



2010

Illinois National Rankings

A State-by-State Comparison of Tax Rates, Tax Revenues, Government Spending and Employment

★ Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability, Illinois General Assembly ★



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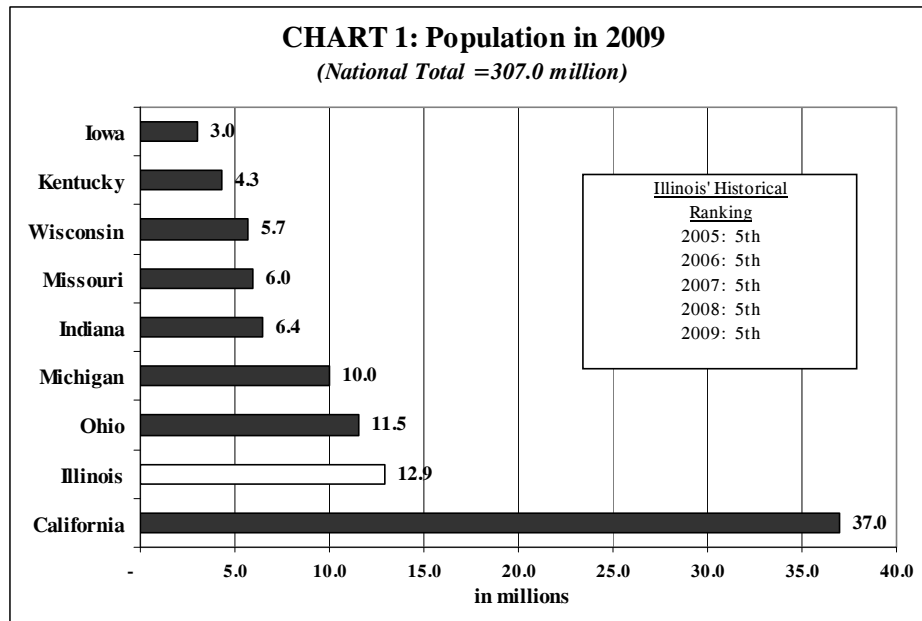
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Introduction

In the midst of one of the worst recessions on record, the economic climate of today has forced governments throughout the nation to take a step back and reevaluate their financial situation. As unemployment rises, revenues fall, and spending cuts become inevitable, questions escalate on matters such as the source of tax revenues and the way that these revenues are being spent. The State of Illinois is no different as lawmakers are faced with the challenge of determining where changes can be made to improve the economic and financial conditions of Illinois.

In the initial process of addressing these concerns, the Commission is often asked by lawmakers how the State of Illinois compares nationally in revenue and spending categories. In response, the Commission has created the following report, the 2010 edition of *Illinois' National Rankings*. The report addresses specific State revenue related topics, including current overall tax burdens in Illinois, how these burdens have changed in recent years, and how these burdens compare to other Midwestern industrial states. The report provides a quick guide as to how Illinois stacks up against the other 49 states in the various areas of state government financing. The information comes from a variety of sources including the U.S. Census Bureau and the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Initial reports were based upon the publication series *State Rankings: A Statistical View of the 50 United States*.



Due to its large population size, Illinois ranks high in most areas on a total dollar basis. As shown above in Chart 1, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, Illinois ranks 5th in the nation in total population in 2009 with 12.9 million people. As a result, Illinois is among the top ten states in nearly every category dealing with total dollars received or spent. Because of this, in order to get a better picture of how Illinois compares to other states, the provided information is in two formats: in total dollars and on a per-capita

basis. The per-capita format is useful for comparing a highly populated state, like Illinois, with states with much lower populations, such as neighboring Iowa (ranked 30th with approximately 3.0 million people), to account for the population discrepancy.

Whether it is better for a state to be ranked high or low in the rankings is open to interpretation. When observing revenue-related rankings on a per-capita basis, some believe that if a state is able to financially survive on tax rates that create relatively low per-capita figures, the better the financial situation for the people of that state. Others, however, would view low per-capita figures as missed opportunities for revenue growth, and subsequent program spending.

A similar argument holds true for the rankings dealing with government spending. Those benefiting from spending in a particular area would likely view the rankings as the higher the better. On the other hand, those who do not benefit from a specific area of spending would likely view a high ranking negatively, as spending for one source prevents monies from being reallocated to other areas.

In all of the charts provided, the highest ranked state is listed, along with the states bordering Illinois: Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Kentucky, and Missouri. Ohio and Michigan are also included due to their proximity to Illinois and because of their similarities to Illinois in population and in demographics. For the purpose of this report, this group of states will be considered the *Midwest Region*.

Listed on the top of each chart ranked in total dollars is the national total amount of revenue for that particular source. For the charts shown on a per-capita basis, the overall national per-capita figure is included. Each chart also includes a history of how Illinois has ranked in a particular area over the past several years. Most of the revenue data are from 2009, unless stated otherwise. Most of the spending data are from 2007, as this is the most recent year of compiled data available from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Included in each category of charts is a short synopsis of Illinois' rankings. In most categories, Illinois ranks near the middle of the pack with revenue on a per-capita basis. However, there are a few charts that show Illinois at the high end of the rankings, while some show Illinois near the low end of the national rankings. Examples of this contrast are highlighted throughout the report.

Also included throughout the report are tables displaying pertinent information relative to certain categories. This includes several tables identifying the tax rates of states throughout the nation and how these tax rates compare to Illinois. Also discussed is the State Tax Business Climate Index, an index created by the Tax Foundation which compares Illinois with other states in the ability to attract and retain businesses.

New to this year's version of *Illinois' National Rankings* is a section on employment. As Illinois' unemployment rate continues to increase to levels not seen in decades, the Commission has received numerous questions on the job market in Illinois and how

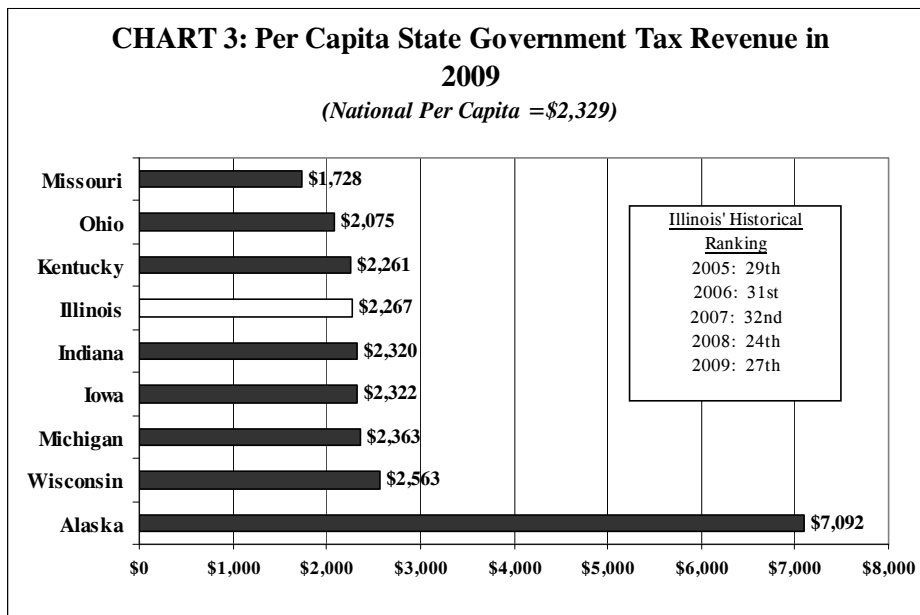
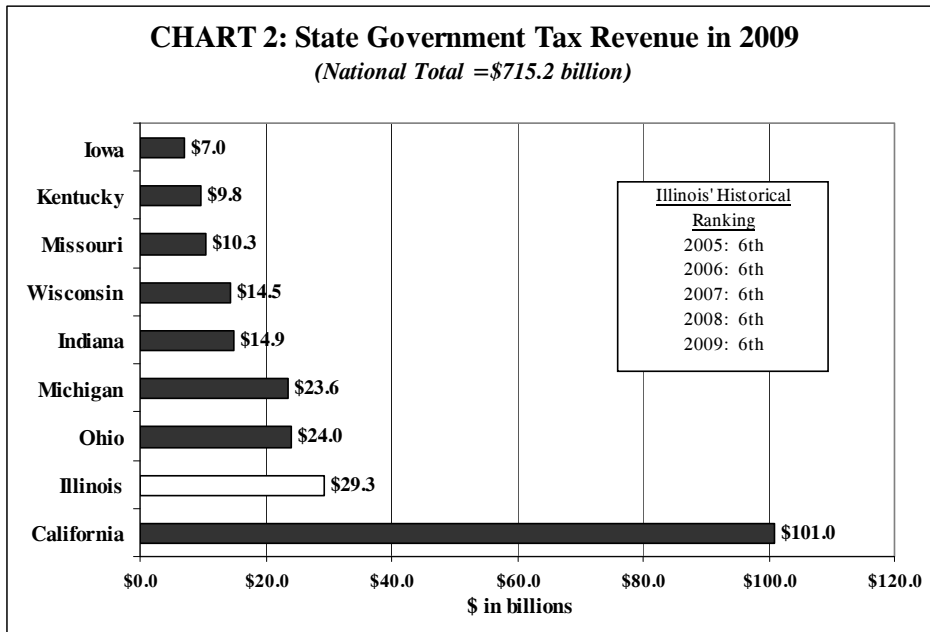
Illinois' employment declines and employment composition compare to other states across the nation. In response, the Commission, with the assistance of information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has created an extensive selection of employment data tables which should assist in answering questions regarding Illinois' current employment situation. This includes a historical look at Illinois jobs by sector to see which area of employment has been hurt the most over the last twenty years and how Illinois' change in employment compares nationally.

Finally, the report concludes by displaying demographic information for Illinois in the areas of population, poverty, and Medicare and shows how Illinois' make-up compares to the U.S. as a whole. The sources for all of the information used in this report are provided in its specific area of use.

Category 1: State Government Tax Revenue

In the category of state government tax revenue, Illinois had the 6th highest amount of revenues collected in 2009 and was the highest ranked state in the Midwest Region in total dollars. California had the highest dollar amount overall. On a per-capita basis, Illinois ranked 27th in the nation with an amount of \$2,267 per capita. Illinois' ranking has fluctuated between 24th and 32nd over the last five years. Illinois' per-capita value was slightly less than the national per-capita rate of \$2,329. Alaska had the highest per-capita ranking with an amount of \$7,092 per capita.

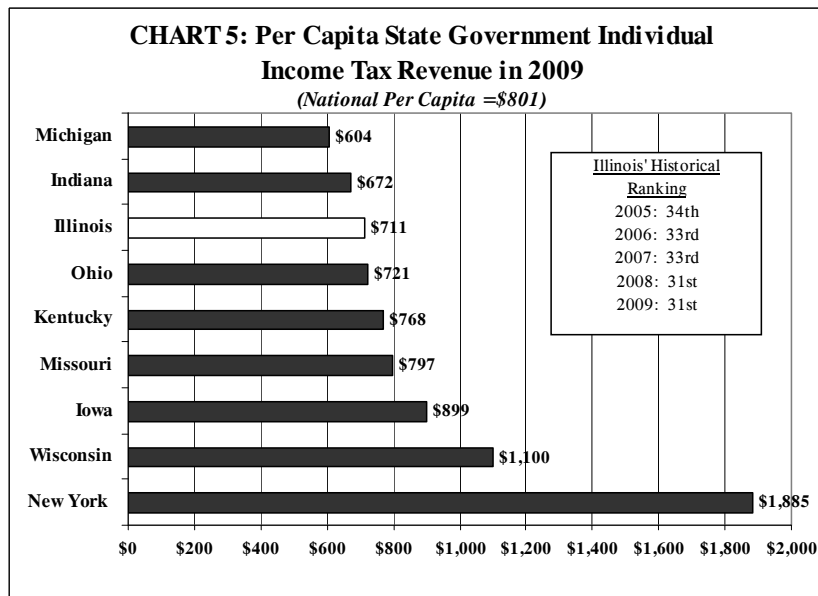
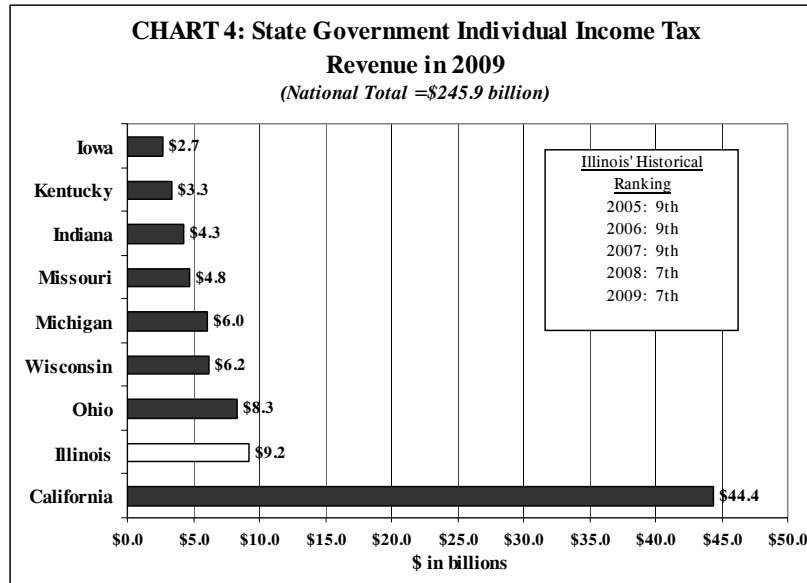
Source: <http://www.census.gov/govs/statetax>.



Category 2: State Government Individual Income Tax Revenue

Illinois ranked 7th in the nation in the amount collected from state government individual income taxes in 2009 with a total amount of \$9.2 billion. On a per-capita basis, Illinois ranked 31st. Illinois' per-capita rate of \$711 was below the national average of \$801 and well below the 1st ranked state in this category, New York, at \$1,885 per capita. Illinois has had a flat personal income tax rate of 3.0% since it was increased from 2.5% in July 1993. Of the seven states with a flat income tax (most have graduated rates) Illinois' has the lowest rate. Seven states currently have no income tax. A list of the personal income tax rates are shown on the following page.

Source: <http://www.census.gov/govs/statetax>.



STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES

(Tax rates for tax year 2010 -- as of January 1, 2010)

State	---Tax Rates---		# of Brackets	--Income Brackets--		---Personal Exemption---		
	Low	High		Low	High	Single	Married	Child.
ALABAMA	2.0	- 5.0	3	500	- 3,000	1,500	3,000	300
ALASKA	No State Income Tax							
ARIZONA	2.59	- 4.54	5	10,000	- 150,000	2,100	4,200	2,300
ARKANSAS (a)	1.0	- 7.0	6	3,699	- 31,000	23	46	23
CALIFORNIA (a)	1.25	- 9.55	6	7,300	- 47,900	98	196	98
COLORADO	4.63		1	---Flat rate---			-----None-----	
CONNECTICUT	3.0	- 6.5	3	10,000	- 500,001	13,000	26,000	0
DELAWARE	2.2	- 6.95	6	5,000	- 60,000	110	220	110
FLORIDA	No State Income Tax							
GEORGIA	1.0	- 6.0	6	750	- 7,000	2,700	5,400	3,000
HAWAII	1.4	- 11	12	2,400	- 200,001	1,040	2,080	1,040
IDAHO (a)	1.6	- 7.8	8	1,320	- 26,418	3,650	7,300	3,650
ILLINOIS	3.0		1	---Flat rate---		2,000	4,000	2,000
INDIANA	3.4		1	---Flat rate---		1,000	2,000	1,000
IOWA (a)	0.36	- 8.98	9	1,407	- 63,316	40	80	40
KANSAS	3.5	- 6.45	3	15,000	- 30,000	2,250	4,500	2,250
KENTUCKY	2.0	- 6.0	6	3,000	- 75,000	20	40	20
LOUISIANA	2.0	- 6.0	3	12,500	- 50,000	4,500	9,000	1,000
MAINE (a)	2.0	- 8.5	4	4,949	- 19,750	2,850	5,700	2,850
MARYLAND	2.0	- 6.25	8	1,000	- 1,000,001	2,400	4,800	2,400
MASSACHUSETTS (a)	5.3		1	---Flat rate---		4,400	8,800	1,000
MICHIGAN (a)	4.35		1	---Flat rate---		3,300	6,600	3,300
MINNESOTA (a)	5.35	- 7.85	3	22,770	- 74,781	3,650	7,300	3,650
MISSISSIPPI	3.0	- 5.0	3	5,000	- 10,000	6,000	12,000	1,500
MISSOURI	1.5	- 6.0	10	1,000	- 9,000	2,100	4,200	1,200
MONTANA (a)	1.0	- 6.9	7	2,600	- 15,401	2,110	4,220	2,110
NEBRASKA (a)	2.56	- 6.84	4	2,400	- 27,001	113	226	113
NEVADA	No State Income Tax							
NEW HAMPSHIRE	State Income Tax is Limited to Dividends and Interest Income Only.							
NEW JERSEY	1.4	- 10.75	8	20,000	- 1,000,000	1,000	2,000	1,500
NEW MEXICO	1.7	- 4.9	4	5,500	- 16,000	3,650	7,300	3,650
NEW YORK	4.0	- 8.97	7	8,000	- 500,000	0	0	1,000
NORTH CAROLINA	6.0	- 7.75	3	12,750	- 60,000	3,650	7,300	3,650
NORTH DAKOTA (a)	1.84	- 4.86	5	34,000	- 373,650	3,650	7,300	3,650
OHIO (a)	0.618	- 6.24	9	5,000	- 200,000	1,550	3,100	1,550
OKLAHOMA	0.5	- 5.5	7	1,000	- 8,701	1,000	2,000	1,000
OREGON (a)	5.0	- 11	5	2,900	- 7,300	169	338	169
PENNSYLVANIA	3.07		1	---Flat rate---			-----None-----	
RHODE ISLAND	3.8	- 9.9	5	33,500	- 372,950	3,650	7,300	3,650
SOUTH CAROLINA (a)	0	- 7	6	2,740	- 13,701	3,650	7,300	3,650
SOUTH DAKOTA	No State Income Tax							
TENNESSEE	State Income Tax is Limited to Dividends and Interest Income Only.							
TEXAS	No State Income Tax							
UTAH	5		1	---Flat rate---				
VERMONT (a)	3.55	- 8.95	5	33,950	- 272,951	3,650	7,300	3,650
VIRGINIA	2	- 5.75	4	3,000	- 17,000	930	1,860	930
WASHINGTON	No State Income Tax							
WEST VIRGINIA	3	- 6.5	5	10,000	- 60,000	2,000	4,000	2,000
WISCONSIN (a)	4.6	- 7.75	5	10,220	- 225,001	700	1,400	700
WYOMING	No State Income Tax							

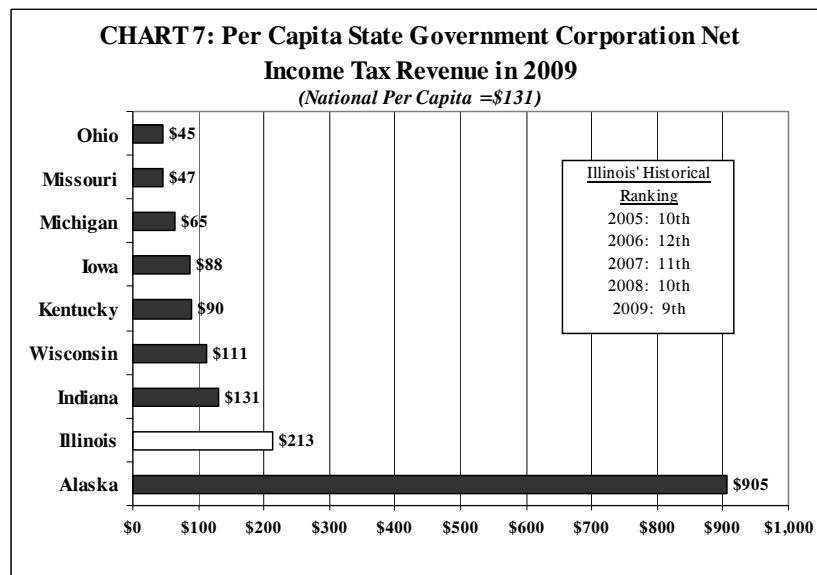
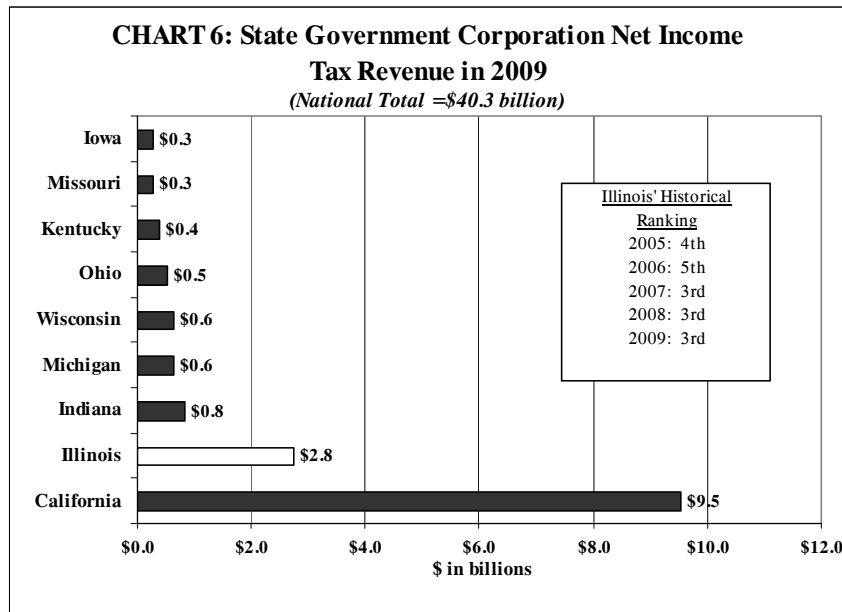
(a) 16 states have statutory provision for automatic adjustment of tax brackets, personal exemption or standard deductions to the rate of inflation. Massachusetts, Michigan, Nebraska and Ohio index the personal exemption amounts only.

Source: The Federation of Tax Administrators from various sources.

Category 3: State Government Corporation Net Income Tax Revenue

Illinois collected \$2.9 billion in corporate income tax receipts in 2009, which ranked them 3rd in the nation in this category. Again, California had the highest total with \$9.5 billion. On a per-capita basis, Illinois ranked 9th with a per-capita rate of \$213, above the national per-capita rate of \$131. Illinois' per-capita value was the highest in the Midwest Region. On the following page is a listing of each state's corporate income tax rate. As shown, Illinois is one of thirty-two states with a flat tax. Illinois' rate of 7.3%, which includes the State's rate of 4.8% and the corporate replacement tax rate of 2.5%, is near the middle of the pack of the rates imposed throughout the country.

Source: <http://www.census.gov/govs/statetax>.



RANGE OF STATE CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES

(For tax year 2010 -- as of January 1, 2010)

State	Tax Rates	Tax Brackets	# of Brackets	State	Tax Rates	Tax Brackets	# of Brackets
ALABAMA	6.5	---Flat Rate---	1	MISSOURI	6.25	---Flat Rate---	1
ALASKA	1.0 - 9.4	10,000 90,000	10	MONTANA	6.75	---Flat Rate---	1
ARIZONA	6.968	---Flat Rate---	1	NEBRASKA	5.58 - 7.81	100,000	2
ARKANSAS	1.0 - 6.5	3,000 100,000	6	NEW HAMPSHIRE	8.5	---Flat Rate---	1
CALIFORNIA	8.84	---Flat Rate---	1	NEW JERSEY	9.0	---Flat Rate---	1
COLORADO	4.63	---Flat Rate---	1	NEW MEXICO	4.8 - 7.6	500,000 1 million	3
CONNECTICUT	7.5	---Flat Rate---	1	NEW YORK	7.1	---Flat Rate---	1
DELAWARE	8.7	---Flat Rate---	1	NORTH CAROLINA	6.9	---Flat Rate---	1
FLORIDA	5.5	---Flat Rate---	1	NORTH DAKOTA	2.1 - 6.4	3,000 30,000	5
GEORGIA	6.0	---Flat Rate---	1	OHIO***	5.1 - 8.5	50,000	2
HAWAII	4.4 - 6.4	25,000 100,000	3	OKLAHOMA	6.0	---Flat Rate---	1
IDAHO	7.6	---Flat Rate---	1	OREGON	6.6 - 7.9	250,000	2
ILLINOIS*	7.3	---Flat Rate---	1	PENNSYLVANIA	9.99	---Flat Rate---	1
INDIANA	8.5	---Flat Rate---	1	RHODE ISLAND	9.0	---Flat Rate---	1
IOWA	6.0 - 12.0	25,000 250,000	4	SOUTH CAROLINA	5.0	---Flat Rate---	1
KANSAS	4	---Flat Rate---	1	SOUTH DAKOTA	6.0-0.25	(banks only)	
KENTUCKY	4.0 - 6.0	50,000 100,000	3	TENNESSEE	6.5	---Flat Rate---	1
LOUISIANA	4.0 - 8.0	25,000 200,000	5	TEXAS	**		
MAINE	3.5 - 8.93	25,000 250,000	4	UTAH	5	---Flat Rate---	
MARYLAND	8.25	---Flat Rate---	1	VERMONT (b)	6.0 - 8.5	10,000 250,000	3
MASSACHUSETTS	8.75	---Flat Rate---	1	VIRGINIA	6.0	---Flat Rate---	1
MICHIGAN	4.95	---Flat Rate---	1	WEST VIRGINIA	8.5	---Flat Rate---	1
MINNESOTA	9.8	---Flat Rate---	1	WISCONSIN	7.9	---Flat Rate---	1
MISSISSIPPI	3.0 - 5.0	5,000 10,000	3	DIST. OF COLUMBIA	9.975	---Flat Rate---	

Source: Compiled by the Federation of Tax Administrators (FTA) from various sources

Note: Nevada, Washington, and Wyoming do not have state corporate income taxes.

* Illinois' rate includes a 2.5% personal property replacement tax.

** Texas imposes a Franchise Tax, known as the margin tax.

*** Ohio does not levy a tax based on income, but imposes a Commercial Activity Tax (CAT) equals \$150 for gross receipts between \$150,000 and \$1 million, plus 0.26% of gross receipts over \$1 million.

Apportionment of Corporate Income

Prior to tax year 2001, Illinois used a three-part formula in which a company's in-state sales, the value of a corporation's property, and its payroll in Illinois were weighed in determining how much of that company's income was subject to the State's corporate income tax and the personal property replacement tax. Public Act 90-0613 changed the law to state that in tax year 2001 and thereafter, corporate income taxable in Illinois would be determined solely on the basis of a company's in-state sales. Below is a table indicating how each state determines how much of a company's income is subject to their corporate income taxes.

STATE APPORTIONMENT OF CORPORATE INCOME			
(Formulas for tax year 2010 as of January 1, 2010)			
ALABAMA *	3 Factor	MONTANA *	3 Factor
ALASKA *	3 Factor	NEBRASKA	Sales
ARIZONA * (2)	80% Sales, 10% Property & Payroll	NEVADA	No State Income Tax
ARKANSAS *	Double wtd. sales	NEW HAMPSHIRE	Double wtd. Sales
CALIFORNIA *(2)	Double wtd. sales	NEW JERSEY (1)	Double wtd. Sales
COLORADO *	Sales	NEW MEXICO *	Double wtd. sales/3 Factor
CONNECTICUT (5)	Double wtd. sales	NEW YORK	Sales
DELAWARE	3 Factor	NORTH CAROLINA *	Double wtd. sales
FLORIDA	Double wtd. sales	NORTH DAKOTA *	3 Factor
GEORGIA	Sales	OHIO *	Triple Weighted Sales
HAWAII *	3 Factor	OKLAHOMA	3 Factor
IDAHO *	Double wtd. sales	OREGON *	Sales
ILLINOIS *	Sales	PENNSYLVANIA *	90% Sales, 5% Property & Payroll
INDIANA (3)	90% Sales, 5% Property & Payroll	RHODE ISLAND	3 Factor
IOWA	Sales	SOUTH CAROLINA (4)	Double wtd. sales/Sales
KANSAS *	3 Factor	SOUTH DAKOTA	No State Income Tax
KENTUCKY *	Double wtd. sales	TENNESSEE *	Double wtd. sales
LOUISIANA	Sales	TEXAS	Sales
MAINE *	Sales	UTAH *	3 Factor/Double wtd. sales
MARYLAND	Double wtd. Sales/Sales	VERMONT	Double wtd. sales
MASSACHUSETTS	Double wtd. sales	VIRGINIA	Double wtd. sales
MICHIGAN	Sales	WASHINGTON	No State Income Tax
MINNESOTA (3)	87% Sales, 6.5% Property & Payroll	WEST VIRGINIA *	Double wtd. sales
MISSISSIPPI	Accounting/3 Factor	WISCONSIN *	Sales
MISSOURI *	3 Factor/sales	WYOMING	No State Income Tax

Source: www.taxadmin.org.

Note: The formulas listed are for general manufacturing businesses. Some industries have special formula different than those reported. A slash separating two formula's indicate taxpayer option.

* State has adopted substantial portions of the Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act (UDITPA).

(1) A 3-factor formula is used for corporations not subject to the corporation business franchise tax.

(2) Beginning with the 2011 tax year, taxpayers may elect to use a Single Sales Factor.

(3) State is phasing in a single sales factor. Weightings will change each year until 100% sales factor in 2011 for Indiana, and 2013 for Minnesota.

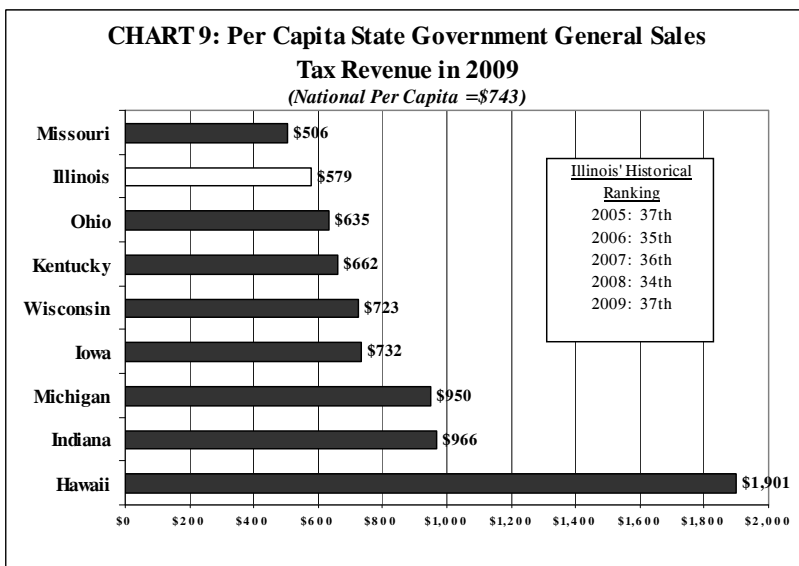
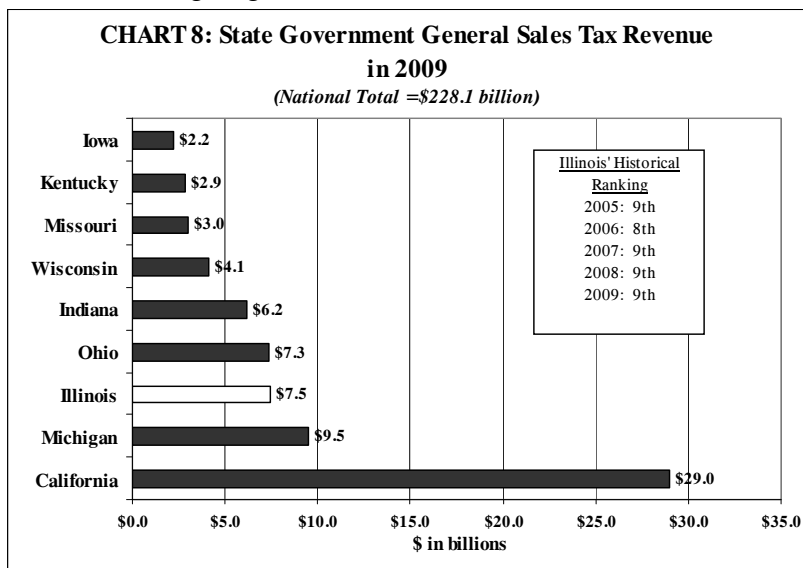
(4) Taxpayers are allowed only 80% of the reduced taxes from a single sales factor.

(5) Single factor gross receipts formula for income other than that derived from the sale or use of tangible personal or real property.

Category 4: State Government General Sales Tax Revenue

General sales tax revenue, under this category, does not include special sales taxes such as those on sale of alcohol, gasoline, or tobacco. In 2009, Illinois ranked 9th in the amount of sales tax revenue collected with a total of \$7.5 billion. California collected the most, generating \$29.0 billion. On a per-capita basis, Illinois ranked 37th in the nation with a value of \$579 per capita. As shown in Chart 9, in the Midwest Region, only Missouri (42nd) was ranked lower than Illinois. Illinois' sales tax rate is 6.25%, in which 5% goes to the State, and the remaining 1.25% goes to local governments. The last State sales tax rate increases (from 4% to 5%) occurred in 1984. Illinois law also authorizes local governments to impose sales taxes. Currently, Chicago has one of the highest combined sales tax rates for any city in the nation at 10.25%. A list of the sales tax rates for all the states is included on the following page.

Source: <http://www.census.gov/govs/statetax>.



Sales and Use Taxes

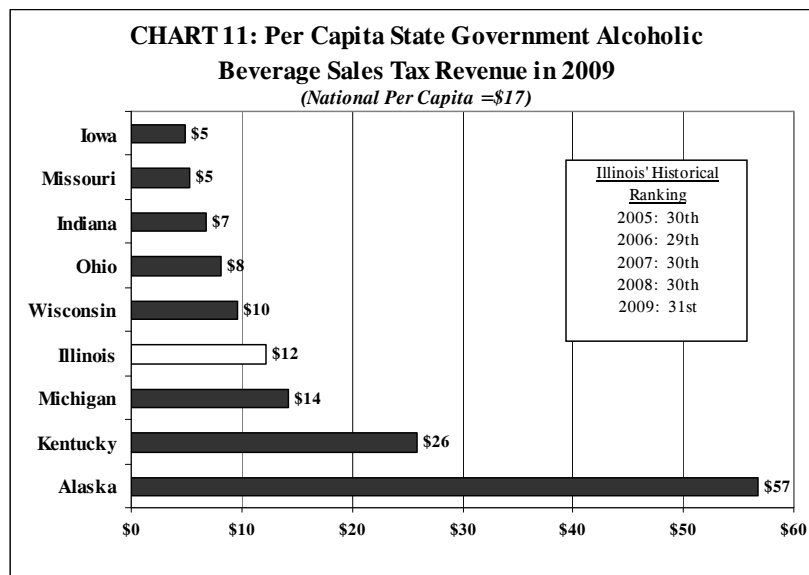
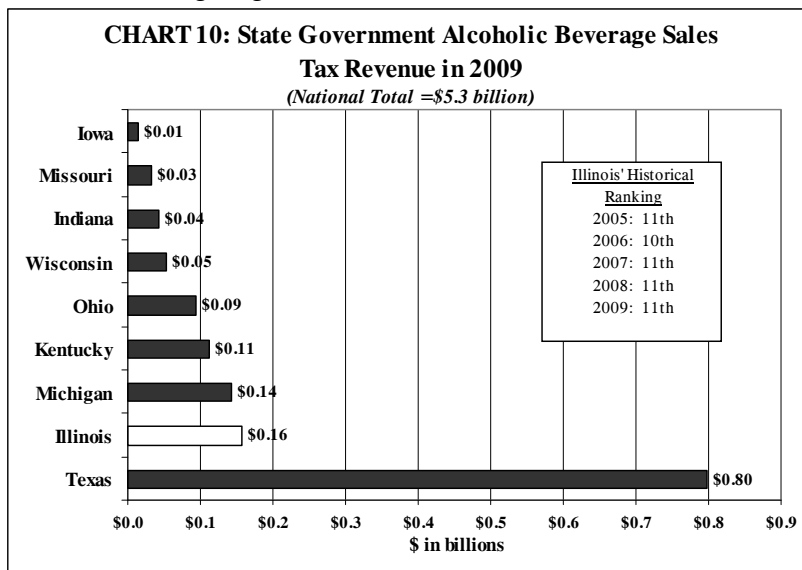
	Tax Rate	Food	Prescription Drugs	Non-prescriptions drugs
Alabama	4.00%		Exempt	
Alaska	None			
Arizona	5.60%	Exempt	Exempt	
Arkansas	6.00%	2.00%	Exempt	
California	8.25%	Exempt	Exempt	
Colorado	2.90%	Exempt	Exempt	
Connecticut	6.00%	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Delaware	None			
District of Columbia	6.00%	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Florida	6.00%	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Georgia	4.00%	Exempt*	Exempt	
Hawaii	4.00%		Exempt	
Idaho	6.00%		Exempt	
Illinois	6.25%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Indiana	7.00%	Exempt	Exempt	
Iowa	6.00%	Exempt	Exempt	
Kansas	5.30%		Exempt	
Kentucky	6.00%	Exempt	Exempt	
Louisiana	4.00%	Exempt	Exempt	
Maine	5.00%	Exempt	Exempt	
Maryland	6.00%	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Massachusetts	6.25%	Exempt	Exempt	
Michigan	6.00%	Exempt	Exempt	
Minnesota	6.875%	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Mississippi	7.00%		Exempt	
Missouri	4.225%	1.225%	Exempt	
Montana	None		Exempt	
Nebraska	5.50%	Exempt	Exempt	
Nevada	6.85%	Exempt	Exempt	
New Hampshire	None			
New Jersey	7.00%	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
New Mexico	5.00%	Exempt	Exempt	
New York	4.00%	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
North Carolina	7.75%	2%, local	Exempt	
North Dakota	5.00%	Exempt	Exempt	
Ohio	5.50%	Exempt	Exempt	
Oklahoma	4.50%		Exempt	
Oregon	None			
Pennsylvania	6.00%	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Rhode Island	7.00%	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
South Carolina	6.00%	Exempt	Exempt	
South Dakota	4.00%		Exempt	
Tennessee	7.00%	5.50%	Exempt	
Texas	6.25%	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Utah	4.70%	1.75%	Exempt	
Vermont	6.00%	Exempt	Exempt	Exempt
Virginia	5.00%	2.50%	Exempt	Exempt
Washington	6.50%	Exempt	Exempt	
West Virginia	6.00%	3.00%	Exempt	
Wisconsin	5.00%	Exempt	Exempt	
Wyoming	4.00%	Exempt	Exempt	

Source: Federation of Tax Administrators

Category 5: State Government Alcoholic Beverage Sales Tax Revenue

In 2009, in the category of State Government Alcoholic Beverage Sales Tax Revenue, Illinois ranked 11th in total sales with a total of \$158 million. Texas ranked 1st generating \$797 million. On a per-capita basis, Illinois ranked 31st in the nation with a value of \$12 per capita. Alaska is the highest ranked state on a per-capita basis with a value of \$57 per capita. In September 2009, the rate and base of Illinois liquor tax was increased to the following amounts (per gallon): \$0.231 on beer and cider; \$1.39 on wine; and \$8.55 on distilled liquor. The data displayed below does not include the impact of this tax change. The higher tax rates are expected to generate an additional \$108 under full-implementation (pending litigation). An additional \$108 million would increase Illinois' total dollar ranking to 6th and its per-capita ranking to 16th.

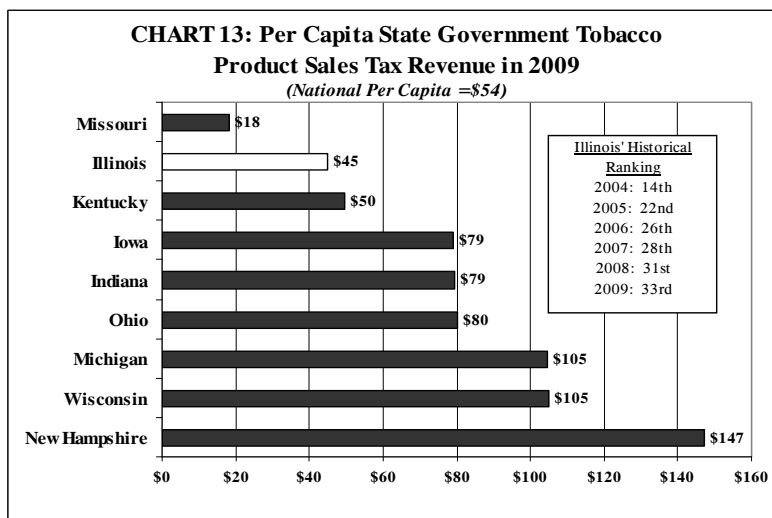
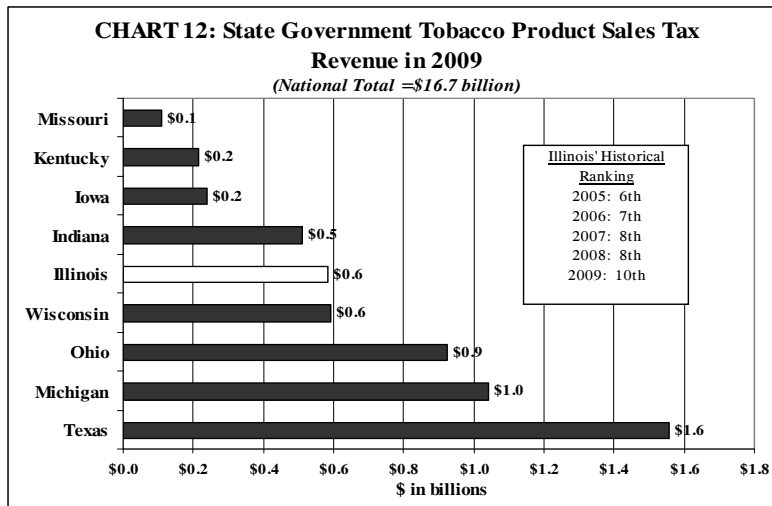
Source: <http://www.census.gov/govs/statetax>.



Category 6: State Government Tobacco Product Sales Tax Revenue

In the category of State Government Tobacco Product Sales Tax Revenue, Illinois ranked 8th in total sales in 2009 with a total of \$582 million. Texas ranked 1st generating \$1.6 billion. On a per-capita basis, Illinois ranked 33rd in the nation with a value of \$45 per capita. New Hampshire is the highest ranked state on a per-capita basis with a value of \$147 per capita. Illinois' per-capita ranking has fluctuated quite a bit over the last decade (ranking as low as 14th in 2004). This is because of the number of states that have chosen the cigarette tax as a source for tax hikes over the last several years. Illinois last raised its cigarette tax in 2002 from \$0.58 to the current rate of \$0.98 per pack of 20 cigarettes. Home rule units can also impose a tax on cigarettes. Combined with the federal rate of \$1.01 and the State and local rates, the City of Chicago's combined rate of \$4.67 is currently the second highest combined tax rate of any city in the country, trailing only New York City (\$5.26/pack). A list of the state cigarette tax rates for all the states is included on the following page.

Source: <http://www.census.gov/govs/statetax>.



STATE EXCISE TAX RATES ON CIGARETTES

(January 1, 2010)

STATE	TAX RATE (¢ per pack)	RANK	STATE	TAX RATE (¢ per pack)	RANK
Alabama (1)	42.5	46	Nebraska	64	38
Alaska	200	11	Nevada	80	34
Arizona	200	11	New Hampshire	178	16
Arkansas	115	27	New Jersey	270	4
California	87	32	New Mexico	91	31
Colorado (5)	84	33	New York (1)	275	3
Connecticut	300	2	North Carolina	45	44
Delaware	160	18	North Dakota	44	45
Florida (6)	133.9	23	Ohio	125	24
Georgia	37	47	Oklahoma	103	28
Hawaii (3)	260	5	Oregon	118	26
Idaho	57	42	Pennsylvania	160	18
Illinois (1)	98	30	Rhode Island	346	1
Indiana	99.5	29	South Carolina	7	51
Iowa	136	22	South Dakota	153	20
Kansas	79	35	Tennessee (1) (2)	62	39
Kentucky (2)	60	40	Texas	141	21
Louisiana	36	48	Utah	69.5	36
Maine	200	11	Vermont	224	9
Maryland	200	11	Virginia (1)	30	49
Massachusetts	251	7	Washington	202.5	10
Michigan	200	11	West Virginia	55	43
Minnesota (4)	123	25	Wisconsin	252	6
Mississippi	68	37	Wyoming	60	40
Missouri (1)	17	50	Dist. of Columbia	250	8
Montana	170	17			

U. S. Median 118

Source: www.taxadmin.org

(1) Counties and cities may impose an additional tax on a pack of cigarettes in AL, 1¢ to 6¢; IL, 10¢ to 15¢; MO, 4¢ to 7¢; NYC \$1.50; TN, 1¢; and VA, 2¢ to 15¢.

(2) Dealers pay an additional enforcement and administrative fee of 0.1¢ per pack in KY and 0.05¢ in TN.

(3) Tax rate is scheduled to increase to \$2.80 per pack effective July 1, 2010 and \$3.00 per pack effective July 1, 2011.

(4) Plus an additional 33.0 cent sales tax is added to the wholesale price of a tax stamp (total \$1.56).

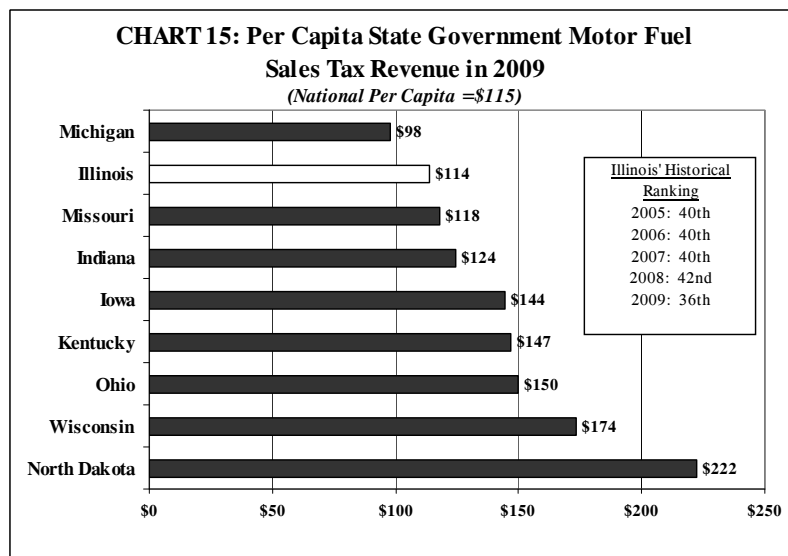
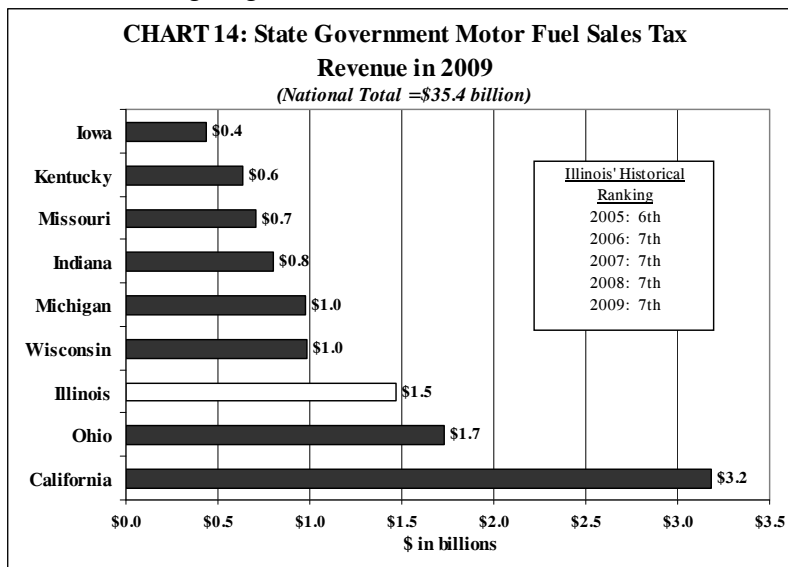
(5) In addition there will be a 2.9% state sales tax on top of the stated per pack tax rate from 07/01/2009 through 07/01/2011.

(6) includes a \$1 per pack surcharge.

Category 7: State Government Motor Fuel Sales Tax Revenue

In 2009, Illinois ranked 7th in the nation in the amount of motor fuel sales tax revenue collected. Only Ohio collected more in the Midwest Region. On a per-capita basis, Illinois ranked 36th in the nation with a per-capita rate of \$114, which was slightly lower than the national per-capita rate of \$115. Only Michigan (43rd) in the Midwest Region had a lower ranking than Illinois on a per-capita basis. As shown on the following page, as of January 1, 2010, Illinois had the 30th highest tax rate on motor fuel at 20.1 cents per gallon (which includes 1.1 cents in environmental fees). Washington had the highest gasoline tax at 37.5 cents-per-gallon. Alaska had the lowest rate at 8.0 cents-per-gallon. Illinois is among 10 states that collect general sales taxes on motor fuel as well (including Indiana and Michigan in the Midwest).

Source: <http://www.census.gov/govs/statetax>.



Motor Fuel Excise Tax Rates

as of January 1, 2010

State	---Gasoline---			---Diesel Fuel---			---Gasohol---			Notes
	Excise	Add'l	Total	Excise	Add'l	Total	Excise	Add'l	Total	
	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	Tax	
Alabama /1	16.0	2.0	18.0	19.0		19.0	16.0	2.0	18.0	Inspection fee
Alaska	8.0		8.0	8.0		8.0	8.0		8.0	
Arizona	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0	/3
Arkansas	21.5		21.5	22.5		22.5	21.5		21.5	
California	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0	18.0		18.0	Sales tax applicable
Colorado	22.0		22.0	20.5		20.5	22.0		22.0	
Connecticut	25.0		25.0	37.0		37.0	25.0		25.0	
Delaware	23.0		23.0	22.0		22.0	23.0		23.0	Plus 0.5% GRT
Florida /2	4.0	12.0	16.0	16.8	12.8	29.6	4.0	12.0	16.0	Sales tax added to excise /2
Georgia	7.5	9.3	16.8	7.5	10.0	17.5	7.5	9.3	16.8	Sales tax added to excise
Hawaii /1	17.0		17.0	17.0		17.0	17.0		17.0	Sales tax applicable
Idaho	25.0	1.0	26.0	25.0	1.0	26.0	25.0	1.0	26.0	Clean water tax /7
Illinois /1	19.0	1.1	20.1	21.5	1.1	22.6	19.0	1.1	20.1	Sales tax add., env. & LUST fee /3
Indiana	18.0		18.0	16.0		16.0	18.0		18.0	Sales tax applicable /3
Iowa	21.0		21.0	22.5		22.5	19.0		19.0	
Kansas	24.0		24.0	26.0		26.0	24.0		24.0	
Kentucky	22.7	1.4	24.1	19.7	1.4	21.1	22.7	1.4	24.1	Environmental fee /4 /3
Louisiana	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	
Maine	29.5		29.5	30.7		30.7	29.5		29.5	/5
Maryland	23.5		23.5	24.25		24.3	23.5		23.5	
Massachusetts	21.0		21.0	21.0		21.0	21.0		21.0	
Michigan	19.0		19.0	15.0		15.0	19.0		19.0	Sales tax applicable
Minnesota	27.1		27.1	27.1		27.1	27.1		27.1	
Mississippi	18.0	0.4	18.4	18.0	0.4	18.4	18.0	0.4	18.4	Environmental fee
Missouri	17.0	0.55	17.55	17.0	0.55	17.55	17.0	0.55	17.55	Inspection fee
Montana	27.0		27.0	27.75		27.8	27.0		27.0	
Nebraska	26.8	0.9	27.7	26.8	0.3	27.1	26.8	0.9	27.7	Petroleum fee /5
Nevada /1	24.0	0.055	24.055	27.0		27.000	24.0	0.055	24.055	Inspection fee
New Hampshire	18.0	1.625	19.625	18.0	1.625	19.625	18.0	1.625	19.625	Oil discharge cleanup fee
New Jersey	10.5	4.0	14.5	13.5	4.0	17.5	10.5	4.0	14.5	Petroleum fee
New Mexico	17.0	1.875	18.875	21.0	1.875	22.875	17.0	1.875	18.875	Petroleum loading fee
New York	8.0	16.4	24.4	8.0	14.65	22.7	8.0	16.4	24.4	Sales tax applicable, Petrol. Tax
North Carolina	30.3	0.25	30.55	30.3	0.25	30.55	30.3	0.25	30.55	/4 Inspection tax
North Dakota	23.0		23.0	23.0		23.0	23.0		23.0	
Ohio	28.0		28.0	28.0		28.0	28.0		28.0	Plus 3 cents commercial
Oklahoma	16.0	1.0	17.0	13.0	1.0	14.0	16.0	1.0	17.0	Environmental fee
Oregon /1	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	
Pennsylvania	12.0	19.2	31.2	12.0	26.1	38.1	12.0	19.2	31.2	Oil franchise tax
Rhode Island	30.0	1	31.0	30.0	1	31.0	30.0	1	31.0	LUST tax
South Carolina	16.0		16.0	16.0		16.0	16.0		16.0	
South Dakota /1	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0	20		20.0	
Tennessee /1	20.0	1.4	21.4	17.0	1.4	18.4	20.0	1.4	21.4	Petroleum Tax & Envir. Fee
Texas	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	
Utah	24.5		24.5	24.5		24.5	24.5		24.5	
Vermont	19.0	5.5	24.5	25.0	4	29.0	19.0	5.5	24.5	Petroleum cleanup fee
Virginia /1	17.5		17.5	17.5		17.5	17.5		17.5	/6
Washington /8	37.5		37.5	37.5		37.5	37.5		37.5	0.5% privilege tax
West Virginia	20.5	11.7	32.2	20.5	11.7	32.2	20.5	11.7	32.2	Sales tax added to excise
Wisconsin	30.9	2.0	32.9	30.9	2.0	32.9	30.9	2.0	32.9	/5 Petroleum Inspection fee
Wyoming	13.0	1	14.0	13.0	1	14.0	13.0	1	14.0	License tax
Dist. of Columbia	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	
Federal	18.3	0.1	18.4	24.3	0.1	24.4	13.0	0.1	13.1	/7 LUST tax

SOURCE: www.taxadmin.org

/1 Tax rates do not include local option taxes. In AL, 1 - 3 cents; HI, 8.8 to 18.0 cent; IL, 5 cents in Chicago & 6 cents in Cook County (gasoline only); NV, 4.0 to 9.0 cents; OR, 1 to 3 cents; SD and TN, one cent; and VA 2%.

/2 Local taxes for gasoline and gasohol vary from 12.2 cents to 18.6 cents. Plus a 2.07 cent per gallon pollution tax.

/3 Carriers pay an additional surcharge equal to AZ-8 cents, IL-12.3 cents (g) 13.5 cents (d), IN-11 cents, KY-2% (g) 4.7% (d).

/4 Tax rate is based on the average wholesale price and is adjusted quarterly. The actual rates are: KY, 9%; and NC, 17.5¢ + 7%.

/5 Portion of the rate is adjustable based on maintenance costs, sales volume, cost of fuel to state government, or inflation.

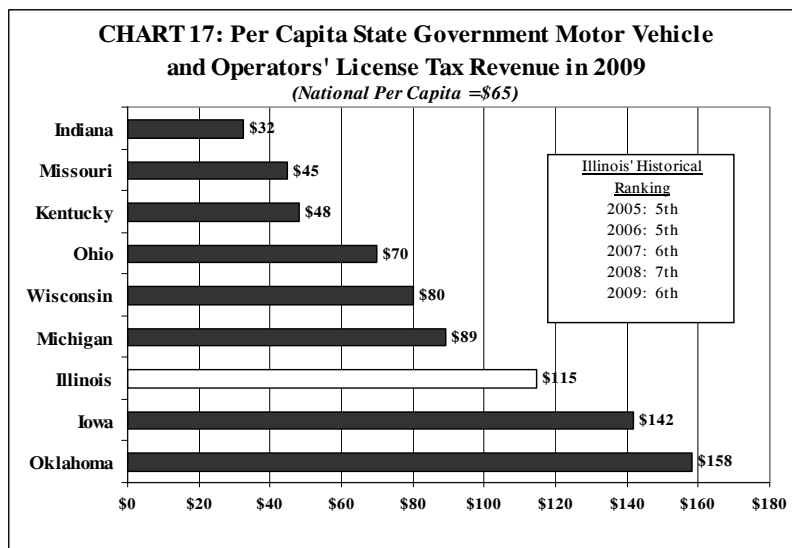
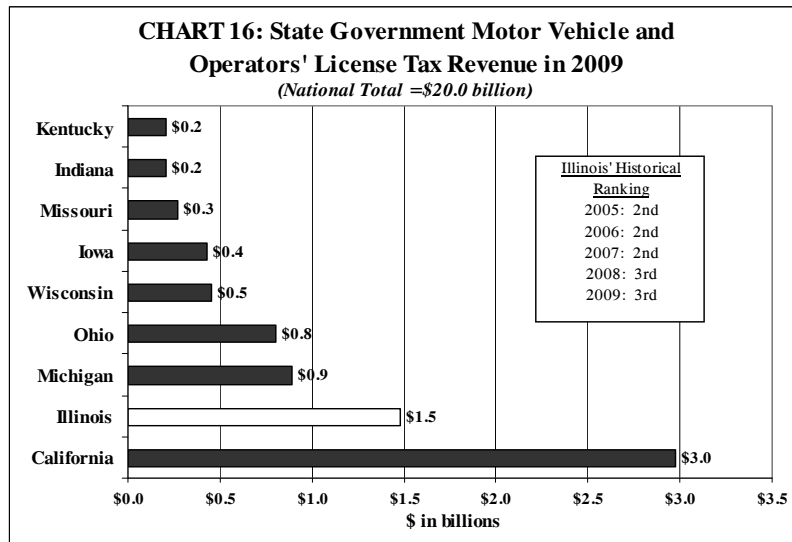
/6 Large trucks pay an additional 3.5 cents.

/7 Tax rate is reduced by the percentage of ethanol used in blending (reported rate assumes the max. 10% ethanol).

Category 8: State Government Motor Vehicle and Operators' License Tax Revenue

In 2009, Illinois collected the 3rd highest amount of tax revenue from motor vehicle and operators' licenses. Illinois' total amount of \$1.5 billion trailed only California (\$3.0 billion) and Texas (\$1.5 billion) in this category. Illinois had the 6th highest per-capita ranking in this category, collecting \$115 per capita, which was well above the national per-capita value of \$65. Only Iowa (ranked 4th) had a higher ranking than Illinois in the Midwest Region. The highest ranked state was Oklahoma at \$158 per capita. In 2009, the annual registration fee for passenger cars, motorcycles, and smaller commercial vehicles rose from \$78 to \$79. Also, the fees for a driver's license and vehicle registrations were each raised by \$20. It is estimated that approximately \$332 million in new revenues will be generated by this fee increase. This would raise Illinois' total dollar ranking to 2nd and increase its per-capita ranking to 5th.

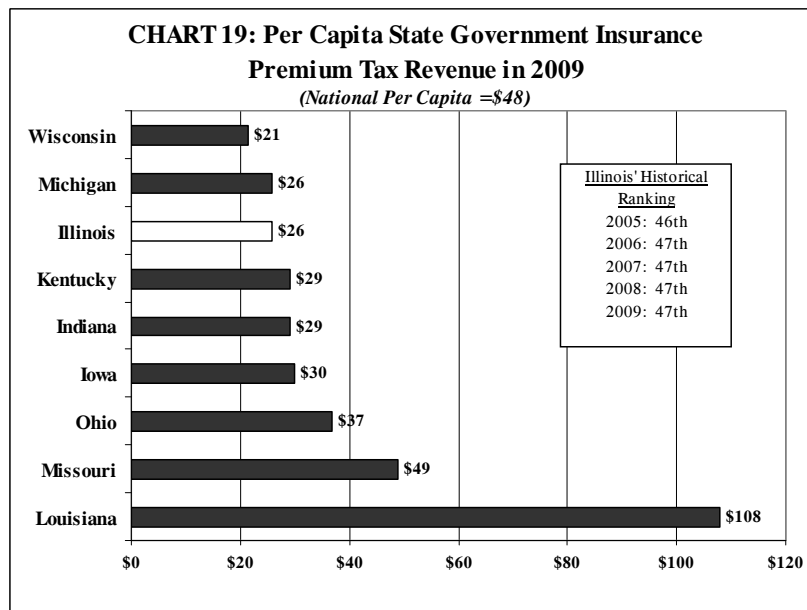
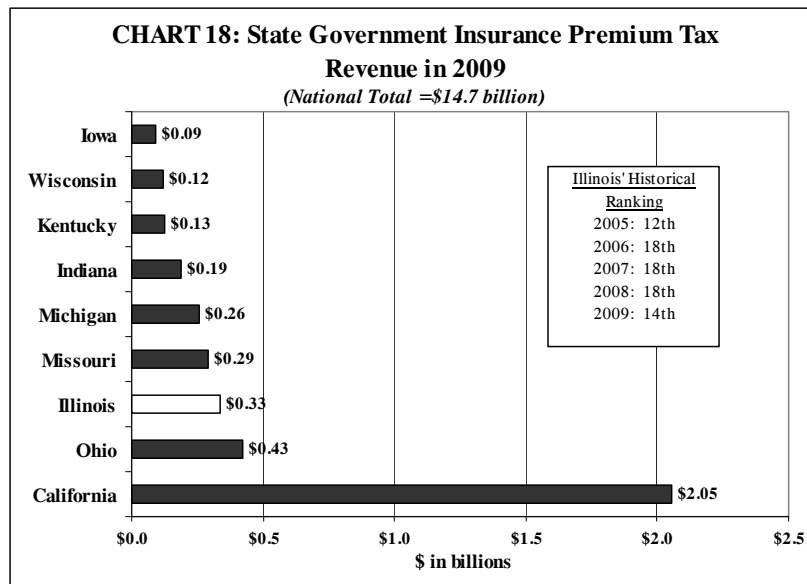
Source: <http://www.census.gov/govs/statetax>.



Category 9: State Government Insurance Premium Tax Revenue

In 2009, Illinois ranked 14th in the nation in the amount of insurance tax revenue collected. Only Ohio collected more in the Midwest Region. On a per-capita basis, Illinois ranked 47th in the nation with a value of \$26, well below the national average of \$48. Only Michigan, Wisconsin, and Oregon had lower per-capita rates. Louisiana had the highest per-capita rate of \$108. Illinois imposes a number of taxes and fees on insurance companies, including a privilege tax on foreign companies, fire-marshall taxes, and a surplus line produce tax on nonstandard policies.

Source: <http://www.census.gov/govs/statetax>.

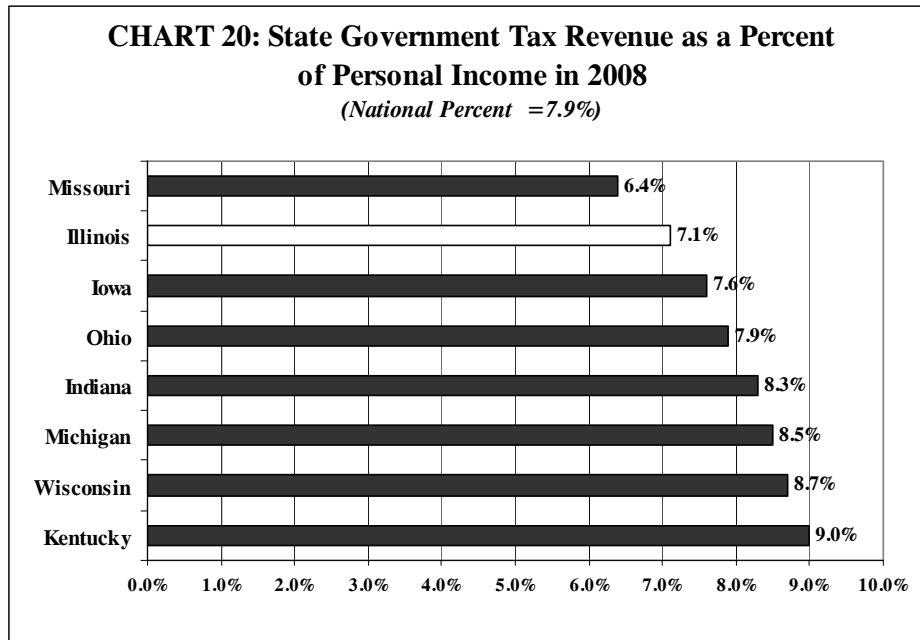


Category 10: State Government Tax Revenue as a Percent of Personal Income

As shown below in Chart 20, Illinois ranked 37th in the nation in 2008 in the category of state government tax revenue as a percent of personal income. Illinois' percentage of 7.1% was lower than all other Midwest Region states, except for Missouri, which came in at 6.4%. The national average was 7.9%. The highest-ranking state was Alaska.

Tax Revenue Source: <http://www.census.gov/govs/statetax>.

Income Source: <http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/2010/tables/10s0664.pdf>

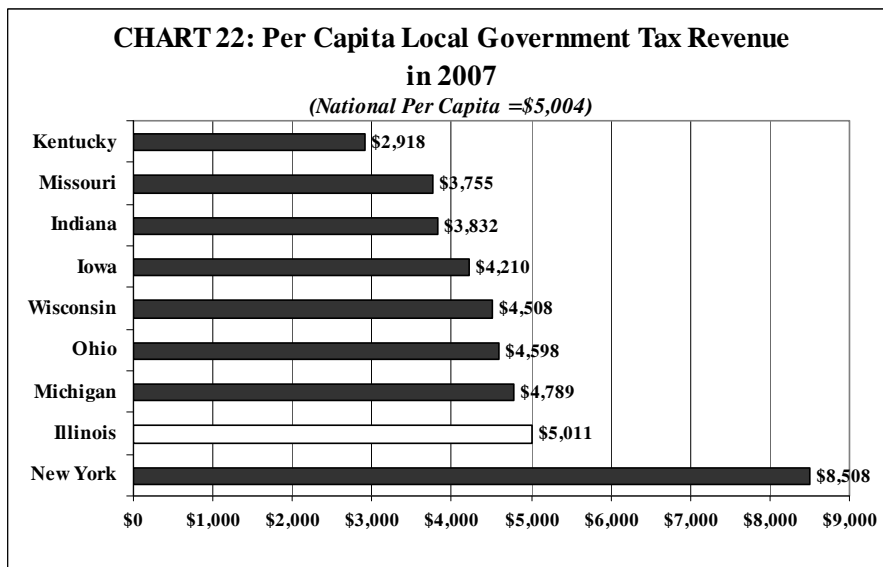
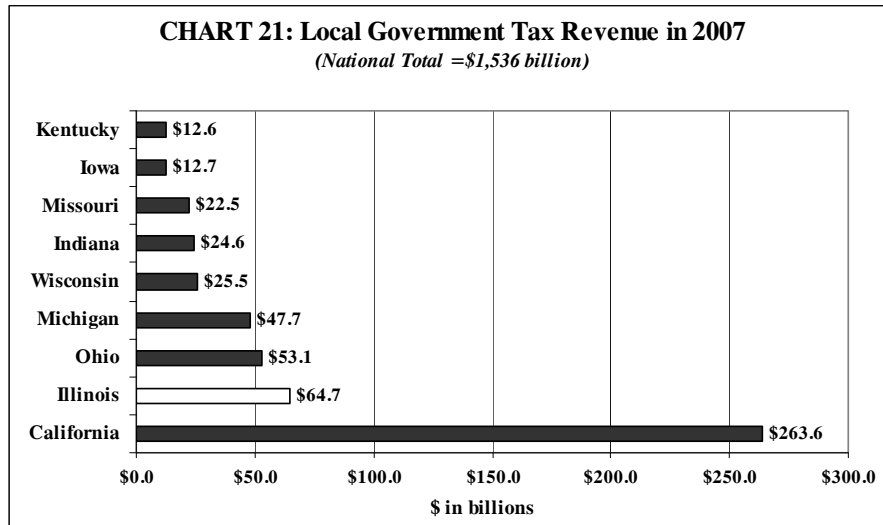


So what does this say about Illinois' state government tax structure? Many would see this low ranking of 37th as encouraging as it shows that state government can function without creating too much of a financial burden on the people of Illinois. They would argue that the State's tax structure is very acceptable, especially when compared to other states throughout the nation.

However, others would argue that these numbers show that the State needs to take up a larger role in financing programs and institutions throughout the State, which would lessen the burden on local governments. While Illinois is one of the lowest taxed states in terms of State revenues, it is one of the highest taxed states in terms of local government tax revenues. Charts depicting this revenue source are shown on the following page.

Category 11: Local Government Tax Revenue

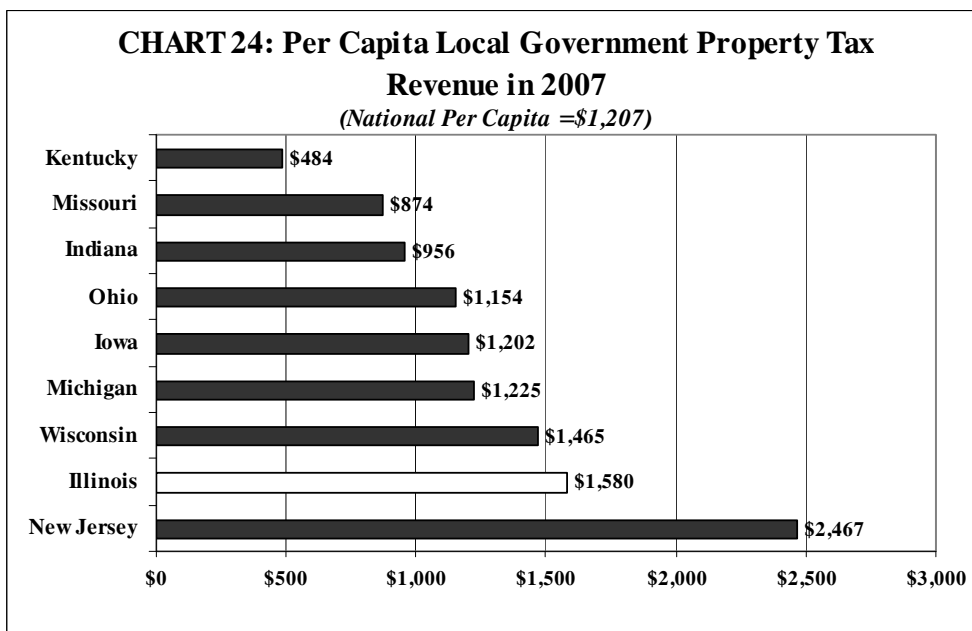
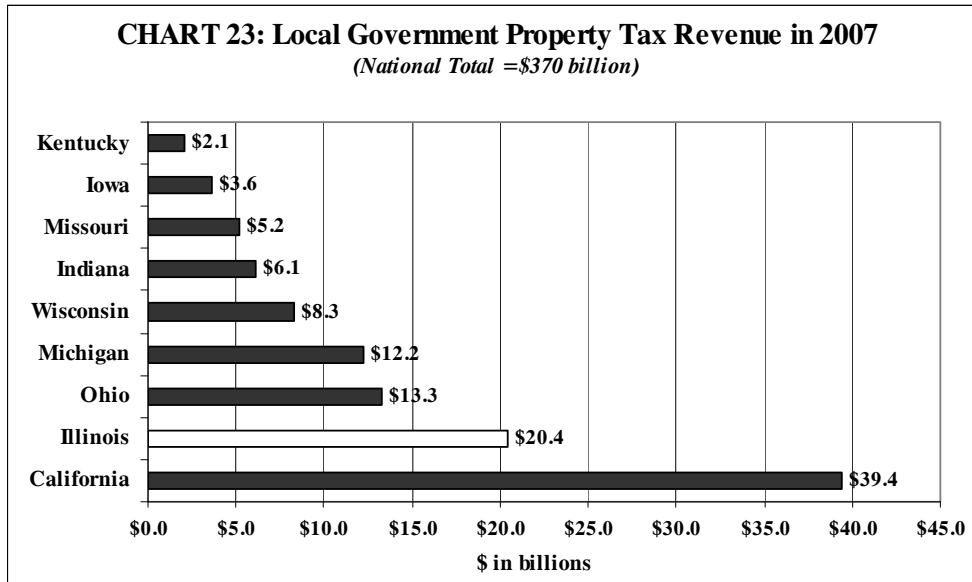
In 2007 (the most recent year of compiled data available), Illinois ranked 5th in the nation in the category of local government tax revenue collected. California ranked 1st. On a per-capita basis, Illinois ranked 9th at \$5,011 per capita and was the highest ranked state in the Midwest Region. New York was first at \$8,508 per capita. A major reason for Illinois' high rankings in this area is because Illinois has more units of government (over 6,000) than any other state in the nation. Because Illinois' ranking in per-capita local government revenue is significantly higher than its ranking in state government revenue, many argue that the State should take a larger role in financing programs. They argue that local taxes need to be lowered, while increasing State tax sources to create a more "equitable" system. Others argue that a reliance on property taxes give local governments more local control and promotes a higher degree of accountability to their community. This debate will continue in the years to come, especially in the area of education funding.



Category 12: Local Government Property Tax Revenue

The majority of local taxes come from the property tax. Illinois has historically been one of the highest taxing states in the nation in the area of property taxes. As shown below in Chart 23, in 2007, Illinois ranked 6th in the nation in the amount of property tax revenue collected. On a per-capita basis, Illinois ranked 8th and was the highest ranked state in this category in the Midwest Region. Illinois' per-capita rate was \$1,580, which was well above the national average of \$1,207.

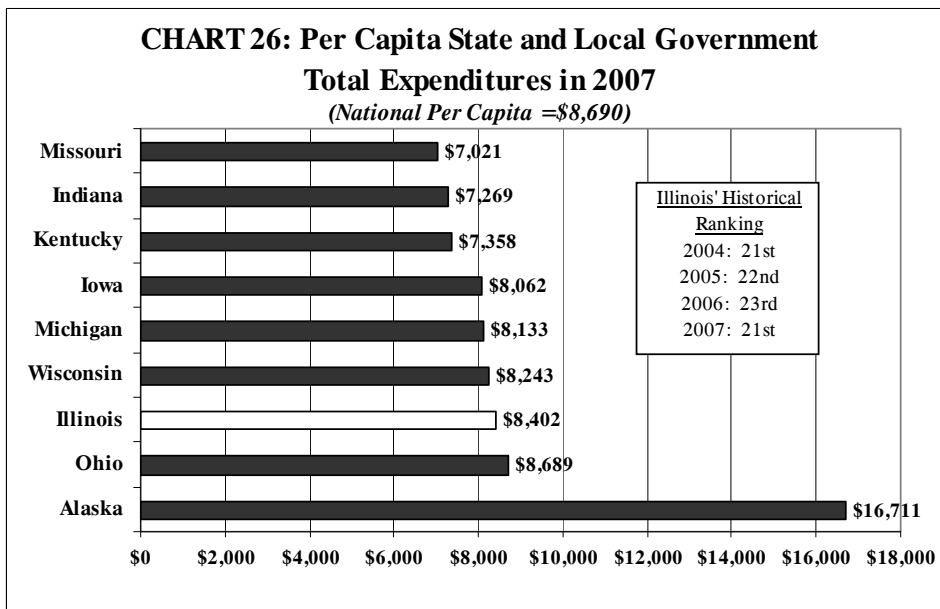
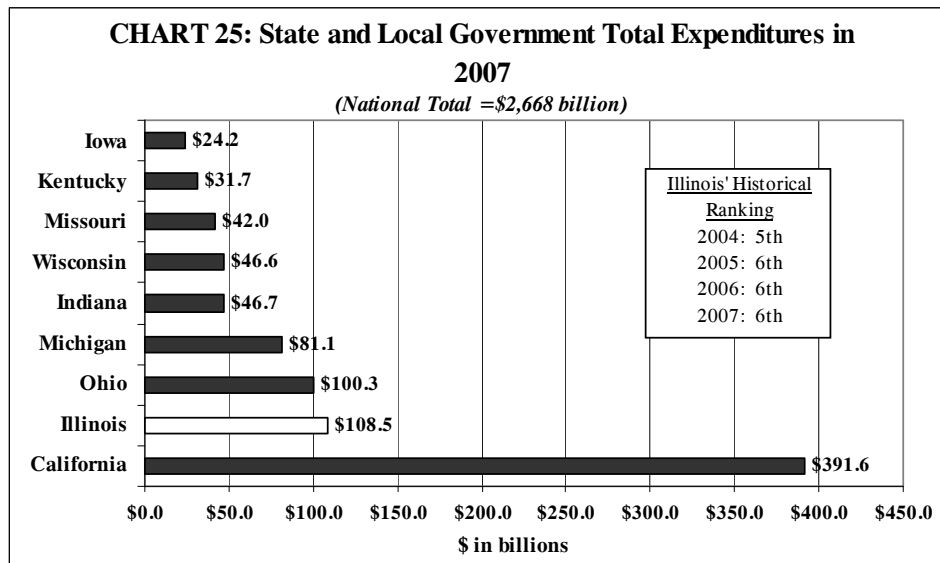
Source: <http://www.census.gov/govs/estimate/>.



Category 13: State and Local Government Total Expenditures

In terms of total expenditures, Illinois ranks 6th in total dollars and ranks 21st in terms of per-capita spending. Total expenditures, in this instance, include all money paid other than for retirement of debt and extension of loans. It includes payments from all sources of funds including current revenues and proceeds from borrowing and prior year fund balances. It also includes intergovernmental transfers and expenditures for government owned utilities and other commercial or auxiliary enterprise and insurance trust expenditures. Illinois' per-capita spending rate was \$8,402, which was slightly below the national average rate of \$8,690.

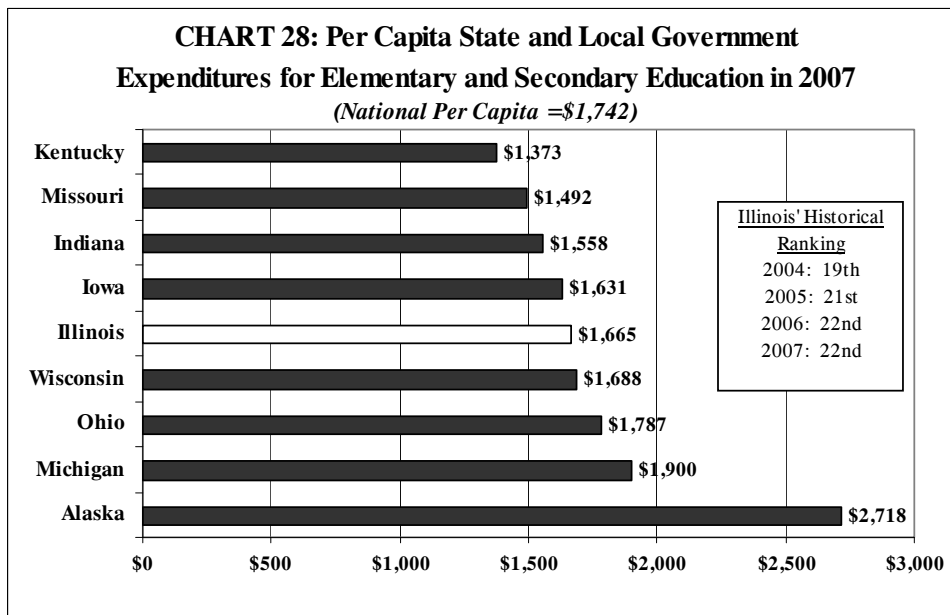
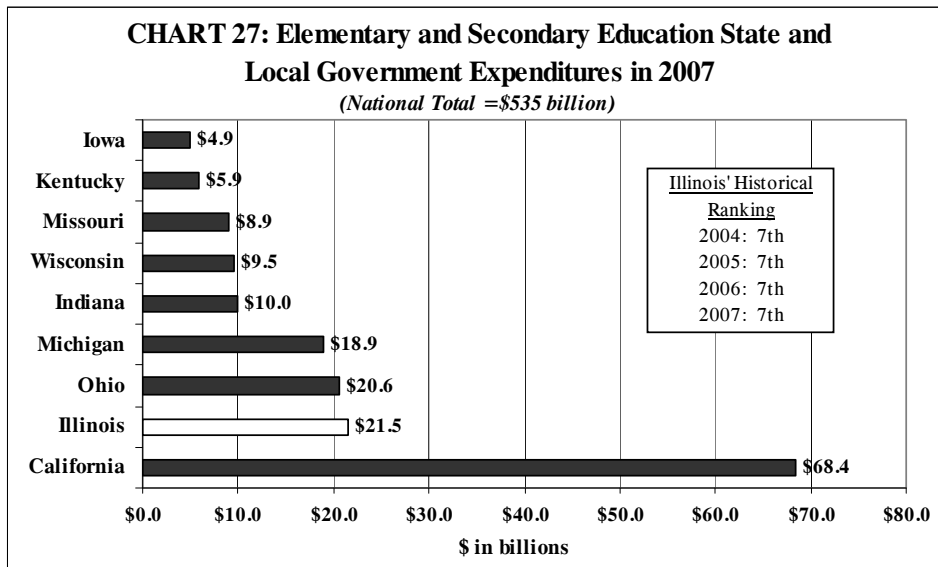
Source: <http://www.census.gov/govs/estimate/>.



Category 14: Elementary and Secondary Education Expenditures by State and Local Governments

Illinois ranked 7th in the nation in the amount spent on elementary and secondary education in 2007. This includes money from local and state governments. California was the highest ranked state with a total expenditure amount of \$68.4 billion. On a per-capita basis, Illinois ranked 22nd at \$1,665 per capita, which was below the national average of \$1,742. Alaska was the highest ranked state on a per-capita basis at \$2,718. Michigan had the highest per-capita rate in the Midwest at \$1,900 per capita.

Source: <http://www.census.gov/govs/estimate/>.

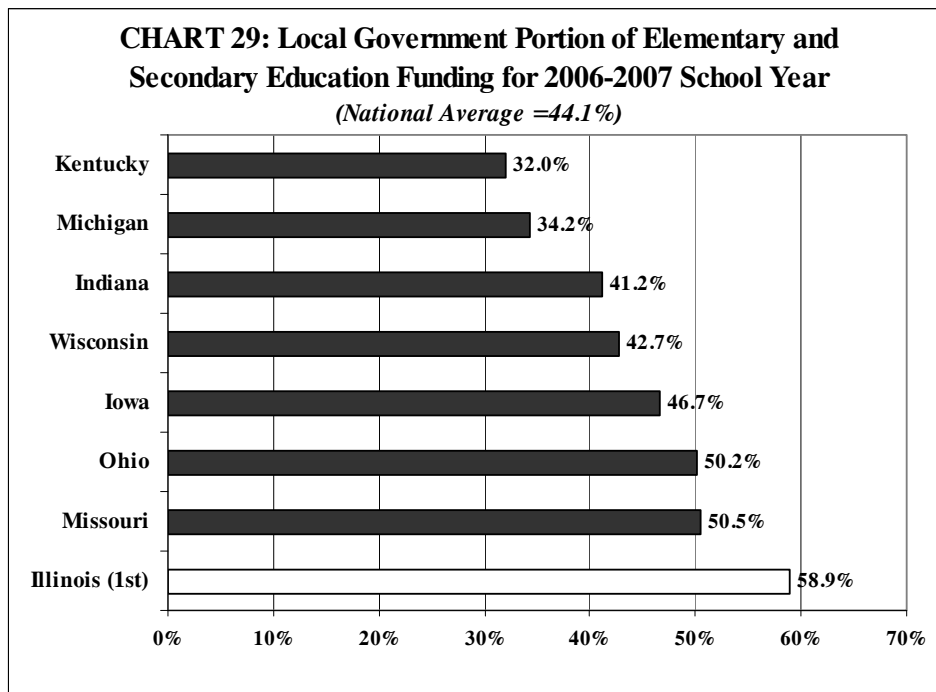


Category 15: Source of Elementary and Education Funding

On the following page is a summary of the amount of revenue that is used for the financing of elementary and secondary education by state. The table shows how much of the education funding comes from federal sources, state sources, and from local sources for the 2006-2007 school-year. A closer look shows that 55.9% of Illinois' portion of education funding comes from local sources, 33.2% comes from State sources, and 7.9% comes from federal sources.

As shown in the below chart, Illinois' local government portion of elementary and secondary education is the highest portion, not only in the Midwest Region, but in the nation as well. The national average portion that comes from local governments is 44.1%. Only South Dakota (32.8%) and Nebraska (31.7%) had a smaller portion from state sources than Illinois (33.2%). These percentages can also be seen on the following page.

Source: <http://www.census.gov/govs/school/>.



Note: According to census.gov, for the data shown above and on the following page, “Payments made by the state government into the state’s public school retirement systems on behalf of Illinois school districts, and state payments for textbooks and transportation are included in the tables that display state totals of elementary-secondary education finances. These payments have been estimated for local school systems and appear in the tabular detail for state revenue and expenditure of individual school systems. Illinois corporate personal property replacement tax revenue is included as state rather than local revenue in this report.”

Summary of Public School System Finances for Elementary-Secondary Education by State: 2006-07
(Revenue Amounts in Thousands of Dollars)

Geographic area	Source of Elementary-Secondary Revenue ¹				Percentage Breakout		
	Total	From Federal sources	from State sources	from Local sources	Percent from Federal Sources	Percent from State Sources	Percent from Local Sources
United States.....	556,860,590	46,433,892	264,801,609	245,625,089	8.3%	47.6%	44.1%
Alabama.....	7,067,527	689,072	4,070,949	2,307,506	9.7%	57.6%	32.6%
Alaska.....	1,800,585	282,270	1,052,357	465,958	15.7%	58.4%	25.9%
Arizona.....	8,684,961	953,912	4,204,391	3,526,658	11.0%	48.4%	40.6%
Arkansas.....	4,402,548	483,689	3,319,032	599,827	11.0%	75.4%	13.6%
California.....	70,076,641	7,200,297	42,333,590	20,542,754	10.3%	60.4%	29.3%
Colorado.....	7,635,777	529,854	3,307,016	3,798,907	6.9%	43.3%	49.8%
Connecticut.....	8,757,951	386,553	3,299,175	5,072,223	4.4%	37.7%	57.9%
Delaware.....	1,643,500	102,114	1,071,957	469,429	6.2%	65.2%	28.6%
Florida.....	28,893,216	2,489,027	11,578,932	14,825,257	8.6%	40.1%	51.3%
Georgia.....	17,747,052	1,475,463	7,907,177	8,364,412	8.3%	44.6%	47.1%
Hawaii.....	2,985,593	256,696	2,681,049	47,848	8.6%	89.8%	1.6%
Idaho.....	2,011,147	202,977	1,338,182	469,988	10.1%	66.5%	23.4%
Illinois.....	23,500,552	1,862,627	7,805,362	13,832,563	7.9%	33.2%	58.9%
Indiana.....	10,184,046	765,168	5,224,450	4,194,428	7.5%	51.3%	41.2%
Iowa.....	5,006,037	390,585	2,279,228	2,336,224	7.8%	45.5%	46.7%
Kansas.....	5,036,136	346,441	2,894,033	1,795,662	6.9%	57.5%	35.7%
Kentucky.....	6,224,684	677,570	3,557,084	1,990,030	10.9%	57.1%	32.0%
Louisiana.....	7,021,880	1,234,006	2,911,249	2,876,625	17.6%	41.5%	41.0%
Maine.....	2,439,959	198,101	1,081,891	1,159,967	8.1%	44.3%	47.5%
Maryland.....	11,667,856	661,677	4,684,827	6,321,352	5.7%	40.2%	54.2%
Massachusetts.....	14,461,309	754,202	6,485,380	7,221,727	5.2%	44.8%	49.9%
Michigan.....	19,655,056	1,541,818	11,383,198	6,730,040	7.8%	57.9%	34.2%
Minnesota.....	9,459,717	546,789	6,267,914	2,645,014	5.8%	66.3%	28.0%
Mississippi.....	4,211,599	712,846	2,214,700	1,284,053	16.9%	52.6%	30.5%
Missouri.....	8,840,790	730,811	3,641,310	4,468,669	8.3%	41.2%	50.5%
Montana.....	1,464,229	190,631	702,476	571,122	13.0%	48.0%	39.0%
Nebraska.....	3,128,888	298,196	992,032	1,838,660	9.5%	31.7%	58.8%
Nevada.....	4,003,147	277,849	2,266,751	1,458,547	6.9%	56.6%	36.4%
New Hampshire.....	2,501,325	137,058	936,882	1,427,385	5.5%	37.5%	57.1%
New Jersey.....	24,503,137	991,769	10,101,279	13,410,089	4.0%	41.2%	54.7%
New Mexico.....	3,272,636	444,466	2,360,542	467,628	13.6%	72.1%	14.3%
New York.....	50,564,902	3,269,310	22,845,772	24,449,820	6.5%	45.2%	48.4%
North Carolina.....	13,061,906	1,184,934	7,481,148	4,395,824	9.1%	57.3%	33.7%
North Dakota.....	1,001,831	150,165	355,662	496,004	15.0%	35.5%	49.5%
Ohio.....	21,682,794	1,461,326	9,341,723	10,879,745	6.7%	43.1%	50.2%
Oklahoma.....	5,490,635	650,579	2,782,356	2,057,700	11.8%	50.7%	37.5%
Oregon.....	5,612,538	526,411	2,917,634	2,168,493	9.4%	52.0%	38.6%
Pennsylvania.....	24,203,543	1,821,479	8,593,421	13,788,643	7.5%	35.5%	57.0%
Rhode Island.....	2,088,045	165,167	817,792	1,105,086	7.9%	39.2%	52.9%
South Carolina.....	7,119,886	680,718	3,120,414	3,318,754	9.6%	43.8%	46.6%
South Dakota.....	1,133,713	174,096	371,645	587,972	15.4%	32.8%	51.9%
Tennessee.....	7,587,598	805,633	3,342,186	3,439,779	10.6%	44.0%	45.3%
Texas.....	44,220,225	4,423,644	15,952,564	23,844,017	10.0%	36.1%	53.9%
Utah.....	3,651,867	343,915	1,977,900	1,330,052	9.4%	54.2%	36.4%
Vermont.....	1,408,652	97,086	1,236,210	75,356	6.9%	87.8%	5.3%
Virginia.....	13,856,709	890,144	5,796,043	7,170,522	6.4%	41.8%	51.7%
Washington.....	10,326,993	801,339	6,339,782	3,185,872	7.8%	61.4%	30.8%
West Virginia.....	2,897,559	353,571	1,677,212	866,776	12.2%	57.9%	29.9%
Wisconsin.....	10,037,863	574,090	5,175,386	4,288,387	5.7%	51.6%	42.7%
Wyoming.....	1,475,492	111,051	722,364	642,077	7.5%	49.0%	43.5%

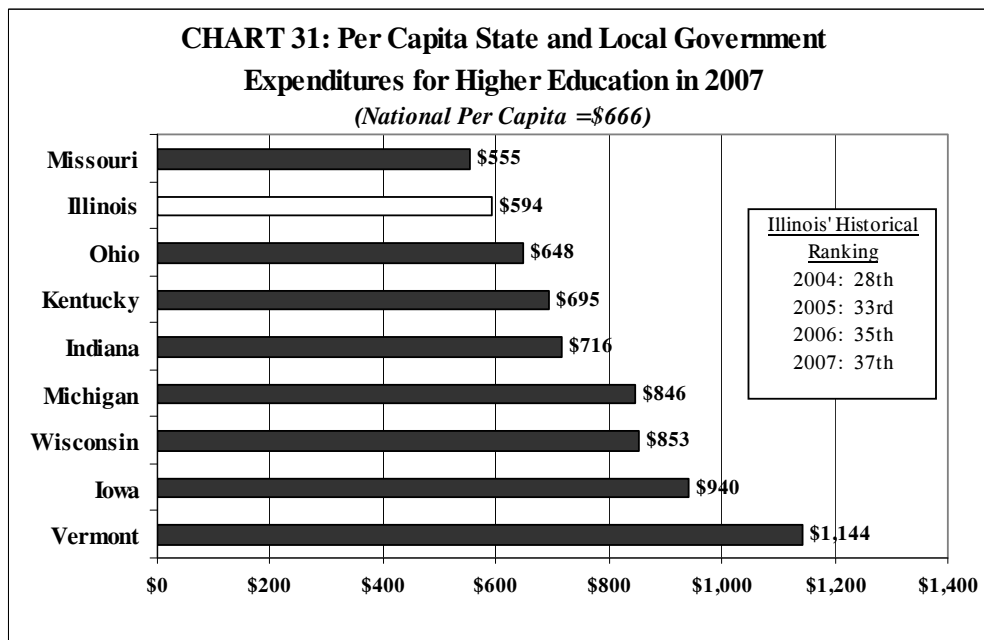
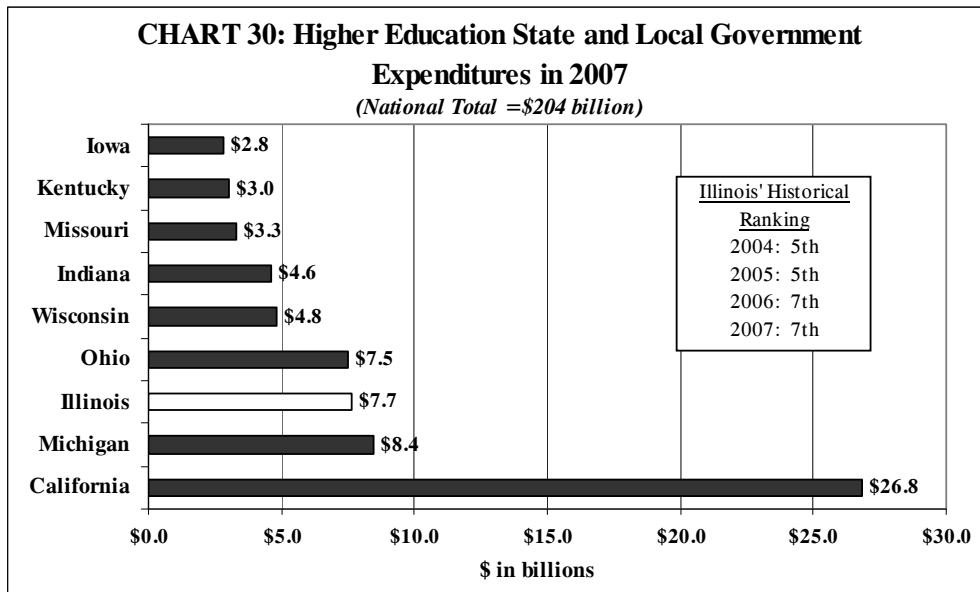
¹Duplicative interschool system transactions are excluded.

SOURCE: 2007 Census of Governments Survey of Local Government Finances - School Systems at <http://www.census.gov/govs/school/>. Percentage breakout compilations by the Commission.

Category 16: Higher Education Expenditures by State and Local Governments

In the category of higher education expenditures, Illinois ranked 7th in the nation, spending \$7.7 billion in 2007. Again, this includes money from local and state governments. California was the highest ranked state with a total expenditure amount of \$26.8 billion. On a per-capita basis, Illinois ranked 37th at \$594 per capita, which was below the national average per-capita value of \$666. Vermont was the highest ranked state on a per-capita basis at \$1,144. In the Midwest Region, only Missouri (43rd) had a lower ranking than Illinois.

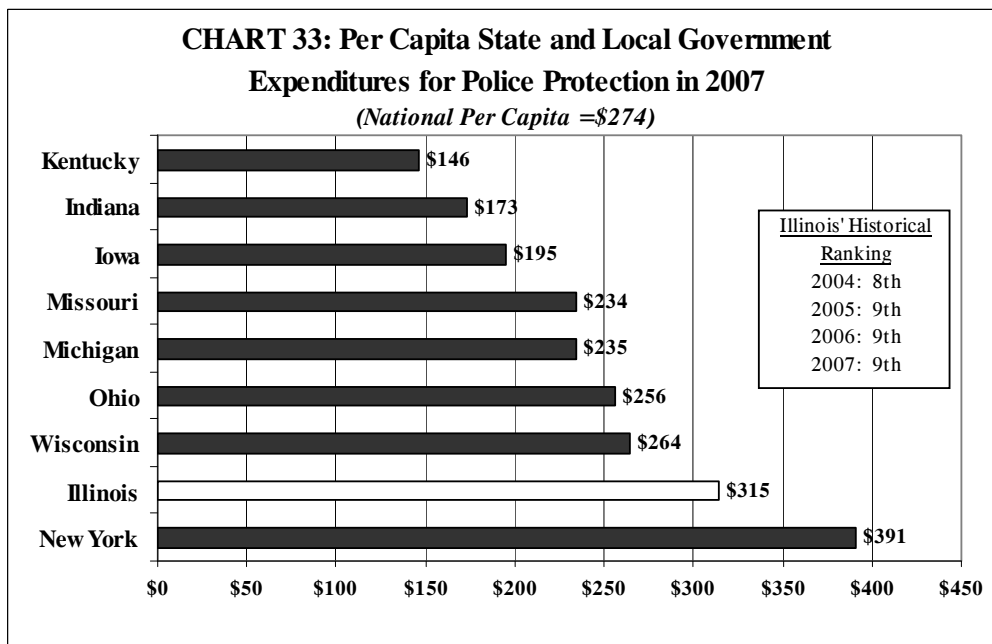
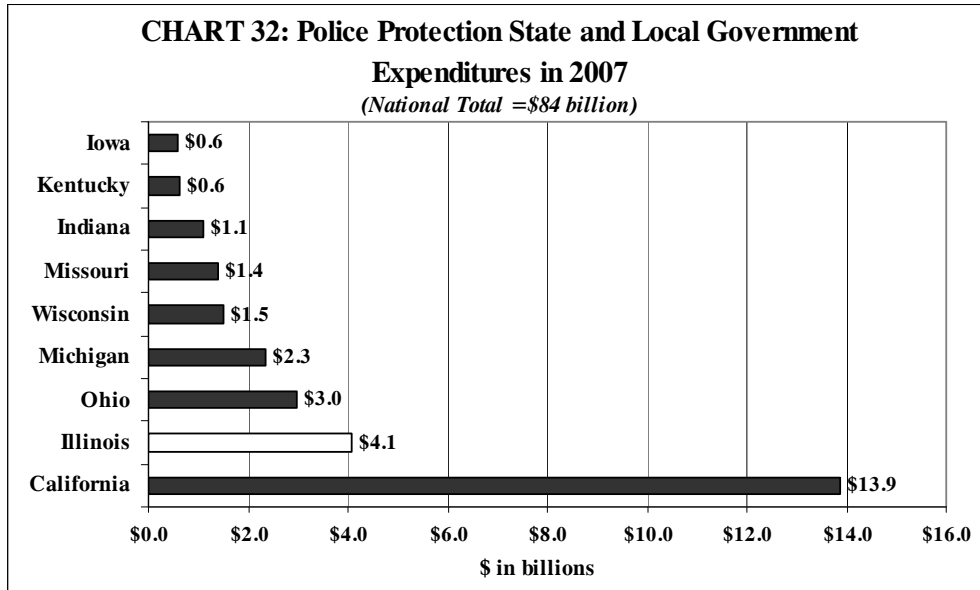
Source: <http://www.census.gov/govs/estimate/>.



Category 17: State and Local Government Expenditures for Police Protection

In 2007, Illinois ranked 5th in the nation in the amount of state and local government expenditures for police protection. California ranked 1st. On a per-capita basis, Illinois ranked 9th in the nation with a value of \$315 per capita, above the national average of \$274. Illinois was the highest ranked state in the Midwest Region in total dollars and on a per-capita basis. The highest ranked state on a per-capita basis was New York with a per-capita value of \$391.

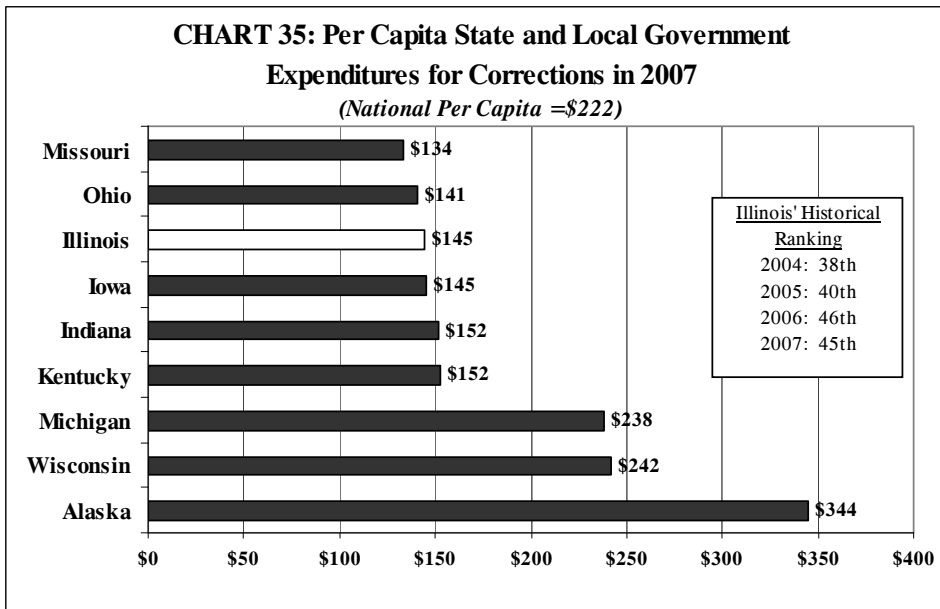
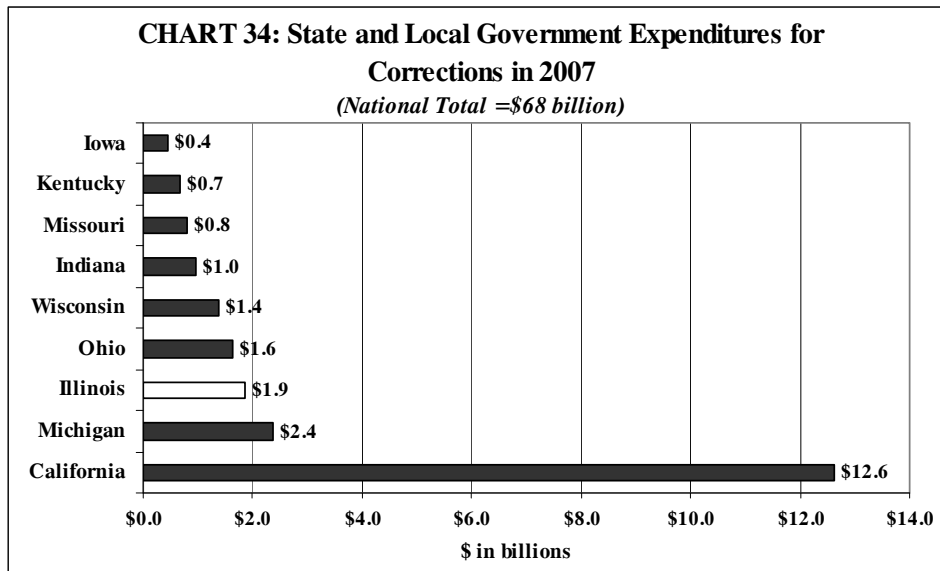
Source: <http://www.census.gov/govs/estimate/>.



Category 18: State and Local Government Expenditures for Corrections

Illinois ranked 10th in the nation in the amount of state and local government expenditures for corrections in 2007, spending \$1.9 billion. California ranked 1st spending \$12.6 billion. On a per-capita basis, Illinois ranked 45th with a value of \$145 per capita. The national average was \$222. The highest ranked state on a per-capita basis was Alaska with a per-capita value of \$344. Illinois' ranking on a per-capita basis has been on a steady decline over the last several years. In 2004, Illinois was ranked 38th. Illinois ranked 29th in this category in 1997.

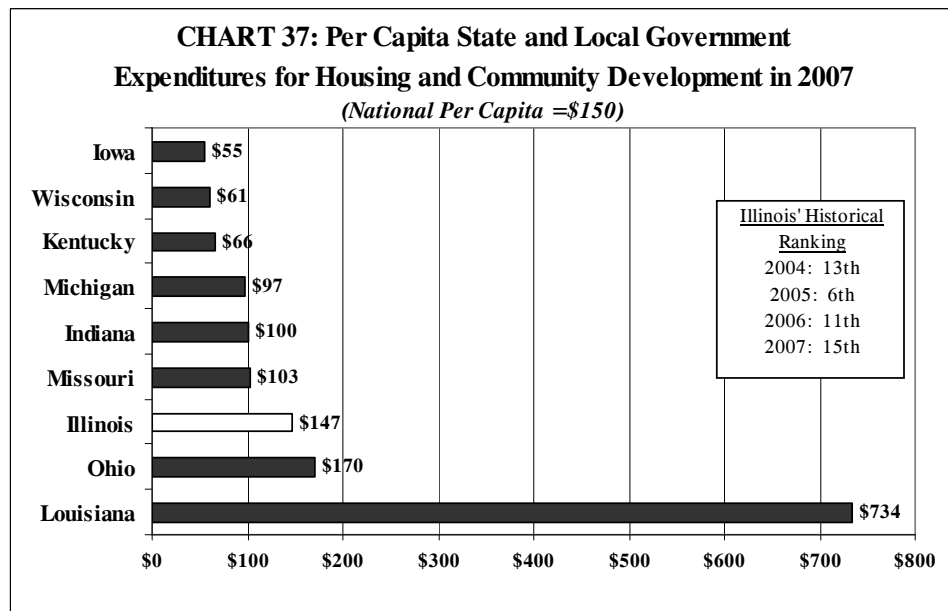
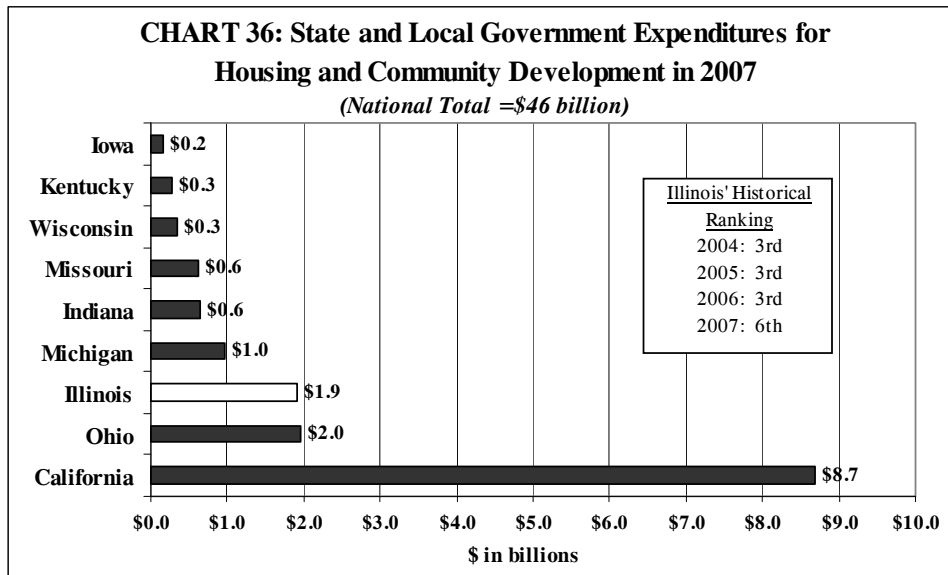
Source: <http://www.census.gov/govs/estimate/>.



Category 19: State and Local Government Expenditures for Housing and Community Development

In 2007, Illinois ranked 6th in the nation in the category of state and local government expenditures for housing and community development. Again, California had the highest total. On a per-capita basis, Illinois ranked 15th with a value of \$147, which was slightly below the national average of \$150. Illinois was the second highest ranked state in the Midwest Region, with Ohio slightly higher (ranked 11th).

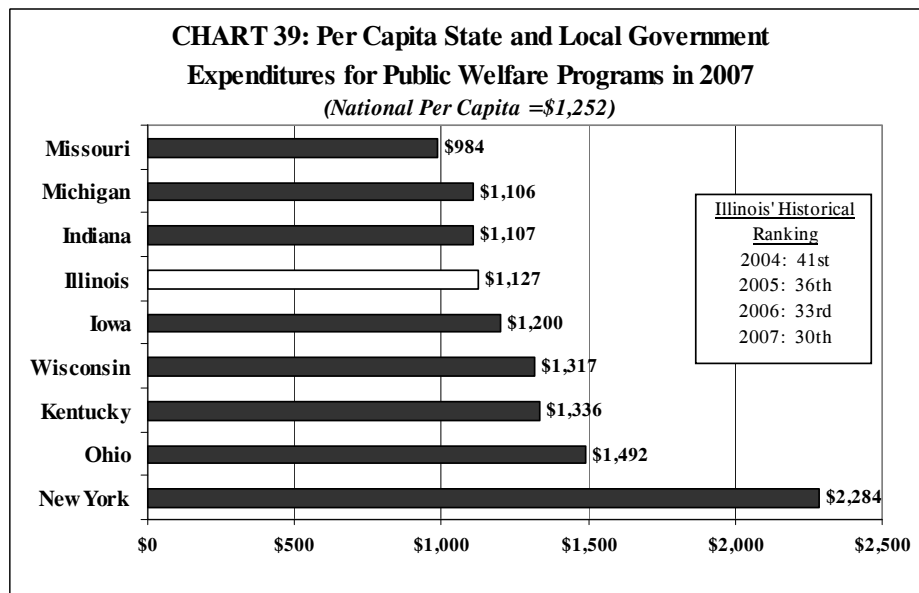
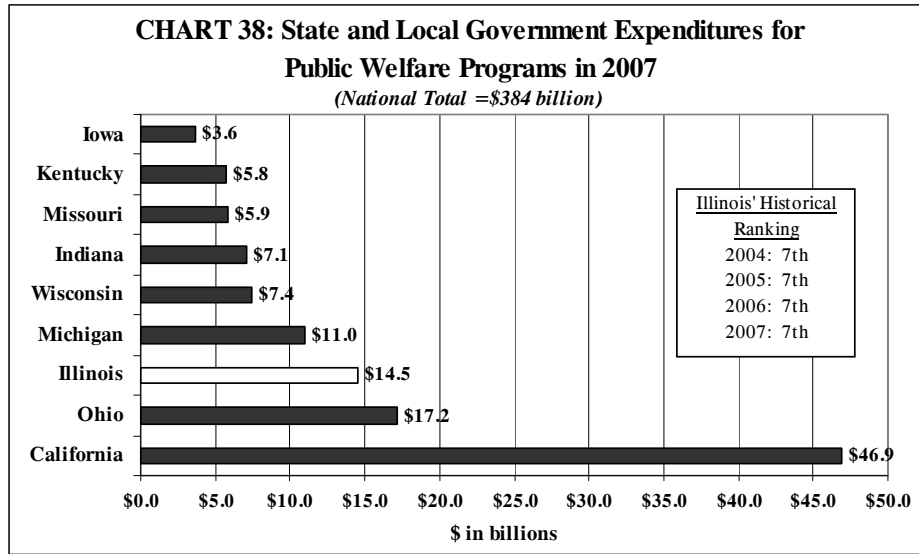
Source: <http://www.census.gov/govs/estimate/>.



Category 20: State and Local Government Expenditures for Public Welfare Programs

In 2007, in the category of state and local government expenditures for public welfare programs, Illinois ranked 7th in the nation in total dollars. California ranked 1st. Illinois, on a per-capita basis, ranked 30th with a per-capita value of \$1,127, which was below the national average of \$1,252 per capita. Ohio (10th) was the highest ranked Midwest Region state with a per-capita value of \$1,492. New York had the highest per-capita ranking overall with a value of \$2,284.

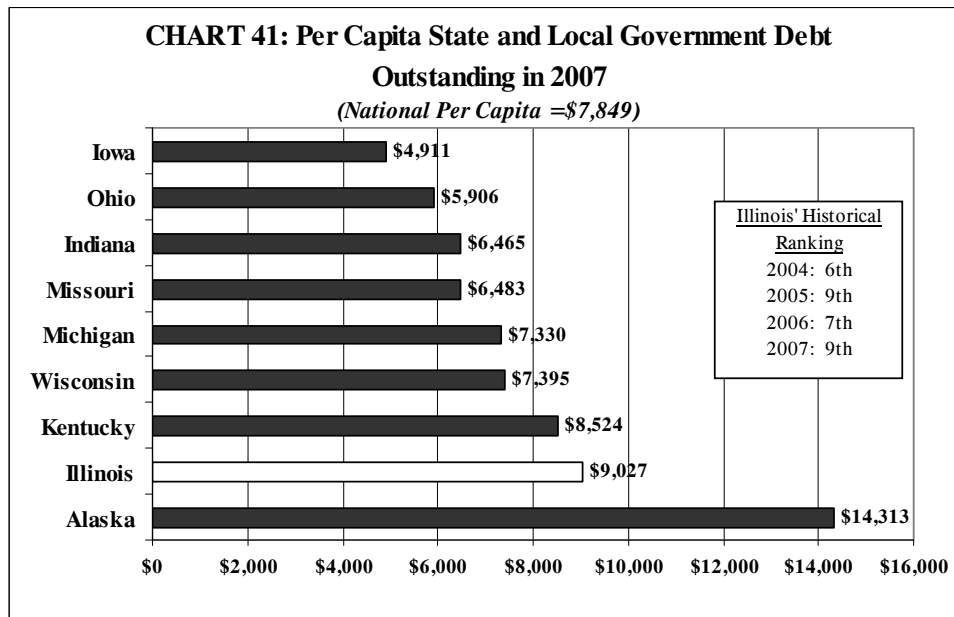
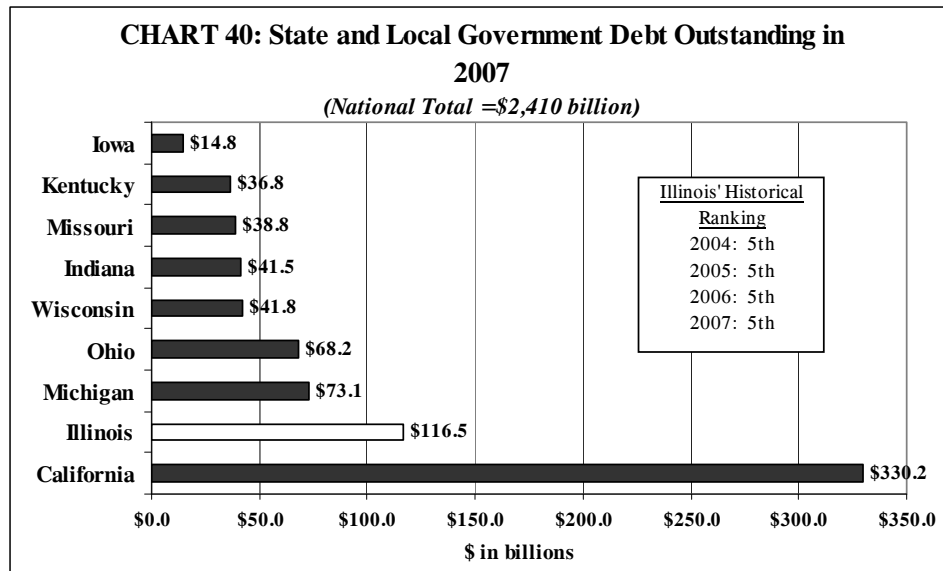
Source: <http://www.census.gov/govs/estimate/>.



Category 21: State and Local Government Debt Outstanding

In this category, state and local government debt outstanding includes short-term, long-term, full faith and credit, non-guaranteed and public debt for private purposes. In 2007, Illinois ranked 5th in the nation with a total debt of \$116.5 billion. California had the highest level of debt outstanding with \$330.2 billion. On a per-capita basis, Illinois ranked 9th with a value of \$9,027. This amount was above the national average of \$7,849. Illinois was the highest ranked state in the Midwest Region in both total dollars and on a per-capita basis.

Source: <http://www.census.gov/govs/estimate/>.



State Business Tax Climate Index

States, like Illinois, are continually looking for ways to attract and retain businesses. To do so, Illinois' tax structure and incentives offered must compare favorably with other states. There are numerous factors that go into a company's decision to headquarter in a particular location. An article from *taxfoundation.org* emphasizes this point, "Companies will locate where they have the greatest competitive advantage. States with the best tax systems will be most competitive in attracting new businesses and be the most effective at generating economic and employment growth." For Illinois to be able to land and then keep corporations in Illinois, they must compare favorably with surrounding states.

So how does Illinois compare? While it is difficult to know what each business's deciding factor is for making a decision where to locate, a study by the Tax Foundation attempts to compare the business climate of the fifty states by quantifying several factors into a single index. This index, called the State Business Tax Climate Index (SBTCI), is, in their words, "designed to measure the competitiveness of each state's tax system so lawmakers, the media and the public alike can gauge how their state compares to other states".

The SBTCI's 2010 report places 112 different variables into five component indexes that each measures a different sector of a state's business tax climate. The five component indexes are the Corporate Tax Index, Individual Income Tax Index, Sales Tax Index, Unemployment Tax Index and Property Tax Index. The total score for each state is calculated based on the scores on each of the five component indexes.

The results of the study are shown on the following two pages. **The study ranked Illinois as having the 30th best State Business Tax Climate in the nation for FY 2010.** The five highest ranked states were South Dakota, Wyoming, Alaska, Nevada, and Florida. The lowest ranked states were California, New York, and New Jersey. Rankings of states surrounding Illinois include Indiana (12th), Missouri (16th), Michigan (17th), Kentucky (20th), Wisconsin (42nd), Iowa (46th), and Ohio (47th). Illinois' ranking of 30th was a noticeable decline from their FY 2009 ranking of 23rd.

Looking at each component of the index individually, Illinois ranked in the top half in the individual income tax index (10th), but was in the lower half of the rankings for the corporate tax index (27th), sales tax index (41st), unemployment insurance tax index (46th), and property tax index (39th). For more information regarding the findings of this study, please see the Tax Foundation's website at www.taxfoundation.org.

Major Components of the State Business Tax Climate Index, FY 2010

State	Overall Rank	Corporate Tax Index Rank	Individual Income Tax Index Rank	Sales Tax Index Rank	Unemployment Insurance Tax Index Rank	Property Tax Index Rank
Alabama	19	23	17	25	16	17
Alaska	3	26	1	5	29	15
Arizona	28	22	23	46	2	4
Arkansas	40	39	34	43	17	20
California	48	34	48	48	14	13
Colorado	13	12	16	31	20	6
Connecticut	38	18	24	27	34	48
Delaware	8	49	35	1	13	7
Florida	5	15	1	32	3	22
Georgia	29	8	30	23	22	36
Hawaii	24	10	44	11	12	8
Idaho	18	17	29	12	48	3
Illinois	30	27	10	41	46	39
Indiana	12	21	11	20	11	12
Iowa	46	45	42	33	33	31
Kansas	32	40	21	24	6	32
Kentucky	20	42	32	7	36	19
Louisiana	35	19	25	47	8	24
Maine	34	43	40	6	40	41
Maryland	45	14	49	10	37	38
Massachusetts	36	47	14	26	49	45
Michigan	17	48	15	9	45	33
Minnesota	43	44	37	40	38	16
Mississippi	21	13	18	35	4	23
Missouri	16	5	27	16	7	18
Montana	6	16	22	3	21	10
Nebraska	33	35	31	17	15	34
Nevada	4	3	1	44	42	14
New Hampshire	7	50	9	2	39	40
New Jersey	50	41	47	38	25	50
New Mexico	23	32	19	42	19	1
New York	49	20	50	36	47	43
North Carolina	39	25	36	34	5	37
North Dakota	25	30	33	21	28	5
Ohio	47	38	46	37	10	49
Oklahoma	31	7	26	45	1	27
Oregon	14	31	45	4	30	9
Pennsylvania	27	37	13	29	41	42
Rhode Island	44	36	38	13	50	47
South Carolina	26	9	28	18	43	26
South Dakota	1	1	1	30	35	11
Tennessee	22	11	8	49	32	46
Texas	11	46	7	39	9	30
Utah	10	6	12	28	24	2
Vermont	41	28	41	14	18	44
Virginia	15	4	20	8	44	29
Washington	9	33	1	50	26	21
West Virginia	37	24	39	22	31	28
Wisconsin	42	29	43	19	23	25
Wyoming	2	1	1	15	27	35

Note: Rankings do not average across to total. States without a given tax rank equally as number 1.

Source: Tax Foundation. Full report can be found at www.taxfoundation.org/files/bp59.pdf.

Employment Data Information:

The tumultuous economy over the last several years has taken its toll on thousands of jobs throughout the nation. Unemployment rates have reached levels not seen in decades. The State of Illinois has not been immune to these job losses as Illinois' unemployment rate has surpassed the 11% mark for the first time since August 1983. The latest figure (March 2010) from the Bureau of Labor Statistics places Illinois' seasonally adjusted unemployment rate at 11.5%. This is higher than the March 2010 U.S. rate of 9.7%.

Current Unemployment Rates for States and Historical High/Lows						
Current Unemployment Rates for States and Historical High/Lows Seasonally Adjusted						
State	Mar. 2010 ^p	Rate	Historical High		Historical Low	
	Rate	Ranking	Date	Rate	Date	Rate
Alabama	11.0	11	Dec. 1982	14.3	Apr. 2007	3.3
Alaska	8.6	30	Jun. 1986	11.5	Apr. 2007	5.9
Arizona	9.6	19	Jan. 1983	11.6	Jul-07	3.7
Arkansas	7.8	35	Jul. 1983	10.1	Nov. 2000	4
California	12.6	3	Mar. 2010	12.6	Jan. 2001	4.7
Colorado	7.9	34	Jan. 1983	8.8	Jan. 2001	2.6
Connecticut	9.2	25	Jan. 1976	9.4	Oct. 2000	2.1
Delaware	9.2	25	Dec. 1976	9.3	Feb. 1989	2.8
District of Columbia	11.6	7	Jan. 2010	12	Mav-89	4.8
Florida	12.3	5	Mar. 2010	12.3	Mav-06	3.3
Georgia	10.6	14	Mar. 2010	10.6	Dec. 2000	3.3
Hawaii	6.9	43	Jan. 1976	9.9	Jan. 2007	2.3
Idaho	9.4	23	Feb. 1983	9.6	Mar. 2007	2.7
Illinois	11.5	8	Feb. 1983	12.9	Feb. 1999	4.2
Indiana	9.9	17	Jan. 1983	12.7	Apr. 1999	2.6
Iowa	6.8	45	Mar. 1983	8.6	Oct. 1999	2.5
Kansas	6.5	47	Aug. 2009	7.2	Apr. 1979	3
Kentucky	10.7	13	Jan. 1983	12	Jun-00	4.1
Louisiana	6.9	43	Nov. 1986	12.8	Jul-06	3.6
Maine	8.2	32	Jan. 1977	9	Jan. 2001	3.1
Maryland	7.7	36	Nov. 1982	8.4	Feb. 2000	3.4
Massachusetts	9.3	24	Jan. 1976	11.1	Oct. 2000	2.6
Michigan	14.1	1	Dec. 1982	16.8	Mar. 2000	3.3
Minnesota	7.4	37	Dec. 1982	9.1	Mar. 1999	2.5
Mississippi	11.5	8	Apr. 1983	13.5	Apr. 2001	4.9
Missouri	9.5	20	Feb. 1983	10.6	Jan. 2000	2.8
Montana	7.1	41	Mar. 1983	8.8	Mar. 2007	3.2
Nebraska	5.0	49	Feb. 1983	6.7	Feb. 1998	2.2
Nevada	13.4	2	Mar. 2010	13.4	Apr. 2000	3.8
New Hampshire	7.0	42	Sept. 1992	7.6	Mav-87	2.1
New Jersey	9.8	18	Dec. 1976	10.7	Jul-00	3.6
New Mexico	8.8	28	Mar. 1983	10	Aug. 2007	3.4
New York	8.6	30	Nov. 1976	10.3	Apr. 1988	4
North Carolina	11.1	10	Feb. 2010	11.2	Mar. 1999	3.1
North Dakota	4.0	51	Feb. 1983	6.8	Jul-01	2.6
Ohio	11.0	11	Jan. 1983	13.9	Jan. 2001	3.8
Oklahoma	6.6	46	Jun-83	9.2	Dec. 2000	2.8
Oregon	10.6	14	Jan. 1983	12.1	Feb. 1995	4.7
Pennsylvania	9.0	27	Mar. 1983	12.9	Mar. 2000	4
Rhode Island	12.6	3	Feb. 2010	12.7	Jul-88	2.9
South Carolina	12.2	6	Jan. 2010	12.5	Mar. 1998	3.2
South Dakota	4.8	50	Feb. 1983	6	Mar. 2000	2.5
Tennessee	10.6	14	Jan. 1983	12.8	Mav-00	3.9
Texas	8.2	32	Nov. 1986	9.3	Jan. 2001	4.2
Utah	7.2	40	Mar. 1983	10	Apr. 2007	2.5
Vermont	6.5	47	Jan. 1976	8.8	Apr. 2000	2.4
Virginia	7.4	37	Jan. 1983	7.8	Dec. 2000	2.2
Washington	9.5	20	Nov. 1982	12.2	Mav-07	4.4
West Virginia	9.5	20	Mar. 1983	18.1	Apr. 2008	3.9
Wisconsin	8.8	28	Jan. 1983	11.5	Feb. 2000	3
Wyoming	7.3	39	Jan. 1987	9.1	Apr. 1979	2.3

Note: Data series begin in January 1976. p = preliminary.

Source: <http://www.bls.gov/web/laus/lausthl.htm>

As the previous table shows, Illinois' March 2010 unemployment rate of 11.5% places Illinois as having the 8th highest unemployment rate in the nation. Michigan currently has the highest rate at 14.1%. The state with the lowest current rate is North Dakota at 4.0%.

The sharp rise in unemployment levels has understandably garnered much attention from the media and the general public. Consequently, lawmakers have made numerous inquiries regarding the job market in Illinois, asking questions such as, "What types of jobs are Illinois losing?", "How has Illinois' employment situation changed over the years?", and "How does Illinois' employment figures compare to other states throughout the nation?". In an effort to address these questions, the Commission compiled employment statistics from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics over the last two decades. The data used in this analysis can be obtained at the Bureau's website (www.bls.gov).

The latest data (total non-farm employment, seasonally adjusted) shows that there were approximately 5.585 million Illinois residents employed in March 2010. Illinois employed the 5th most workers during this month and made up approximately 8.6% of the nation's jobs. California, with the largest population, had the most employed at 13.8 million.

March 2010 Employment Levels by State (in thousands)							
State	March 2010 Value	% of Country	Ranking of Jobs	State	March 2010 Value	% of Country	Ranking of Jobs
Alabama	1,856.8	2.8%	24	Missouri	2,656.7	4.1%	17
Alaska	326.0	0.5%	49	Montana	426.6	0.7%	45
Arizona	2,386.6	3.7%	21	Nebraska	936.9	1.4%	36
Arkansas	1,160.1	1.8%	33	Nevada	1,115.6	1.7%	34
California	13,842.0	21.2%	1	New Hampshire	628.6	1.0%	40
Colorado	2,202.9	3.4%	22	New Jersey	3,849.8	5.9%	9
Connecticut	1,614.5	2.5%	27	New Mexico	801.7	1.2%	37
Delaware	411.8	0.6%	46	New York	8,504.0	13.0%	3
Dist. Of Columbia	713.2	1.1%	39	North Carolina	3,891.8	6.0%	8
Florida	7,181.0	11.0%	4	North Dakota	367.1	0.6%	48
Georgia	3,807.5	5.8%	11	Ohio	5,001.5	7.7%	7
Hawaii	588.6	0.9%	43	Oklahoma	1,517.0	2.3%	29
Idaho	603.3	0.9%	41	Oregon	1,590.4	2.4%	28
Illinois	5,584.9	8.6%	5	Pennsylvania	5,572.3	8.5%	6
Indiana	2,778.7	4.3%	15	Rhode Island	452.5	0.7%	44
Iowa	1,474.2	2.3%	30	South Carolina	1,818.2	2.8%	25
Kansas	1,321.6	2.0%	31	South Dakota	400.6	0.6%	47
Kentucky	1,756.8	2.7%	26	Tennessee	2,599.1	4.0%	19
Louisiana	1,884.2	2.9%	23	Texas	10,244.3	15.7%	2
Maine	591.2	0.9%	42	Utah	1,179.0	1.8%	32
Maryland	2,513.9	3.9%	20	Vermont	295.9	0.5%	50
Massachusetts	3,149.2	4.8%	13	Virginia	3,606.3	5.5%	12
Michigan	3,825.6	5.9%	10	Washington	2,793.9	4.3%	14
Minnesota	2,634.0	4.0%	18	West Virginia	736.7	1.1%	38
Mississippi	1,086.0	1.7%	35	Wisconsin	2,711.7	4.2%	16
				Wyoming	281.4	0.4%	51
Source: www.bls.gov				Totals	65,294.6	100.0%	

So how does Illinois' figure of 5.6 million jobs compare to employment levels of the past? Below is a table identifying each state's employment "high-point" and "low-point" over the last two decades in terms of total employment levels. The table also identifies how the current employment figures (March 2010) compares to a state's highpoint in terms of employment difference and in terms of percentage change.

Employment "High-Point" and "Low-Point" by State (1990 - 2009) (in thousands)									
State	March 2010 Value	1990-1999 Lowpoint	1990-1999 Highpoint	2000-2009 Lowpoint	2000-2009 Highpoint	Current Value (March 2010) vs.			
						Highpoint* Difference	Ranking of Growth	Highpoint % Change	Ranking of Change
Alabama	1,856.8	1,623.7	1,928.5	1,855.2	2,012.4	-157.2	31	-7.8%	38
Alaska	326.0	230.1	280.1	280.4	323.4	-1.9	1	-0.6%	1
Arizona	2,386.6	1,472.4	2,200.5	2,207.5	2,680.3	-294.4	43	-11.0%	47
Arkansas	1,160.1	913.7	1,155.9	1,139.9	1,208.5	-54.6	16	-4.5%	11
California	13,842.0	12,017.2	14,221.1	13,809.6	15,202.6	-1,393.0	51	-9.2%	46
Colorado	2,202.9	1,500.7	2,164.5	2,144.5	2,360.8	-156.5	30	-6.6%	29
Connecticut	1,614.5	1,521.9	1,679.2	1,608.1	1,711.5	-103.4	24	-6.0%	26
Delaware	411.8	336.8	419.0	410.2	441.1	-30.9	9	-7.0%	34
Dist. Of Columbia	713.2	611.6	691.4	640.1	710.7	-9.4	3	-1.3%	3
Florida	7,181.0	5,270.3	6,924.3	6,954.2	8,070.4	-920.0	50	-11.4%	49
Georgia	3,807.5	2,929.0	3,913.0	3,813.3	4,154.6	-341.3	44	-8.2%	40
Hawaii	588.6	516.2	544.9	541.4	628.1	-41.6	13	-6.6%	28
Idaho	603.3	376.1	547.5	550.3	658.0	-54.9	17	-8.3%	42
Illinois	5,584.9	5,205.7	6,010.1	5,558.2	6,061.4	-503.2	47	-8.3%	41
Indiana	2,778.7	2,491.3	3,002.5	2,758.8	3,016.3	-257.5	40	-8.5%	43
Iowa	1,474.2	1,218.0	1,477.0	1,434.7	1,530.0	-71.2	19	-4.7%	14
Kansas	1,321.6	1,082.8	1,339.1	1,308.3	1,396.1	-70.2	18	-5.0%	19
Kentucky	1,756.8	1,461.0	1,814.2	1,756.8	1,871.4	-105.4	25	-5.6%	22
Louisiana	1,884.2	1,568.6	1,906.7	1,772.2	1,951.5	-71.7	20	-3.7%	6
Maine	591.2	507.7	596.0	587.3	620.9	-33.6	12	-5.4%	21
Maryland	2,513.9	2,081.0	2,427.0	2,422.0	2,617.4	-122.8	26	-4.7%	15
Massachusetts	3,149.2	2,792.2	3,276.7	3,137.6	3,384.3	-246.7	39	-7.3%	37
Michigan	3,825.6	3,866.4	4,625.8	3,829.5	4,690.3	-845.9	49	-18.0%	51
Minnesota	2,634.0	2,125.2	2,654.5	2,616.7	2,778.9	-158.7	32	-5.7%	23
Mississippi	1,086.0	928.1	1,159.1	1,086.5	1,160.6	-73.2	21	-6.3%	27
Missouri	2,656.7	2,294.9	2,755.2	2,663.2	2,804.1	-140.9	28	-5.0%	18
Montana	426.6	293.8	387.4	388.6	448.7	-26.4	8	-5.9%	25
Nebraska	936.9	719.8	903.8	906.2	967.4	-32.1	11	-3.3%	5
Nevada	1,115.6	609.9	1,007.2	1,008.8	1,297.1	-173.7	33	-13.4%	50
New Hampshire	628.6	477.3	612.2	613.8	649.3	-24.2	7	-3.7%	7
New Jersey	3,849.8	3,447.5	3,945.4	3,858.7	4,092.5	-233.8	38	-5.7%	24
New Mexico	801.7	555.1	704.8	705.4	849.7	-44.4	14	-5.2%	20
New York	8,504.0	7,703.6	8,543.2	8,389.5	8,828.3	-367.4	45	-4.2%	10
North Carolina	3,891.8	3,062.4	3,887.7	3,766.6	4,177.3	-291.0	42	-7.0%	33
North Dakota	367.1	263.0	327.2	325.8	369.4	-2.8	2	-0.8%	2
Ohio	5,001.5	4,803.4	5,620.6	4,998.4	5,638.1	-639.7	48	-11.3%	48
Oklahoma	1,517.0	1,174.3	1,462.6	1,438.2	1,596.2	-77.1	22	-4.8%	17
Oregon	1,590.4	1,241.3	1,606.1	1,565.8	1,739.1	-148.6	29	-8.5%	44
Pennsylvania	5,572.3	5,061.0	5,632.6	5,554.2	5,824.1	-269.9	41	-4.6%	12
Rhode Island	452.5	416.6	472.3	451.9	496.5	-44.6	15	-9.0%	45
South Carolina	1,818.2	1,502.0	1,857.3	1,794.6	1,951.2	-139.3	27	-7.1%	36
South Dakota	400.6	283.9	375.9	375.7	412.6	-12.4	4	-3.0%	4
Tennessee	2,599.1	2,168.0	2,711.6	2,586.9	2,808.1	-221.2	37	-7.9%	39
Texas	10,244.3	7,000.0	9,280.8	9,313.8	10,643.1	-424.2	46	-4.0%	8
Utah	1,179.0	709.9	1,061.4	1,061.0	1,263.5	-85.5	23	-6.8%	31
Vermont	295.9	247.4	296.1	294.4	310.2	-14.7	5	-4.7%	16
Virginia	3,606.3	2,819.3	3,459.0	3,463.2	3,778.4	-175.8	34	-4.7%	13
Washington	2,793.9	2,116.9	2,683.4	2,646.2	2,974.8	-199.7	36	-6.7%	30
West Virginia	736.7	622.9	730.8	725.3	763.9	-31.2	10	-4.1%	9
Wisconsin	2,711.7	2,267.9	2,813.9	2,698.4	2,896.4	-198.0	35	-6.8%	32
Wyoming	281.4	195.0	236.2	237.2	301.4	-21.2	6	-7.0%	35
Totals	129,274.2							-6.4%	

* "Highpoint" in this instance reflects the highest employment levels since 1990.
Source: www.bls.gov. Figures compiled by the Commission.

As the previous table shows, the highest level that Illinois has reached in employment was 6.061 million jobs, which it reached in June 2000. Comparing this high mark with the March 2010 figure of 5.585 million jobs, Illinois employment levels have dropped by over 503 thousand jobs over the last decade. Illinois' loss of 503 thousand jobs was only surpassed by Ohio, Michigan, Florida, and California for the most job losses in the nation (in terms of current employment level versus each state's high-mark since 1990).

From a percentage basis, Illinois employment levels have fallen 8.3% since reaching this high-point. This ranks Illinois as having the 41st largest drop in employment. By far, the largest drop in employment in terms of percentage drop was in Michigan with a decline of 18.0%. Other states with double-digit losses came from Nevada (-13.4%), Florida (-11.4%), Ohio (-11.3%), and Arizona (-11.0%).

The next table compares the March 2010 employment figure of each state with the annual average employment levels of the past two years, as well as the average totals for 2005, 2000, 1995, and 1990.

Total Nonfarm Employment by State, Seasonally Adjusted, in Thousands

State	Current Value (March 2010) vs.												
	March 2010 Value	2009 Avg. % Change	Ranking of Change	2008 Avg. % Change	Ranking of Change	2005 Avg. % Change	Ranking of Change	2000 Avg. % Change	Ranking of Change	1995 Avg. % Change	Ranking of Change	1990 Avg. % Change	Ranking of Change
Alabama	1,856.8	-1.7%	43	-6.9%	43	-4.6%	38	-3.9%	40	2.9%	46	13.4%	37
Alaska	326.0	0.1%	2	-0.2%	1	3.8%	4	13.3%	2	22.7%	8	35.1%	12
Arizona	2,386.6	-1.7%	44	-8.8%	50	-4.9%	40	6.4%	11	33.0%	2	60.9%	3
Arkansas	1,160.1	-1.0%	18	-4.0%	12	-2.0%	23	-0.4%	21	7.9%	32	24.9%	19
California	13,842.0	-1.9%	49	-7.8%	49	-6.7%	46	-4.7%	41	11.2%	24	10.5%	39
Colorado	2,202.9	-1.8%	46	-6.2%	35	-1.0%	17	-0.4%	22	20.2%	10	44.9%	5
Connecticut	1,614.5	-1.2%	27	-5.4%	29	-3.2%	31	-5.0%	43	3.0%	44	-0.7%	50
Delaware	411.8	-1.4%	34	-5.9%	30	-5.2%	43	-2.4%	33	12.0%	22	18.0%	28
D.C.	713.2	-0.2%	5	-0.4%	3	2.8%	5	7.9%	9	9.1%	30	2.2%	48
Florida	7,181.0	-1.5%	38	-7.6%	47	-8.3%	50	1.1%	19	19.5%	12	33.1%	13
Georgia	3,807.5	-1.7%	42	-7.0%	45	-4.7%	39	-3.4%	39	12.1%	21	27.5%	17
Hawaii	588.6	-0.9%	14	-5.3%	28	-2.5%	26	6.4%	12	10.1%	27	11.0%	38
Idaho	603.3	-1.1%	23	-7.0%	44	-1.3%	18	7.8%	10	26.9%	6	56.5%	4
Illinois	5,584.9	-1.8%	45	-6.6%	39	-5.2%	42	-8.0%	49	-0.6%	48	5.1%	44
Indiana	2,778.7	-1.0%	22	-6.7%	40	-6.6%	45	-8.0%	48	-1.0%	49	9.4%	41
Iowa	1,474.2	-1.3%	32	-4.3%	16	-1.5%	19	-1.3%	26	7.4%	34	19.0%	26
Kansas	1,321.6	-1.4%	36	-4.7%	21	-0.5%	13	-1.5%	27	10.5%	25	21.4%	24
Kentucky	1,756.8	-0.2%	4	-4.6%	19	-3.2%	30	-3.3%	37	7.5%	33	20.1%	25
Louisiana	1,884.2	-1.1%	24	-3.0%	5	-0.6%	14	-2.0%	29	6.2%	38	18.4%	27
Maine	591.2	-1.3%	33	-4.9%	23	-4.0%	36	-2.7%	35	9.1%	31	9.7%	40
Maryland	2,513.9	-1.0%	21	-4.1%	13	-2.4%	25	1.6%	18	14.2%	18	14.7%	34
Massachusetts	3,149.2	-1.1%	26	-4.6%	20	-2.3%	24	-5.7%	47	5.3%	42	5.0%	45
Michigan	3,825.6	-0.8%	9	-7.6%	48	-12.4%	51	-17.8%	51	-9.9%	51	-2.6%	51
Minnesota	2,634.0	-1.2%	28	-5.2%	25	-3.8%	34	-2.4%	31	9.7%	28	22.7%	23
Mississippi	1,086.0	-0.9%	13	-5.2%	26	-3.8%	33	-5.7%	46	1.2%	47	16.1%	33
Missouri	2,656.7	-0.9%	15	-4.5%	17	-2.6%	28	-3.1%	36	5.6%	40	13.6%	36
Montana	426.6	-1.6%	41	-5.3%	27	0.3%	10	7.9%	8	20.1%	11	42.1%	8
Nebraska	936.9	-1.0%	20	-3.1%	6	0.5%	9	14.2%	14	14.2%	19	28.0%	15
Nevada	1,115.6	-2.2%	50	-11.1%	51	-8.1%	49	9.4%	6	42.9%	1	80.9%	1
New Hampshire	628.6	0.1%	1	-3.3%	7	-1.8%	21	0.5%	20	15.8%	17	22.9%	22
New Jersey	3,849.8	-0.8%	10	-4.7%	22	-4.5%	37	-3.4%	38	7.2%	36	6.1%	43
New Mexico	801.7	-1.0%	17	-4.9%	24	-0.4%	12	12.7%	3	24.1%	7	43.6%	7
New York	8,504.0	-1.1%	25	-3.8%	9	-0.9%	16	-2.0%	30	7.2%	35	3.0%	46
North Carolina	3,891.8	-0.8%	8	-6.0%	34	-0.7%	15	-0.7%	24	12.7%	20	24.5%	20
North Dakota	367.1	0.1%	3	-0.2%	2	6.3%	1	12.0%	4	21.4%	9	38.0%	11
Ohio	5,001.5	-1.5%	37	-6.8%	42	-7.9%	47	-11.1%	50	-4.3%	50	2.4%	47
Oklahoma	1,517.0	-1.3%	30	-4.6%	18	1.3%	8	2.6%	15	16.0%	16	27.8%	16
Oregon	1,590.4	-1.4%	35	-7.4%	46	-3.9%	35	-1.7%	28	11.4%	23	26.7%	18
Pennsylvania	5,572.3	-1.0%	19	-4.2%	14	-2.6%	27	-2.4%	32	5.7%	39	7.4%	42
Rhode Island	452.5	-1.6%	40	-6.2%	37	-8.0%	48	-5.2%	45	3.0%	45	-0.5%	49
South Carolina	1,818.2	-0.5%	6	-5.9%	31	-2.9%	29	-2.5%	34	10.2%	26	17.7%	31
South Dakota	400.6	-0.9%	11	-2.7%	4	2.6%	7	5.9%	13	17.0%	15	38.7%	10
Tennessee	2,599.1	-1.3%	31	-6.8%	41	-5.7%	44	-5.2%	44	3.6%	43	18.0%	29
Texas	10,244.3	-0.9%	12	-3.7%	8	4.9%	3	8.3%	7	27.3%	5	43.9%	6
Utah	1,179.0	-1.2%	29	-6.0%	32	2.6%	6	9.5%	5	29.8%	3	62.8%	2
Vermont	295.9	-0.5%	7	-3.8%	10	-3.3%	32	-1.1%	25	9.4%	29	14.7%	35
Virginia	3,606.3	-0.9%	16	-4.3%	15	-1.7%	20	2.4%	16	17.4%	14	24.5%	21
Washington	2,793.9	-1.8%	47	-6.2%	36	-0.1%	11	2.3%	17	18.1%	13	29.5%	14
West Virginia	736.7	-1.5%	39	-3.8%	11	-1.9%	22	-0.4%	23	6.5%	37	16.3%	32
Wisconsin	2,711.7	-1.8%	48	-6.2%	38	-5.0%	41	-4.8%	42	5.5%	41	17.8%	30
Wyoming	281.4	-2.2%	51	-6.0%	33	6.2%	2	17.1%	1	27.7%	4	41.2%	9
Totals	129,274.2	-1.2%		-5.2%		-2.4%		0.3%		12.3%		23.3%	

Source: The Bureau of Labor Statistics at <http://www.bls.gov>. Data Compiled by CGFA.

* "Highpoint" in this instance reflects the highest employment levels since 1990.

The previous table identifies Illinois March 2010 figure as 1.8% below the State's 2009 average employment level, 6.6% below the 2009 average level, 5.2% below the 2005 average and 8.0% below the 2000 average. Illinois' March 2010 employment figure, however, is 5.1% above the 1990 average employment level.

From a rankings perspective, Illinois is consistently in the bottom half of "job change" compared to other states. For example, despite Illinois having only a 0.6% falloff in total employment compared to the 1995 average, Illinois ranks 48th in the nation in terms of percentage change. In fact, only Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Michigan have fewer jobs in March 2010 than each state's respective 1995 average. This exemplifies how the Midwest has struggled to attract and/or keep jobs over the last two decades. Interestingly, even though, from a percentage change basis, Nevada's job market has fallen the most since 2008, Nevada still has the highest growth in jobs since 1995.

The level of job growth, or lack thereof, over the past two decades is concerning, especially as compared to the rate of growth of other states throughout the country. The following tables attempt to answer the question of which types of jobs are experiencing the greatest falloff in Illinois.

Looking at the major sectors of employment in Illinois and comparing a sector's highpoint over the last two decades with the March 2010 value, the largest decrease in jobs has come from the manufacturing sector. In March 1990, Illinois had approximately 924 thousand manufacturing jobs. Twenty years later, only 556 thousand manufacturing jobs remain - a falloff of nearly 370 thousand jobs or a decline of 36.8%. As shown below, this ranks Illinois 33rd in the nation in terms of percentage change in the manufacturing sector. (States ranked first would have the least amount of change, whereas states ranked last would have the largest drop in employment).

Illinois' Employment Change by Sector									
(Values in thousands)									
Sector	March 2010 Value	1990-1999 Lowpoint	1990-1999 Highpoint	2000-2009 Lowpoint	2000-2009 Highpoint	Current Value (March 2010) vs.			
						Highpoint* Difference	Ranking of Growth	Highpoint % Change	Ranking of Change
Construction	198.7	199.8	264.4	202.3	280.4	-78.1	44	-27.9%	32
Manufacturing	555.9	843.3	923.9	554.1	877.3	-369.8	41	-36.8%	33
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,130.2	1,103.4	1,238.0	1,121.1	1,252.9	-131.8	46	-10.5%	37
Financial Activities	366.1	372.4	408.0	365.5	406.8	-42.5	41	-10.2%	24
Professional and Business Services	778.6	557.9	833.2	766.1	874.6	-106.7	47	-12.2%	41
Education and Health Services	829.8	527.9	673.2	676.6	822.6	-1.8	46	-0.2%	38
Leisure and Hospitality	506.0	384.2	484.4	483.8	536.1	-29.3	46	-5.5%	26
Government	853.3	755.1	831.7	831.9	866.0	-11.6	41	-1.3%	26

Source: The Bureau of Labor Statistics at <http://www.bls.gov>. Data Compiled by CGFA.
 * "Highpoint" in this instance reflects the highest employment levels since 1990.

Other sectors that have experienced significant declines in employment in Illinois (compared to its highpoint) include the “trade, transportation, and utilities” sector (down 131.8 thousand jobs or -10.5%), “professional and business services” (down 106.7 thousand jobs or -12.2%), and the “construction” sector (down 78.1 thousand jobs or -27.9%). As shown in the previous table and the table below, in terms of state-by-state rankings, Illinois, again, is in the lower half of “employment change” for all sectors of employment compared to levels of employment in the past.

Illinois' Ranking in Employment Change by Sector											
Sector	Current Value (March 2010) vs.										
	March 2010 Value	2009 Avg. % Change	Ranking of Change	2005 Avg. % Change	Ranking of Change	2000 Avg. % Change	Ranking of Change	1995 Avg. % Change	Ranking of Change	1990 Avg. % Change	Ranking of Change
Construction	198.7	-7.8%	41	-24.7%	35	-25.0%	43	-9.3%	48	-9.6%	39
Manufacturing	555.9	-4.1%	39	-19.5%	27	-36.4%	35	-38.0%	35	-39.4%	30
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,130.2	-1.7%	33	-5.5%	29	-10.1%	45	-5.7%	47	-2.2%	43
Financial Activities	366.1	-1.7%	31	-9.1%	36	-9.5%	42	-2.9%	43	-2.4%	40
Professional and Business Services	778.6	-2.2%	39	-7.1%	45	-8.9%	47	15.2%	47	33.9%	43
Education and Health Services	829.8	0.5%	39	10.1%	32	20.5%	43	32.2%	45	52.7%	43
Leisure and Hospitality	506.0	-1.8%	39	-1.1%	38	4.1%	38	12.7%	45	28.7%	36
Government	853.3	-0.3%	31	1.0%	43	1.8%	46	7.0%	44	11.5%	43

The next table identifies Illinois’ nonfarm composition of employment by sector since 1990 on a yearly average basis. It shows that in 2009, “Trade, Transportation, and Utilities” made up the largest percentage of jobs in Illinois at 20.2%. This sector was followed by “Government” (15.2%), “Education and Health Services” (14.4%), “Professional and Business Services” (13.9%), and Manufacturing (10.2%) as the largest sectors of jobs in Illinois.

Illinois Nonfarm Employment Sector Composition by Year											
Year	Total	Construct.	Manufac.	Trade, Trans. & Utilities	Inform.	Financial Activities	Profess. & Business Services	Edu. & Health Services	Leisure and Hospitality	Other Services	Govt
Average	100%	4.2%	17.3%	21.7%	2.5%	7.1%	10.8%	10.2%	7.4%	4.3%	14.5%
1990	100%	4.0%	16.7%	21.5%	2.5%	7.2%	10.8%	10.8%	7.5%	4.3%	14.7%
1991	100%	3.9%	16.3%	21.3%	2.5%	7.2%	11.1%	11.1%	7.6%	4.3%	14.8%
1992	100%	3.8%	16.1%	21.4%	2.5%	7.2%	11.3%	11.2%	7.8%	4.3%	14.5%
1993	100%	3.9%	16.1%	21.4%	2.5%	6.9%	11.6%	11.1%	7.8%	4.3%	14.4%
1994	100%	4.0%	16.0%	21.2%	2.5%	6.7%	11.9%	11.1%	8.0%	4.2%	14.3%
1995	100%	4.0%	15.8%	21.1%	2.5%	6.7%	12.2%	11.2%	8.0%	4.2%	14.2%
1996	100%	4.1%	15.6%	20.9%	2.6%	6.8%	12.7%	11.1%	8.0%	4.2%	14.0%
1997	100%	4.1%	15.3%	20.6%	2.5%	6.8%	13.3%	11.2%	8.0%	4.2%	13.8%
1998	100%	4.3%	14.8%	20.6%	2.5%	6.8%	13.7%	11.2%	8.0%	4.3%	13.8%
1999	100%	4.5%	14.4%	20.6%	2.4%	6.7%	13.9%	11.3%	8.1%	4.2%	13.9%
2000	100%	4.6%	13.6%	20.5%	2.5%	6.7%	13.7%	11.6%	8.2%	4.4%	14.2%
2001	100%	4.7%	12.8%	20.4%	2.3%	6.8%	13.5%	12.1%	8.4%	4.4%	14.6%
2002	100%	4.7%	12.3%	20.4%	2.2%	6.9%	13.4%	12.4%	8.6%	4.5%	14.7%
2003	100%	4.6%	12.0%	20.3%	2.1%	6.9%	13.7%	12.5%	8.7%	4.6%	14.5%
2004	100%	4.6%	11.7%	20.2%	2.0%	6.9%	14.1%	12.7%	8.7%	4.6%	14.4%
2005	100%	4.6%	11.5%	20.2%	2.0%	6.8%	14.4%	12.8%	8.8%	4.5%	14.3%
2006	100%	4.5%	11.3%	20.3%	1.9%	6.7%	14.6%	13.0%	8.9%	4.5%	14.2%
2007	100%	4.3%	11.0%	20.3%	1.9%	6.6%	14.5%	13.5%	9.0%	4.6%	14.4%
2008	100%	3.9%	10.2%	20.2%	1.9%	6.6%	13.9%	14.4%	9.1%	4.7%	15.2%
2009	100%	3.9%	10.2%	20.2%	1.9%	6.6%	13.9%	14.4%	9.1%	4.7%	15.2%

Source: <http://www.bls.gov>. Compilation by CGFA.

Perhaps the most notable statistic from this table comes from comparing the composition of Illinois' employment in 2009 with 1990 levels. In 1990, manufacturing jobs made up 17.3% of all Illinois employment. In 2009, this percentage dropped to 9.1%. This was by far the largest falloff by any one sector in terms of composition. Sectors that now hold a significantly larger composition now than they did in 1990 include "professional and business services" (13.9% in 2009 compared to 10.8% in 1990) and "education and health services" (14.4% in 2009 compared to 10.2% in 1990).

The composition changes in employment experienced in Illinois are very similar to the changes seen throughout the nation. For example, U.S. manufacturing jobs in 1990 made up 16.2% of all nonfarm jobs. In 2009, this percentage dropped to 9.1%. Like Illinois, the largest increases in composition have come from the "professional and business services" and "education and health services" sectors.

Year	Total	Construct.	Manufac.	Trade, Trans. & Utilities	Inform.	Financial Activities	Profess. & Business Services	Edu. & Health Services	Leisure and Hospitality	Other Services	Govt
1990	100%	4.8%	16.2%	20.7%	2.5%	6.0%	9.9%	10.0%	8.5%	4.6%	16.8%
1991	100%	4.4%	15.7%	20.6%	2.5%	6.1%	9.9%	10.6%	8.5%	4.6%	17.1%
1992	100%	4.2%	15.5%	20.4%	2.4%	6.0%	10.1%	10.9%	8.7%	4.5%	17.3%
1993	100%	4.3%	15.1%	20.2%	2.4%	6.1%	10.4%	11.1%	8.8%	4.5%	17.1%
1994	100%	4.5%	14.9%	20.2%	2.4%	6.0%	10.6%	11.2%	8.8%	4.5%	16.9%
1995	100%	4.5%	14.7%	20.3%	2.4%	5.8%	11.0%	11.3%	9.0%	4.4%	16.6%
1996	100%	4.6%	14.4%	20.3%	2.5%	5.8%	11.2%	11.4%	9.0%	4.5%	16.3%
1997	100%	4.7%	14.2%	20.1%	2.5%	5.8%	11.7%	11.5%	9.0%	4.5%	16.0%
1998	100%	4.9%	13.9%	20.0%	2.6%	5.9%	12.0%	11.5%	8.9%	4.5%	15.8%
1999	100%	5.1%	13.4%	20.0%	2.6%	5.9%	12.4%	11.5%	8.9%	4.4%	15.7%
2000	100%	5.2%	13.1%	19.9%	2.8%	5.8%	12.6%	11.5%	9.0%	4.4%	15.8%
2001	100%	5.2%	12.5%	19.7%	2.8%	5.9%	12.5%	11.9%	9.1%	4.4%	16.0%
2002	100%	5.2%	11.7%	19.6%	2.6%	6.0%	12.3%	12.4%	9.2%	4.6%	16.5%
2003	100%	5.2%	11.2%	19.5%	2.5%	6.1%	12.3%	12.8%	9.4%	4.6%	16.6%
2004	100%	5.3%	10.9%	19.4%	2.4%	6.1%	12.5%	12.9%	9.5%	4.6%	16.4%
2005	100%	5.5%	10.6%	19.4%	2.3%	6.1%	12.7%	13.0%	9.6%	4.5%	16.3%
2006	100%	5.7%	10.4%	19.3%	2.2%	6.1%	12.9%	13.1%	9.6%	4.5%	16.1%
2007	100%	5.5%	10.1%	19.4%	2.2%	6.0%	13.0%	13.3%	9.8%	4.5%	16.1%
2008	100%	5.2%	9.8%	19.2%	2.2%	6.0%	13.0%	13.8%	9.8%	4.6%	16.5%
2009	100%	4.6%	9.1%	19.1%	2.1%	5.9%	12.7%	14.7%	10.0%	4.6%	17.2%

Source: http://www.bls.gov/sae/sm_mrs.htm. Compilation by CGFA.

While the composition of employment identifies the job sectors that are the most prominent in Illinois, it is the number of jobs that are leaving and not being replaced that is of main concern to many Illinois residents and lawmakers. The tables on the following page further identify how the employment picture has changed over the last twenty years.

The first table displays the annual average level of nonfarm employment (seasonally adjusted) by sector. The second shows the annual percentage change of each sector over the last two decades. In 1990, employment levels totaled near 5.3 million. It rose to a little over 6 million in 2000, before falling to near 5.8 million in 2004. After nearly approaching 6 million jobs in 2007, the recession hit and jobs have dropped to below 5.7 million in 2009.

In evaluating the impact of the recent recession, it is helpful to look at the annual percentage change of employment between 2008 and 2009. It appears that the recession has hurt the construction and manufacturing sector the most as employment has declined in these areas by 15.2% and 12.1%, respectively, over the last two calendar years. All other sectors of employment, aside from government (+0.2%) and education and health services (+2.0%) experienced a decline in employment during this timeframe.

ILLINOIS											
Nonfarm Employment by Sector											
(In Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)											
Year	Trade, Trans. & Utilities			Financial Inform.	Profess. & Business Services	Edu. & Health Services	Leisure and Hospitality	Other Services	Govt		
Average	Total	Construct.	Manufac.	Utilities	Inform.	Activities	Services	Services	Hospitality	Services	Govt
1990	5,287.6	223.9	914.7	1,146.7	131.3	374.3	573.3	537.6	393.9	226.0	766.1
1991	5,233.3	208.6	875.8	1,125.5	132.9	374.2	563.5	562.8	393.1	226.3	770.5
1992	5,234.6	201.7	855.3	1,113.8	130.6	375.9	579.3	581.0	396.5	226.7	773.8
1993	5,330.2	203.2	860.4	1,138.5	132.7	382.3	602.3	594.6	415.0	227.0	774.3
1994	5,462.8	215.2	877.9	1,168.5	138.5	377.7	633.4	604.0	428.6	233.0	786.0
1995	5,593.4	223.0	893.6	1,188.6	138.9	376.6	666.3	621.0	449.6	237.4	798.4
1996	5,686.8	229.1	898.7	1,198.5	143.0	383.7	691.5	635.6	457.0	240.4	809.4
1997	5,774.4	235.4	902.2	1,208.2	147.3	394.3	732.9	642.6	460.2	243.0	808.3
1998	5,902.5	244.8	905.9	1,216.6	150.2	400.7	785.7	661.4	472.8	248.4	816.0
1999	5,962.6	255.9	882.1	1,230.3	147.9	405.6	817.3	665.0	479.0	254.0	825.6
2000	6,044.7	269.7	870.6	1,247.6	147.6	404.1	842.7	681.2	486.6	255.2	839.6
2001	5,995.4	277.3	815.4	1,231.8	147.3	403.6	820.4	697.1	491.1	261.1	850.4
2002	5,883.8	277.5	754.0	1,197.8	137.2	400.6	791.5	710.6	492.0	261.7	861.0
2003	5,810.9	274.8	714.1	1,182.9	127.6	401.7	777.4	718.1	497.3	263.8	853.3
2004	5,816.2	270.2	697.1	1,180.2	120.9	399.4	798.7	729.9	506.1	269.0	844.7
2005	5,862.1	268.6	688.2	1,186.9	118.2	401.9	826.6	745.2	512.3	268.2	846.0
2006	5,932.8	275.3	683.3	1,198.4	116.3	405.2	854.2	762.3	522.7	269.7	845.5
2007	5,980.2	271.4	675.3	1,212.3	116.0	402.8	870.6	779.7	531.5	271.3	849.3
2008	5,949.7	258.6	657.3	1,205.0	114.4	391.7	859.8	801.3	532.7	273.3	855.6
2009	5,657.9	219.3	577.7	1,141.0	106.3	371.8	784.8	816.9	516.0	266.7	857.3
Annual % Change											
Year	Trade, Trans. & Utilities			Financial Inform.	Profess. & Business Services	Edu. & Health Services	Leisure and Hospitality	Other Services	Govt		
Average	Total	Construct.	Manufac.	Utilities	Inform.	Activities	Services	Services	Hospitality	Services	Govt
1990											
1991	-1.0%	-6.8%	-4.3%	-1.9%	1.3%	0.0%	-1.7%	4.7%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.6%
1992	0.0%	-3.3%	-2.3%	-1.0%	-1.8%	0.5%	2.8%	3.2%	0.9%	0.2%	0.4%
1993	1.8%	0.7%	0.6%	2.2%	1.6%	1.7%	4.0%	2.3%	4.7%	0.1%	0.1%
1994	2.5%	5.9%	2.0%	2.6%	4.4%	-1.2%	5.2%	1.6%	3.3%	2.7%	1.5%
1995	2.4%	3.6%	1.8%	1.7%	0.3%	-0.3%	5.2%	2.8%	4.9%	1.9%	1.6%
1996	1.7%	2.7%	0.6%	0.8%	2.9%	1.9%	3.8%	2.3%	1.6%	1.2%	1.4%
1997	1.5%	2.8%	0.4%	0.8%	3.1%	2.8%	6.0%	1.1%	0.7%	1.1%	-0.1%
1998	2.2%	4.0%	0.4%	0.7%	2.0%	1.6%	7.2%	2.9%	2.7%	2.3%	1.0%
1999	1.0%	4.5%	-2.6%	1.1%	-1.6%	1.2%	4.0%	0.5%	1.3%	2.2%	1.2%
2000	1.4%	5.4%	-1.3%	1.4%	-0.2%	-0.4%	3.1%	2.4%	1.6%	0.5%	1.7%
2001	-0.8%	2.8%	-6.3%	-1.3%	-0.2%	-0.1%	-2.6%	2.3%	0.9%	2.3%	1.3%
2002	-1.9%	0.1%	-7.5%	-2.8%	-6.8%	-0.7%	-3.5%	1.9%	0.2%	0.2%	1.2%
2003	-1.2%	-1.0%	-5.3%	-1.2%	-7.0%	0.3%	-1.8%	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	-0.9%
2004	0.1%	-1.7%	-2.4%	-0.2%	-5.2%	-0.6%	2.7%	1.6%	1.8%	2.0%	-1.0%
2005	0.8%	-0.6%	-1.3%	0.6%	-2.2%	0.6%	3.5%	2.1%	1.2%	-0.3%	0.1%
2006	1.2%	2.5%	-0.7%	1.0%	-1.6%	0.8%	3.3%	2.3%	2.0%	0.6%	-0.1%
2007	0.8%	-1.4%	-1.2%	1.2%	-0.2%	-0.6%	1.9%	2.3%	1.7%	0.6%	0.4%
2008	-0.5%	-4.7%	-2.7%	-0.6%	-1.4%	-2.8%	-1.2%	2.8%	0.2%	0.7%	0.7%
2009	-4.9%	-15.2%	-12.1%	-5.3%	-7.1%	-5.1%	-8.7%	2.0%	-3.1%	-2.4%	0.2%

Illinois Demographic Information:

The following three pages provide demographic information specific to Illinois in three different categories: population demographics, demographics of people in poverty, and the demographics of the Medicare population. The information comes from the Census Bureau as compiled by the Kaiser Foundation at their website: www.statehealthfacts.org.

Population Demographics for Illinois

Population Distribution by Age				
	IL	IL	US	US
	#	%	#	%
Children 18 and under	3,360,000	27%	78,677,200	26%
Adults 19-64	7,929,000	63%	184,079,200	61%
65+	1,378,900	11%	37,787,700	13%
65-74	696,100	5%	20,404,000	7%
75+	682,800	5%	17,383,800	6%

Population Distribution by Citizenship Status				
	IL	IL	US	US
	#	%	#	%
Citizen	11,755,900	93%	279,277,800	93%
Non-Citizen	912,100	7%	21,266,400	7%
Total	12,668,000	100%	300,544,200	100%

Population Distribution by Family Structure				
	IL	IL	US	US
	#	%	#	%
Adults with Children	2,954,000	37%	66,008,900	36%
Adults with No Children	4,975,100	63%	118,070,300	64%
Total	7,929,000	100%	184,079,200	100%

Population Distribution by Race/Ethnicity				
	IL	IL	US	US
	#	%	#	%
White	8,337,300	66%	196,505,600	65%
Black	1,898,800	15%	36,466,900	12%
Hispanic	1,733,600	14%	47,395,400	16%
Other	698,300	6%	20,176,200	7%
Total	12,668,000	100%	300,544,200	100%

Source: www.statehealthfacts.org. Population and demographic data on are based on analysis of the Census Bureau's March 2008 and 2009 Current Population Surveys (CPS; Annual Social and Economic Supplements) and may differ from other population estimates published yearly by the Census Bureau.

Demographics of People in Poverty in Illinois

Distribution of Total Population by Federal Poverty Level				
	IL		US	
	#	%	#	%
Under 100%	2,067,200	16%	54,942,500	18%
100-133%	790,600	6%	19,349,300	6%
134-300%	3,585,100	28%	86,919,600	29%
301-400%	1,666,500	13%	37,086,200	12%
Over 400%	4,558,600	36%	102,246,600	34%
Total	12,668,000	100%	300,544,200	100%

Poverty Rate by Age				
	IL		US	
	#	%	#	%
Children 18 and under	740,200	22%	19,306,600	25%
Adults 19-64	1,178,000	15%	30,870,100	17%
Elderly 65+	149,000	11%	4,765,800	13%

Poverty Rate by Gender				
	IL		US	
	#	%	#	%
Female	737,339	15%	18,662,629	17%
Male	542,770	12%	13,966,066	13%

Poverty Rate by Family Structure				
	IL		US	
	#	%	#	%
Adults with Children	358,100	12%	9,379,400	14%
Adults with No Children	819,900	16%	21,490,700	18%

Poverty Rate by Race/Ethnicity				
	IL		US	
	#	%	#	%
White	861,100	10%	24,157,800	12%
Black	660,900	35%	12,103,400	33%
Hispanic	433,300	25%	14,526,300	31%
Other	111,900	16%	4,155,000	21%

Sources: Urban Institute and Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured estimates based on the Census Bureau's March 2008 and 2009 Current Population Survey (CPS: Annual Social and Economic Supplements). www.statehealthfacts.org.

NOTE: The federal poverty threshold for a family of four in the 48 contiguous states and D.C. was \$21,027 in 2007 and \$21,834 in 2008. For more information on measures of poverty, please see the detailed description provided by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services available at <http://aspe.hhs.gov/poverty/faq.shtml>.

Medicare Population Demographics for Illinois

Distribution of Medicare Enrollees by Age				
	IL		US	
	#	%	#	%
Adults 19-64	292,600	18.3%	7,058,400	16.4%
Elderly 65-74	616,900	38.7%	18,473,400	42.9%
Elderly 75-84	494,200	31.0%	12,609,000	29.3%
Elderly 85+	169,600	10.6%	4,221,300	9.8%
Total	1,595,700	100.0%	43,026,300	100.0%

Distribution of Medicare Enrollees by Federal Poverty Level				
	IL		US	
	#	%	#	%
Under 100%	250,400	15.7%	6,968,400	16.2%
100-149%	243,500	15.3%	7,114,100	16.5%
150-199%	213,100	13.4%	6,017,800	14.0%
200%+	888,600	55.7%	22,926,000	53.3%
Total	1,595,700	100.0%	43,026,300	100.0%

Distribution of Medicare Enrollees by Gender				
	IL		US	
	#	%	#	%
Female	945,300	59.2%	24,168,900	56.2%
Male	650,400	40.8%	18,857,400	43.8%
Total	1,595,700	100.0%	43,026,300	100.0%

Distribution of Medicare Enrollees by Race/Ethnicity				
	IL		US	
	#	%	#	%
White	1,268,700	79.5%	33,441,300	77.7%
Black	220,200	13.8%	4,438,000	10.3%
Hispanic	74,500	4.7%	3,218,200	7.5%
Other	NSD	NSD	1,928,900	4.5%
Total	1,595,700	100.0%	43,026,300	100.0%

Notes: Illinois data (2007-2008), U.S. (2008). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding effects and the exclusion of a small percentage of Medicare enrollees under the age of 19. Includes beneficiaries dually enrolled in Medicare and Medicaid.

Sources: Urban Institute and Kaiser Commission on Medicaid and the Uninsured estimates based on the Census Bureau's March 2008 and 2009 Current Population Survey (CPS: Annual Social and Economic Supplements). www.statehealthfacts.org/

BACKGROUND

The Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability (CGFA), a bipartisan, joint legislative commission, provides the General Assembly with information relevant to the Illinois economy, taxes and other sources of revenue and debt obligations of the State. The Commission's specific responsibilities include:

- 1) Preparation of annual revenue estimates with periodic updates;
- 2) Analysis of the fiscal impact of revenue bills;
- 3) Preparation of "State Debt Impact Notes" on legislation which would appropriate bond funds or increase bond authorization;
- 4) Periodic assessment of capital facility plans;
- 5) Annual estimates of public pension funding requirements and preparation of pension impact notes;
- 6) Annual estimates of the liabilities of the State's group health insurance program and approval of contract renewals promulgated by the Department of Central Management Services;
- 7) Administration of the State Facility Closure Act.

The Commission also has a mandate to report to the General Assembly ". . . on economic trends in relation to long-range planning and budgeting; and to study and make such recommendations as it deems appropriate on local and regional economic and fiscal policies and on federal fiscal policy as it may affect Illinois. . . ." This results in several reports on various economic issues throughout the year.

The Commission publishes several reports each year. In addition to a Monthly Briefing, the Commission publishes the "Revenue Estimate and Economic Outlook" which describes and projects economic conditions and their impact on State revenues. The "Bonded Indebtedness Report" examines the State's debt position as well as other issues directly related to conditions in the financial markets. The "Financial Conditions of the Illinois Public Retirement Systems" provides an overview of the funding condition of the State's retirement systems. Also published are an Annual Fiscal Year Budget Summary; Report on the Liabilities of the State Employees' Group Insurance Program; and Report of the Cost and Savings of the State Employees' Early Retirement Incentive Program. The Commission also publishes each year special topic reports that have or could have an impact on the economic well being of Illinois. All reports are available on the Commission's website.

These reports are available from:

Commission on Government Forecasting and Accountability
703 Stratton Office Building
Springfield, Illinois 62706
(217) 782-5320
(217) 782-3513 (FAX)

<http://www.ilga.gov/commission/cgfa2006/home.aspx>