wisconsinbdr.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2020/01/YEvarsDefs2020.pdf</p>
Total Establishment Openings and Closings	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Openings are the total of new establishment starts plus expansion starts in a given year in McLean County. Closings are counted as establishments that existed in a previous year, but no longer exist in the given year. Source: University of Wisconsin Business Dynamics Research Consortium - Your Economy Program.</p> <p>For more information: https://wisconsinbdr.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2020/01/YEvarsDefs2020.pdf</p>
Jobs Gained or Lost (Net)	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>GAIN – The gross number of new jobs added in a region. Gain is attributable to establishment starts, expansions, and moves.</p> <p>LOSS - The gross number of jobs lost in a region. Loss is attributable to establishment closings, contractions, and moves.</p> <p>NET NEW - The subtraction of job loss from job gain.</p> <p>Source: University of Wisconsin Business Dynamics Research Consortium - Your Economy Program.</p> <p>For more information: https://wisconsinbdr.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/6/2020/01/YEvarsDefs2020.pdf</p>

Number of Patents	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>A patent is a type of property right. It gives the patent holder the right, for a limited time, to exclude others from making, using, offering to sell, selling, or importing into the United States the subject matter that is within the scope of protection granted by the patent. (<i>United States Patent and Trademark Office</i>)</p> <p><i>Note</i></p> <p>Patent origin is based on the residence of the first-named inventor. Data includes patents with a patent origin from Bloomington or Normal, Illinois. All patent types are included (Utility, Design, Reissue, Plant). For more information: https://www.uspto.gov/patents-getting-started/patent-basics/types-patent-applications/nonprovisional-utility-patent#heading-1 and https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/reports.htm</p>
Industries Metrics	
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Gross domestic product (GDP) by metropolitan area is the measure of the market value of all final goods and services produced within a metropolitan area in a particular period of time.</p> <p>For more information: https://www.bea.gov/regional/pdf/GDPMetro2015.pdf and https://www.bea.gov/regional/definitions/</p>
Financial Activities Employment	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Metrics are for all employees employed in North American Industry Classification System's (NAICS) code 52 (Finance and Insurance) and NAICS code 53 (Real Estate, Rental and Leasing) as outlined by the <i>2017 NAICS Manual</i>.</p> <p>NAICS 52: Activities of this sector involve the creation, liquidation, or change in ownership of financial assets (financial transactions) and/or facilitating financial transactions (pg. 17).</p> <p>NAICS 53: Activities of this sector are renting, leasing, or otherwise allowing the use of tangible or intangible assets (except copyrighted works), and providing related services (pg. 17).</p> <p>For more information: https://www.bls.gov/sae/saestruct.htm</p>
Education and Health Services Employment	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Metrics are for all employees employed in North American Industry Classification System's (NAICS) code 61 (Education Services) and NAICS code 62 (Health Care and Social Assistance) as outlined by the <i>2017 NAICS Manual</i>.</p> <p>NAICS 61: Activities of this sector are providing instruction and training in a wide variety of subjects (pg. 17).</p> <p>NAICS 62: Activities of this sector are providing health care and social assistance for individuals (pg. 17).</p> <p>For more information: https://www.bls.gov/sae/saestruct.htm</p>
Professional and Business Services Employment	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Metrics are for all employees employed in North American Industry Classification System's (NAICS) code 54 (Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services), NAICS code 55 (Management of Companies and Enterprises) and NAICS code 56 (Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services) as outlined by the <i>2017 NAICS Manual</i>.</p> <p>NAICS 54: Activities of this sector are performing professional, scientific, and technical services for the operations of other organizations (pg. 17).</p> <p>NAICS 55: Activities of this sector are the holding of securities of companies and enterprises, for the purpose of owning controlling interest or influencing their management decisions, or administering, overseeing, and managing other establishments of the same company or enterprise and normally undertaking the strategic or organizational planning and decision-making role of the company or enterprise (pg. 17).</p> <p>NAICS 56: Activities of this sector are performing routine support activities for the day-to-day operations of other organizations (pg. 17).</p> <p>For more information: https://www.bls.gov/sae/saestruct.htm</p>

Transportation and Utility Employment	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Metrics are for all employees employed in North American Industry Classification System's (NAICS) code 48-49 (Transportation and Warehousing) and NAICS code 22 (Utilities) as outlined by the <i>2017 NAICS Manual</i>.</p> <p>NAICS 48-49: Activities of this sector are providing transportation of passengers and cargo, warehousing and storing goods, scenic and sightseeing transportation, and supporting these activities (pg. 16).</p> <p>NAICS 22: Activities of this sector are generating, transmitting, and/or distributing electricity, gas, steam, and water and removing sewage through a permanent infrastructure of lines, mains, and pipe (pg. 17).</p> <p>For more information: https://www.bls.gov/sae/saestruct.htm</p>
Information Employment	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Metrics are for all employees employed in North American Industry Classification System's (NAICS) code 51 (Information) as outlined by the <i>2017 NAICS Manual</i>.</p> <p>NAICS 51: Activities of this sector are distributing information and cultural products, providing the means to transmit or distribute these products as data or communications, and processing data (pg. 17).</p> <p>For more information: https://www.bls.gov/sae/saestruct.htm</p>
Mining, Logging, and Construction Employment	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Metrics are for all employees employed in North American Industry Classification System's (NAICS) code 21 (Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction), NAICS code 23 (Construction), and NAICS 1133 (Logging) as outlined by the <i>2017 NAICS Manual</i>.</p> <p>NAICS 21: Activities of this sector are extracting naturally occurring mineral solids, such as coal and ore; liquid minerals, such as crude petroleum; and gases, such as natural gas; and beneficiating (e.g., crushing, screening, washing, and flotation) and other preparation at the mine site, or as part of mining activity (pg. 16).</p> <p>NAICS 23: Activities of this sector are erecting buildings and other structures (including additions); heavy construction other than buildings; and alterations, reconstruction, installation, and maintenance and repairs (pg. 16).</p> <p>NAICS 1133: This industry comprises establishments primarily engaged in one or more of the following: (1) cutting timber; (2) cutting and transporting timber; and (3) producing wood chips in the field (pg. 99).</p> <p>For more information: https://www.bls.gov/sae/saestruct.htm</p> <p><i>Note</i></p> <p>Mining and Logging is combined with Construction due to insufficient sample and/or universe employment to publish Mining alone. This becomes supersector 15-000000, Mining, Logging and Construction.</p>
Manufacturing Employment	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Metrics are for all employees employed in North American Industry Classification System's (NAICS) code 31-33 (Manufacturing) as outlined by the <i>2017 NAICS Manual</i>.</p> <p>NAICS 31-33: Activities of this sector are the mechanical, physical, or chemical transformation of materials, substances, or components into new products (pg. 17).</p> <p>For more information: https://www.bls.gov/sae/saestruct.htm</p>
Retail Trade Employment	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Metrics are for all employees employed in North American Industry Classification System's (NAICS) code 44-45 (Retail Trade) as outlined by the <i>2017 NAICS Manual</i>.</p> <p>NAICS 44-45: Activities of this sector are retailing merchandise generally in small quantities to the general public and providing services incidental to the sale of the merchandise (pg. 17).</p> <p>For more information: https://www.bls.gov/sae/saestruct.htm</p>

**Leisure and
Hospitality
Employment**

Description

Metrics are for all employees employed in North American Industry Classification System's (NAICS) code 71 (Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation) and NAICS cod 72 (Accommodation and Food Services) as outlined by the *2017 NAICS Manual*.

NAICS 71: Activities of this sector are operating or providing services to meet varied cultural, entertainment, and recreational interests of their patrons (pg. 18).

NAICS 72: Activities of this sector are providing customers with lodging and/or preparing meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption (pg. 18).

For more information: <https://www.bls.gov/sae/saestruct.htm>

**Government
Employment**

Description

Metrics are for all employees employed in North American Industry Classification System's (NAICS) code 92 (Public Administration) as outlined by the *2017 NAICS Manual*.

NAICS 92: Activities of the sector are administration, management, and oversight of public programs by Federal, State, and local programs (pg. 18).

For more information: <https://www.bls.gov/sae/saestruct.htm>

Real Estate Metrics

**Total Residential
Sales**

Description

Properties previously reported as Pending Sales that have closed during the particular time frame. Closed usually means that the seller has been paid and title to the property has been transferred to the new owner. Data is presented for the number of units sold in the given time frame and average number of days to sell in a given time frame. (*Mid-Illinois Association of Realtors*)

Methodology

Stats may be adjusted for recouped Late Closed Sales. (*Mid-Illinois Association of Realtors*)

**Residential
Remodel Permits**

Description

Total residential remodel permits pulled for Bloomington, Normal and McLean County in a given time frame.

Methodology

Due to each government body's different classification definitions for permits and permitting requirements vary across each entity, there is no direct comparison for residential permits between each geographic area. Below is a list of project types included in each entity's residential remodel permit calculations.

Bloomington

Residential Remodel

- Single family addition
- Single family alteration
- Single family basement finish
- Two family alteration
- Multifamily addition
- Multifamily alteration
- Rooming house alteration
- Roofing
- Siding
- Other residential alteration
- Elec-residential
- Plumb-residential

Normal

Residential Remodel

- Deck-Porch
- Demolition
- Swimming Pool
- Siding
- Windows
- Roofing
- Garage
- Interior Remodel
- Room Addition
- Shed
- Other

McLean County

Accessory Structure + Remodel

- Addition to single family residence
 - Addition / expand to accessory building to a single family residence
 - Decks and Patios
 - Fence
 - Pools/Ponds
 - Garage attached and detached
-

- Window/Door Replacement
- Historical data - PACE
- ZBA-Variance

Normal's residential permits include single-family detached and attached, residential remodel, multi-use, and apartments

Bloomington's residential permits include single-family detached and attached, multi-family, and residential remodel.

McLean County's residential permits include single-family and accessory structures. McLean County residential permit data does *not* include metrological towers, change of use, or miscellaneous permits.

New Residential Permits

Description

Total new residential permits pulled for Bloomington, Normal and McLean County in a given time frame. Note: This is not a "net figure" as it does not take into account total number of demolitions.

Methodology

Due to each government body's different classification definitions for permits and permitting requirements vary across each entity, there is no direct comparison for residential permits between each geographic area. Below is a list of project types included in each entity's new residential permit calculations.

Bloomington

Single-Family Detached

- Single Family

Single-Family Attached

- Two Family

Multi-Family

- Multifamily 3/4 units
- Multifamily 5+ Units

Normal

Single-Family Detached

- New Single Family Detached

Single-Family Attached

- New Single Family Attached

Apartments

- New Apartment Building

Multi-Use

- New Mixed-Use Building

McLean County

Single-Family

- Single Family Residence

Residential Remodel Permit Valuation

Description

Total construction value of residential remodel permits pulled for Bloomington, Normal and McLean County in a given time frame.

Methodology

See 'residential remodel permits' above.

New Residential Permit Valuation

Description

Total construction value of new residential permits pulled for Bloomington, Normal and McLean County in a given time frame.

Methodology

See 'residential remodel permits' above.

Average Price of New Construction

Description

The average cost of new construction projects per square foot and average total price of new construction projects. Source: Mid-Illinois Association of Realtors

Median Home Value

Description

Median home value means that one half of all homes were worth more than the reported value and one-half were worth less than the reported value. Median home value estimates in this report are presented in current dollars. ACS 5-year Table: B25077

For more information: <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/fact/note/US/HSG495216>

Median Gross Rent	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Median gross rent divides the gross rent distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median gross rent and one-half above the median. In computing median gross rent, units reported as “No rent paid” are excluded. Median gross rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.</p> <p>ACS 5-year Table: B25064</p>															
Average Residential Sale Price	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Properties previously reported as Pending Sales that have closed during the particular time frame. Closed usually means that the seller has been paid and title to the property has been transferred to the new owner. <i>(Mid-Illinois Association of Realtors)</i></p> <p><i>Methodology</i></p> <p>Stats may be adjusted for recouped Late Closed Sales. <i>(Mid-Illinois Association of Realtors)</i></p>															
New Commercial Permits	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Total number of new commercial permits pulled for Bloomington, Normal and McLean County in a given time frame. Note: This is not a “net figure” as it does not take into account total number of demolitions.</p> <p><i>Methodology</i></p> <p>Due to each government body’s different classification definitions for permits and permitting requirements vary across each entity, there is no direct comparison for commercial permits between each geographic area. Below is a list of project types included in each entity’s commercial permits calculations.</p> <table><tr><td>Bloomington</td><td>Normal</td><td>McLean County</td></tr><tr><td><u>New Commercial</u></td><td><u>New Commercial</u></td><td><u>New Commercial</u></td></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">New Commercial/Industrial Buildings</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">New Commercial/Industrial Buildings</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">New Commercial/Industrial Buildings</td></tr><tr><td><u>Commercial Remodel</u></td><td><u>Commercial Remodel</u></td><td><u>Commercial Remodel</u></td></tr><tr><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">Interior RemodelRepair workAdditions</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">Lease Space BuildoutsBusiness, Manufacturing and Industrial remodelsMulti-family remodels</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">Addition/ExpansionAccessory Structures/BuildingsFenceSign</td></tr></table> <p>-Bloomington’s commercial permits include new commercial and commercial remodel. -Normal’s commercial permits include new commercial and commercial remodel. -McLean County’s commercial permits include new commercial and commercial remodel.</p>	Bloomington	Normal	McLean County	<u>New Commercial</u>	<u>New Commercial</u>	<u>New Commercial</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">New Commercial/Industrial Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">New Commercial/Industrial Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none">New Commercial/Industrial Buildings	<u>Commercial Remodel</u>	<u>Commercial Remodel</u>	<u>Commercial Remodel</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Interior RemodelRepair workAdditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Lease Space BuildoutsBusiness, Manufacturing and Industrial remodelsMulti-family remodels	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Addition/ExpansionAccessory Structures/BuildingsFenceSign
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New Commercial Permit Valuation	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Total construction value of new commercial permits pulled for Bloomington, Normal and McLean County in a given time frame.</p> <p><i>Methodology</i></p> <p>See ‘new commercial permits’ above.</p> <p><i>Note</i></p> <p>Permit data does not include change of use or miscellaneous permits.</p>															
Commercial Remodel Permits	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Total number of commercial remodel permits pulled for Bloomington, Normal and McLean County in a given time frame.</p> <p><i>Methodology</i></p> <p>See ‘new commercial permits’ above.</p>															
Commercial Remodel Permit Valuation	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Total construction value of commercial remodel permits pulled for Bloomington, Normal and McLean County in a given time frame.</p> <p><i>Methodology</i></p> <p>See ‘new commercial permits’ above.</p>															

Average Lease Rates per Square Foot	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>The average commercial lease rate in dollars per square foot for retail, manufacturing, commercial and office space. Estimates derived from local data in Bloomington-Normal. <i>(Coldwell Banker Commercial The Real Estate Group)</i></p> <p>Retail: Uses include stores for durable and non-durable goods. Also restaurants, banks, auto, fitness centers and other uses.</p> <p>Office: Uses include professional, medical, governmental, and other primarily office use.</p> <p>Industrial: Uses include warehouse, distribution, storages uses, and also flex space (office/warehouse combined).</p> <p>Commercial: A general term which technically includes the above, but also includes specialty uses such as church, recreational, hospitality, etc.</p>
Average Land Costs per Square Foot	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>The average commercial land cost in dollars per square foot for retail, manufacturing, commercial and office space. Estimates derived from local data in Bloomington-Normal. <i>(Coldwell Banker Commercial The Real Estate Group)</i></p> <p>Retail: Uses include stores for durable and non-durable goods. Also restaurants, banks, auto, fitness centers and other uses.</p> <p>Office: Uses include professional, medical, governmental, and other primarily office use.</p> <p>Industrial: Uses include warehouse, distribution, storages uses, and also flex space (office/warehouse combined).</p> <p>Commercial: A general term which technically includes the above, but also includes specialty uses such as church, recreational, hospitality, etc.</p>

Tax Revenue Metrics

Property Tax Revenue	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Total amount of property tax revenue generated in McLean County, prior to being distributed to the local taxing bodies.</p> <p>For more information: http://www.mcleancountyil.gov/index.aspx?NID=1159</p>
Equalized Assessed Value	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Total equalized assessed valuation of property located in McLean County.</p> <p>For more information: https://www.mcleancountyil.gov/index.aspx?NID=919</p>
Non-Property Tax Revenue	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>This data set contains the annual utility, excise (telecommunications) and motor fuel tax revenues for Bloomington and Normal, as well as motor fuel tax revenue for McLean County.</p> <p>For more information:</p> <p>McLean County: http://www.mcleancountyil.gov/index.aspx?NID=561</p> <p>City of Bloomington: http://www.cityblm.org/i-want-to-/advanced-components/hidden-pages/previous-comprehensive-annual-financial-reports</p> <p>Town of Normal: https://www.normal.org/128/Comprehensive-Annual-Financial-Report</p> <p>State of IL: https://www2.illinois.gov/rev/localgovernments/disbursements/excise/Pages/default.aspx</p>
Gross Taxable Sales	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>The gross amount of income received from sales that are liable to be taxed from establishments in Bloomington, Normal and McLean County in a given time frame. Gross Taxable Sales are calculated as the one percent municipal taxes received multiplied times 100.</p> <p>For more information: https://www.revenue.state.il.us/app/kob/index.jsp</p>
Retail Sales Tax Receipts	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>This metric looks at the total municipal sales tax which includes general merchandise; food; drinking and eating places; apparel; furniture and household and radio; lumber, building, hardware; automotive and filling stations; drugs and miscellaneous retail; agriculture and all others; and manufacturers.</p>

Methodology:

Taxes are reported by the Standard Industrial Classification.

For more information: <https://www.revenue.state.il.us/app/kob/terms.jsp> and <http://tax.illinois.gov/LocalGovernment/SICWebsiteNavigation.pdf>

Equity Metrics

GINI Index

Description

The Gini Index, or Gini coefficient, is a statistical measure of distribution that is often used to track economic inequality. It measures how wealth is distributed in a given population. The output is a value between 0 and 1. Higher values mean greater inequality. A Gini value of 0 means a perfectly equal society, where everyone's income is the same. A value of 1, on the other hand, represents perfect inequality—a society in which only one person or group has all the wealth. ACS 5-year Table: B19083

Below Poverty Level

Description

This metric shows the percentage of people below the poverty threshold. Universe: Population for whom poverty status is determined. ACS 5-year Table: S1701

Housing Affordability Index

Description

The Housing Affordability Index (HAI) measures whether or not a typical family earns enough income to qualify for a mortgage loan on a typical home at the national and regional levels based on the most recent price and income data. A value of 100 means that a family with the median income has exactly enough income to qualify for a conventional loan covering 80 percent on a median-priced home, assuming a 20 percent down payment. An increase in the HAI, shows that a family is more able to afford the median priced home. (*National Association of REALTORS®*)

For more information: <https://www.nar.realtor/research-and-statistics/housing-statistics/housing-affordability-index>

Achievement Gap

Description

The achievement gap is a comparison of test results between demographic groups and shows the persistent difference in academic performance between different ethnic and racial groups, income levels, gender, and special student groups. (*Illinois Report Card—Illinois State Board of Education*). This gap is a composite, or summary, of all grades for the Partnership for Assessment of Readiness for College and Careers (PARCC). The PARCC assessment measures student achievement relative to the New Illinois Learning Standards. The farther the negative the number is from 0, the greater the achievement gap.

Note

School district 2 = Leroy Community Unit; School district 3 = Tri-Valley Community Unit; School district 4 = Heyworth Community Unit; School district 5 = McLean County Unit; School District 7 = Lexington Community; School district 16 = Olympia Community Unit; School district 19 = Ridgeview Community Unit; School district 87 = Bloomington School District

For more information:

<https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/District.aspx?source=environment&source2=dropoutrate&Districtid=17064005026> (link directs to USD 5, but can be changed to any school district within Illinois) and <https://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/studies/gaps/>

Housing Cost Burdened

Description

Monthly housing costs as a percentage of household income provide information on the cost of monthly housing expenses for owners and renters. The data shows the percentage of families/individuals paying 30 percent or more of their income on housing costs, broken down by income brackets. ACS 5-year Table: S2503.

High School Graduation Rate by Demographic

Description

Percentage of students who graduated within 4-7 years. If a selected group has fewer than 10 students, no comparison data will be shown. This is done to protect student privacy. (*Illinois Report Card—Illinois State Board of Education*)

Note

School district 2 = Leroy Community Unit; School district 3 = Tri-Valley Community Unit ; School district 4 = Heyworth Community Unit; School district 5 = McLean County Unit; School District 7 = Lexington Community; School district 16 = Olympia Community Unit; School district 19 = Ridgeview Community Unit; School district 87 = Bloomington School District; University = Illinois State Laboratory Schools

For more information:

<https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/District.aspx?source=environment&source2=dropoutrate&Districtid=17064005026> (link directs to USD 5, but can be changed to any school district within Illinois)

Unemployment Rates by Educational Attainment	<i>Description</i> Unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the civilian labor force. Educational attainment data are tabulated for people 18 years old and over. Respondents are classified according to the highest degree or the highest level of school completed. ACS 5-year Table: S2301.
Unemployment Rate by Race	<i>Description</i> Unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed people as a percentage of the civilian labor force. The U.S. Census Bureau collects race data in accordance with guidelines provided by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), and these data are based on self-identification. The six racial categories included in the census questionnaire generally reflect a social definition of race recognized in this country and not an attempt to define race biologically, anthropologically, or genetically. ACS 5-year Table: S2301.
Median Earnings by Educational Attainment	<i>Description</i> Median earnings according to highest degree or highest level of school completed for individuals 18 and over. The median divides the earnings distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median and one-half above the median. For 5-year estimates, dollar values are inflation-adjusted to the final year of the 5-year range. For example, Median Income (2015-2019) is reported in 2019 inflation-adjusted dollars. The Census Bureau adjusts dollar values using inflation factors based on the Consumer Price Index or CPI. ACS 5-year Table S1501.
Median Earnings by Sex	<i>Description</i> Median earnings for males and females. The median divides the earnings distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median and one-half above the median. For 5-year estimates, dollar values are inflation-adjusted to the final year of the 5-year range. For example, Median Income (2015-2019) is reported in 2019 inflation-adjusted dollars. The Census Bureau adjusts dollar values using inflation factors based on the Consumer Price Index or CPI. ACS 5-year Table: B20002.

Quality of Place Metrics

Average Commute Time	<i>Description</i> Average commute time to work (in minutes) is the average travel time that workers usually took to get from home to work (one way) during the reference week. ACS 5-year Table: S0801.
Travel Time to Work	<i>Description</i> Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the worker to get from home to work during the reference week. ACS 5-year Table: S0801.
Transportation to Work	<i>Description</i> Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the worker usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. For the percentages of workers using each transportation mode, the denominator is all workers age 16 or older. Not just the workers in the parent category. ACS 5-year Table: S0801.
Homeownership Rate	<i>Description</i> The proportion of households that are owners is termed the homeownership rate. It is computed by dividing the number of households that are owners by the total number of occupied households. ACS 5-year Table DP04.

Connect Transit Ridership	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Ridership counts show the number of completed one-way trips. If a rider travels to a grocery store and back home, the number of rides for this occasion would be two (2). Fixed route ridership and Connect Mobility ridership are displayed in separate graphs.</p> <p><i>Methodology</i></p> <p>The methodology used for all of public ridership reports and the method approved by NTD (National Transit Database) is called APC or Automated Passenger Counters, which track every rider who boards or deboards a bus. One onboard count and one deboard count combine to make one ride.</p>
Airplane Passengers (CIRA Passengers)	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>This data shows airport usage on monthly and annual basis at Central Illinois Regional Airport in Bloomington-Normal.</p> <p>Enplaned counts: Passengers boarding flights out of Central Illinois Regional Airport.</p> <p>Deplaned counts: Passengers arriving on commercial flights into Central Illinois Regional Airport.</p> <p>Source: Central Illinois Regional Airport</p>
CIRA Airfreight	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>This data shows the total pounds of airfreight that were enplaned and deplaned on monthly and annual basis at Central Illinois Regional Airport at Bloomington-Normal.</p> <p>Source: Central Illinois Regional Airport</p>
Voter Turnout	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>The percentage of people who are registered to vote and casted a ballot for a given election in a given election year.</p> <p><i>Methodology</i></p> <p>McLean County has two Election Authorities; McLean County and City of Bloomington Board of Election Commissioners. In order to get the entire county's voting turnout, both data sets from Bloomington and Mclean were added together and then took the voter average for the new total.</p> <p>For more information: City of Bloomington Board of Election Commissioners data: http://www.becvote.org/wordpress/electiondatesandoffices/pastresults/</p> <p>McLean's County data (All McLean County except City of Bloomington): http://il-mcleancounty.civicplus.com/index.aspx?NID=231</p>
Crime Rates	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>This metric shows data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR) gathered by the <i>Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)</i>. UCR collects statistics on violent crime (murder and non-negligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) and property crime (burglary, larceny-theft, and motor vehicle theft). Graph shows the combined violent and property crime incidents known to state and county law enforcement. These data do not include reports from city law enforcement, so they do not represent an accurate total for the county. Rate not Seasonally Adjusted. (<i>Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Table 8.</i>)</p> <p>For more information: https://www.fbi.gov/services/cjis/ucr/ or the link to the Crime Data Explorer: https://crime-data-explorer.app.cloud.gov/pages/explorer/crime/crime-trend</p> <p><i>Source</i></p> <p>Federal Bureau of Investigation, Combined Violent and Property Crime Incidents Known to Law Enforcement in McLean County, IL</p>
Parkland	<p><i>Description</i></p> <p>Both the City of Bloomington and the Town of Normal have set goals of 10 acres of developed parkland per one-thousand residents in their Master Plans. The combination of all the developed parks and trails acreage in each municipality was calculated as a ratio per one-thousand residents in each municipality.</p>

The Town of Normal measures parkland in two ways:

- Neighborhood and Community Parks: Traditional neighborhood and community parks.
- Open Space Acres: Includes Neighborhood Parks; Community Parks; Natural Areas; Special Use; Trails, Corridors, Linear Parks

Bloomington measures parkland as:

- Bloomington developed parkland metric: Neighborhood Parks, Mini-Parks, Community Parks, Regional Parks, Trails/Open Space

Methodology

Calculation was based off of census data during the time of the Master Plan. See parkland definitions in each master plan. For more information:

<https://www.bloomingtonparks.org/home/showpublisheddocument/21372/636886102839730000>

and <https://www.normal.org/DocumentCenter/View/6722/Masterplan-2015?bidId=>

Hotel Occupancy Rate	<i>Description</i> The proportion of hotel rooms either rented or occupied to the number of hotel rooms available in a given time period. <i>(Bloomington-Normal Area Convention and Visitors Bureau)</i>
Average Daily Hotel Rate	<i>Description</i> Average rental income of a paid and occupied room in a given time period. <i>(Bloomington-Normal Area Convention and Visitors Bureau)</i>
Total Hotel Accommodations	<i>Description</i> Total number of hotel rooms in the Bloomington-Normal market. <i>(Bloomington-Normal Area Convention and Visitors Bureau)</i>

Abbreviations

Avg.	Average
B-N	Bloomington - Normal
Const.	Construction
Edu.	Education
Emp.	Employees
Estab(s).	Establishment(s)
HH	Household
H.S.	High school
Prof.	Professional
Transp.	Transportation
S.F.	Square feet
Unemp.	Unemployment

Geography Boundary Definitions

United States Census Bureau	United States Illinois McLean County, Illinois Anchor Village, Illinois Arrowsmith Village, Illinois Bellflower Village, Illinois Bloomington City, Illinois Carlock Village, Illinois Chenoa City, Illinois Colfax Village, Illinois Cooksville Village, Illinois Danvers Village, Illinois Downs Village, Illinois Ellsworth Village, Illinois Gridley Village, Illinois Heyworth Village, Illinois Hudson Village, Illinois Le Roy City, Illinois Lexington City, Illinois McLean Village, Illinois Normal Town, Illinois Saybrook Village, Illinois Stanford Village, Illinois Towanda Village, Illinois
Bureau of Economic Analysis	Bloomington metropolitan area includes McLean County and De Witt County. For more information: https://www.bea.gov/regional/docs/msalist.cfm#M
Bureau of Labor Statistics	Bloomington metropolitan area includes McLean County and De Witt County. McLean County is the county boundaries. For more information: https://www.bls.gov/oes/current/msa_def.htm#14010 and https://www.bls.gov/lau/maps/stcbsa2010.pdf
Illinois State Board of Education	School district 2 = Leroy Community Unit School district 3 = Tri-Valley Community Unit School district 4 = Heyworth Community Unit School district 5 = McLean County Unit School District 7 = Lexington Community School district 16 = Olympia Community Unit School district 19 = Ridgeview Community Unit School district 87 = Bloomington School District For district maps: https://www2.census.gov/geo/maps/dc10map/sch_dist/st17_il/c17113_mclean/DC10SD_C17113_001.pdf
National Association of Realtors	All areas are metropolitan statistical areas (MSA) as defined by the US Office of Management and Budget though in some areas an exact match is not possible from the available data.
Quarterly Workforce Indicators	Uses Census boundary definitions.
U.S. Patent and Trademark Office	McLean County, as defined by Federal information processing standards codes (FIPS codes), U.S. Census Bureau. For more information: https://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/ac/ido/oeip/taf/countyll/explan_countyll.htm

Margin of Error

American Community Survey

Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability. The degree of uncertainty for an estimate arising from sampling variability is represented through the use of a margin of error. The value shown here is the 90 percent margin of error. The margin of error can be interpreted roughly as providing a 90 percent probability that the interval defined by the estimate minus the margin of error and the estimate plus the margin of error (the lower and upper confidence bounds) contains the true value. In addition to sampling variability, the ACS estimates are subject to nonsampling error (for a discussion of nonsampling variability, see Accuracy of the Data). The effect of nonsampling error is not represented in these tables. (*U.S. Census Bureau definition*)

For more information: <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/guidance/training-presentations/acs-moe.html>

Bureau of Economic Analysis

BEA receives data from a variety of reliable sources. Most of the data, however, come from over 360 surveys and other data collections sponsored by other Federal agencies, that is, from statistical agencies, aggregate tax data sources, administrative and regulatory sources, and private trade sources. For the Federal sources, BEA expects that they adhere to their information quality guidelines. For the private sources, every effort is undertaken to ensure that the data used in BEA's estimation procedures are of high quality. BEA validates the quality of these data through a variety of ways such as employing computer edit checks for gross errors, identifying and analyzing outliers, and examining period-to-period changes to ensure that these data are accurate, reliable, and relevant for the estimates being made.

BEA also conducts its own ongoing surveys covering international trade in services and foreign direct investment and the operations of multinational companies. These surveys are based on well-maintained sampling frames. Data are collected according to documented procedures and in a manner that reflects standard practices accepted by the relevant economic/statistical communities. BEA conducts a thorough review of the survey input data using sound statistical techniques to ensure the data quality before the final estimates are released.

In the 1980's, BEA established the Source Data Improvement and Evaluation Program (SDIEP); its purpose continues to be monitoring and tracking the needs of all BEA's programs for data provided by Federal agencies. As part of the SDIEP, BEA routinely reviews and comments on current and proposed surveys and other data collections with the intent of improving the quality and timeliness of the BEA estimates.

For more information: <https://bea.gov/about/infoqual.htm>

Bureau of Labor Statistics

Most employment data are estimated using a "link relative" technique in which a ratio (link relative) of current-month employment to that of the previous month is computed from a sample of establishments reporting for both months. The estimates of employment for the current month are obtained by multiplying the estimates for the previous month by these ratios.

For some employment series, the sample of establishments is very small or highly variable. In these cases, a model-based approach is used in estimation. These models use the direct sample estimates (described above), along with forecasts of historical (benchmarked) data to decrease volatility in estimation. Two different models (Fay-Herriot Model and Small Domain Model) are used depending on the industry level being estimated. For more detailed information about each model, refer to the BLS Handbook of Methods.

All estimates from a sample survey are subject to sampling and other types of errors. Sampling error is a measure of sampling variability—that is, variation that occurs by chance because a sample rather than the entire population is surveyed. A count of the number of businesses and worksites that are surveyed each month by State can be found at www.bls.gov/sae/sample.htm. Survey data are also subject to

nonsampling errors, such as those which can be introduced into the data collection and processing operations. Estimates not directly derived from sample surveys are subject to additional errors resulting from the special estimation processes used. The sums of individual items may not always equal the totals shown in the same tables because of rounding.

For more information: <https://www.bls.gov/sae/790over.htm#employ>,
<https://www.bls.gov/opub/hom/pdf/homch2.pdf>, www.bls.gov/sae/sample.htm

County Business
Patterns

Payroll and employment data are obtained from administrative records for single-unit companies and a combination of administrative records and survey-collected data for multi-unit companies. They are not subject to sampling error, but are subject to nonsampling errors, which can be attributed to several sources: inability to identify all cases that should be in the universe; definition and classification difficulties; errors in recording or coding the data obtained; and other errors of coverage, processing, and estimation for missing or misreported data.

The accuracy of these tabulated data is determined by the joint effects of the various nonsampling errors. No direct measurement of these effects has been obtained except for estimation for missing or misreported industry classifications; however, precautionary steps were taken in all phases of the processing to minimize the effects of nonsampling errors.

Employment is either missing or reported as zero, when quarterly payroll is greater than zero, for approximately 6.5% of incoming administrative records. In addition, less than one percent of employment values are reported as positive, but the average wage falls outside of expected limits. For either of these situations, employment is imputed using one of several methods. The most frequent is using the average wage for the industry and geographic area. Other methods include using the company's average employment of the two adjacent quarters, or average company wage data for the prior year. Quarterly payroll is edited by comparing with reported data from other quarters over a two-year period to determine any anomalies and potential misreporting. Suspected missing payroll and extreme values are imputed based on company reporting patterns over the two-year period. The Census Bureau imputes payroll for less than one percent of all incoming administrative payroll records.

Establishment payroll and employment data for multi-unit companies are collected through the Economic Census and the COS. Data for companies not included in the COS or not responding to the survey are imputed from administrative record data by taking company level administrative payroll and employment data and distributing it down to the establishment level by best estimates of the size of each establishment in the company. If some establishments have reported payroll and some do not, the breakdown is performed with the difference between the administrative data at the company level and the total reported amounts.

For more information: https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/cbp/technical-documentation/methodology.html#par_textimage_400953981

Illinois State
Board of
Education

The majority of the data reported on the Report Card is collected by ISBE from school districts through real-time data systems such as the state's Student Information System and Employment Information System. Some data, such as information on extracurricular activities, are entered directly by principals so that it can be kept up to date throughout the year. Schools or districts with student groups of fewer than 10 are also not reported in order to prevent potential student identification pursuant to the Federal Educational Rights and Privacy Act.

Report Card Data Sources

1. School Report Card Data Form (ISBE 86-43), 2016-17
 2. Employee Information System, 2012-13 through 2016-17
 3. Student Information System from IWAS, 2010-11 through 2016-17
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4. Annual Financial Report (ISBE 50-35)/General State Aid Claim for 2015-16 payable in 2016-17
- 2017 ILLINOIS REPORT CARD GLOSSARY OF TERMS
- Illinois State Board of Education 13
- (ISBE 54-33)
5. Special file from ACT for class of 2017
6. State Assessment Files, 2014-15 through 2016-2017
7. National Assessment of Educational Progress, 2015
8. National Student Clearinghouse, 2017
9. Educator Licensure Information System (ELIS), 2017
11. The College Board (<https://professionals.collegeboard.org/testing/ap>), 2017
12. Illinois Community College Board (<http://iccbdbsrv.iccb.org/databook/home.cfm>), 2016
13. IEP Special Education Tracking And Reporting (ISTAR) System, 2017

For more information: https://www.isbe.net/Documents/2017_Report_Card_FAQ.pdf

Quarterly
Workforce
Indicators

The source data for the QWI is the Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics (LEHD) linked employer-employee microdata. The LEHD data is massive longitudinal database covering over 95% of U.S. private sector jobs. Much of this data is collected via a unique federal-state data sharing collaboration, the Local Employment Dynamics (LED) partnership. LED is a cooperative venture between the LEHD program at the U.S. Census Bureau and state agencies of all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. By integrating data used to administer public programs with existing records and surveys, a new national jobs database is generated at very low cost and with no additional respondent burden.

A wide variety of record sources contribute to the construction of the QWI, including the administrative records on employment collected by the states, Social Security data, Federal tax records, and other census and survey data. The complete QWI time series is recalculated with every release, so numbers may change in any quarter. Margins of error are based on each source of data.

For more information: https://lehd.ces.census.gov/doc/QWI_data_notices.pdf
https://lehd.ces.census.gov/doc/QWI_101.pdf
https://lehd.ces.census.gov/doc/technical_paper/tp-2006-01.pdf
