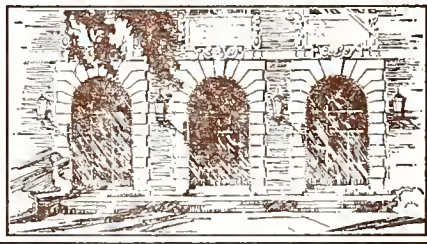


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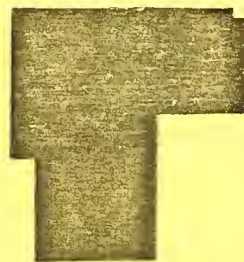


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OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

**SOUTH CENTRAL
ILLINOIS REGIONAL
PLANNING AND
DEVELOPMENT
COMMISSION**



REGIONAL TASK FORCE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

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A DRAFT
OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM
FOR THE
SOUTH CENTRAL ILLINOIS REGION

This report is transmitted in fulfillment of the cooperative agreement to prepare complete drafts of the major sections of an Overall Economic Development Program for the South Central Illinois Region.

The Task Force has had the benefit of review and counsel from Director Fred Walker and staff members of the South Central Illinois Regional Planning and Development Commission and from Jan Cypra and other staff members of the Chicago Regional Office of the Economic Development Administration.

Responsibility for this report is shared by all members of the Task Force who acted in the various roles required by a team project. The report as a whole emerged from materials drafted by individual members as follows: Overview, Michael McDonough; Economic Sectors, Annuar bin Maaruf and Arnold Harris; Employment and Labor Force, Anne Schaeffer; Natural Resources, Terry Foegler; Regional Resources, Mary Ann Leonard; Community Resources, Sally Ericsson; Financial Resources, Quentin Chin; The Action Program, Michael McDonough; Development Strategy and Appendix on Growth Center Statistics, Ivan Pour; Appendix on Environmental Profile, Steven Speise.

The conceptual framework for the report was the contribution of Annuar, McDonough, Pour, Speise and Wetmore. Harris as Editor converted the draft chapters into a consistent and readable report. Leonard prepared the draft graphics for public presentation and for the report. Ericsson organized the tables and bibliographic references of Appendix III. Chin, Foegler and Schaeffer were responsible for management functions in meetings with the Advisory Panel and the Regional Commission.

May 1975 Regional Task Force
University of Illinois -- Department of Urban and Regional Planning

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION	1
OVERVIEW	3
Significant Regional Characteristics	
Pattern of Population Distribution	
The Region as a Unit	
TRENDS IN THE ECONOMIC SECTORS	13
Agriculture	
Manufacturing	
Transportation, Communications, Utilities	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	
Services	
Other Industries	
An Economic Base Analysis -- Export to Non-Export Ratio	
EMPLOYMENT AND THE LABOR FORCE	30
Age Distribution	
Components of Population Change	
Labor Force Participation Rate	
Years of Education	
Unemployment Trends	
Employment Gap	
Minority Profiles	
Wage Rates	
Summary -- Employment/Labor Force	
THE REGIONAL ECONOMY IN ITS PERSPECTIVE	38

DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES	43
Natural Resources	
Surface to Ground Water	
Soils	
Minerals	
Timber	
Regional Facilities	49
Transportation	
Environmental	
Educational	
Health	
Recreation	
Community Facilities	57
Schools, Libraries and Parks	
Streets, Sewers and Water	
Housing	
Police and Fire Protection	
Regional and Community Facilities	59
Financial Resources	61
Counties	
Municipalities	
Private Financial Resources	
Summary	
THE ACTION PROGRAM -- SIX OBJECTIVES	68
The Process of Establishing Objectives	
Priorities	
Statement of Objectives	
ONE -- Promotion of Suitable Industries	
TWO -- Increase Labor Force Capabilities	
THREE -- Preserve and Expand Use of Resources	
FOUR -- Expand Regional Facilities	
FIVE -- Improve Quality of Community Services	
SIX -- Expand Organization for Improvement	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	83
Definition of a Growth Center	
Specific Capabilities of a Growth Center	
Commission Review of the Evidence	
Effingham -- Choice as a Growth Center	
Vandalia -- Choice as a Growth Center	
Resolution of Commission	89

APPENDIX I -- STATISTICAL BACKGROUND FOR GROWTH CENTER SELECTION

Table 1 -- Demographic Growth and Potential

Table 2 -- Economic Growth and Potential

Table 3 -- Viability as a Growth Center

Table 4 -- Location Quotients

Table 5 -- Industrial Mix -- Competitive Share Analysis

Table 6 -- Conversion of Actual Figures to Standardized Points

APPENDIX II -- ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

Section 1 -- Identification of Area Environmental Assets to be Protected

Table -- Inventory of Regional Assets

*Section 2 -- Environmental Protection Systems

Tables -- Major Sewage Systems

-- Solid Waste Disposal Systems

-- Water Systems

-- Fire Protection Systems

APPENDIX III -- REFERENCES

TABLE OF CHARTS

The Region in Perspective

South Central Region

Comparison of Age Distribution -- Region, State and Nation

Annual Oil Production -- South Central Region and Illinois

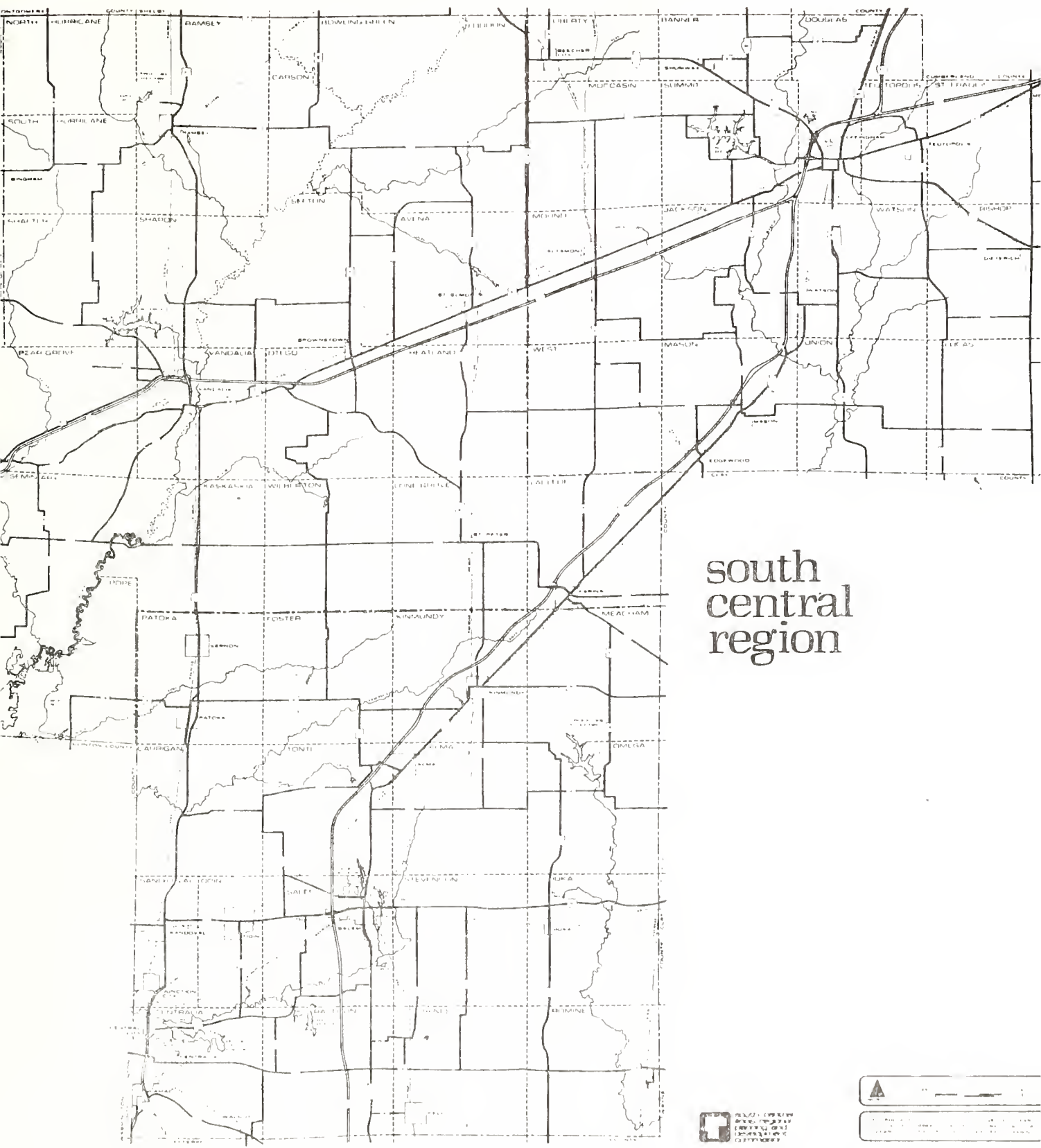
Location of Potential Reservoir Sites in the Region

Major Transportation Routes -- South Central Region



Average Daily Total Traffic -- Regional Highways, 1973

Interstate and Other Proposed Freeways -- Illinois

Recreation Areas -- South Central Region



South Central region

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0	50	100


 TEXAS STATE
 GEOGRAPHIC
 INFORMATION
 SYSTEMS

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION

The South Central Illinois Regional Planning and Development Commission was established in October, 1972, by joint resolution of the governments within Effingham, Fayette and Marion counties. The officials charged with establishing the new body sought a structure that would embody both simplicity of organization and clear lines of authority back to the constituent governments, and it was felt that a commission form of organization would best reflect desirable representation utilizing the existing elected leadership from within the three-county area.

The board of commissioners of SCIRPDC consists of 18 members comprised of appointed citizens and elected officials from all three constituent counties. Appointments to the commission are made by elected government officials in each of the three counties. Each member serves a two-year term and the terms are staggered to guarantee continuity in commission programs and objectives.

Inherent in the organizational purposes of SCIRPDC is the need to be responsive to local and areawide needs as they develop, and therefore any attempt to delineate too closely study areas within the commission's jurisdiction would be contradictory to that premise and would result in a needless limiting statement on the commission's potential assistance capabilities. Nevertheless, in the broadest sense, SCIRPDC is capable of providing research, preparing analytical studies, providing technical planning and management assistance to implement defined policies and programs relating to the social and economic development of the governments, agencies and citizens within the region.

Neither the original joint resolutions creating the commission nor the existing bylaws of the organization grant any form of enforcement or tax-levying authority to the regional body. All programs, policies and recommendations adopted by participating governments or agencies within the region upon the advice of the commission are adopted voluntarily.

Commission bylaws provide for the employment of professional staff to carry out the organization's intended functions and responsibilities. Specifically the bylaws authorize an executive director and such additional personnel as the board of commissioners may deem necessary. The current nine-member planning staff includes, in addition to the executive director, planners, research assistant/typists and planning interns. The current specific duties of the staff are divided among such relevant work areas as base mapping, housing assistance planning, manpower planning and programming, solid waste management studies, emergency medical service studies, land use planning, technical planning and management assistance, and economic development programming.

OVERVIEW

Significant Regional Characteristics

Illinois is traditionally thought of in terms of northern, central and southern sections. The South Central Illinois Region (SCIR) is located on the northern margin of the southern section. It is situated in the center of the state and approximately in the center of the Mississippi Valley an almost equal distance of 500 miles north and south between the Canadian border and the Gulf of Mexico.

The region has a total land area of 1,780 square miles and a 1970 population of 84,346, and is a natural unit possessing many unique characteristics as a result of its physical features, its economic activities, its history, its location and its people.

Its position in a centrally-located state and its excellent accessibility as a result of railroads and interstate highways make this region a point of entry to the manufacturing areas of the eastern US for the materials supplied from areas of the west. Also its location makes it a point of dispersal for the manufactured products of the east going west. Perhaps this is why the region shares in the commonly-used nickname for the state of Illinois: the crossroads state.

The Pleistocene Epoch or "Great Ice Age" began about one million years ago and ended about ten thousand years ago. During this age there were four major stages of glaciation each followed by a long period characterized by climatic conditions similar to what we experience today. The Illinoian Stage or third stage in its furthest advance reached as far south as Carbondale and covered the SCIR region. This glacier activity was responsible for the topographic characteristics of the region, which are described as mostly flat with broad shallow valleys and elevations between 400 and 620 feet above mean sea level. The importance of the Pleistocene Epoch to Illinois is emphasized by the rich soils formed from glacial deposits and by the abundant deposits of sand and gravel.

The region is relatively well-endowed with surface water for drainage and other uses. Most of the rivers in the state originate in the Bloomington Ridged Plain to the north in Central Illinois. Of these, the Kaskaskia and Little Wabash are of interest to our region. The Kaskaskia flows through Fayette county, bisecting the county diagonally from northeast to southwest and on into the Mississippi. The Little Wabash flows through Effingham county, dividing it into two almost-equal halves from north to south and on into the Wabash river on the southeastern border of the state. Skillet Fork rises in the northeastern corner of Marion county and flows south to empty into the Little Wabash.

The climate of the region is characterized as "humid continental."* Although this type of climate often causes problems of erosion and rapid soil oxidization, it nevertheless offers many advantages. For example, it facilitates an average growing season of between 180 and 200 days annually. The average annual rainfall in SCIR is 38-42 inches. The mean first freeze date in autumn is October 18. The mean last freeze date in spring is April 20. Mean temperatures are 78^oF in summer and 34^oF in winter.

Due to the long growing season, the climate and relatively good soil types deposited by the glacial advances, the region has long specialized in agricultural production. Although the soils in the region are relatively low in plant food elements, the addition of fertilizers to the elevated areas and effective utilization of the rich soils of the river bottom and creek beds have made the region a significant contributor to the state's total agricultural product. The most important agricultural products of SCIR are corn, soybeans and livestock. Fruits and vegetables are also important but to a lesser degree.

A significant amount of stored solar energy was preserved in the ground in SCIR as a result of the four glacial advances and interspersed warm climatic periods of heavy growth in flora. With the early discovery and mining of coal in SCIR in the last century, the region was in an enviable economic position as a supplier of fuel to many railroads servicing the area. In addition, the

* Characterized by moist summers, distribution of precipitation throughout the year, hot summers and severe winters.

services of the railroads in the region were instrumental in making large-scale coal shipments to outside markets. The Illinois Geological Survey estimates that the state has almost 137 billion tons of coal, mostly bituminous and of a relatively high sulfur content, and SCIR has a significant amount of the state's coal resource. The year 1923 was the high-employment mark in coal mining in the region. By 1929 unemployment in coal mining was pronounced and remained so until the nation prepared for defense in World War II. Two major reasons are often mentioned for the employment drop. First, as mining by pick and ax gave way to more mechanized techniques, employment declined. Second, the bituminous coal which is extracted is high in sulfur content and has now been classified as only marginally acceptable, given current concern for environment. SCIR therefore still has an enormous amount of unmined high-sulfur coal resources, and future energy needs in this country may result in a reversal of this non-mining trend to once again make our region and all of Southern Illinois one of the major coal producing areas in the nation. Coal gasification, which is already in progress in our general part of the state, is but one example of the economic turn-around in view for this mineral.

Oil has been and is still a major resource of Southern Illinois. At the turn of the century oil was discovered in SCIR in the Centralia-Salem area. For 25 years the oilfields of the region produced major quantities of petroleum products, but by 1930 production had declined. Today some feel that the resource has been depleted. The extraction process used in the region was simple pumping and flow methods. However, the renewed national concern over thermal energy sources may bring the region into close scrutiny as secondary and tertiary recovery methods become more feasible.

The region also possesses deposits of other minerals that may play a role in its economic future. These are clay, limestone and sand and gravel.

Illinois' forests include close to four million acres of which all but 55,000 are classified as commercial forest -- that is -- land which is capable of growing a crop of marketable timber and which can be available for that purpose. Approximately 1/3 of SCIR is covered with woodland. Although the growing season is long, the forests are composed mostly of slow-growth hardwoods such as oak and hickory.

Although the region is made up of both rural and urban areas, the technological advances in agriculture have made the farmer more dependent on non-farm services and supplies. In this way the rural and urban differences that were so marked in the past are converging and as a result the distinction is no longer meaningful in the region. As the land on small farms is sold for other purposes or is consolidated with larger farms, the farm population decreases substantially. Many people leave small farms because they are unable to expand their farm business or because of the lack of supplemental non-farm employment opportunities within a reasonable commuting distance. Many farmers in SCIR are working in jobs as far away as Decatur and St. Louis. Significant increases in the costs of livestock feed, fuel and farm equipment have combined with slowly-rising profit margins in agricultural operations to force marginal farmers to either seek parttime jobs or to leave their farms and move to an urban area.

The St. Louis Metropolitan Area, approximately 75 miles from SCIR, is the largest SMSA in Southern Illinois-Eastern Missouri and draws a significant number of people to its diverse shopping opportunities. St. Louis is also a major market for goods produced in our region. Access is provided by I-70 and the Penn Central, Baltimore and Ohio and Southern Railroad Companies. In addition to its marketing and shopping opportunities, the St. Louis Metropolitan Area is a source of employment for a significant segment of the region's labor force.

The Chicago Metropolitan Area approximately 250 miles to the north constitutes a major market for the products of the region. Access to Chicago by highway is I-57 or state route 51 to I-55. Rail access is by the Illinois Central, Wabash and Chicago, and Burlington and Central Railroads.

The Indianapolis Metropolitan Area is located approximately 160 miles to the northeast and is a major market for the products of the region. It is reached by way of I-70 and the Penn Central Railroad. The triangular trade area of Chicago, St. Louis and Indianapolis is an important influence on the fortunes and social characteristics of South Central Illinois which is centrally located in this trade area.

Terre Haute is approximately 85 miles east of the region. Although the city is not an employment center for SCIR, it is a market for its products. Access is via I-70 and the Penn Central Railroad.

Southern Illinois area is composed of numerous small urban centers and, with the exception of East St. Louis, contains no SMSA. Due to economic influences forcing the smaller farmers into the urban area, increased technological interdependencies and increased consumer spending in the nation as a whole, many of the small towns and cities of southern Illinois are experiencing growth. SCIR is no exception. As a result of this trend the region is growing more dependent upon manufacturing, such as food product processing and distribution and manufacturing of products whose value is high relative to connected labor/transportation costs. In addition, the transportation industry itself figures heavily in the region's economy due to its linkages to Chicago, St. Louis and Indianapolis.

Pattern of Population Distribution

Prior to the arrival of white settlers, the Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Shawnee Indians occupied the area now designated South Central Illinois Region. The first white men to see the region were French explorers, missionaries, and fur trappers in the 17th Century. The French established military posts to assert their claim to the land but the defeat of the French by the British at Quebec in Canada in 1763 led to the signing of the Treaty of Paris which provided that France turn over to Britain all her territory east of the Mississippi. This brought British soldiers into the region.

On December 9, 1778, shortly after the signing of the U.S. Declaration of Independence, the Virginia Assembly decreed that Illinois was a county of Virginia. In 1787, Congress designated the area of the present states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin as the Northwest Territory. On December 3, 1818, Illinois was admitted as a State in the Union, with Kaskaskia designated as the first capital and Shadrach Bond

elected the first governor. Two years later the capital was moved to Vandalia where it remained 19 years, then later in the century to Springfield.

At the outset the population of the region was widely scattered. Most of the settlers located near the streams, creeks, rivers, and near the numerous trails and traces forged through the then densely-forested area. Subsistence farms and services such as grist mills to which the farmers carried their grain characterized the economy.

Relatively dense forestation limited travel to natural waterways and trails. The Cumberland Road which entered Illinois from the east at Vincennes, Indiana, transversed the northern section of the region and terminated in Vandalia. The present U.S. 40 was built approximately along the same axis as the Cumberland Road. The first settlements built in the three-county region were located along this road and the waterways. The modes of transportation in the early settlement period were covered wagons, horse-back and foot.

When the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad began successful operations in 1848, it became evident that the railroad was the best solution to land travel in an area where distances were great and problems of grade and curvature were minimal. Thus Illinois began using its first all-weather transportation system. In the early 1850's the Illinois Central Railroad was awarded control by legislation over all the even-numbered sections of land on each side of its tracks. Similar grants were given to other railroads. In order to sell the land for operating and capital revenues, the railroad companies set up stations every six miles to house prospective buyers. These stations coincided with the political organization of the territory -- that of township governments in six-mile blocks of land. The railroad companies such as ICRR advertised their land in Europe and many central and northern Europeans began to migrate to Illinois. Arriving at the Great Lakes, the immigrants were transported to southern Illinois where many of them settled. This movement of immigrants into what is now our region set up a pattern for other Europeans to follow.

By the time of the Civil War, rail connections had been established between Illinois and the east and between Chicago and the Mississippi. The groups of railroads which entered the state from the east were not the same corporate entities that constructed lines from Illinois to the west, northwest and the southwest. Thus, early in its history, Illinois became a major transfer and exchange center between two major groups of railroads.

As can be seen, the railroads and the transportation links they provided were a major influence in the population distribution of the South Central Illinois Region. They brought people to the region, transported goods in and out of the region, were a substantial employer and linked the region together as a transportation center. The railroads also established maintenance shops and round houses at certain points along the line and most of these became the present population centers of the region.

For example, the town of Ewington was the original county seat of Effingham County. In 1854 the railroad put in tracks three miles to the east of Ewington. That year the county seat was moved closer to the railroad and became the city which is now known to us as Effingham. This city began as a maintenance shop for the Illinois Central and later the Penn Central tracks crossed the Illinois Central tracks. Another important community in the region, Vandalia, was located along the Penn Central (the old Cumberland Road) on the route from Vincennes, Indiana, to St. Louis. The state capital was located here from 1820 to 1839. The railroads also figured in the history of Salem, which was designated as county seat of Marion county and experienced slow but gradual growth for about eighty years. In 1905 the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad moved their shops to Salem and made the town a division headquarters. Officials of the Illinois Central Railroad went to Central City in Marion county in the 1850's and tried to buy property. Unable to reach agreement on prices, the officials went a few miles south and laid out a town and began construction of a round house, car shops, and a hotel. Today we know this town as Centralia, as it was named in 1853. The town became a divisional headquarters of the ICRR, which was to be a major employer in later decades.

The South Central Illinois Region experienced a continuous rise in population until 1940, at which time a gradual decline began which now shows indications of reversing itself again in the early 1970's.

Regional Total Population Over Time

<u>1880</u>	<u>1900</u>	<u>1920</u>	<u>1940</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
65,847	78,976	83,140	99,182	84,401	84,236

The trend since 1950 in the region indicates a gradual aging of the population and a consequent increase in the number and proportion of the people 65 years old and over. Racially, the region is mostly composed of Caucasians with an approximate 1.7% black population. The number of negroes in the region has shown a gradual increase every years since 1940.

Socio-economic profiles of SCIR show that a significant number of residents have a high school education, but the general level of education in the region is low as compared to the state and the nation. The great majority of the employed people in the region are blue collar workers. Most of the jobs are in agriculture, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trades, transportation/communications/utilities, and various services.

The level of well-being in the region is not equal to that of the rest of the state. Average annual per capita incomes are lower than average for the rest of Illinois. Unemployment, work relief, old age assistance, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, blind relief, and other forms of relief are higher than the state's average, and an unusually-high amount of SCIR's total income is in the form of transfer payments from governmental agencies. Increased mechanization in mining has caused a drop in employment. Advanced technology and increasing costs in agriculture have caused not only a drop in employment but an increase in the number of elderly moving into the urban population centers of the region creating increasing demands on these cities for services. These factors together with

externalities such as the condition of the national economy have aggravated an already-difficult situation in the local economy, which in turn has affected the traditional population distribution pattern.

The Region as a Unit

Most of the counties in Souther Illinois have formed regional units to promote the interest of the districts involved, and the South Central Illinois Region was formed as a part of this impetus. By 1970 the separate communities had begun to realize that coping with increasing demands for services and decreasing revenues would be a struggle if each faced the problem completely on its own. External forces also helped influence the change. Due to a worsening economic situation in the nation as a whole and new policies of federal agencies, the counties of the region were witnessing their populations declining and the unemployment figures rising. Farmers and rural dwellers were leaving the rural areas and moving into the cities as a result of the declining viability of operating a small farm. This rise in the urban concentration of the population resulted in a strain on the existing solid-waste systems, water supplies, and sewage facilities, not to mention the problems of housing and provision of health care and other social services.

Officials of the counties and municipalities recognized that professional planners were needed to keep them abreast of federal aid programs which might offer technical and monetary assistance. But local public financial resources were not perceived as sufficient to hire a planner and his necessary staff.

A solution to the problem was proposed, stipulating that a regional association representing individual local governments should be formed. Federal programs were now requiring an area-wide planning capability to obtain the help that was needed. Ideally a region should be composed of a group of counties whose characteristics and concerns are closely related, and Effingham, Fayette and Marion counties seemed like a logical grouping by this standard. Each county was experiencing similar problems; each

county was basically rural and the people shared similar socio-economic characteristics. Soil and erosion problems, for example, were seen to be common to all three counties, and the area was served by the same highways and railroads. One of the major assets of each county was its accessibility to the same major market areas. The economic sectorial change patterns were also similar: declines in agriculture and mineral extraction and an accompanying growth in manufacturing. Furthermore, the topography of the three counties was seen as similar: mostly flat with rivers flowing south and creating broad, shallow valleys. Each of the three counties also possessed a significant resource base of either coal, oil or timber. Finally, the historical development of the area was based on railroad expansion. Due to this original influence, many of the people of the area had similar cultural backgrounds.

The end result of these various commonalities among the counties and communities comprising the three-county area was the creation of the South Central Illinois Regional Planning and Development Commission in late 1972 by joint resolution of the participating county boards under the provisions of the Illinois Regional Planning Act.

TRENDS IN THE ECONOMIC SECTORS

General

South Central Illinois Region's population is supported through employment in agriculture; manufacturing; wholesale-retail trade; transportation/communications/public utilities; and services on the business, repair, personal and professional levels. These five basic broad standard industrial classifications (SIC) account for a constant 75% of the region's total employment of 28,000 in 1960 and 29,000 in 1970. But significantly, these same SIC's brought in slightly less than 50% of the region's total personal income in 1970, and income represented by these employment categories was still only 56% after property income not earned by employment was removed from the computations. In the following parts of this section in which employment classifications are separately analyzed, it is shown that the region's employment base during the two census periods has been decreasing in industries such as agriculture, mining and transportation/communications/utilities. But simultaneous employment gains were achieved in construction, manufacturing, wholesaling/retailing, banking/credit/insurance/real estate, education, public administration and services. While these employment trends in themselves do not convey a picture of a regional economy beset by difficulties, the following detailed sectorial analysis indicates that the region's economy has exhibited unmistakable signs of economic stagnation and even regression.

Sectorial Analysis -- Agriculture

SCIR is a generally-rural geographic area located on the edge of one of the world's richest and most productive black-earth zones -- that of the upper Mississippi-Ohio-Missouri river basin -- the farm (and forest) proves upon examination to be a lesser and diminishing factor in the region as a source of both employment and income. Moreover, these indices of receding importance are underscored by similar declines for agricultural employment at both the state and national levels.

The agricultural share of SCIR's total employment was 4,355 jobs, or 15.5% of the tri-county employment total in 1960. A decrease to 3,055 or 10.3% of the region's total employment came about during the 1960's. By comparison in the same time period, US agricultural employment dropped 37.9% and Illinois employment in this sector was reduced 35.5%. Comparing SCIR to the nation, agriculture has a locational quotient (LQ)* of 2.31 for 1960 and 2.94 for 1970. Measured against Illinois agricultural employment, the 1960 and 1970 LQ's are respectively 3.52 and 4.12. These show that the region's specialization in agriculture is about three to four times as great as compared to the state and nation and that this specialization increased substantially during the 1960's. Within the region, Fayette County showed the highest LQ -- 6.36 measured against Illinois in 1970 -- while Marion County reflected a relatively low LQ of 1.42 against the US base in 1960.

In order to get a clear picture of how the sectorial employment patterns in SCIR relate to one another and to the state and nation, and to see what kinds of changes in these patterns took place during the 10-year study period, a "shift-and-share" (or mix-and-share) analysis was made for the SCIR's agricultural employment sector and the other four industrial classifications important in the regional economy. Shift-and-share** gives a clear descriptive explanation of the change in any particular industrial sector in the region's economy over a period of time by isolating the component factors that caused the change. A detailed mathematical model and explanation for this will be found

*LQ (locational quotient or coefficient of specialization) is a numeric indicator which shows the degree to which a locality specializes in a particular industry, in comparison to a larger geographic area such as the state or the nation. LQ is obtained by first finding the percentage of total employment in the industry for both the locality and the larger area, then dividing the former by the latter. A ratio of less than 1.0 indicates less specialization of the industry in that locality, while a ratio of greater than 1.0 indicates more specialization.

**See shift-and-share methodology and tables in appendices.

in the appendices, but the following simplified equation illustrates how the shift-and-share analysis method works:

$R = \text{NGE (or SGE)} + \text{IME} + \text{RCE}$. In this equation, R stands for the total change, either an increase or decrease, in the number of jobs for the particular employment classification in the region over the 10-year period. NGE or SGE mean the National Growth Effect or the State Growth Effect. This represents the impact on the region of the change in total employment -- counting all industries -- in the nation or state during the measurement period. The following shift-and-share measurements reflect regional comparisons with both the US as a whole and the state of Illinois. Next there is IME or the Industry Mix Effect, which measures the mix of employment in the region among higher or lower-growth industries, compared with the sectorial employment mix found in the state and/or nation. Finally, RCE or Regional Competitive Effect reflects the region's proportion of total employment for a particular industry in the state or nation.

All three effects which account for the change in employment (NGE/SGE, IME and RCE) may be either positive or negative values as in any other simple mathematical formula. NGE/SGE will always be positive values if, as was true from 1960 to 1970, there was an increase in total employment for the larger base areas. IME and RCE might be either positive or negative. If IME is positive, it indicates a relatively rapid-growth industry. If the RCE figure is positive, it shows that the region provided a better growth environment than the state and/or nation for employment in that industry. Two positive indicators would indicate a rapid-growth industry doing better in SCIR than it did in the state or nation. A positive-negative combination would indicate either a "slow industry" doing well or a "fast" industry doing relatively poorly in the region. Two negative indicators would reflect an industry doing relatively poorly both in and outside the region. Here was the pattern for jobs in agriculture for the region compared to both overall employment and agricultural employment in the US and Illinois:

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ALL INDUSTRIES

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	
US	64,639,256	77,308,792	national growth = 19.6%
ILL	3,399,472	4,465,516	state growth = 14.5%
SCIR	28,021	29,618	SCIR growth = 5.7%

AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	
US	4,349,371	2,699,995	national decline = -37.9%
ILL	173,055	111,534	state decline = -35.5%
SCIR	4,355	3,055	SCIR decline = -29.9%

* SHIFT/SHARE BASE US

NGE =	854
IME =	-2505
RCE =	351

SHIFT/SHARE BASE ILL

SGE =	632
IME =	-2180
RCE =	248

Total

change

R = -1300

R = -1300

The specific implication of these statistics is as follows: If employment in the agricultural industry in the US or Illinois had grown proportionally to the growth in employment for all industrial sectors, and if employment in SCIR had reflected this pattern to the same extent, then 854 jobs would have been added as measured against the US or 632 as measured against Illinois. But SCIR agricultural employment decreased by 1300 jobs. The resultant gap of 2154 jobs (SCIR vs. US) or 1932 jobs (SCIR vs. Illinois) is explained by two factors: First, agricultural employment in the US and Illinois decreased rather than grew. A larger proportion of SCIR's employment was in agriculture, compared with both the state and nation, and the relative decline in agricultural jobs in the larger base areas statistically affected the local region more severely. Second, agricultural employment declined more-slowly in the region than it did either in Illinois or the US, which was reflected in the RCE's of 351 jobs as measured against base-US and 248 jobs for the base-Illinois comparison.

If farm and related employment had dropped to 10.3% of the job mix in SCIR by 1970, what had happened to income in this industry? Paradoxically, agricultural income, \$13.2 million, was

* See shift-and-share methodology and tables in appendices.

only 4.9% of the regional total of \$269 million for 1970. Within the region, Fayette County showed a high of 9.2% farm income relative to the total, while Effingham showed 7.3% and Marion only 1.4%.

SCIR's primary farm crops, in descending order of importance, are soybeans, corn, wheat and oats. Soybeans in the regional mix increased their lead over corn in cash receipts from about 2-to-1 in 1964 to 3-to-1 in 1972, during a period when total cash receipts for all crops in the region approximately doubled. However, field crop production of corn increased 58% from 9.2 million bushels to 14.6 million bushels during the same 8-year period. This compares with only a 7% increase for soybean production in the period, or 5.5 million bushels up to 5.9 million bushels. Wheat production registered a similar 7% increase from 1961 to 1971 (2.9 million bushels vs. 3.1 million), but oats dropped about 12% from 524,000 to 461,000 bushels. Total acreage for soybeans, corn and wheat has generally increased through the years, but oat plantings have decreased. Yield in bushels per acre has approximately doubled in the period immediately following WWII until 1973 for both corn and wheat, but soybeans and oats have shown little change.

If crop production showed major yield and cash receipt increases during the 1960's, this trend with one exception was not reflected in livestock inventory or production. Hogs in SCIR increased from 89,000 to 161,000 from 1961 to 1971, but milk cattle, sheep, milk production and egg production all decreased heavily. However, there was a 25% increase in the inventory of beef cattle.

Finally, there was a general decline in the inventory of the region's orchards, from 17,079 apple and 40,458 peach trees in 1961 to 13,763 apple and 14,500 peach trees 10 years later.

The total number of SCIR farms dropped about 19% from 5,487 to 4,422 from 1961 to 1971, and this change was felt the heaviest in Marion county where the drop was almost 24%. However, during the same period, SCIR farms increased their average acreage more than 18%, from 175.66 to 208.66 acres, and the total tri-county acreage of almost one million in use for farms dropped only about 3%.

These production shifts and increases, involving as they did no increase in net acreage, reflect the long-term across-the-nation trend toward improved agricultural productivity brought about by increased farm mechanization, fertilizer use, irrigation improvements and application of better division-of-labor techniques in the industry. Nevertheless, agricultural income levels depend heavily on transfer payments and artificial price supports disbursed by the federal government, and this base of support cannot be viewed as being as dependable as a good export product market. Even so, local tax levies and capital investment funds depend heavily on surplus farm profits as their base of support.

Sectorial Analysis -- Manufacturing

Like agriculture, manufacturing is another industrial sector characterized in SCIR by a relatively larger share of employment than by personal income. SCIR's 4,969 manufacturing jobs in 1960 and 5,760 in 1970, representing in these two years respectively 17.7% and 19.4% of those employed, may be contrasted with the \$34.9 million personal income achieved through SCIR manufacturing in the latter year -- representing 12.97% of the tri-county total.

Additionally, the region manufacturing can boast of having surpassed both the state and the nation in its growth rate for 1960-1970. Against the US gain of 7.8% and Illinois' 1.2% stands the region's 15.9%.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ALL INDUSTRIES

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	
US	64,639,256	77,308,792	national growth = 19.6%
ILL	3,899,472	4,465,516	state growth = 14.5%
SCIR	28,021	19,618	SCIR growth = 5.7%

MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	
US	17,513,599	18,880,191	national growth = 7.8%
ILL	1,241,015	1,255,815	state growth = 1.2%
SCIR	4,969	5,760	SCIR growth = 15.9%

* SHIFT/SHARE BASE US

NGE =	974
IME =	-586
RCE =	403

SHIFT/SHARE BASE ILL

SGE =	721
IME =	-662
RCE =	732

Total
change

R = 791

R = 791

The results of the shift/share analysis, showing negative IME results and positive RCE's, characterize SCIR's manufacturing sector as a slow-growth industry proportionally, but is doing better than the state or nation differentially. Here again is the same pattern seen in the agricultural industry, but with not so intense an effect.

A detailed look at this manufacturing mix shows, for 1965 and again for 1972, a preponderance of small manufacturing firms employing less than 50 workers each, with 93 plants of all sizes reporting in 1965 and 94 units seven years later. The apparent lack of increase in the number of plants in the region during these years is reflected by only minor intraregional shifting: Marion county gained three plants and increased from 38 to 41, but Fayette traded down from 29 to 25 and Effingham went up from 26 to 28. However, when measured by percentage gains in manufacturing employment from 1960 to 1970, Marion led by far with a 24.8% increase to Effingham's 10.5% and Fayette's 2.3%.

The plant mix by sub-industry in SCIR in 1965 shows a large number of firms dealing in the manufacture of apparel, footwear, paper goods and food products. In addition, there were a few

* See shift-and-share methodology and tables in appendices.

plants manufacturing heavier machinery items and home appliances. Somewhat greater diversification was apparent in the 1971 manufacturing mix, with new entries in printing and publishing, chemicals, lumber and wood products, rubber and plastics and fabricated metals. But significantly, there was no increase at all in the number of larger employing manufacturers. There were 10 of these in each of the two reporting periods. And a heavy share of the newer manufacturing plants were in capital-intensive rather than in labor-intensive sectors, meaning that few new employees were added to the work relative to the increase in the number of plants.

Another important indicator in the manufacturing industry is value added by production. In this instance SCIR reflects a much lower productivity when compared to the state or national indicators. In 1967, the total US value added for manufactures was \$261.983 billion. Illinois' share was \$20.016 billion and that of the tri-county region was \$46.5 million. Illinois led the US in value added per production employee, with \$20,117 to \$18,773, while SCIR's value added was only \$10,333, or about one-half.

However, yet another important economic indicator shows that SCIR may be rapidly moving toward greater specialization in manufacturing, relative to other sectors in the region and also relative to manufacturing's sectorial share outside the region. The LQ* for manufacturing employment measured against that of the US moved up from .65 to .80 from 1960 to 1970 and as measured against Illinois, the coefficient changed up from .56 to .69 in the same period. Best gains were shown by Marion county on base-US, with an increase from .70 to .91.

Sectorial Analysis -- Transportation, Communications, Utilities

Historically, transportation has been at the core of central development trends affecting SCIR, dating from the years when most of the small market centers in the area were first laid out immediately adjacent to the newly-built interstate railroad lines in

* See footnote on page 14.

the 1850's. Correspondingly, the transportation industry should rightfully be considered one of the most traditionally important sources of employment for the region. The continuing importance of transportation to SCIR is underscored by locational factors: For example, Effingham is situated at the junction point not only of two important north-south and east-west expressways -- I-57 from Chicago to Memphis and I-70 from Indianapolis and the east to St. Louis and Kansas City and the west -- but it is the focal point of the main north-south railroad network of the middle west -- the Illinois Central Gulf System -- with the principal east-west railway trunk of the Ohio Valley -- the Penn Central Lines. In addition to the railways as an employment source in SCIR, there are also an increasing number of jobs attributable to local and inter-regional trucking and shipping services, to public utilities in the area, and to a smaller extent, to local radio and television stations and to the local offices of interstate telegraphy services. Finally, there are a small number of jobs associated with local servicing points along the major oil pipeline which intersects the western edge of the region.

But despite the region's centrality to the interstate and national transportation networks, the transportation sector has been continually and extensively diminishing as an employment source -- even long before the two census periods sampled for the present report. SCIR lost 535 transportation jobs between 1960 and 1970 which basically parallels the statewide transportation job decrease from 310,122 to 308,325, rather than the US net gain of 10% over the 10-year period. A factor is the present under-utilization in the region of the vast railroad infrastructure, partly brought about by decreased coal shipments originating from within the region.

However, the loss of 535 transportation jobs in SCIR has exceedingly heavy consequence when compared with transportation employment losses for Illinois. The SCIR job drop represents 29.776% of the statewide transportation employment decrease, even though the region accounts for only .72% of the state's total employment in 1960 and .66% in 1970. This statistical relationship is made even clearer by examination of the location quotients and

and by shift/share analysis. The region's LQ* on base-US shifted downward from 1.48 in 1960 to 1.25 in the latter period, while the corresponding slump for base-Illinois was from 1.28 to 1.14. Among individual counties, Marion showed an especially heavy drop from 2.13 to 1.75 on base-US while Fayette on base-Illinois gained slightly from .85 to .86. Further analysis of the shift/share results reveal double-negative IME and RCE patterns for both the US and Illinois-based analyses, indicating quite clearly that SCIR's transportation/communications/utilities sector operates both as a declining local and national industry.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ALL INDUSTRIES

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>		
US	64,639,256	77,308,792	national growth	= 19.6%
ILL	3,899,472	4,465,516	state growth	= 14.5%
SCIR	28,021	29,618	SCIR growth	= 5.7%

TRANSPORTATION/COMMUNICATIONS/UTILITIES EMPLOYMENT

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>		
US	4,458,147	4,906,111	national growth	= 10.0%
ILL	310,122	308,325	state decline	= -.6%
SCIR	2,866	2,331	SCIR decline	= -18.7%

** SHIFT/SHARE BASE US

NGE	= 561
IME	= -273
RCE	= -823

SHIFT/SHARE BASE ILL

SGE	= 416
IME	= -432
RCE	= -518

Total
change

R = -535

R = -535

But if employment has decreased in transportation in SCIR, personal income from this classification has taken the opposite trend. Using here a 20-year rather than a 10-year measurement, we find that SCIR earnings in this sector increased in constant dollars from \$14.9 million in 1950 to \$17.4 million in 1970.

Examination of the subsectors shows that the railroads in SCIR dropped in employment by 547 and that the trucking services lost another 157. Communications, however, added 25 jobs and

* See footnote on page 14.

** See shift-and-share methodology and tables in appendices.

public utilities another 144. The employment slump relating to railroads was especially acute in Effingham and Marion counties. On the other hand, Marion county lost more than half its communications jobs coincidental with general increases which occurred for this subsector in Effingham and Fayette counties.

While it is difficult to specifically pin down exact reasons for any particular economic change, it should be noted that the transportation industry has reflected great functional and sectorial changes on a continuing basis throughout the United States, as improvements or shifts in technology introduce new modes of transport at the same time that existing modes are becoming obsolete. Historically, the newly-built railroads of the 1840's and 1850's destroyed much of the economic basis for the canals almost before the waterway system of the early 18th century had been fully built. Similarly, the US highway system began its rapid and almost colossal development in the same year, 1916, that the vast US and North American railroad network reached its peak. Air routes, combined with intercity automobile travel, have all but replaced the railroad passenger traffic which once passed through such regions as SCIR (although Effingham is still a stopping point for Amtrak trains operating in all four directions and Centralia in two directions. Similarly, the interstate highway freight traffic tends to stay on the nonstop expressways and bypass smaller interchange areas between the larger SMSA's. Finally, air freight services in recent years have encroached directly upon both intercity trucking services and rail freight revenues, and this is a form of transportation in which SCIR plays an extremely limited role.

Sectorial Analysis -- Wholesale and Retail Trade

The "trades" are a sector in which employment growth from 1960 to 1970 was rather marginal, showing a net gain of only 2.6% for the region in comparison with 23.9% for the nation and 20.2% for the state. Furthermore, the small net increase of 161 jobs experienced by the region can be traced to a single trade source in that motor vehicle retailing employment over the 10-year period

increased from 11 to 1,096 jobs. All other trades within the sector lost employees or remained stagnant.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ALL INDUSTRIES

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	
US	64,629,256	77,308,792	national growth = 19.6%
ILL	3,899,472	4,465,516	state growth = 14.5%
SCIR	28,021	29,618	SCIR growth = 5.7%

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE EMPLOYMENT

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	
US	11,792,635	14,613,390	national growth = 23.9%
ILL	701,708	843,553	state growth = 20.2%
SCIR	6,159	6,320	SCIR growth = 2.6%

* SHIFT/SHARE BASE US

NGE =	1207
IME =	264
RCE =	<u>-1311</u>

SHIFT/SHARE BASE ILL

SGE =	894
IME =	350
RCE =	<u>-1083</u>

Total change

R = 161

R = 161

The trades as employment sources were only a little more significant in SCIR than for the state or nation in 1960, and relative changes were only statistically spurious during the succeeding 10 years. The regional LQ's** showed 1.21 and 1.11 for 1960 and 1970 on base-US, and the Illinois-SCIR comparison resulted in LQ's of 1.22 and 1.13 for the two reporting periods. However, the shift/share analysis, with a positive IME and a heavily-negative RCE, was indicative of a rapid-growth industrial sector doing rather badly in the region as compared with the state or nation during the 1960's. Within the region, changes in trades employment for the 10 years show that Effingham gained 334 net jobs compared to a loss of 168 jobs in Marion and 5 in Fayette.

Measurements of personal income in SCIR indicates that wholesaling and retailing for all subsectors accounted for 38.7 million dollars in 1970, or 14.39% of the total. This percentage reflects a significant decrease when compared with the 21.33% of the total regional employment accounted for by the trade industries in 1970.

* See shift-and-share methodology and tables in appendices.

** See footnote page 14.

Sectorial Analysis -- Services

The provision of business, repair, personal and professional services became the third largest employment base in SCIR between 1960 and 1970, following the trades and manufacturing classifications. That year's services employment total of 5,196 -- up 1,427 from 10 years before -- represented 17.5% of SCIR employment for the latter year.

The locational quotients* shows that the region in 1960 specialized in services only to about 2/3 the extent as was the case in the US as a whole or in Illinois. But the LQ's for the region's services have moved up to more than 75% against both bases in the succeeding 10 years. The shift/share analysis shows double-positive coefficients for this industry, implying that the mix effect and competitive effect both have favored the growth of service sub-industries employment in the three counties. Personal income statistics also showed upward trends in SCIR for services employment, with the 1970 share at \$25.2 million.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ALL INDUSTRIES

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	
US	64,639,256	77,308,792	national growth = 19.6%
ILL	3,899,472	4,465,516	state growth = 14.5%
SCIR	28,021	29,618	SCIR growth = 5.7%

SERVICE INDUSTRIES EMPLOYMENT

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	
US	12,897,219	17,536,759	national growth = 36.0%
ILL	761,966	994,347	state growth = 30.5%
SCIR	3,769	5,196	SCIR growth = 37.9%

** SHIFT/SHARE BASE US

NGE =	739
IME =	617
RCE =	<u>71</u>

SHIFT/SHARE BASE ILL

SGE =	547
IME =	602
RCE =	<u>277</u>

Total change R = 1427

R = 1427

Within the industrial sector as a whole, no major shifts in employment may be discerned from one service classification to

* See footnote page 14.

** See shift-and-share methodology and tables in appendices.

another, except to the extent that there was evidence of small decreases in the numbers of persons engaged in business and repair services and in work for private households. The slack in these classifications was more than made up for by increase in entertainment and recreational employment, jobs in hospitals and other health service situations, and for professional service employment.

Sectorial Analysis -- Other Industries

The five industrial sectors hitherto described are responsible for about 75% of all SCIR employment, as previously stated. What about the other employment categories -- those of mining, construction, finance/insurance, education and public administration which account for the other 25% of SCIR jobs?

To the outside observer, mining would appear to occupy a prominent part of the economic picture in SCIR, and examination of the location quotients* for this industry indicates that it indeed shows the highest coefficient of specialization among any of the region's industries:(i.e., Marion county in 1960 had an LQ of 8.5 on base-Illinois while the lowest such coefficient was for Effingham county on base-US in 1970, with 1.50.)

But these statistics only show that mining is more important to the region's economy for an employment source than it is in the nation as a whole or even in the state. Hidden in the statistics is the fact that the region in 1970 only had 611 persons employed in the whole mining and petroleum extraction industry, and the mining workforce in itself was down by 503 from the 1960 figure. It is interesting to note that the 2.1% of SCIR's employment represented by mining in 1960 appears to have received its exact percentage share of the region's personal income -- \$5.8 million, or 2.156%. This ratio is in sharp contrast to most of the other industrial sectors previously discussed in this study, where personal income appeared to be about one-half the level of employment for any given industry. Much of this apparent balance

* See footnote page 14.

is attributed to transfer payments and property income which are not assignable to any specific industry.

Construction-related employment is often a good indicator of the general economic climate of a region, where the location quotients show a greater local share of jobs in this industry than for the same sector on the statewide or national scene. But such employment figures may also indicate a situation where obsolescent labor-intensive construction methods have not yet been fully replaced by more modern techniques. This is part of a possible explanation for the 21.2% increase in SCIR construction employment during the 10-year (1960-1970) census period, compared with a 10.6% increase for the US and 7.5% for Illinois. But another possible source of the increase was the more intensified industrial expansion in Marion county during the same period. This may have reflected itself in the fact that 202 of the 369 construction jobs added during the period were in and around the Centralia area.

The financial employment sector -- including banking, credit, real estate and allied types of businesses, enjoyed a 35.5% increase in the nation and a 27.0% increase across the state during 1960-1970. The 28.4% increase for SCIR paralleled this general increase, and it may be presumed that some upgraded labor from other sectors moved into this industry through trade-offs. The specific job increase in the region was 216, spread proportionally among the three counties.

Employment in education is often a better harbinger of the relative social or urbanizational status of an area than it is an economic weathervane. But a small market for educators on the local scene may signify long-term problems for the future socioeconomic growth of the region. Between 1960 and 1970, educational employment grew 81.8% in the US and 79.1% in Illinois, but was only 51% in SCIR. The absolute employment gain was 612 on a 1960 base of 1,200. Effingham county, which had begun with a higher proportion of teachers than both other counties or the region as a whole, also added more personnel in this field, by percentage and in absolute numbers. In counter argument, though, it should be remembered that the region achieved its job increases in this field despite a lack of general population growth during the period.



Public administration as an employment field achieved a 31.5% increase in the US during the 1960-1970 period, compared with 16.8% for Illinois and a comparable 33.0% for the region. The LQ's show that with only minor variations, public service employment in the south central region occupies about the same level of specialization as it does in both the state and the nation for both time periods. Public service employment is more or less evenly dispersed among the individual counties, but is more predominant in Fayette county. One explanation for this predominance is the presence there of the Vandalia State Penal Farm, a major state correctional institution.

An Economic Base Analysis -- Export to Non-Export Ratio

The usual and simple method for deciding which industries serve an "export" market outside the region and which do not is to examine the location quotients. An LQ* of more than one will generally indicate an export-oriented employment activity. A less-than-1 LQ, on the other hand, will normally indicate that the activities in that industrial sector are oriented primarily toward meeting the needs of the home market.

The implication of this measurement for SCIR's export/non-export ratio (often referred to as representative industrial sectors vs. complementary industrial sectors) is that the export half of the equation would include these sectors: agriculture, mining, construction, transportation/communications, and wholesaling/retailing. Manufacturing, finance/insurance, education, public administration, and services would all be non-export elements.

Among the employment sectors there have been no major shifts from or to export-level in either census period, indicating a reasonable level of general economic stability among the various industries. It must be mentioned, however, that this situation can also mark a certain measure of economic stagnation.

However, examination of the individual changes in the LQ's

* See footnote page 14.

for both time periods shows certain trends. Agriculture, for example, although declining as a source of employment, is increasing even further as an industrial specialization of the region. To the same extent in the opposite direction, SCIR's specialization in transportation is decreasing. Manufacturing is gradually increasing toward a point of equality relative to state and national measures. The same is true for employment in public administration and services. These rather generalized trends indicate that a certain level of industrial sectorial diversity -- a beneficial effect for the employment picture -- is taking shape in the region. For the present, however, the region shows a pattern of relatively low employment levels partly due to the fact that the export sectors of the economy happen to be concentrated in these specialization industries currently suffering most from employment drops or from low employment growth.

EMPLOYMENT AND THE LABOR FORCE

In 1950 SCIR had a total population of 87,957. The total dropped to 84,401 in 1960 and 84,346 ten years later. The county populations in the three censuses were:

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
Effingham	21,675	12,107	24,608
Fayette	24,582	21,946	20,752
Marion	41,700	39,349	38,986

During the same time periods the Illinois population was 8,712,176, 10,081,158, and 11,113,976 and in the US it was 151,325,798, 179,323,175 and 203,211,926.

These totals reveal two demographic trends. First, SCIR's 1960-1970 population decline occurred despite the increases registered by the state and the nation. Second, within the region Fayette and Marion counties mirrored the regional decline while Effingham county continued to gradually increase its population. The region's percentage decrease in 1950-1960 was 4.04% and was .06% in 1960-1970. Illinois increased 15.7% in the '50's and 10.2% in the '60's, while the US increases were 15.7% and 13.32%. The decreasing percentages for Fayette county were 10.7% and 5.44% and for Marion county were 5.6% and .92%. The increasing percentages for Effingham county were 6.6% and 6.49%. (See Appendices). These statistics indicate that SCIR's population decrease slowed and almost stabilized by 1970. The Illinois and national population growths also flattened out, as did the individual gradients, both increasing and decreasing, for the three SCIR counties.

Population projections based on demographic studies predict a percentage increase of 12.85% for SCIR in 1970-1980, with increases of 21.65% for Effingham county, 2.99% for Fayette county and 12.56% for Marion county. By comparison, the nation's population projected percentage change for 1970-1980 ranges from 8.28% to 12.72% depending on which fertility rate is assumed.

As indicated on the Age Distribution Table*, SCIR is considerably below the US and state percentages for the 20-44 age

* Also see Appendix.

group and above average in the 65+ age group. The region is at a disadvantage because it contains fewer young workers and child-bearers and more elderly persons who presumably require more economic support than they can contribute.

Intraregional differences of age distribution are insignificant with the only noticeable feature being that Effingham county ranks highest in the percentage of people 19 and under. This indicates a likely demographic increase in future years if these young people can be persuaded to remain in the region.

Age Distribution

The bar graphs* illustrate age distribution patterns in SCIR and its component counties by comparing percentages within each age group to the state and national distribution.

Components of Population Change

Population growth or decline is caused by relative changes in rate of birth, death, migration and immigration. The best way to examine these indices is to compare the region and its counties to the state and the nation over a specified time period.** Comparisons through longer time periods are not as valid because of changes in definitions and data collection techniques.

The birth rate given for each county in 1968 was:

Effingham	16.4	per	1,000
Fayette	13.1	"	"
Marion	15.8	"	"

An average of 15.1 per 1,000 can be assumed for the region as a whole. Comparisons with the Illinois rate of 17.7 and the nation's rate of 17.5 reveal that SCIR has a considerably lower birth rate.

Death rates in 1969 were:

Effingham	10.8	per	1,000
Fayette	13.5	"	"
Marion	14.4	"	"

* See graphs in Appendices.

** See tables in Appendices.

The three rates average to 12.9, significantly higher than the Illinois rate of 10.1 and the US rate of 9.5.

From this data it is seen why SCIR's population change is decreasing. More people are dying in the area and fewer children are being born than in the state or nation.

Net emigration rates as a percentage of the 1960 population were:

Effingham	-4.4%
Fayette	-8.9%
Marion	-5.4%

The average emigration of -6.2% for the region is substantially greater than Illinois' rate of -4% and the national rate of 1.7%. Emigration also contributes to population decline. There has been little immigration into the region in a half-century or more.

Labor Force Participation Rate

SCIR labor force participation rates were computed on the percentage of the number of civilian labor force over 16 years (14 years for 1960) to the number of total population in that same age category. Differentiation was by county, region, state, nation, male and female.*

These figures show that the region and its component counties were consistently below the US and Illinois total rates in both 1960 and in 1970. Within the region, the pattern from highest to lowest participation rates remained the same from 1960 to 1970: Effingham, Marion, and then Fayette. The female participation rate increased from 1960 to 1970. The male participation rates for SCIR in 1960 and 1970 were below that of Illinois and the nation. In the region and in each county the female participation rate was low.

Two qualifying statements can help in examining these results. First, the low participation rates in the region may be due in part to the relative specialization in agricultural employment. Many women who contribute to the total work force on family farms may

* See tables in Appendices.

not be counted as workers even though they perform many of the tasks included in the operation of what is essentially a family business. Secondly, the decision to use 65 years of age as the upper limit of eligibility for the labor force may have excluded a significant percentage of the region's total labor force because of the specific age composition of the region's population. The 65+ age group represents approximately 25% of the region's total population, as compared to approximately 10% for the state and 8% for the US.

Years of Education

Educational attainment is a population characteristic that provides considerable insight into the job performance capabilities of the manpower within the region. From 1950 to 1970 the median school years completed for the areas specified were:

<u>Area</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
US	9.3	10.6	12.1
Illinois	9.3	10.5	12.1
South Central Region	8.6	8.8	10.5
Effingham	8.6	8.9	11.0
Fayette	8.5	8.7	9.7
Marion	8.7	8.9	10.7

Educational levels increased all around, but the three individual counties and SC1R remained behind the state and nation.

The region considers itself to have a very progressive educational system at the high school level. Two junior colleges and one area vocational-technical school serve SC1R as well.

Unemployment Trends

General unemployment trends can be exceedingly difficult to measure over large geographic areas through a long time period, because of inconsistency of official definitions of unemployment and changing standards of how to measure it and whom to include. To illustrate this problem and to provide some idea of the possible high or low ranges of unemployment, two tables are given here. The first, from US census data, compares 1960 to 1970

unemployment for the US, Illinois, SCIR and its component counties, giving a percentage of the civilian labor force:

<u>Area</u>	<u>% Unemployed 1960</u>	<u>1970</u>
US	5.1	4.4
Ill	4.5	3.7
SCIR	5.3	5.2
Effingham	5.4	4.8
Fayette	4.2	5.4
Marion	6.3	5.5

But the Bureau of Employment Security of the Illinois Department of Labor reports a significantly greater percentage of unemployment for the region's component counties in February-March of 1970, 1971 and 1972:

<u>County</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>
Effingham	7.1%	6.1%	5.5%
Fayette	6.7%	8.0%	4.1%
Marion	9.8%	11.0%	10.8%

According to the data source for the above three years, March estimates are used for unemployment estimates because they are the ones least influenced by seasonal factors. When March estimates are unavailable, February data is used in its place. When neither is available, longer-term averages are used. As can be seen from both sources, unemployment percentages tend to fluctuate greatly and calculations need to be made monthly to more accurately reflect a true picture of labor force activities and trends.

Employment Gap

In SCIR as elsewhere around the nation, unemployment is a problem of high priority. Mathematical computation of an aggregate employment gap derived from an employment policy goal is not necessarily the best means of approaching the task of analyzing the complexities of the "employment situation" within the region. What is needed is steadily increasing employment opportunities in the specific locations where the residents have the capabilities of successfully fulfilling the job demands.

Within the region the problem/solution format needed to close the employment gap can be conceptualized better through a

policy of expanding job opportunities based on realistic projections of occupational potentials and capabilities in the region. One such occupational projection study to 1980 has been developed for Illinois by sub-state regions and for the state. In the study SCIR is included in the analysis for Region 14 which also includes Clay county. Assuming that Clay county is fairly homogeneous with Effingham, Fayette, and Marion, one may analyze the expanding occupations in the region and relate the trend to those found throughout Illinois. The general categorical trends are as follows: (See Appendix for details).

<u>Occupations</u>	<u>1970-1980 Directional Trends</u>	
	<u>Region 14</u>	<u>Illinois</u>
Professional, Technical, Kindred	increase	increase
Sales Workers	increase	increase
Clerical Workers	increase	increase
Craftsmen, Foremen, Kindred	increase	increase
Operatives	decrease	increase
Service Workers	increase	increase
Laborers, Except Farm	decrease	increase
Farmers and Farm Workers	decrease	decrease

Minority Profiles

Minorities in SCIR are statistically insignificant. Blacks constitute 1.7% of the regional population. Most of this group is concentrated in Marion county and specifically in Centralia. Available information shows that the black population frequently commutes outside the region for employment and is not likely to expand greatly in the future. Other minority groups in the region are statistically insignificant.

Wage Rates

Wages, like unemployment, tend to generate only partial data prone to fluctuation on a less-than-annual basis and which therefore can lead to unsubstantiated statistical conclusions.

However, two data sources may be examined here for comparative purposes. One, with details to be found in the Appendices, covers average wage rates for the Mt. Vernon labor area just south of SCIR. In a survey made in April 1974, it was found that hourly wages ranged from a low of \$2.50 (starting pay for female unskilled factory labor) to a high of \$5.00 (top pay for a skilled diesel mechanic. Most average wage rates were in the range of \$3.00-\$4.00 per hour. Average wages for clerk-typists and stenographers was \$385-\$440 per month.

Another information source, the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security, listed average monthly wages for an 11-county area which included the three SCIR counties and the eight counties immediately to the east. Assuming a relative degree of homogeneity in the 11-county employment region, average monthly wages for selected industries were \$453 in 1970, \$478 in 1971 and \$498 in 1972. But significantly, wages in the three SCIR counties (Centralia region) and the eight neighboring eastern counties were the lowest in the state:

<u>Region</u>	<u>Average Monthly Wage</u>			<u>Per Cent Change</u>	
	<u>1970</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1971-72</u>
Avg. all regions	\$647	\$681	\$731	+5.3%	+7.3%
Chicago	675	709	764	5.0	7.8
Rockford	606	620	656	2.3	5.8
Rock Island	569	595	640	4.6	6.6
Peoria	627	666	703	6.2	5.6
Champaign	512	558	580	9.0	3.9
Decatur	558	590	619	5.7	4.9
Quincy	489	513	522	4.9	1.8
Springfield	533	565	599	6.0	6.0
East St. Louis	558	590	655	5.7	11.0
Centralia	453	478	498	5.5	4.2
Carbondale	498	533	553	7.0	3.8

Summary -- Employment/Labor Force

SCIR finds itself in many ways at a disadvantage concerning its human resources, employment, and labor force. The region has had a lengthy period of population decline caused by the effects of a lower-than-average birth rate, a high death rate, and migration.

Future predictions, however, affirm a gradual recovery.

Population is expected to increase in the future and if proper attraction methods are used, especially for young adults (16-29), demographic stability can be achieved.

The region's employment pattern is based on a population which has fewer-than-average young adult workers, more than average elderly workers, and a lower-than-average education profile. The actual participation in labor is also lower than the state and national averages, with the female rate remaining below the male rate. The unemployment rate within the region has been consistently high with Marion county suffering the most severe unemployment problems. The region does not suffer from gross minority unemployment because the minority population represents only a very small per cent of the total population.

Key problems remain in filling the employment gap through (1) job expansion, (2) appropriate training and educating of the labor force properly, (3) matching the supply and demand of jobs, and (4) developing local business leadership and of attracting new residents and businesses into the area.

THE REGIONAL ECONOMY IN ITS PERSPECTIVE

The development of the region's economy did not occur as an independent entity free of the influence of other factors impacting upon it by events and trends occurring in other parts of the state or in the nation as a whole. Therefore, it will require examination of a number of external factors in order to develop an accurate picture of directions likely to be taken by SCIR's economy in the foreseeable future.

As was seen earlier in the analysis of trends in the economic sectors, the five sectors of agriculture, manufacturing, wholesaling/retailing, transportation/communications/utilities and services have supplied employment for about 75% of the regional labor force throughout the two most-recent (1950-1970) census periods. Furthermore, as pointed out in the analysis of population trends, the region has lost a small percentage of its population at a steady rate during the decades following World War II (a period in which the nation as a whole saw tremendous increases in population). Finally, while population projections for the later part of the 1970's and 1980's tend to show population increases for all three counties comprising SCIR, particularly Effingham and Marion counties, the patterns of existing economic conditions in the region indicate that an increase in the overall population of the area developing without some accompanying basic directional changes in the local economy may lead to another cycle of emigration similar to that which was experienced after the 1940's. On the other hand, SCIR offers a resources/facilities/manpower/ locational base which could be utilized as the foundation for an improved and stable economy aided and guided by meaningful planning.

One general problem is the continuing exodus of manpower from the American farm, as typified by the agricultural industry of SCIR but also affecting the same economic sector throughout the United States. Agriculture is obviously declining as an employment source. This does not imply any short-term lessening in demand for the variety of food products now raised and processed in the region. On the contrary, agricultural production in SCIR has continually increased during periods when agricultural employment was lessening in importance.

However, agricultural profitability -- which provides much of the financial foundation for the region's overall economy -- remains both uneven and uncertain in the present and near future. Any declines in agricultural-related revenues in the region also have an impact upon local construction, services, wholesaling/retailing and various elements of the financial sector.

Another central problem is that the basic demographic trends in SCIR during the past 30 years -- which are now perhaps approaching the point of reversal -- have led to a population pattern generally considered unfavorable for economic expansion: i.e., a shortage of people under 19 and an excess over 65. This pattern has paralleled the regional population decrease mentioned earlier.

Additionally, even in the non-agricultural employment sectors, much of the region's employment base was concentrated in industries where the job situation was either recessive or stagnant.

Finally, it must be recognized that the United States is passing through a difficult economic crisis at the time this report is being compiled in mid-1975, and these external circumstances act as a definite hindrance to efforts by the region to increase their employment base.

But much can be done to significantly improve the regional economy -- to take up the slack created by decreasing job opportunities in certain industries and find ways to utilize SCIR's fine resource base to better advantage.

For example, the likelihood of oil prices being maintained at a high level in the Middle East -- or increased even further -- makes it feasible to exploit the estimated 137 billion tons of bituminous coal and the significant amounts of potentially-exploitable petroleum which are located in the Illinois geologic basin that includes most of the three-county area.

Tapping the underground energy in SCIR (for the second time in the case of the oil reserves) would not necessarily mean high employment gains in the extraction industries. Energy production -- like agriculture -- is an increasingly-automated employment sector which has shown a constantly-diminishing need for manpower in recent decades. But output boosts in these capital-intensive

industries would provide a much-needed "shot in the arm" to the local fiscal base. However, equally important would be the beneficial results in such secondary employment areas as construction, transportation and other services. New extraction might also help attract extraction-related processing plants and other industrial activities which could be induced to locate in the region because of the availability of local raw materials. Chemical plants and various plastics and synthetics factories would be a good example.

Furthermore, SCIR possesses what could be considered a rather unique manpower resource -- a reserve of families with that relatively-rare kind of mining experience that dates back as much as hundreds of years. Recent experiences in the region show that it is far easier to recruit good mine workers from this background than it is to create a mining industry among a populace where the idea of working underground is a new and frightening experience. In this instance, SCIR's experienced older "hands" can be utilized in training younger members for such underground work.

What about manufacturing in SCIR? Can this sector continue taking up the slack from declining employment on the farms? Important gains have been made in bringing in new manufacturing enterprises despite the generally-hostile economic environment around the US in the mid-1970's, and SCIR seems better organized than ever before to make a regionally-coordinated effort to attract new plants into the region. Moreover, industrial development specialists working on behalf of the region can point out two of the salient advantages which SCIR can offer a prospective manufacturer: low labor costs and excellent transportation linkages to major midwest market areas.

As is stated in another section of this report, the average monthly wage rates for the 14-county area in which SCIR is grouped for this measurement were the lowest in the state. Assuming that local retail prices mirror the prevailing wage rates earned by the employees, this pattern gives the region an important competitive advantage in attracting prospective industrial and commercial businesses. Furthermore, SCIR enjoys a reasonably-good level of cooperative relations between local business and labor leaders.

The region's excellent location at the intersection of two major omnidirectional ground transportation networks gives it a second major competitive advantage in seeking new economic development. Not only is the region located within virtual commuting distance of the greater St. Louis area, but access to Chicago is only about five hours away by auto or truck and slightly less time by rail. Furthermore, proximity to other major market areas such as Indianapolis, and Rock Island-Davenport, as well as good access to the entire upper midwest manufacturing and market region, reinforce SCIR's locational advantages. Finally, the region's access to the St. Louis SMSA can be improved even more when construction of a proposed supplemental freeway extending through Marion county is eventually realized.

Could additional employment slack be taken up by other kinds of economic development? This seems a good possibility, most notably in the services sector. The services grew slightly faster as an employment base in the 1960's in SCIR than it did either in the US as a whole or in Illinois. More supplemental industries such as printing establishments would be well suited to SCIR.

Another idea would be to take advantage of the presence in the region of a network of fine local waterways and forests which could provide the base for year-around recreational industries. Here again, close proximity to the St. Louis area would provide a find potential market of considerable size. Moreover, the development of recreational industries for the region would not involve any major shifts of either private or public investment or developmental capital except for public works grants needed to construct dams and small bridges wherever applicable. Recreational industries would enable the region to better utilize many of its presently-underemployed populace in the higher age brackets, and no major inputs of job retraining would be needed. Further, with these kinds of industries, relatively little new capital investment is needed once the basic resource infrastructure has been created -- in the case of dams and man-made lakes -- and not even this is necessary where no major public works projects have been scheduled. With appropriate planning and preparation, there is no reason why

SCIR could not offer St. Louis area residents the same kinds of facilities they now have in the northern Ozark region, and offer them only 90 minutes driving time from the SMSA. Above all, this kind of industrial development utilizes the unique resource base of the region to best competitive advantage. And the addition of such recreational activities could well serve as an added attraction to help anchor the region's young people to their home region.

To sum up: SCIR has been heavily dependent upon a narrow-based economy with employment concentrated in transitional industrial sectors such as agriculture and transportation. But the region is well-endowed in terms of its base of natural resources. These resources can and will play a major part in restructuring the three-county economy. Fossil fuels such as coal and oil will assume new importance in the region as sources elsewhere become depleted or more expensive. Such technological advances as coal gasification will have further positive impact on the regional economy through new exploitation of this key resource. SCIR's favorable location in relation to major external market areas and the region's excellent transportation infrastructure give the three-county unit a good competitive edge in attracting new commercial and industrial businesses. Long-range demographic trends which have caused a gradual aging of the regional population have now begun to reverse. Finally, the region possesses in its extensive system of waterways a unique opportunity to build a new and profitable recreation industry.

DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES

Natural Resources

Four kinds of resources have major significance in SCIR: water, soil, minerals and timber.

The region has excellent potential for developing surface water reservoirs. Although such sites are not unique to this part of the state, the most economically feasible ones are limited and their continual protection is essential to the well-being of the region. Ground water in the region seems sufficient for present conditions, the problem being more of processing, treatment and distribution than of supply.

Soil erosion of prime agricultural lands is a major problem in certain parts of the region (a problem which creates the corollary hardship of stream sedimentation). Greater attention paid to good soil conservation practices could reduce the problem to more-acceptable levels.

The only two mineral resources in the region of any significance are coal and oil. Through 1972 SCIR produced about 2% of all the oil ever produced in the state. Oil production within the region, however, has been declining rapidly in recent years, and it now appears that only by the development of new technological advancements in the oil extraction industry can the region have any long-term significant future oil potential. Most of SCIR's coal is still unmined. Though the deposits are significant (and lie for the most part in western Fayette county), the extraction of these coals will probably not occur until the larger, more easily-extractable coals in other areas of southern Illinois are mined first. However, increasing oil costs may accelerate extraction activities and make SCIR's coal economically-competitive.

A rather significant amount of forest covers the landscape of the region. Owned by the many private property owners in the area, the timber has been poorly managed and under-utilized.

Many of the natural resources in the region need intensive, integrated management. With such a broad resource base, the

management approach must be comprehensive, coordinating the activities of agriculture, mining and recreation, etc. To aid in such a management approach, an updated soil survey would be extremely useful as a land capability tool. Parallel to such a management approach would be a multi-use development strategy. In such a strategy, a resource such as water is developed in such a way as to provide public water supplies, recreation facilities, flood control, etc. Such an approach would also help in minimizing such environmental problems as brine-flooding contamination which often results in certain types of oil extraction techniques.

Surface to Ground Water

According to studies done by the Illinois State Water Survey, SCIR has 26 potentially-good sites for surface water reservoirs. It would seem appropriate that some effort should be made to preserve these strategic locations from the encroachment of other less-advantageous developments. A map in the Appendices shows existing surface water reservoirs and the potential sites as determined by the state study. In Effingham county the topography is well suited to reservoir development, as no widespread geologic problems exist. In Fayette county many of the stream valleys are subject to erosion. The northern half of the county is far more suitable for reservoir development than the level southern portion. In Marion county topographic and geologic conditions are generally favorable for reservoir development throughout the county.

Surface water reservoir development would be of most value to the region if done with a multi-purpose approach in mind. With such an approach one would look at the potentials for meeting needs of water users such as municipalities, industries and agricultural, along with such needs as recreation, flood control and wildlife preservation. Most of the timber in the region, for example, lies along the stream and river valleys. Thus, by selecting almost any of the potential reservoir sites in the region, it is possible to simultaneously achieve desirable recreational development assets of both forest and lake. Upon consideration of the other aspects of multi-use development, optimum sites can be chosen which will provide the maximum economic and aesthetic benefit to the region.

The glacial deposits found in central and western Effingham county are generally not suitable for sand and gravel wells. In the eastern part of the county a preglacial valley contains thick sand and gravel deposits capable of yielding ground water for municipal and industrial supplies. But sand and gravel deposits good for domestic or farm supplies are widespread throughout most of Fayette county. In certain valleys of the Kaskaskia River and Hurricane Creek, and in the bottom lands along the Kaskaskia, are thick deposits of sand and gravel favorable for industrial use. Sand and gravel deposits are scarce over much of Marion county. There is possibly a thick deposit of unconsolidated material in the west-central part of the county worth exploring as an industrial or municipal supply.

Soils

SCIR is located within an area of Illinois known as the Claypan. The name derives from the fact that the silt-based surface soil in the area covers a 12-20 inch subsoil with high clay content. Most of the level and gently-rolling cropland in the region is thus poorly drained because the clay inhibits movement of the water downward in wet seasons or upward during dry periods. To aid drainage, many farmers have developed a system of bedding with deadfurrows between narrow "lands" or high-points.

The region's typical Cisne soil is relatively low in organic matter and the loess in the rooting zone is strongly weathered and leached of nutrients. Because of the clay in the subsoil, crop roots are shallow except where fertility has been increased. The poor drainage and low fertility of the subsoil causes variability in yearly crop yields, but in years of heavy rainfall these yields are nearly equal to those of the dark-colored soils of central Illinois.

Erosion is incremental, and it is therefore a problem where farmers fail to perceive the change because it occurs so slowly. Greater use of good soil conservation practices is needed to keep soil loss at acceptable levels. Contour farming and the use of

protective covering during periods of excess wind and water would help abate erosion. In addition to its negative effect on those fields which lose the soil, erosion creates secondary problems through stream sedimentation. This is especially so where surface water reservoirs are used, in that sedimentation reduces the storage capacity and usable life of the reservoirs.

The soils found in SCIR allow for a certain measure of elasticity in crop choice. Of 602,300 acres in agricultural production in the region in 1973, about 304,100 acres or one-half was devoted to soybeans, 186,600 acres or almost one-third was planted in corn, 107,800 or less than a fifth was used for wheat, and 3,800 acres or less than one per cent had oats. But in 1950, with 432,300 acres under cultivation in SCIR, 184,800 acres or 43% were in soybeans, 140,800 acres or one-third were in corn, 42,800 acres or 10% were in wheat and 63,900 acres or 15% were in oats. As can be seen, oat and wheat production substantially dropped during the succeeding 23 years while corn and soybeans became more predominant. This elasticity enables SCIR farmers to change crops in response to external market needs. On the other hand, yields (bushels per acre) are somewhat lower in SCIR than in the state as a whole: In 1973 SCIR soybeans yielded 23.3 bu/A to the state's 31.5 bu/A. For corn the ratio was 77.3 bu/A in SCIR and 103 bu/A for the state. Wheat yielded 26 bu/A regionally to 30 bu/A statewide, while oats were 36 bu/A in SCIR and 46 bu/A in the state.

Minerals

Coal in this region is of the bituminous variety and has a rather high sulfur content. Virtually all coal extraction has been in Marion county, where in 82 years of mine production, 39 million tons of coal were extracted, the most recent year of active production being 1963. There was an insignificant quantity of coal extracted in Effingham county in 1890, but Fayette county has not yet recorded any coal production. The state's estimated coal reserves are currently in the process of being reported and mapped. Though this data is not yet available, it is known that there are significant coal reserves remaining within the region.

Estimated Coal Reserves

By County

<u>County</u>	<u>Total Coal Reserves (All Seams)</u> <u>(thousands of tons)</u>
Effingham	1,787,671
Fayette	3,231,617
Marion	1,966,741

Factors that determine the extractability of coal include seam thickness, seam depth and sulfur content. Virtually all coal in the region would have to be extracted by underground mining techniques because the mineral is found at such a depth as to make strip-mining impossible. Considering these facts, the greatest potential for future coal recovery appears to be in the western half of Fayette county where a rather extensive coal reserve of adequate thickness is located. Even though the region lacks some of the thick, easily accessible coal reserves of its neighbors, SCIR's coal resources are likely to acquire new importance as the nation strives to become self-sufficient in energy. Studies are also currently being done to determine potential coal gasification sites in the state. There are early indications of two good sites, as determined by water-coal availability, to be found in Fayette county.

Petroleum has long been the primary mineral resource produced in the region. Fayette and Marion counties, for example, produced over 20% of the state's 34.0 million barrel oil production in 1972. The total value of the oil produced in the region in that year was about \$25 million. The trends in productivity, however, indicate that in recent years there has been a steady decrease in the amount of oil produced in the three-county region as well as for the state as a whole. For example, oil production declined in the region by 15% from 1971 to 1972 alone. The state as a whole has averaged approximately a 10% decline in oil production per year in recent years. But this production decrease reflects only the pricing structure of oil during the measured time period. Increased oil prices nationally and internationally may well make production of SCIR oil profitable once more.

Obtaining estimates of the available oil reserves is difficult in that the determination of such reserves is a hit-or-miss type technique. It seems to be evident, however, that oil is rapidly becoming a less-important part of the area's economy and will continue to do so until extraction technology becomes sophisticated enough to obtain more than 40-50% of the oil in a given field. If such technology is developed, the area could have a significant future development potential. Future demand for crude oil could bring active exploration of deep sediments and help make new secondary and tertiary recovery processes economically attractive.

ESTIMATED OIL PRODUCTION BY COUNTIES

(thousands of barrels)

<u>County</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>
Effingham	619	533	522	441	452
Fayette	7,722	8,225	13,051	10,903	4,780
Marion	5,019	8,925	8,810	7,827	3,584

Timber

SCIR's natural forestation is the oak-hickory forest. Though oak still provides most of the region's limited annual timber harvest, the cut of soft-textured hardwoods such as cottonwood and yellow poplar is increasing.

Approximately 20% of the land area in the region is classified by the US Forest Service as commercial forest. The degree to which this resource is fully utilized will depend upon how well it is managed by the many private landowners -- largely farmers -- upon whose land the timber is growing. If interest were generated in such management, much higher net growth rates could be achieved than are being realized at present. Although technical assistance is available from the Forest Division of the Illinois Conservation Department and others, only a small proportion of the landowners have shown an interest in forest management. However, this lack of interest seems to be common to the entire state, and not just SCIR.

Regional Facilities -- Transportation*

Viewed in its relationship to the United States as a whole, SCIR is located centrally and benefits from the availability of several major transportation routes of various modes. The existence of these transportation networks increases the potential for economic development of the region, and the utilization and development of other transportation linkages is crucial to efforts made in behalf of upgrading the region's economy.

The region is very well served by the interstate highway system which links the area with external midwest markets. It is also served by a network of US and state numbered highways, some of which function as intra-regional routes and others that connect SCIR to outside areas. As it was intended, the interstate system carries the largest part of the region's traffic. Both I-57 and I-70 are important routes, not only within the region, but also nationally. But the US and state highways continue to handle a considerable traffic volume since the interstates do not necessarily provide the quickest access between smaller communities. Presently, there are two specific state routes which are heavily overtraveled. Route 50, which handles most of the east-west traffic from Salem and Centralia to St. Louis, maintains an average daily total traffic count of over 5000 vehicles. Route 51, which connects Centralia and Vandalia to Decatur, Ottawa, and Rockford, carries 2500-5000 vehicles per day, and north of Decatur this road records counts of over 5000 per day. Routes 50 and 51 are two-lane roads and become easily congested.

In response to the over-utilization and safety hazards which exist on Routes 50 and 51, two supplemental freeways have been proposed and are under study. SF-412 would run north-south through the center of the state slightly east of the present Route 51. SF-409 would run adjacent to Route 50, and would relieve the congestion found on the old route. Both of the supplemental freeways would have four lanes and provide high-speed, nonstop, limited access. The north-south route, SF-412, is presently in

* See transportation maps and traffic data in Appendices.

the alignment final stage. It is more important to the state than 409, because it serves a number of larger population centers in Illinois. But 409 is more important to SCIR because of the extreme congestion found on the present Salem-Centralia-St. Louis route. The alignment for SF-409 has been approved from the Marion-Clinton county line eastward to Flora, but the eventual fate of this proposed road is still uncertain. At least 10 years would be needed to complete the supplemental routes, and under normal funding, clearance, and construction procedures, 15-20 years might be more realistic. Future changes in national transportation policy might also adversely affect the construction program of SF-409.

Currently underway at the district office of the Illinois Department of Transportation in Effingham is a reclassification of all roads in their district (Number Seven) which includes SCIR. This hierarchical road classification should, if implemented, bring about a more efficient and rational system of roads to better serve the communities in the region. In addition, the classification system should help eliminate the upkeep of roads which duplicate the service provided by another road. Under this plan the duplicate road will still function, but will not be maintained to comparable standards. This will be the case with older routes (US 37 and 45) which parallel the two interstates in SCIR.

As in the case of highways, the region's central location has afforded it good representation in the national network of railroads. The following list gives the various lines serving the region:

<u>North-South</u>	<u>East-West</u>
Illinois Central Gulf	Penn Central
Chicago and Eastern Illinois	Baltimore and Ohio
Baltimore and Ohio	Southern
Burlington Northern	Missouri-Illinois

The Illinois Central Gulf mainline, which extends from Chicago to New Orleans and passes through the region at Effingham and Centralia, has two Amtrak passenger trains and 15 freight trains per day in each direction. A spokesman for this railroad reports, however, that freight business along this line has been decreasing

for some time. Penn Central, the major east-west line servicing the region, has one Amtrak passenger train going each way daily, and has 10 freight trains in each direction daily.

Railroads are extensively used by farmers in the region. In many instances grain is picked up by train and taken directly to market or to a major port facility. The Missouri-Illinois line runs from Salem and Centralia to Kellogg, Illinois, a rail-barge transfer point in Randolph county on the Mississippi River across from Ste. Genevieve, Missouri.

Most railroads in the region have reciprocal switching agreements free of charge. Certain rail lines are presently being closed because of infrequent commercial use. None of the major lines in the region are to be eliminated, but some smaller branch lines may be shut down and this might cause limited inconvenience.

The region contains only four relatively small airports. In addition to these, the region uses the airport facilities of several nearby towns with larger populations. The region is at a disadvantage relative to aviation access in that the nearest general purpose commercial airport at St. Louis is more than an hour's driving distance. It is generally thought, however, that the present facilities adequately fill current freight transport needs. The south end of the region has access to the airport at Mt. Vernon, some 20 miles away, and the north end of the region has access to the airport at Mattoon, again 20 miles distant. The airport at St. Louis, Lambert Field, is a large air traffic operation and can handle any needs the region might have in relation to air facilities. There are plans to build a new airport for St. Louis east of the Mississippi River near Waterloo, Illinois. Additionally, SCIR is attempting to secure intrastate air passenger service in Centralia/Salem and Effingham.

Regional Facilities -- Environmental*

The existing sewage systems in the region are generally inadequate to meet present and future standards of the

* Also see data sheets in Appendices, and Environmental Profile.

Environmental Protection Agency. They have been and are being constantly improved, however, and some are presently adequate. Centralia currently has the most acute sewer problems as this city is presently under an EPA sewer ban. Outside of the larger municipalities there are sewage problems largely related to the slow permeability of the bulk of the soils. This slow permeability makes septic tanks function poorly. Special and more expensive septic tanks would make possible more adequate rural sewage treatment.

Some solid waste disposal landfills in the area are presently reaching their capacities. Appropriate new sites are not difficult to find in the basically rural region but political and social factors often prohibit implementation measures. Lack of adequately-coordinated, organized pickup service for solid waste and the poor quality of some of the actual landfill operations pose serious problems in the region. Decisive action is needed quickly for new landfill sites, improved pickup, and higher quality disposal operations.

The region has a generally-adequate water supply. This is somewhat a reaction to the serious droughts in the area in the 1950's. However, with increased population and capacity loss through siltation, the supply is not seen as adequate indefinitely. Centralia, the hub of a rather extensive water system, is presently looking for new sources of raw water as are Salem and Effingham. Small rural water systems tend to have quality problems of a minor nature, and are in need of capital investment. In addition, these systems function with relatively high customer user charges.

Other environmental problems facing the region include fire-protection systems that are barely adequate in the four largest municipalities and seriously lacking in several other areas of the region and the lack of a proper land use control system.

Regional Facilities -- Educational

Regional educational facilities in the region comprise two junior colleges and vocational-technical programs.

Regional junior college districts have been delineated by the state of Illinois. The region's boundaries do not coincide with those of the state's junior college districts. Rather, the region falls within two separate junior college districts and within an unserved area. The two college districts are 517 -- Lake Land Junior College in Mattoon -- and 501 -- Kaskaskia Junior College in Centralia. All of Marion county and the southern section of Fayette are included in the 501 district and the rest of Fayette county and Effingham county are included in the Lake Land district to the north. (See appropriate materials in Appendices).

The regional attraction of these two facilities differs in degree. Kaskaskia, in autumn 1972, attracted students from 22 different counties. Lake Land at the same time attracted students from 65 counties. Among SCIR residents at the two schools the spread was as follows:

	<u>Lake Land</u>	<u>Kaskaskia</u>
Effingham	478	0
Fayette	84	85
Marion	<u>6</u>	<u>587</u>
Total SCIR	568	672

By comparison, Lake Land has many more approved programs than Kaskaskia, but their total number of courses is slightly lower. For both the baccalaureate and occupational programs the student-faculty ratio at the schools is less than the average for all junior colleges in Illinois. The two junior colleges handle more full time rather than part time students. Studies of transfers to other Illinois universities from Kaskaskia and Lake Land show that many Kaskaskia students go to Southern Illinois U. with Eastern Illinois U. a second choice. Lake Land students primarily choose Eastern Illinois U. The beginning student enrollment headcount for fall 1973 was 1,500 for Kaskaskia and 3,100 for Lake Land, with proportional enrollment increases projected for both schools to about 1976-77. (See appropriate materials in Appendices).

Vocational-Technical education has been studied on the regional scale by state-wide techniques. Administrative regions for this type of training in Illinois have been proposed but they are still at the planning stage. Such regions would be established

to meet the demand of about 50% of the total 11th and 12th grade students in the state, and their size would be delineated on the basis of transportation access of secondary school age students. One or more area vocational centers in each region would provide specialized training for high school students, for those who left high school, and for the adults in the communities. They would be sponsored by local communities or jointly by local school boards or the state.

Under this plan, SCIR would be in a five-county district that would also include Montgomery and Bond counties. Within this proposed district are 22 high schools and a calculated total enrollment potential of 1,477 students for the vocational-technical programs. Of this total Effingham has 290, Fayette 217, and Marion 478.

Regional Facilities -- Health

Deficiencies in health manpower in SCIR are not considered critical, relative to other comparable areas in southern Illinois, but manpower distribution within the region is less than ideal:

County	General Practitioners	Registered Nurses	Licensed Practical Nurses	Dentists	Pharmacists
Effingham	35	313	272	47	27
Fayette	25	198	125	36	23
Marion	34	137	179	49	46

The supply of general practitioners in the region is higher than the national average, because hospitals in the region are relatively small compared to metropolitan facilities offering the most modern equipment and therefore do not attract many specialists. On the other hand, the region's average of 54 physicians of all types per 100,000 people is far below the national average of 160. Moreover, the age level of SCIR health professionals poses problems. In the lower 27 counties of southern Illinois, which includes SCIR, 37% of the practicing physicians are over 75, and 6% are over 80. The average age of physicians in southern Illinois is between 55 and 60, while the average age nationally is only 46.6.

Hospital facilities in SCIR are more than adequate for present needs. As a result of recent major hospital expansion programs the region's facilities should be able to accommodate considerable population growth in future years.

SCIR Hospitals

Hospital	<u>Effingham</u>	<u>Fayette</u>	<u>Marion</u>	
	St. Anthony's (Effingham)	Fayette County (Vandalia)	St. Mary's (Centralia)	Salem Memorial (Salem)
Total population served (1972)	30,700	19,700	-----	39,800 -----
Existing beds	144	102	205	74
Admissions	4,974	2,210	6,761	1,773
Patient days	35,777	19,559	45,604	10,096
Length of stay	7.19	8.85	6.74	5.69
Occupancy rate	68.0	52.5	60.9	37.3

The nationally-recognized St. Louis hospitals are within two hours travel time of most points in the region, and they are supplemented by a trauma service operating out of St. Anthony's Memorial Hospital in Effingham. It is hoped that each of SCIR's four hospitals will be operating their own ambulance service at some time in the future. Finally, SCIR health professionals cite the need for more out-patient facilities to serve the region.

Regional Facilities -- Recreation

The terrain of SCIR is such that there is a potential for the construction of numerous reservoirs of varying size. (See the Illinois State Water Survey map in the Appendices). One of the uses which might be served by the development of this surface water potential is a region-wide recreation industry. If recreation were to be developed as an "export industry" in SCIR (exporting a service in return for income from other areas) it would help attract other businesses which would in turn support the recreation/tourist trade. Numerous case studies have shown that when these secondary supporting industries do not exist within the defined region, much of the tourist dollar leaves the region as payment for goods imported, and the economic impact per tourist dollar expenditure is significantly

reduced. Because of the large initial capital outlay involved in recreation development, it is desirable to develop facilities which would have a year-around appeal, not just those businesses operable a couple of months of the year.

A look at the Illinois State Water Survey map (see Appendices) also reveals how little of this surface water potential has been developed at present. The small scale of existing projects is noteworthy.

MAJOR EXISTING RESERVOIRS

(45 or more acres)

Effingham

Lake Sara

Fayette

Ramsey Lake
St. Elmo New City Lake
Vandalia City Lake

Marion

Forbes Lake
Salem Reservoir
Lake Centralia
Raccoon Lake
Carlyle Lake

The network of streams comprised of the Kaskaskia and Little Wabash Rivers, and by the Skillet Fork, Crooked, and Hurricane Creeks, also contributes to the surface water system which might be tapped for recreation purposes.

Outside the region, but within a fifty-mile radius of its center, are Rend and Shelbyville Lakes which have acreages exceeding 15,000. Carlyle Lake, which lies partially within the region, has a size of 26,000 acres.

The region has two state parks. Ramsey Lake State Park is in the forested area of north Fayette County, and has 1880 acres, 47 of which are occupied by Lake Ramsey. Stephen A. Forbes State Park, in Marion county, covers in excess of 3000 acres and contains 585-acre lake.

A different type of recreation facility, but one which also attracts tourist trade, are the region's historical landmarks. The Vandalia Statehouse in Vandalia, and the William Jennings Bryan birthplace in Salem, both qualify as such landmarks.

Community Facilities -- Schools, Libraries and Parks

Elementary and secondary educational facilities in SCIR seem generally adequate to meet the needs of their respective communities. One indication of adequacy is average class size. The only system that does not meet accepted standards in this area is Centralia's elementary schools:

	<u>Elementary Schools</u>	<u>Secondary Schools</u>
Recommended average class size standards	25	30
Centralia	27	22
Effingham	19	24
Salem	24	18
Vandalia	22.7	11.7

Expenditures per pupil in the elementary and secondary school systems vary from \$690 in Vandalia to \$967 in Centralia's secondary schools. A summary of the data on SCIR's four largest towns' educational facilities may be found in the Appendices.

Seven communities in the region have public libraries, which serve populations ranging from approximately 500 to 15,000. The number of books held per resident is greater than the state average while the operational expenditure per resident is less than the state average. Comparative data on the library systems is found in the Appendices. SCIR libraries are members of the Cumberland Trail Library System, with the exception of the Helen Matthes Library in Effingham which is affiliated with the Rolling Prairie Library System.

The larger SCIR communities all have municipal park systems. A standard frequently used for space allocation of park land is one acre per 1,000 residents, and SCIR's community parks greatly surpass that general standard. Centralia has 14 acres per thousand, Vandalia has 7.9, and there is 5.8 for Effingham. In addition to park systems some of the communities also have private golf courses which add more recreational open space per resident.

Community Facilities -- Streets, Sewers and Water

The street systems in the larger SCIR communities are oriented to the central business districts. Major regional routes pass through the downtown areas of Centralia, Salem, Effingham and Vandalia. Construction of the interstate highways on the fringes of these communities has alleviated traffic problems to a certain extent, but traffic in the central commercial areas still causes some congestion. Traffic problems in each of these communities are further complicated by railroad crossings and lack of grade separations to avoid traffic delays. The collector street system in Effingham is fragmented, partially as a result of these crossings, and because of other terrain and physical development considerations.

Generally speaking, the developed neighborhoods within the corporate limits of Effingham and Salem are now or soon will be adequately served by municipal sanitary sewer system. Both communities have recently received federal grants to upgrade their facilities. As reported earlier, Centralia has difficulties with its system and is attempting to rectify it through local efforts and federal assistance. The major problem affecting the sewer facilities is in meeting Environmental Protection Agency effluent standards. The cost of extending collection lines to outlying areas where new industrial and/or residential developments might locate also poses economy-of-scale problems for communities. Storm sewer systems are not as extensive as the sanitary sewer systems, and their lack underscores a need for further development.

Community Facilities -- Housing

Data concerning the housing stock in SCIR indicates a significant difference in quality levels among the counties, with Effingham representing the most acceptable housing conditions. Marion county, with the two largest cities, appears to have the most severe housing problems. Housing in Effingham county is newer, there is a lower vacancy rate and comparably few mobile homes. The median value of homes in Effingham county is therefore

highest. The high owner occupancy ratio and low median value figure in Marion county may be partially explained by the higher number of mobile homes found in the county.

Community Facilities -- Police and Fire Protection

The cities of Centralia and Salem have the highest crime rates in the region yet they are still below the state and national rates. If this is any indication about the quality of police protection it points to quality service on the part of the municipal law enforcement agencies. The personnel strength of the region's municipal police departments also does not approach national levels. However, in areas with few crime problems there is little need for an extensive law enforcement agency. (See Appendices for further data).

The larger communities in SCIR generally have fire protection classification ratings of "7" or "8" from the Illinois Inspection and Rating Bureau. Ratings in the smaller communities fall considerably below this level. Ratings are based primarily on the capacity of the jurisdiction's water systems and pumpage capacities, fire-fighting equipment, and the numbers, status and training of the personnel.

Regional and Community Facilities -- Summary

The existing community facilities in the region can provide a solid base for expansion as economic development occurs in the region. As the needs for increased community services become more evident, the present institutions will be in a position to respond to those needs despite selected deficiencies in some facilities in some cities.

No city in the region is lacking in a disproportionate number of areas. While the cities in Marion county highest crime rate and most housing problems they also have highly-rated health care. Effingham has problems with its street system yet has the highest median values in its housing stock.

Educational facilities within the region are not considered

critically overcrowded. The two junior colleges serving the region offer a variety of useful curricula, and the plans under development for supplemental vocational programs could do much to fill training gaps in employment and manpower programs.

The library systems are not expending as much money per capita as is generally practiced in the state of Illinois but the libraries have more volumes per resident. This could indicate good management of resources or that the libraries are currently not expanding and are relying on older books.

Examination of the park systems in the cities indicates that there is an abundance of open public land within the city limits. Hopefully as future growth occurs, additional recreational land will be set aside for public use to preserve an adequate open-space "bank" within built-up areas.

The regional nature of the main thoroughfares through the main municipal downtown areas pose problems that hinder economic development. If bypass systems could be created greater efficiency in the citywide transportation systems and traffic flow patterns would result. However, the region's internal primary road network is generally sufficient for present and near-future needs, requiring only selected widening and resurfacing, bridge replacement and other safety-oriented improvements.

Major financial difficulties in upgrading sewer and water systems are a problem for SOIR communities. However, if these can be accommodated, the resulting systems should adequately meet the needs of the communities and have excess capacity.

Health care in the communities is of variable quality. There is a concentration of medical services in Marion county and a decreasing number of physicians in Fayette county, set against the advanced aging of the region's physicians. Based on responses from health professionals residing within the region, a case could be made for establishing clinics and continuing a program of modernizing and supplementing equipment within the established hospital facilities.

The older housing stock and number of mobile homes in Marion county communities indicate a need there for additional moderate income housing in the county. However, the availability of new

housing for any of the communities will largely depend on trends within the new state/federal housing assistance programs and the local mortgage loan market.

Law enforcement institutions in the region appear adequate for the present needs of the communities, in view of the low crime rates. Fire protection classification ratings (particularly in rural unincorporated areas) should be improved but this will depend in part upon future improvements in the capabilities of the rural-oriented water systems.

Financial Resources -- Counties

Seven indicators are used to study the fiscal capacity of the three county governments in the region: Assessed valuation, bonded indebtedness, taxes, expenditures, revenue sharing funds, surplus of revenue over expenditures, and assets.

The 1973 assessed valuations for SCIR counties show a total of more than \$300,000,000, with a per-capita assessed valuation of \$3,604.11. The three county audits for the last fiscal year were:

<u>County</u>	<u>1973 Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>Per-capita</u>
Effingham	\$ 90,291,429	\$3,669.19
Fayette	93,866,632	4,523.26
Marion	119,834,004	3,073.77

The importance of the assessed valuation is that they are used to calculate county bonding capacities. The present capacity of 7.5% of assessed valuation, according to state law, was recently increased from 5% of assessed valuation. Using this percentage of the assessed valuation and the 1973 assessed valuation figures given above, the summary of 1973 bonded debt ceilings were:

<u>County</u>	<u>Bonded Debt Ceiling</u>	<u>Per-capita</u>
Effingham	\$6,771,857.10	\$275.19
Fayette	7,039,997.40	339.24
Marion	8,987,550.00	230.53

Audits indicate that the counties are not presently using any portion of their bonded debt limits, and that they therefore have 100% of their capacities free to finance projects.

There are also a number of special districts, such as those for the community colleges, elementary and secondary schools and hospitals. These districts also have bonded indebtedness, ranging from \$3.2 million for Community College District no. 517 in Fayette and Effingham counties, to \$241,550 for High School District no. 600 in Marion county. Most of these districts overlap among various SCIR counties and with counties outside the region.

In 1973, the per-capita taxes in SCIR were rather high in comparison to the immediate surrounding southern Illinois counties:

<u>County</u>	<u>Per-capita taxes</u>
Effingham	\$33.25
Fayette	25.45
Marion	18.28

Tax rate totals in 1973 ranged from 0.432 in Fayette county to 0.6365 in Effingham county. Marion county's tax rate for that same year was 0.482. Each county has a variety of taxes, many of which are not levied to the legal maximum capacity.

The 1974 county audits confirm the following expenditures:

<u>County</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Expenditures per-capita</u>
Effingham	\$699,432.20	\$28.42
Fayette	526,334.55	25.36
Marion	600,404.00	15.40

Expenditures show the same pattern as taxes. Marion county has the lowest per-capita taxes and the lowest expenditures per-capita while Effingham county had the highest taxes tied to the highest expenditures.

Each of the three counties receive substantial federal revenue-sharing funds. County receipt of these funds is as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>1973 Entitlement 1974</u>		<u>1973 per-capita 1974</u>	
Effingham	\$123,499	\$251,599	\$ 9.52	\$10.22
Fayette	281,794	176,792	13.57	8.52
Marion	383,002	202,698	9.82	5.20

Federal revenue-sharing funds are distributed to the counties by way of a complicated formula, and entitlement may vary from year to

year, depending upon several factors: (1) Population as determined by the United States Census; (2) Per-capita income; (3) Adjusted taxes, excluding those for education; (4) Inter-governmental transfers. Funds are distributed from fixed sums so that any change in these factors results in a change in the entitlement, not only for that particular county, but all the other counties in the state as well. Generally, per-capita income and adjusted tax figures figure predominately into the calculation and distribution of the funds. Therefore, comparative revenue figures can be considered indicative of the ability of the political subdivision to attract inter-governmental loans.

Effingham county has \$1,752,991.01 distributed in five county banks. These funds range from \$50,000 in the First National Bank in Beecher City to \$888,837.42 in the Effingham State Bank. Marion county has \$1,468,386 in demand deposits distributed among four county banks and ranging from \$29,300 in the Community State Bank in Salem to a high figure of \$1,190,651 in the Salem National Bank. Marion also maintains \$605,924 in interest-bearing accounts distributed among four commercial banks and four savings and loans or home building and loan associations located in Salem and Centralia. Besides bank accounts that are held by Effingham county, that county also maintains \$1,052,433.95 in investments. Fayette county maintains investments of \$46,215.24. All three counties collected more money than they spent in 1973. Fayette, with the lowest surplus, showed a \$227,841.36 excess. Effingham had a \$249,402.33 excess and Marion showed the highest with \$335,679.

Financial Resources -- Municipalities

As in the case of the three SCIR county governments, seven fiscal indicators are used to study the fiscal capacity of the region's four main municipalities: Assessed valuation, bonded indebtedness, taxes, expenditures, revenue sharing funds, surplus of revenue over expenditures and assets.

The assessed valuations of each of the four main SCIR municipalities from their most recent audits in the State Comptroller's Office indicate the following:

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>1973 Assessed Valuation</u>	<u>Per-capita</u>
Effingham	\$29,325,607	\$3,100.61
Vandalia	18,646,807	3,613.72
Centralia	41,685,176	2,739.38
Salem	18,504,919	2,990.94

As was true for the counties, from the assessed valuations can again be determined the maximum bonded indebtedness level for each municipality. Again, 7.5% of the assessed valuation figure is used for the bonded debt ceiling:

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Maximum Bonded Limit</u>	<u>Per-capita</u>
Effingham	\$2,199,420.5	\$232.55
Vandalia	1,398,510.5	271.03
Centralia	3,126,388.2	205.45
Salem	1,387,868.8	224.32

The municipalities can also issue industrial and commercial revenue bonds, and these have no limit as to the amount of indebtedness the municipality can incur. The only restriction on these bonds is the interest rate, which can be no higher than 7%. The municipality can sell as many bonds as they are capable of repaying. The following table is a summary of the amount of bonds outstanding for each of the four municipalities at the time of their most recent audit:

Effingham	
General Bonds	\$ 480,000
Revenue Bonds	1,134,000
Vandalia	
General Bonds	35,000
Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds	1,355,000
Centralia	
General Bonds	850,000
Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds	2,132,000
Salem	
General Bonds	407,463.75
Water and Sewer Revenue Bonds	25,751.25

The percentage of bonded debt to bonded indebtedness ranges from 29.4% of bonded indebtedness for Salem to a low of 2.5% for Vandalia.

The 1975 Moody's Municipal and Government Manual rates certain SCIR bonds at "A" or "Baa." The remaining bonds were not rated. Bonds rated "A" are considered to be upper-medium grade obligations. Factors giving security to principal and interest are considered adequate. However, elements may be present which would suggest a susceptibility to future impairments. Bonds rated "Baa" are considered medium grade obligations, neither highly protected nor poorly secured. Interest payments and principal appear to be adequate for the present, but certain protective elements may be lacking or may be characteristically unreliable over a period of longer duration. The importance of these factors is that they delineate to and extent the money-borrowing capacities of government units within the region.

The following is a summary of per-capita municipal taxes used for figuring federal revenue-sharing funds distribution:

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Taxes Per-capita</u> <u>1973</u>	<u>1972 Tax Rate</u>
Effingham	\$83.47	.976%
Vandalia	64.43	.784
Centralia	69.63	1.556
Salem	52.63	842

Audits for the last fiscal year show that per-capita expenditures of the municipalities were significantly higher than their per-capita tax incomes. This is the reverse of the pattern found for the counties:

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Expenditures</u> <u>Last Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Per-capita</u>
Effingham	\$1,243,013	\$131.42
Vandalia	505,452	97.96
Centralia	1,277,605	83.96
Salem	534,533	86.40

The four cities received federal revenue-sharing funds for fiscal 1973. As stated previously, various factors come into play when the distribution of revenue-sharing funds takes place. The following is a summary of the revenue-sharing entitlements:

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>1973 Entitlement</u>	<u>Per-capita</u>
Effingham	\$158,556	\$16.76
Vandalia	99,342	19.25
Centralia	187,608	18.90
Salem	95,377	15.42

The following is a summary of the balances at the end of the last fiscal year that audits were available for the four municipalities:

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Balance</u>
Effingham	\$464,770
Vandalia	346,030
Centralia	828,929
Salem	100,724

Private Financial Resources

SCIR's 21 banking institutions provide the major thrust for private financing in the three-county area. The banks are adequate to service private needs, but are individually unable to finance larger projects for large-scale development. Total deposits in 1970 were approximately \$203,000,000. In 1972 the total deposits reached \$255,372,670 and in 1973 the total increased to \$291,778,000. Preliminary information indicates that deposits have continued to increase since then.

Eight savings and loan associations provide another significant private source of capital in SCIR. These institutions can provide loans to the smaller borrowers. Their deposits in 1973 totaled \$45,576,000, distributed as follows:

<u>County</u>	<u>Number of Association Offices</u>	<u>Savings</u>
Effingham	2	\$21,968,000
Fayette	1	1,536,000
Marion	5	22,072,000

Lending policies of the banks located in SCIR tend to be somewhat conservative by comparison to statewide standards. In 1972, all Illinois banks loaned 67.36% of their deposits. SCIR

banks by comparison loaned only 50.58% of their deposits. These loans were for both private and commercial purposes. However, these apparently conservative lending policies may also reflect a lack of suitable development activities in SCIR, in comparison with other areas.

Financial Resources -- Summary

Each of the three SCIR counties has the potential to finance large capital investment projects by use of their presently-idle bonding capacity. Revenue-sharing funds have been invested, and these will also prove to be of potential value for future projects if the program is continued beyond its present end-of-1976 expiration date. Apparently, the counties have large amounts of cash reserves, well-distributed among various county-based banks. There always exists the future potential of increasing incoming revenues from additional taxes and by creating new taxing categories. However, these steps would be politically unfeasible at this time, and the counties do not demonstrate any urgent need to generate additional revenue at present.

The four main municipalities are not in as satisfactory a financial condition as the counties. However, each of the municipalities shows budget surpluses. Although the municipalities use part of their debt limit for bonds, they still have potential to increase their bonded indebtedness to finance essential capital projects. As with the counties, there exists the legal capacity to create new taxes, but the feasibility is politically unrealistic at this time.

Private banks show signs of conservative lending policies, although most of them are quite civic-minded. Undoubtedly, some of the hesitation for issuance of loans comes from the fact that the banks in the region are relatively small and have local-rural-oriented boards of directors which foster some elements of the fiscal conservatism described here.

THE ACTION PROGRAM -- SIX OBJECTIVES

1. The Process of Establishing Objectives

In everyday language the terms goal and objective often suggest similar meanings. For purposes of clarity, it is useful to distinguish between these two terms by defining them at the outset. A goal is the purpose toward which an endeavor is directed, or in this case, the end which a region aims to attain. An objective is a point aimed at, or the point to which a specific measure or line of action is directed. Thus, certain measures are acted upon to achieve an objective. The achievement of the stated objectives will lead to the attainment of the goal.

The goal of the South Central Illinois Regional Planning and Development Commission (SCIRPDC) is SUSTAINING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. This is expressed in a listing of goals adopted by SCIRPDC in April 1974 (see Appendices). The first three priority goals that were adopted concern economic development. The remaining eleven goals are either complementary to or supportive of the overall goal: SUSTAINING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

To attain this goal, it is necessary to establish proper objectives. In order to establish these objectives a process of interaction with state, regional and local officials and informed professionals was systematically set into motion. The final product of this process, as the following paragraphs explain, is a set of SIX OBJECTIVES.

Initially, the SCIRPDC planning staff and the University of Illinois task force analyzed the problems and potentials of the region. The results of this analysis were then mailed to a Technical Advisory Panel composed of 38 professionals with diverse knowledge of the region.

On February 14, 1975, a meeting was held with this group of informed professionals to discuss the region's problems and potentials and to ascertain sources of more specific information.

The task force then interviewed state officials from such agencies as the Illinois Department of Business and Economic Development, the Department of Local Government Affairs, the

Bureau of the Budget and others. In addition, regional officials of agencies such as the district office of the Illinois Department of Transportation and the Soil Conservation District were interviewed. Further information was obtained from such sources as local community development agencies, bankers, and school district officials. Finally, the resources at the University of Illinois and Illinois state geological and water surveys were utilized to round out the information already gathered.

On March 11, 1975, the results of the analysis were tested again with the Technical Advisory Panel in the form of a list of objectives and measures deemed responsive to the goal of SUSTAINING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. The Advisory Panel, with the option to add or delete any objective or measure, gave their approval to all of the measures.

Thus the list of objectives and measures represents a rather refined analysis derived through a systematic process of combining numerous perspectives centered on one geographical area -- the South Central Illinois Region.

2. Priorities

The South Central Illinois Regional Planning and Development Commission (SCIRPDC) met on April 22, 1975, and was familiarized with the list of objectives through a graphic and oral presentation which demonstrated the relationship between the objectives and the more significant findings that resulted from the previously-mentioned systematic interaction process with numerous informed agencies and groups.

After the presentation, SCIRPDC considered the list of objectives and measures and designated an order of priority using a rating system based on the following scale: 1 means very important to the region, 2 means somewhat important to the region, 3 means little importance to the region, and 4 means unimportant to the region. Thus the following priorities were established by the Regional Commission:

Priority A -- indicating that the measure is considered very important to the region and of greater priority than B or C.

Priority B -- indicating that the measure is considered somewhat important to the region, having greater priority than C but less priority than A.

Priority C -- indicating that the measure is considered less important to the region than either priority A or B.

3. Statement of Objectives

The list of six objectives is organized around three themes. The first two objectives relate to the regional economy. Objectives three and four relate to the spatial characteristics of the region. Finally, objectives five and six deal with aspects of economic development that rely on local community and private industry initiative.

The selected measures that follow are rated according to the A-B-C scale described in the previous section. Priorities assigned to the measures reflect only ratings inclusive to each individual objective.

SUSTAINING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH CENTRAL ILLINOISOBJECTIVE ONE

PROMOTION OF SUITABLE (IN TERMS OF EXISTING LABOR FORCE, MARKET ORIENTATION, AND RESOURCE BASE) TYPES OF INDUSTRIES THROUGH EXECUTION OF APPROPRIATE GROWTH POLICIES.

- (a) Check continuing losses in existing industries and provide incentives for established industries to expand.

Measures -- 1. Reassessment of sites and facilities afforded to existing industries for relocation or expansion.

2. Development of markets and market potential.

3. Review policies of government to assure appropriate favorable attitudes and rules.

4. Review the characteristics of land use and supporting facilities to assure positive relationships to industrial expansion.

- (b) Study ways of identifying and attracting suitable high growth potential industries into the region.

Measures -- 1. Approach the study by taking into account existing industrial situation and future needs of the economy. Integrate these aspects in terms of employment needs and economic self-sufficiency.

2. Analyze trends in industrial development and emphasize attracting industries complementary to existing industries as well as supplemental industries that would cater to those presently unemployed or underemployed.

(c) Actual undertaking of steps and measures to realize development along the guidelines provided by the studies under (b).

- Measures --
1. Maintain and upgrade suitable high quality industrial sites with adequate provision of essential facilities and services and of expansion possibilities.
 2. Development of good access from the sites to major modes of transportation through intra-regional transportation improvements.
 3. Assure adequate linkages to and among the strong growth centers within the region.
 4. Integrate raw material needs of processing industries with resource conservation and development in the region.
 5. Support improvement of inter-regional transportation linkages with special emphasis on access to markets.

Implications of these lines of action

The immediate effects of these policies would be gains in employment, streamlining of policies, demands on fiscal resources, and limited impact on community life.

The long term effects would be substantial growth of industrial employment, a region more urban activity-oriented, effective utilization of transportation and utility services, and a more balanced growth between rural (agricultural) and urban (industrial) areas.

The region (and its communities) will benefit from cooperative studies and central sources of information. The Regional Commission can undertake these functions and coordinate public and private diversified actions toward the agreed upon objectives.

OBJECTIVE TWO

INCREASE THE CAPABILITIES OF THE REGIONAL LABOR FORCE AND EXPAND ACCESS TO JOB OPPORTUNITIES.

(a) Expand access to job opportunities.

- Measures --
1. Identify and make known job opportunities within commuting range both inside and outside the region.
 2. Facilitate car pooling and other procedures that would make commuting feasible.
 3. Establish and expand day care facilities to permit part time or full time employment of mothers.

(b) Increase effective job training.

- Measures --
1. Study the training facilities and programs needed to provide the labor force qualifications required to attract desired industries.
 2. Increase cooperation between vocational training institutions and employers to expand placement and upgrading of locally trained individuals.

(c) Expand range of job opportunities.

- Measures --
1. Attract and expand a wider range of economic activities so as to provide more opportunities for the young people of the region, including counselling assistance for small business.
 2. Initiatives by local governments to take advantage of federal or state job funding programs.
 3. Affirmative action programs to overcome discrimination and therefore underemployment of women and minorities.
 4. Establish incentives for private industrial action in job advancement and in humanization of job tasks.

Implications of these lines of action

Implementation of these policies would generate a more accurate match between labor force capabilities and industry needs. These measures will facilitate access to employment opportunities through better transportation, will provide better information about jobs, and will lead to equal employment opportunity. They will also increase the number and type of jobs available and help make employment a more attractive prospect within the region.

A significant number of talented young people graduate from high school each year in the region. The lines of action outlined above will enable the region to retain them and make available more attractive job opportunities from which they can choose. In addition, many of the actions can be undertaken and coordinated by the Regional Commission to provide a central clearinghouse for manpower policy.

OBJECTIVE THREE

CONSERVE AND EXPAND USE OF THE REGION'S SOIL, WATER AND ENERGY RESOURCES.

(a) Protect and strengthen agricultural and forestry industries.

- Measures --
1. Initiate and complete as rapidly as possible detailed soil surveys.
 2. Expand soil conservation techniques to reduce excessive erosion.
 3. Establish better management and utilization of forest resources now occupying twenty per cent of the regional area.
 4. Preserve high quality agricultural land from unnecessary invasion by other land uses through incentives and regulations.

(b) Maintain and improve water quality, options for expansion of water systems, and water-based recreation.

- Measures --
1. In cooperation with the Illinois Water Survey monitor demands for water supply and study the most efficient approaches to expanding local and regional supply systems.
 2. Limit development in flood plain areas to appropriate uses which minimize flood hazards.
 3. Protect potential multi-purpose water reservoir sites and encourage efficient cooperative action in their development.
 4. Where feasible, develop multi-purpose park, parkway, and reservoir uses along stream valleys to conserve resources and expand recreational opportunities.

(c) Make most effective use of the extensive energy resources of the region.

- Measures --
1. Cooperate with the State Geological Survey and monitor technological advances, especially in oil extraction and in coal gasification.
 2. Monitor the long range potential for increasing economic activities complementary to the coal or oil extraction industries.

Implications of these lines of action

The short-term effects would be conservation of the region's natural resource base and maintenance of the region's options for potential development in the future.

The long-term effects would be more efficient management and utilization of the region's soil, forest, water and energy resources.

The region will benefit from a rational and coordinated approach to developing its resources to its best advantage. The Regional Commission can serve both as coordinator for management programs and studies and as information center for current and developing technologies and their implications for the region. In this way the Commission can foster the maximization of benefits accrued to the region as a result of its excellent resource endowment.

OBJECTIVE FOUR

MAINTAIN AND EXPAND THE REGIONAL SYSTEMS OF FACILITIES VITAL TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

(a) Improve and maintain the intra-regional transportation system.

- Measures --
1. Improve and maintain road capacities in accordance with the DOT highway classification system.
 2. Explore the feasibility of rural and inter-city public transportation, including transportation for the elderly.
 3. Improve the collector street system in the expanding cities.
 4. Study accidents and traffic delay to see if capital investment in grade separations would be feasible.

(b) Support improvement of the inter-regional transportation systems.

- Measures --
1. Support early action to acquire and assure the rights-of-way for the supplemental freeway system.
 2. Study treatment of freeway interchanges in order to assure opportunity for quality commercial and industrial development.
 3. Monitor the effects of proposed railroad consolidation and act cooperatively to prevent adverse line abandonment.
 4. Study ways to encourage expanded use of the rail system for freight and passenger use.
 5. Support improved connections to regional and international airports adjacent to the region. Monitor new aviation technology for possible improved direct service from the municipal airports or a regional commercial airport.

(c) Improve water supply and distribution systems.

- Measures --
1. Undertake a major study of regional water systems to complement the municipal systems. The Kaskaskia River Valley and Little Wabash Valley studies should be extended to provide the basis for defining a full range of alternative systems.
 2. Implementation of a regional park or forest preserve program could preserve key ground water and reservoir sites and facilitate multi-use conservation programs.

(d) Coordinate and improve health service delivery systems.

- Measures --
1. Encourage development of clinics and other out-patient facilities to supplement the regional hospital system.
 2. Refine and implement regional ambulance service plans.
 3. Expand manpower supply of both doctors and para-professionals.
 4. Improve access to health services from rural communities.

Implications of these lines of action

The short-term effects would be increased intraregion accessibility and better linkage to other areas. Additionally, the region's ground and surface water resources will be protected and health care delivery systems will be more accessible to the region's residents.

The long-term effects would be a better flow of movement in the region's communities and through the region, efficient management of the region's water supply, and a healthier, therefore happier, population.

Accessibility, the region's major asset, will be maintained and enhanced by the Regional Commission's actions regarding transportation facilities, water supplies and health care facilities.

OBJECTIVE FIVE

IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND EXPAND THE RANGE OF COMMUNITY SERVICES.

(a) Improve sewage treatment and waste disposal systems.

- Measures --
1. Assure regional encouragement and assistance for local action to obtain and utilize federal and state funds.
 2. Identify and provide special industrial treatment facilities where necessary to maintain or to attract desirable industries.
 3. Carry out program of septic tank inspection and approval to supplement the state program.
 4. Coordinate solid waste disposal to assure an efficient and high quality operation.

(b) Maintain and improve the stock and quality of housing.

- Measures --
1. Provide information about and encourage effective use of federal and state housing assistance programs.
 2. Carry out code enforcement programs to maintain the quality of housing and prevent blight.
 3. Assure the desired quality of new housing development by appropriate subdivision regulations and land use zoning.
 4. Encourage participation of lending institutions in funding rehabilitation of housing as well as new construction.

(c) Encourage cooperative action to increase efficiency and improve the quality of services.

- Measures --
1. Inter-governmental cooperation authorized under state law could increase efficiency in the use of capital equipment, in water storage, in solid waste disposal, and in the performance of fire and police services.
 2. Coordinated school/park programs can facilitate site expansion and efficient use of public funds.

Implications of these lines of action

The short-term effects would be to facilitate practices designed to insure more efficiency in provision of services and higher quality housing.

In the long term, the effects would be creation of more-attractive places to live, which would be part of communities more attractive to industrial prospects.

The communities would benefit by utilizing the Regional Commission as an information source for federal and state programs, coordination point for the consolidation of services, and provision of technical assistance in these actions.

OBJECTIVE SIX

EXPAND ORGANIZATIONAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT.

(a) Initiative for economic development requires effective organization at the community level.

- Measures --
1. Each community should have an economic development organization (such as a Chamber of Commerce). The organization should have operating funds and a staff or consultant.
 2. Industrial sites should be available under community ownership or with firm options.
 3. The community should participate in such programs as the state Business and Economic Development file of Community Profiles.
 4. The community should give evidence of governmental commitment by such action as authorizing issuance of industrial development bonds.

(b) Initiative and support by the lending institutions is essential to sound economic development.

- Measures --
1. Lending institutions must take a positive position on loans for industrial and commercial development.
 2. Affiliation of local banks with national banking institutions is required to provide funding for major developments.
 3. Cooperation of lending institutions is required to make full use of state or federal aids such as assistance in rehabilitation loans for housing.
 4. Banks can demonstrate their support of community development by increasing the percentage of deposits invested.



(c) City and county governments should maintain sound fiscal positions.

- A
- Measures -- 1. Budgeting procedures should be followed to increase efficiency in use of funds.
- C
2. A capital fund should be established to provide for continuing investment in community improvement of facilities on a pay-as-you-go basis.
- B
3. Public investment and private development should be coordinated through a capital improvement program.
- B
4. Social needs, especially those of youth and elderly, should be met in recreation, health and housing programs, using federal and state grants and revenue sharing funds.

Implications of these lines of action

The short-term effects of these policies would include the creation of promotional organizations, an increased flow of dollars available for development, more-effective private investment, and coordination between public and private efforts.

The long-term effects would be the creation of a favorable business climate for the communities in the eyes of prospective industries.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

1. Definition of a Growth Center

A necessary component of the Overall Economic Development program is the designation of one or more "growth centers." The "growth center strategy", as it has come to be called, was first developed and used in several European countries before it was tried in the US. The predecessor to EDA, the Area Redevelopment Administration (ARA), dealt solely with chronically-depressed counties suffering from high unemployment. This single-county approach employed by ARA drew heavy criticism from economists and planners in other agencies.

As an alternative to this approach, it was argued that it would be less expensive and more efficient to put money into larger communities with a developed system of public works and community service. Furthermore, industrial entrepreneurs would be more interested in such sites, and thus the whole county or multi-county area would benefit.

After a 1963 trip to Carbondale, Illinois, on a tour of areas supported by ARA, the agency's Advisory Committee joined supporters of the growth center strategy. By fiscal year 1965, when efforts to draft new legislation for assisting economically depressed areas were initiated, both Congress and the federal administration favored including some form of growth center strategy. The President identified economic development centers as "places where resources can be most swiftly and effectively used to create more jobs and higher income for the people of the surrounding area."* Out of this message and submitted legislation, the Economic Development Administration (EDA) was formed, with a mandated growth center approach. The EDA notes, in its OEDP guidelines, that an Economic Development Center "should have sufficient population, resources, public facilities, industry and commercial services to ensure that its development can become relatively self-sustaining."

* Lyndon B. Johnson, "Presidential Message on Area and Regional Development", March 25, 1965.

2. Specific Capabilities of an Economic Development (Growth) Center (EDC)

The primary goal of an EDC is to achieve self-sustaining growth and development. The principal means of attaining this goal is the attraction of industry to expand the economic base and make it more viable. But in order to attract those industries initially, an EDC must have a developed infrastructure on which it can build.

Specifically, a growth center should:

- 1) Provide a level of community services (e.g. education, health, culture/recreation).
- 2) Have major functions to perform (market, county seat, transportation).
- 3) Have a viable location, relative to markets, transportation, resources, and other communities, particularly in the Redevelopment Area.

For the most part communities having these services and abilities are relatively larger ones which enjoy a favorable economic growth rate. Since existing industries tend to attract new ones, the initial attraction and maintenance provides the impetus for self-sustaining growth.

SCIR has four main cities with populations exceeding 5000 persons. These four are clearly identifiable as major centers of the region, since the largest of any of the other remaining cities is less than half the population of the largest four. Two of these four cities, Salem and Centralia, are located in the Redevelopment Area (Marion county), disqualifying them as Economic Development Centers. This brings us to the Commission's consideration of the other two cities, Effingham and Vandalia, and their potential as Economic Development Centers.

3. Commission Review of the Evidence

The summary tables from Appendix I were mailed to each member of the Commission in advance for a review and consideration of the statistical measures. A general approach to defining growth centers under EDA procedures was reviewed with the Commission at its February meeting.

At the April 22nd meeting, the task force presented a brief review of the definitions, procedures, and the statistical indicators to the Commission. Realistic potentials in transportation and energy development, as well as the statistical trends over the past five years were also discussed.

In the ensuing discussion, the Commission questioned the usefulness of one of the measures (outstanding bonds), since a valid interpretation would have required more information than was available. The point made was that sinking funds might have been set up for a bond retirement, leaving them outstanding at a low interest rate. This would then modify the significance of the bonded debt as an indicator.

There was also concern that none of the smaller cities was under consideration, in spite of the fact that several of the cities over 1000 in population have organized and are active in economic development. Members of the Commission noted the necessary interdependence of smaller and larger cities, citing several cases of industries in the larger cities whose labor came primarily from the smaller communities.

A summary of the evidence presented and reviewed by the Commission, as well as an analysis of Effingham and Vandalia as potential growth centers is detailed in the following sections.

4. Effingham -- Choice as a Growth Center

Population and Economic Activity

Since 1960, Effingham has experienced a favorable rate of growth (15.9%), and by 1975 is expected to pass the 10,000 population mark. This growth has coincided with an expansion of industrial activity, particularly in the service sector, which accounted for 40% of the new jobs. In addition, wholesale and retail growth accounted for another 30% of the new jobs. In all, a total of 569 new, permanent jobs became available in Effingham during this period.

Community Services and Functions

Besides employment opportunities, Effingham offers a number of

services and performs functions in the region. As a marketing center, it provides all but the most specialized services to people in the county and the region. As the county seat, it has the advantage of being the center of most county administrative functions.

More importantly, Effingham's role as a major transportation crossroads has been reinforced since 1960, with the construction and completion of Interstates 57 and 70. Interstate 70 is a direct link from St. Louis to Indianapolis, as is Interstate 57 from Chicago to Memphis. This explains in part the increase in service-related industries -- two major motels and a greater number of restaurants and filling stations have been constructed at the major interchanges. The resulting additional revenue for the city has enabled it to construct an industrial park, as well as to facilitate the expansion of wholesale and retail activity -- a result in itself of the heightened accessibility to the city.

Two major manufacturing industries have moved into Effingham since 1970. Crossroads Press, a large printing and binding firm, is one of the largest firms in the region, and has a payroll of 1250 permanent employees. Peerless of America, a refrigerator, air-conditioning manufacturer, has provided another 85 employees. Both broke ground in 1969, and began full operations in 1971.

5. Vandalia -- Choice as a Growth Center

Population and Economic Activity

Population growth and economic activity in Vandalia, while not extensive, has recently increased. From 1960 to 1970, Vandalia lost 6.8% of its population, and almost 300 jobs, with the greatest losses in the manufacturing sector. Since 1970, however, estimates* have indicated that Vandalia regained nearly all of the people it lost in the 1960's. Likewise, a number of firms have located in the city since 1970, the largest of which, P.M. Hirsch Warehouse, employs 101 people. In all, a total of 211 new jobs have opened up since 1970, nearly offsetting the losses of the 1960's. One employer, Crane Packing Company, is planning to open a new plant by some time late this year or next. This additional employment

* Both SCIRPC and Commerce Department.

source should put the number of new jobs to over 300, thus generating growth upward from the low 1960 levels.

Community Services and Functions

Vandalia has an Area Vocational School, and is the seat of Fayette county. Like Effingham, it too is a market center for the area. In the future, Vandalia is likely to become a major transportation center as well, due to improved linkages provided by completion of Supplemental Freeway 412. The district office of the Illinois Department of Transportation acknowledges that this freeway is likely to be the first, or one of the first, to be completed, possibly by 1980. Presently, a new interchange entering Vandalia is being built to the south.

Financially, both Effingham and Vandalia are well off, having low incurred debts. Vandalia has the lowest outstanding general obligation debt, amounting to only 2.5% of its bonding capacity. Both communities have a little over \$1 million in revenue bonds outstanding.

Need to Consider Both Effingham and Vandalia

In the comparative analysis made between Effingham and Vandalia, neither community stands out as a clear-cut preference for a growth center. Although Effingham seems to have the advantage over Vandalia in terms of economic base and population growth, this advantage can be attributed in part to earlier access to benefits, such as the two interstate routes. Our finding is that Vandalia is just beginning to acquire a measure of the same benefits and to exhibit growth similar to that Effingham achieved in the 1960's. These benefits include the supplemental freeway and the possibility of a coal gasification plant at one or both of two preferential sites as judged by the state of Illinois. Population gains and increased economic activity also indicate the presence of dynamic leadership in Vandalia.

Aside from the question of growth, Effingham and Vandalia each has mutual advantages. Effingham as the sole growth center would be too distant from Centralia in the Redevelopment Area, but it

would have beneficial spin-off effects on Vandalia, which is somewhat closer. But if Vandalia were selected as a growth center along with Effingham, it not only would attract industries in its own right, but also would gain from the effect of agglomeration. In this manner, two growth centers are shown to be better than one.

On April 22, 1975, the South Central Illinois Regional Planning and Development Commission made a policy statement in the form of a resolution declaring both Effingham and Vandalia as Economic Development Centers, able to provide impetus for development in the interest of the region as a whole. A copy of the resolution follows.

resolution



south central
illinois regional
planning and
development
commission

107a south broadway • salem, illinois 62881

WHEREAS, the South Central Illinois Regional Planning and Development Commission was jointly created by local government representing the three Illinois Counties of Effingham, Fayette, and Marion, with among other things, the intent of improving the economic well-being of the region and its citizens, and

Where the Board of Commissioners of the SCIRP&DC have directed the members of the planning staff to undertake the development of a required Overall Economic Development Program (OEDP) document indicating appropriate recommendations and development strategies consistent with existing EDA guidelines, and

WHEREAS, current EDA guidelines for completion of such an OEDP document require that the district policy body (the SCIRP&DC Board of Commissioners) designate one or more communities located within the "Economic Development District" (South Central Region) but outside of the designated "redevelopment area" (Marion County) as a "growth center" having the economic capacity of stimulating and thereby increasing the economic development growth potential of the district (region) as a whole, and

WHEREAS, sufficient economic data has been presented to the district policy body upon which to make a sound descision concerning the designation of a community or communities meeting the "growth center" criteria mentioned above


NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Board of Commissioners of SCIRP&DC acting in their dual capacity as the "policy body" for a proposed EDD comprised of Effingham, Fayette and Marion Counties do hereby render the following observations and designations concerning this matter:

- (1) There exists in several communities located primarily in south-western Marion County, particularly the City of Centralia, Illinois and the City of Salem, Illinois a significant amount of economic growth potential which can be documented by an analysis of various reflective "economic indicators". However, because these communities are located within Marion County, (the designated Re-Development Area), and because of the existing EDA definition of a "growth center"... these communities will not be considered for a formal designation by

the policy board at this time. However, should the situation arise wherein a formalized recognition of the economic potential currently existing in these communities appears essential to the formation of a "sound economic development stragedy" for the district, we reserve the right to reconsider such action.

- (2) There exists in a corridor running northwest and southeast and paralleling Interstate 70 in Fayette and Effingham Counties, several communities exhibiting economic development potential for continuing growth which could benefit the three county Economic Development District (EDD) in general. Although, no formal recognition for designation of this extended area as a potential "growth corridor" is made at this time we wish to acknowledge its existence and reserve the right to reopen discussion of such a designation at a later date.
- (3) Pursuant to the existing EDA recommended guidelines for identification and designation as a "growth center", a community or communities located within the Economic Development District's jurisdiction but outside of the designated re-development area... the Board of Commissioners of the SCIRP&DC acting in dual capacity as the voting membership of the OEDP policy body hereby confer upon the City of Vandalia, Illinois (located in Fayette County) and the City of Effingham, Illinois (located in Effingham County) the designation of "growth center" for the three counties Economic Development District.

Passed this 22nd day of April, 1975 A. D.



 Norman J. Schuchman, Chairman

ATTEST



 Lawrence A. Asaro, Secretary

OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

SOUTH CENTRAL ILLINOIS REGION

APPENDIX I: STATISTICAL BACKGROUND FOR GROWTH CENTER SELECTION

Since the EDA requires that a potential Economic Development Center have "sufficient population, resources, public facilities, industry, and commercial services to ensure that its development can become relatively self-sustaining ", it follows that proof of such must be available. The following tables are an attempt to provide statistical evidence of growth center potential for the four main cities in the three-county region - Effingham, Vandalia, Centralia, and Salem.

The first three tables are the major measures to be considered in the growth center decision, and are grouped as follows:

- Table 1 - Demographic Growth and Potential
- 2 - Economic Growth and Potential
- 3 - Viability as a Growth Center

Table 1 - Demographic Growth and Potential

Two categories for measurement exist to show demographic growth and potential:

- A. Population Trends
- B. Labor Force Participation

Population estimates are projected by the South Central Illinois agency are shown for 1975. The growth from 1960-1970 is also shown, as is the projected growth from 1970-1975.*

* Accuracy of these figures is confirmed to some degree by the official census estimates, which show population increases for all the counties.

Labor force participation measures include ~~include~~ all people 16 years and over, plus the male and female participation rates (in %). Current unemployment figures for the four cities are not available.

The two measures to be considered most important are the population change percentages, and the rates of participation, since these are the direct indicators of population growth and labor force participation.

Table 2 - Economic Activity and Potential

Economic activity is represented by the percentage of employment in manufacturing, percentage of employment in assigned basic industries (construction, manufacturing, and transportation) plus the ratio of basic to non-basic (or service) employees.

Economic potential is shown by family income measures, specifically percentage of families with less than \$3,000 income, and the median income in the locality.

Table 3 - Viability of Potential Centers in Terms of Proximity, Access, and Financial Capacity

Three other subject areas which might indicate viability as a growth center are: proximity to the Redevelopment Area, major transportation routes entering the city, and financial capacity, as represented by assessed valuation, bonding capacity, amount of general obligation bonding capacity used, and other bonds.

The two most important figures in this last category are the percentage of bonding capacity used, since this shows the extent of financial commitment in the community; and the amount of money generated through non-general bonds.

Two more tables are given as additional information on the economy:

- 1) Location Quotients
- 2) Industrial Mix - Competitive Share Analysis

Location quotients show the relative impact on the local economy of the the major economic categories in terms of exports and imports. The industrial mix-competitive share analysis shows the relationship of the local economies to the growth and decline of industrial sectors over a ten-year period.

Table 4 - Location Quotients

Based on industry employment figures for the state of Illinois and the four main cities, location quotients are calculated for this table. The quotient is simply the percent employment in the lettered industry (A. Construction; B. Manufacturing, etc.) for the locality divided by the equivalent percent employment for the state as a whole. The theory behind this is that localities with a larger employment figure than the state average in a particular industry would likely be an exporter of goods or services in that particular industry.

- D. # of New Jobs in 1970 from Competitive Share - because industries are stronger (and weaker) in different localities, additional (or fewer) jobs may exist in a locality because of its competitive position. This figure indicates the number of additional or fewer jobs due to this competitive effect relative to the industry as a whole.
- E. # of New Jobs in 1970 - by summing the number of new jobs created at the national rate of growth to the number created (or eliminated) by the industrial mix, to the number created (or eliminated) by the competitive effect, we can derive the actual number of new jobs in the locality.

DEMOGRAPHIC GROWTH AND POTENTIAL FOR POSSIBLE GROWTH CENTERS

I T E M	Effingham	Vandalia	Centralia	Salem
I. <u>Population Trends</u>				
A. <u>1975 Population Estimates</u> ¹	10,971	5,512	16,762	7,158
B. <u>1960 - 1970 Population Change (in %)</u> ²	15.7	-6.8	9.4	0.4
C. <u>1970 - 1975 Population Change (in %)</u>	15.9	6.7	10.2	15.7
II. <u>Labor Force Participation</u>				
A. <u>Population, 16 years and over</u> ³	6,515	3,861	10,942	4,557
B. <u>Male Participation Rate (in %)</u> ³	76.6	75.3	73.0	75.0
C. <u>Female Participation Rate (in %)</u> ³	43.2	37.7	41.0	38.4
D. <u>Unemployment (in %)</u> ⁴				
¹ South Central Illinois RPC Population Projections				
² Figured from U.S. Census of Population (1960,1970)				
³ U.S. Census of Population, Department of Commerce (1970)				

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND POTENTIAL FOR POSSIBLE GROWTH CENTERS

I T E M	Effingham	Vandalia	Centralia	Salem
<p>I. <u>Economic Activity</u></p>				
<p>A. <u>% employment in manufacturing</u></p>	17.7	14.3	22.4	23.4
<p>B. <u>% employment in assigned basic industries (construction, manufacturing, and transportation)</u></p>	29.7	26.3	37.1	33.0
<p>C. <u>Ratio of Basic to Non-basic (service) employees</u></p>	3.36	3.81	2.71	3.03
<p>D. <u>% Increase in # of employees (1960-1970)</u></p>	18.5	-12.8	9.3	26.2
<p>II. <u>Family Income</u></p>				
<p>A. <u>% of families less than \$3,000 income</u></p>	10.5	13.4	9.5	14.1
<p>B. <u>Median Income</u></p>	\$ 8,943	\$ 8,045	\$ 8,536	\$ 8,052
<p>All data from U.S. Census of Population, Department of Commerce (1970)</p>				

VIABILITY OF POTENTIAL CENTERS IN TERMS OF PROXIMITY, ACCESS, AND FINANCIAL CAPACITY

I T E M	Effingham	Vandalia	Centralia	Salem
I. <u>Proximity to Redevelopment Area</u> (# of miles to main city in Redevelopment Area) ¹	61	32	0	18
II. <u>Transportation</u> (# of major arteries entering the city [volume per day]) ² - 200 - 499 - 500 - 999 - 1000 +	0 6 2	3 3 2	0 3 1	2 0 2
III. <u>Financial Capacity</u> A. <u>Assessed Valuation</u> ³ B. <u>Bonding Capacity (at 7½%)</u> ³ C. <u>Amount Used (General Obl.)</u> ⁴ D. <u>% of Bonding Capacity</u> E. <u>Amount Used (Not General)</u> ⁴	\$ 29,325,607 \$ 2,199,420 \$ 480,000 21.8 \$ 1,134,000	\$ 18,646,807 \$ 1,398,510 \$ 35,000 2.5 \$ 1,355,000	\$ 41,685,176 \$ 3,126,388 \$ 850,000 27.2 \$ 2,132,000	\$ 27,899,000 \$ 2,092,425 \$ 407,463 19.5 \$ 25,751
1 From <u>Illinois Official Highway Map</u>				
2 Department of Transportation <u>Daily Commercial Volume Map (1972)</u>				
3 <u>Municipal Audits</u>				
4 <u>Moody's Municipal & Govt. Manual (1974)</u>				

LOCATION QUOTIENTS FOR POTENTIAL GROWTH CENTERS (BY MAJOR CATEGORIES)

I T E M	Effingham	Vandalia	Centralia	Salem
A. <u>Construction</u>	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.0
B. <u>Manufacturing</u>	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.8)
C. <u>Transportation</u>	(0.7)	(0.9)	2.0	1.0
D. <u>Communication, Utilities, and Sanitary Services</u>	(0.7)	1.4	1.8	1.2
E. <u>Wholesale and Retail</u>	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.2
F. <u>Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate</u>	(0.8)	(0.8)	(0.8)	1.0
G. <u>Personal, Professional, Entertainment, Recreation, and Other Services</u>	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3
H. <u>Public Administration</u>	1.1	1.9	(0.8)	(0.9)

INDUSTRIAL MIX - COMPETITIVE SHARE ANALYSIS BY MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS

I T E M	Effingham	Vandalia	Centralia	Salem
<p><u>I. Construction</u></p>				
A. # of Jobs - 1960	254	127	241	136
B. # of New Jobs in 1970 at National Growth Rate	50	25	47	27
C. # of New Jobs in 1970 from Industrial Mix	-23	-12	-22	-12
D. # of New Jobs in 1970 from Competitive Share	44	17	69	-31
E. # of New Jobs in 1970	71	30	94	-16
<p><u>II. Manufacturing</u></p>				
A. # of Jobs - 1960	626	492	1,124	366
B. # of New Jobs in 1970 at National Growth Rate	123	97	221	72
C. # of New Jobs in 1970 from Industrial Mix	-74	-58	-133	-43
D. # of New Jobs in 1970 from Competitive Share	-32	-248	58	147
E. # of New Jobs in 1970	17	-209	146	176
<p>Data taken from <u>Census of the Population</u>, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1960, 1970</p>				

INDUSTRIAL MIX - COMPETITIVE SHARE ANALYSIS BY MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS (CONT'D)

I T E M	Effingham	Vandalia	Centralia	Salem
<p>III. <u>Transportation, Communication, Other Utilities, and Sanitary Services</u></p>				
A. # of Jobs - 1960	235	195	985	205
B. # of New Jobs in 1970 at National Growth Rate	46	38	194	40
C. # of New Jobs in 1970 from Industrial Mix	-23	-19	-95	-20
D. # of New Jobs in 1970 from Competitive Share	-70	-56	-298	-38
E. # of New Jobs in 1970	-47	-37	-199	-18
<p>IV. <u>Wholesale and Retail</u></p>				
A. # of Jobs - 1960	935	659	1,136	554
B. # of New Jobs in 1970 at National Growth Rate	184	130	223	109
C. # of New Jobs in 1970 from Industrial Mix	40	28	48	24
D. # of New Jobs in 1970 from Competitive Share	-52	-300	-252	-126
E. # of New Jobs in 1970	172	-142	19	7
<p>Data taken from <u>Census of the Population, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1960, 1970</u></p>				

INDUSTRIAL MIX - COMPETITIVE SHARE ANALYSIS BY MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS (CONT'D)

I T E M	Effingham	Vandalia	Centralia	Salem
V. <u>Finance, Insurance, Real Estate - Business and Re-pairs</u>				
A. # of Jobs - 1960	158	166	334	183
B. # of New Jobs in 1970 at National Growth Rate	31	33	66	36
C. # of New Jobs in 1970 from Industrial Mix	30	31	63	35
D. # of New Jobs in 1970 from Competitive Share	18	-116	-100	-60
E. # of New Jobs in 1970	79	-52	-29	-11
VI. <u>Personal Services, Entertainment and Recreation, Professional and Related Services</u>				
A. # of Jobs - 1960	734	483	963	421
B. # of New Jobs in 1970 at National Growth Rate	144	95	189	83
C. # of New Jobs in 1970 from Industrial Mix	136	89	178	78
D. # of New Jobs in 1970 from Competitive Share	-50	-90	-42	36
E. # of New Jobs in 1970	230	94	325	197
Data taken from <u>Census of the Population, U.S. Dept of Commerce, 1960, 1970</u>				

INDUSTRIAL MIX - COMPETITIVE SHARE ANALYSIS BY MAJOR ECONOMIC SECTORS (CONCL'D)

I T E M	Effingham	Vandalia	Centralia	Salem
<p>VII. <u>Public Administration</u></p> <p>A. # of Jobs - 1960</p> <p>B. # of New Jobs in 1970 at National Growth Rate</p> <p>C. # of New Jobs in 1970 from Industrial Mix</p> <p>D. # of New Jobs in 1970 from Competitive Share</p> <p>E. # of New Jobs in 1970</p>	<p>169</p> <p>33</p> <p>20</p> <p>-52</p> <p>1</p>	<p>147</p> <p>29</p> <p>17</p> <p>-29</p> <p>17</p>	<p>151</p> <p>30</p> <p>18</p> <p>6</p> <p>54</p>	<p>77</p> <p>15</p> <p>9</p> <p>-4</p> <p>20</p>
<p>VIII. <u>Employment in All Economic Sectors</u></p> <p>A. # of Jobs - 1960</p> <p>B. # of New Jobs in 1970 at National Growth Rate</p> <p>C. # of New Jobs in 1970 from Industrial Mix</p> <p>D. # of New Jobs in 1970 from Competitive Share</p> <p>E. # of New Jobs in 1970</p>	<p>3,072</p> <p>611</p> <p>152</p> <p>-194</p> <p>569</p>	<p>2,337</p> <p>447</p> <p>76</p> <p>-822</p> <p>-299</p>	<p>4,996</p> <p>970</p> <p>57</p> <p>-559</p> <p>466</p>	<p>2,174</p> <p>382</p> <p>111</p> <p>76</p> <p>569</p>
<p>Data taken from <u>Census of the Population, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, 1960, 1970</u></p>				

CONVERSION OF ACTUAL FIGURES FOR CATEGORY MEASURES TO STANDARDIZED POINTS

I T E M	Effingham	Vandalia	Centralia	Salem
<u>DEMOGRAPHIC GROWTH</u>				
I. <u>Population Trends</u>				
A. 1975 Population Estimate	6.5	3.3	10.0	4.3
B. 1960-1970 Population Change (%)	10.0	0.0	7.2	3.2
C. 1970-1975 Population Change (%)	10.0	0.0	3.8	9.7
II. <u>Labor Force Participation</u>				
A. Population, Aged 16+	6.0	3.5	10.0	4.2
B. Male Part. Rate (%)	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.8
C. Female Part. Rate (%)	10.0	8.7	9.5	8.9
<u>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY</u>				
I. <u>Economic Activity</u>				
A. % Emp. in Manufacturing	7.6	6.1	9.6	10.0
B. Ratio of Basic-Non-Basic	8.0	7.1	10.0	8.9
C. % Increase in # of Emp. (1960-1970)	8.0	0.0	5.7	10.0
II. <u>Family Income</u>				
A. % Fam. Less than \$3,000	9.0	7.1	10.0	6.7
B. Median Income	10.0	9.0	9.5	9.0
<u>VIABILITY OF POTENTIAL CENTERS</u>				
I. <u>Proximity to Redevel. Area</u>	3.0	5.6	0.0	10.0
II. <u>Transportation</u>	10.0	8.5	5.0	5.0
III. <u>Financial Capacity</u>				
A. % Bonding Capacity Used	1.1	10.0	0.9	1.2
B. Total Assessed Valuation	7.0	4.5	10.0	6.7
C. Amount of Bonding (N.G.)	5.3	6.3	10.0	0.1
(D. " " " (Gen.))				
(E. Bonding Capacity)				

COMPOSITE AND TOTAL POINT SCORES (BY TABLE AND CATEGORY)

I T E M	Effingham	Vandalia	Centralia	Salem
<u>DEMOGRAPHIC GROWTH AND POTENTIAL</u>				
I. Population Trends	8.8	1.1	7.0	5.7
II. Labor Force Participation	8.7	7.3	9.7	7.6
<u>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY AND POTENTIAL</u>				
I. Economic Activity	7.9	4.4	8.4	9.6
II. Family Income	9.5	8.0	9.8	7.8
<u>VIABILITY OF POTENTIAL CENTERS</u>				
I. Proximity to Redevelopment Area	3.0	5.6	---	10.0
II. Transportation	10.0	8.5	5.0	5.0
III. Financial Capacity	4.5	6.9	7.0	2.7
-Total possible for any one category = 10				
-Total # of points possible overall = 70				
-All calculations for points figured on basis of: (#/ Highest) X 10, except over time, when calculated as: (Deviation from Highest % Increase - Total % Point Spread)/Total % Point Spr. X (-) 10				

OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

SOUTH CENTRAL ILLINOIS REGION

APPENDIX II: ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

The Environmental Profile is a basic inventory of environmental assets and environmental protection systems. The object is to aid the region in protecting and enhancing its environmental resources. The treatment is limited in all cases and is designed to help determine the priority of future study programs as well as to provide a framework for them.

The initial section identifies a broad range of significant regional environmental assets. They are identified as to location, quality, and extent, but each asset is necessarily dealt with in a limited fashion. Note is made of possible future treatment of each resource.

The second section deals with the adequacy of existing environmental protection systems as outlined in the recent EPA guidelines. Sewage systems, solid waste disposal systems, water supply and distribution systems, fire protection systems, land use controls, and transportation control systems are summarized in this section. These two sections set the stage for in depth studies (as was conducted with solid waste disposal) which could determine critical needs and outline steps to be taken to assure wise use of the region's many environmental resources.

Section I -- Identification of Area Environmental Assets

Assets

Public Resources

- 1. Air
- 2. Rivers and streams
- 3. Lakes and reservoirs
- 4. Parks and recreational facilities
- 5. Groundwater
- 6. Historic landmarks
- 7. Wildlife
- 8. Unique botanical sites
- 9. Potential recreation or preservation site

Significant Economic Natural Resource

- 10. Forests
- 11. Mineral Resources
- 12. Agricultural lands

Community Assets

13 Services and Facilities

- 13. Religious, health, and educational facilities
- 14. Public works and utilities
- 15. Special purpose district operation
- 16. Intraregional transportation system

Community Cohesion and Viability

- 17. Residential and Neighborhood character and stability
- 18. Industry and industrial sites
- 19. Commerce and commercial sites

Resource	Location/Quality/Extent	Treatment
1. Air	<p>Monitoring stations at Effingham and Carlyle seem to indicate generally that ambient air quality standards are being met rather easily.</p> <p><u>Illinois Air Sampling Network, 1972 anal 974</u> <u>IEPA</u></p>	<p>Industries may wish to take advantage of the high quality air shed of the region potentially causing deterioration of air quality. The slightly lesser extent of field crops in the region than to the north tends to make for higher air quality.</p>
2. Rivers & Streams	<p>The Kaskaskia diagonally bisects Fayette Co. from the NE to the SW; the Little Wabash bisects Effingham Co. running from N to S. Branching from these two main rivers are numerous forks and creeks. Marion Co. is drained by the Skillet Fork of the Little Wabash, the East Fork of the Kaskaskia & numerous other streams.</p> <p>The quality of these streams and rivers is generally adequate for fishing and in many places for swimming, though in certain areas quality is harmed by high siltation rates, pesticide runoff, and inadequate municipal treatment. The extent is rather typical of Southern Illinois. High flow variability is experienced.</p>	<p>With the EPA implementing extremely strict water quality controls by 1985, stream water quality should improve without local initiative, but with a large amount of local resources. The region might wish to keep a particular stream at a higher quality than any others so as to utilize it for full recreational/conservation use.</p> <p><u>Illinois Soil & Water Conservation Needs Inventory, 1970</u></p>
3. Lakes and Reservoirs	<p>The region contains only man-made lakes and reservoirs, but it does have a considerable number of moderate size (about 1 sq. mi. of water surface). There are two single purpose recreational lakes in state parks-- Ramsey and Forbes. Multi-purpose facilities include Lake Vandalia, Lake Centralia, Lake Sara, Raccoon Reservoir, and many smaller reservoirs.</p> <p>Adequate quality, with smaller reservoirs having the most critical quality problems. The extent of reservoirs may be inadequate in the near future especially in the Centralia area.</p>	<p>Efforts are needed to limit eutrophication, sedimentation, and to protect fish and wildlife are appropriate.</p> <p>There are many potential reservoir sites for the future; the best need to be protected. The Corps of Engineer's project, Lake Louisville needs to be examined for its impact.</p> <p>The Illinois Water Survey</p>

Resources	Location/Quality/Extent	Treatment
<p>4. Parks and Recreational Arcas</p>	<p>Ramsey and Stephen Forbes State Parks provide rather full ranges of recreational opportunities. They are used quite extensively. Shelby, Rend, and Carlyle provide larger scale alternatives close to the region. The larger municipalities also have small parks, and more could be utilized.</p>	<p>With growing population, additional potential for parks and recreation will need to be utilized. Need to move quickly to preserve resource based recreational potential. Overuse means deterioration.</p>
<p>5. Groundwater <u>Groundwater Geology in South-Central Illinois</u> Circular 225 ICS</p>	<p>Along major rivers and their valleys, especially the Kaskaskia and Hurricane Creek, and in Eastern Effingham County, groundwater supply is plentiful and adequate for most industrial requirements. Elsewhere it is adequate only for single family unit supplies. Salinity is often a problem.</p>	<p>All future development and oil recovery should be done with regard to protecting groundwater supply and quality.</p>
<p>6. Historic Landmarks</p>	<p>Vandalia Statehouse in Fayette County and the William Jennings Bryan memorial and library in Marion County are the two most noted historic landmarks, but the region's position on the Lincoln Heritage Trail and the National Road makes it the past scene of many historic happenings.</p>	<p>There are several sites where historic preservation would be desirable and many more where restoration and upkeep could further enhance the value of the historical site.</p>
<p>7. Wildlife <u>Acquisition and management of Prairie Chicken Sanctuaries in Illinois</u> <u>Illinois Natural History Survey, 1973</u></p>	<p>The prairie chicken, an endangered Illinois species, lives in Eastern Marion County. There are several hundred acres of state preserve are at present. Squirrels, cottontails, doves, and bobwhite abound in the region. Deer are also numerous, especially in heavily wooded sections of Fayette County. Waterfowl exist in the Carlyle Lake region.</p>	<p>Take care to preserve the habitat of the prairie chicken, adequate management of game animals, and constant care to preserve the wildlife habitat. Do not neglect the impact of barriers to wildlife travel.</p>

Resource	Location/Quality/Extent	Treatment
<p>8. Unique Botanical Sites</p> <p>Illinois Nature Preserves- 2 year Report 1971-2</p>	<p>There is a rather unusual concentration of interesting natural sites in the center of the South Central Region. Twelve mile prairie between Alma Laclede in Fayette County along the Illinois Central Railroad is the site of Big Bluestem Grass. Rock Cave, 4 miles NW of Altamont in Effingham County, is an interesting region with beech forest far south of its normal range. Kepley Springs also in Effingham County is an interesting site.</p>	<p>Active effort to preserve by diverting impinging development.</p> <p>INHS Biological Notes. #50, 1963</p>
<p>9. Potential Resource Sites for Recreation, Conservation, and Water Supply</p> <p>Potential Surface Water Reservoirs of South-Central Illinois.</p> <p>Illinois Water Survey #54</p>	<p>Along many streams are forested areas in flood plains which could be conserved and utilized for recreation as linear parks or parkways.</p> <p>The marshy area in SW Fayette County at the head of Lake Carlyle could be conserved for its use as a habitat for waterfowl.</p> <p>A multi-purpose potential reservoir site was discussed in Plans for Meeting Water Requirements in the Kaskaskia River Basin, 1970-2020. Illinois Water Survey #70. The dam would be located 5.5 N of Odin. The impounded water would cover 3200 acres and would be located on the East Fork of the Kaskaskia (Marion County).</p>	<p>The most significant sites should be set aside by land use controls, acquisition or other possible means. An early but considered decision can prevent irreversible costs.</p>
<p>10. Forests</p> <p>An Analysis of the Illinois State Forest System: Current Resources and Projected Needs</p> <p>U. of I. & SIU, Illinois Timber Resources</p> <p>US Forest Service</p>	<p>Oak, hickory dominates with elm, ash, and cottonwood along the streams. Management is complicated by the multiplicity of owners. Oak remains the top commercial tree. Fayette is one of the leading lumber producing counties in Illinois. There is a U. of I. forest research area in Fayette County.</p> <p>Fayette has 20.1% forest cover, Effingham 17.4%, and Marion 19.3%.</p>	<p>With improved timber management through incentive programs; especially preventing extensive grazing of livestock in forests, there would be greater timber production, reduced import necessary, and improved erosion control</p>

Resource	Location/Quality/Extent	Treatment
<p>11. Mineral Resources</p> <p><u>Illinois Atlas of Mineral Resources, U. of I.</u></p> <p>Illinois Geological Survey</p>	<p>Coal--- Effingham County 1.7 billion ton reserves Fayette County 3.2 billion ton reserves Marion County 2.0 billion ton reserves</p> <p>This is moderately high sulfur coal and surrounding counties have greater reserves. Western Fayette County has the most significant recoverable reserves in the region.</p> <p>Oil---The region produces 20% of Illinois' awindling production. The deposits are greatest in Fayette and Marion counties.</p> <p>Sand and gravel---Southeastern Effingham County and along the Kaskaskia there are deposits, but the total is very small.</p>	<p>Examine potential attraction of energy intensive industry through development of the coal resource in the long term</p> <p>Study economic repercussions of the final decline of the regional oil industry.</p>
<p>12. Agricultural lands</p>	<p>Effingham, 185,000 acres of cropland Fayette, 263,000 acres of cropland Marion, 214,000 acres of cropland</p> <p>This represents about 60% of the region's land area. The land is of generally good quality for agriculture, but not nearly as productive as the lands to the north. About 40% of the cropland might be considered prime as it is of capability classes 1 and 2. Soils in these groups have no severe limitations.</p> <p>Effingham, 69,000 acres of prime land Fayette, 142,000 acres of prime land Marion, 58,000 acres of prime land</p>	<p>Divert other development away from prime agricultural lands.</p> <p>Dissemination of improved techniques to farmers.</p> <p>Improved erosion control methods, including legislative action.</p>
<p>13. Religious, Health, & Educational Facilities</p>	<p>Schools, colleges, churches, hospitals, cemeteries</p>	<p>enhance and protect</p>
<p>14. Utilities and Public Works</p>	<p>Water storage and distribution systems, treatment facilities, gas distribution systems, Power plants & transmission lines, sewage treatment plants, trunk lines and interceptors, storm sewers, landfill sites (concentrated in municipalities)</p>	<p>enhance and protect</p>

15. Special Purpose District Operation
County Plat Books

Fire Protection districts, School districts, Airport Authority districts, cemetery maintenance districts, Sanitary districts, Junior college districts, Park districts, mosquito abatement districts. (etc)

Attempts need to be made to streamline operation of some of these districts; development needs to be carried out so as to minimize disruption of these districts

16. Intra-regional transportation system

County roads and city streets. Generally adequate.

Maintain and improve; the accessibility of this system provides is extremely important to the people of the region.

17. Residential & Neighborhood Character and Stability

Area housing and potential residential areas. This is probably the region's greatest capital resource, and also one of the greatest social resources.

Do not allow development which acts as a barrier to neighborhood cohesion. Enhance and protect.

18. Industry and Industrial Sites

This resource is a key to employment. At present industry in the region needs an infusion of diverse high growth potential industry. The larger cities have worked to provide desirable industrial sites with different measures of success.

A large scale program to examine, enhance and protect.

19. Commerce and Commercial Sites.

This is located in the municipalities and along transportation routes. Effingham and Centralia are the largest commercial centers.

Attempts to promote the downtowns and to enhance interchange locations.

Section II -- Environmental Protection Systems

Sewer System: Regional sewage systems are generally inadequate to meet present and future EPA standards. They have been and are being constantly improved; however, and some are at present adequate. Centralia has the most acute problems as this city is presently under an EPA sewer ban. Outside of the larger municipalities, there are sewage problems. These problems are related largely to the slow permeability of the bulk of the soils. This slow permeability makes septic tanks function poorly. Special and more expensive septic tanks would make possible more adequate rural sewage treatment.

Solid Waste Disposal System: Some landfills in the area are presently reaching their capacities. New sites are not physically difficult to find, but political and social reality greatly intensify the problem. The lack of adequate pick up organization for solid waste, and the poor quality of some of the actual landfill operations seem to be the most serious problems for the South Central Region. Decisive action is needed quickly for new landfill sites, improved pick up, and higher quality operation.

Water Systems: The region has generally an adequate water supply. This is somewhat a reaction to the serious droughts in the area in the 1950's. With increased population and capacity loss through siltation, the supply is not seen as adequate indefinitely. Centralia, as the hub of a rather extensive water system, is presently looking for new sources of supply. Small rural water systems tend to have quality problems of a minor nature, and are in need of capital investment.

Fire Protection Systems: Barely adequate in four largest municipalities, and seriously lacking in several other fire districts.

Major Sewage Systems in the South Central Illinois Region

type of treatment	capacity of treatment 1974	current demand 1974	future action	effluent discharge area	pop. served 1968	pop. 1960	pop. (1968) capacity BOU equiv.	actual discharged effluent loads, pop. equiv. BOU (1968)
Altamont (municipal) waste stabilizing ponds, secondary, std. rate trickling filter	270,000 gal/day	190,000 gal/day (1968) 150,000 gal/day	total rebuilding system under construction (need tertiary treatment)	Branch of Big Creek	800	1656	1250	120
St. Elmo (municipal) lagoon treatment, secondary activated sludge	432,000 gal/day	225,000 gal/day (1968) 165,000 gal/day	needs improvement waiting for grant, (need tertiary treatment)	S. Fork of Big Creek & to Kaskaskia	1650	1503	2500	130
Vandalia (municipal) Imhoff trickling filter, secondary high rate.	1,150,000 gal/day	(1968) 506,000 gal/day	need new sewer lines and tertiary treatment	Kaskaskia	5500	5537	7,000	530
Salem (municipal) secondary activated sludge	2,000,000 gal/day	850,000 gal/day (1968) 564,000 gal/day	other methods added, tertiary treatment, almost complete	Branch of Crooked Creek	6400	6165	6200	1775
Effingham (municipal) trickling filter	3,000,000 gal/day	1,000,000 gal/day (1968) 760,000 gal/day	recent improvement, but still EPA troubles	Mud Creek	9500	8172	10,000	1225
Centralia (municipal) mechanical digester also has swage plants for industrial park and Kaskaskia College.	3,000,000 gal/day	1,500,000 gal/day	Bad problems, under EPA sewer ban, no construction of interceptors or trunk lines. potato chip co. should remedy problem soon.	Tar & Crooked Creeks	18,300	13,904	35,000	2745

Sources: "Industrial Location Information", Feb 1974, IHED; Inventory of Municipal Waste Facilities, U.S. EPA Office of Water Programs, 1971

	Municipal wastes tons/week	Rural wastes tons/week	Industrial wastes tons/week
Fayette Co.	99.3	118.6	42.5
St. Elmo	17.6	6.5	9.9
Vandalia	54.2	13.7	21.3
Marion Co.	310.8	98.6	212.4
Centralia	190.4	20.6	191.8
Salem	65.0	20.2	20.3
Effingham Co.	162.2	96.2	59.9
Effingham	100.0	14.5	57.1
Altamont	20.3	7.0	1.4

The above categories are separate, none are subsets.

Cities include the entire township (even rural areas) of which they are a part.

Source: Jim Adams, SCIRP#DC

	Serving	Daily Operation tons/day	Daily Operation w/ rural pickup added	Useful Remaining Life	Quality of Operation	Acres of Landfill needed per year at 1974 rates 1 lift, 8ft depth, 2 lifts, 16 ft
Effingham ** Lake	Effingham St. Elmo Altamont	80	100	.5 - 1.0 years	inadequate	10.3 acres 5.5 acres
Salem	Salem	20	40	1-10 years	inadequate	4.12 acres 2.06 acres
Prior	*Centralia	40	60	2 years	quite adequate	6.18 acres 3.09 acres
Greenville (not in Region)	Vandalia	25 (regional input)	45	15-20 years	adequate	4.63 acres 2.32 acres
Possible Central Site			250-300	--	--	25.75 acres- 12.83 acres- 30.90 acres 15.45 acres only land to be trenched is included, no access or buffer land

** Operator of this landfill is presently seeking a new site

* Centralia also has a \$250,000 incinerator which with modifications can meet EPA statements, but which costs \$8 a ton making it a poor alternative

SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS: SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS

Equipment and personnel must be utilized for most of the operating day if the landfill operation is to provide a low cost per ton for solid waste disposal. Thus acquisition and operating costs for several small landfills is more than for a single larger handling the same quantity of waste. But increased transportation costs can quite likely negate this if the central site is not optimum. In the South Central Region, landfill operations are not of the magnitude for efficient operation. Yet the distances that must be covered in the region are so great and suitable sites of no real difficulty to find that a single central site becomes of only doubtful value. Where distance is less important as between Salem and Centralia, consolidation of solid waste operations would seem desirable.

The lack of adequate pick up organization for solid waste and the poor quality of some of the actual landfill operations seem to be the most serious problems for the South Central Region. Decisive action is needed quickly for new landfill sites, improved pick up, and higher quality operation.

Source: Jim Adams, SCIRP-DC

See also Joseph Salvato, Environmental Engineering and Sanitation 1972

Water Systems in the South Central Illinois Region

water source and description	pumpage capacity	daily pumpage
Altamont (municipal)	432,000 gal/day	225,000 gal/day
St. Elmo (municipal)	370,000 gal/day	255,000 gal/day
Vandalia (municipal)	1,250,000 gal/day	700,000 gal/day
Salem (municipal)	2,000,000 gal/day	800,000 gal/day
Effingham (municipal)	1,750,000 gal/day	1,300,000 gal/day
Centralia (municipal)	7,000,000 gal/day	3,000,000 gal/day

Sources: "Industrial Location Information", Feb 1974, IBEU Files of the Illinois Water Survey, Champaign, Illinois

Centralia is the hub of a large water system. It supplies Central City, Wamac, Junction City, Sandoval, Odin, Walnut Hill, Irvington, Richview, Hoffman, and Kaskaskia College. Centralia and the Raccoon Water District have been seeking new sources of supply; especially Lake Carlyle, but The Corps wants what appears to be a prohibitive price. Something will be needed soon.

Other Water Supplies

Iuka--Sandstone aquifer wells.
 Teutopolis--2 wells, 1500 gpm.
 Patoka-- E. Fork of Kaskaskia
 Kinmundy--also supplies Alma, reservoir.

many small water supplies have not been included.

Fire Protection Systems

Fire protection classification rating	
Altamont Sanborn map	8 (new reservoir may have changed this to 7)
St. Elmo Bureau map	7
Vandalia Sanborn map	7 (1973 construction of new 500,000 gallon elevated storage which improves fire protection north of I-70.)
Salem Sanborn map	7
Effingham Sanborn map	7 (St Anthony Hospital Fire, 1949, killed 77 people)
Centralia Sanborn map	7
Other municipalities	
Alma	10
Beecher City	9
Brownstown	8
Central City	8
Dieterich	9
Edgewood	9
Farina	8
Iuka	9
Kell	10
Kinmundy	8
Ouin	9
Patoka	8
Ramsey	8
St. Peter	9
Sandoval	8
Teutopolis	8
Walnut Hill	9

Source: Illinois Index to Fire Protection Classification
March 1970. Illinois Inspection and Rating Bureau.

Explanation: The ratings exist on a range between 1 and 10 with 1 being the most adequate fire protection and 10 being the least adequate. Rockford with a 3 rating had the most adequate; Champaign had a 4, and Urbana a 5 rating. This rating is based basically on the ability to fight fires, and thus is closely tied to water supply and pumpage capacity. The rating of 7 was probably the average rating, but it implies real need for improvement.

OVERALL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

SOUTH CENTRAL ILLINOIS REGION

APPENDIX III: REFERENCES

Appendix III contains the supporting documentation and references for this Overall Economic Development Program for the South Central Illinois Region. The first section of the appendix is comprised of tables and graphs.. These support the discussion and conclusions in the body of the report especially those in the sections titled "Structure of the Economy" and "Development Resources." The tables and graphs are organized as the text is.

The final section of the appendix is the bibliographical references for the OEDP. These are organized, again, to be consistent with the structure of the report. Sources used in each section are grouped together.

CONTENTS OF APPENDIX III

- I. Introduction
- II. Tables and graphs
 - A. Trends in the Economy: Supporting Documentation
 - 1. Shift-share Analysis of Employment in the South
Central Illinois Region
 - 2. Results of the Shift-share Analysis
 - a. Using Illinois as a base
 - b. Using the U.S. as a base
 - 3. Employment and Location Quotients in Ten Major
Industrial Classifications
 - a. Total Employment
 - b. Agricultural Employment
 - c. Employment in Manufacturing
 - d. Employment in Transportation, Communications and
Public Utilities
 - e. Employment in Wholesaling and Retailing
 - f. Employment in Services; Unspecified Employment
 - g. Employment in Banking, Credit, Insurance, Real
Estate and Finance
 - h. Employment in Education
 - i. Employment in Public Administration
 - j. Mining Employment
 - k. Employment in Construction

B. Employment and the Labor Force: Supporting Documentation

1. Population Trends 1950-1970
2. Population Projections for SCIR
3. Population Projections for the U.S.
4. Age Distribution
5. Components of Population Change 1950
6. Components of Population Change 1960
7. Components of Population Change 1970
8. Labor Force Participation 1960
9. Labor Force Participation 1970
10. Educational Attainment of Population 25 Years and Older
11. Minority Group Profile
12. Average Wage Rates: Mt. Vernon Labor Area

C. Natural Resources: Supporting Documentation

1. Crop Production Statistics
2. Number of Livestock
3. Farm Size and Farm Acreage 1952-1972

D. Regional Facilities: Supporting Documentation

1. Full Time Equivalent Students Enrolled in Junior Colleges
2. Male and Female Attendance
3. Total Resident Headcount
4. Program and Curriculum Statistics
5. Student to Faculty Ratios
6. Beginning Student Enrollment Headcount
7. Actual Day Full Time Enrollment
8. Proposed Administrative Regions: Vocational Education

E. Community Facilities: Supporting Documentation

1. Community Educational Facilities
2. Community Library Facilities

3. 1970 Housing Characteristics
4. 1975 Housing Characteristics
5. Crime Rates
6. Full Time Law Enforcement Officers

F.. Financial Resources: Supporting Documentation

Indicators of Financial Resources

1. County Valuations, Levies, Tax Rates and Tax Extensions
2. Revenue Sharing
3. Bonding Capacity: Graph
4. Bonded Indebtedness
5. 1971 Expenditures of Municipalities
6. Principal Aggregate Tax Rates in Cities
7. Summary of Banks by County
8. Total Bank Assets, Liabilities, Loans, and Deposits

III. Bibliography

- A. Overview
- B. Trends in the Economy
- C. Employment and the Labor Force
- D. Natural Resources
- E. Regional Facilities
- F. Community Facilities
- G. Financial Resources

Shift-share Analysis of Employment in the South Central Illinois Region

In attempting to analyse the economic trends of the South Central Illinois Region a shift-share analysis of employment was made for the period 1960-1970. Through this technique we are able to:

- a. define the region by relating it quantitatively, and where possible, qualitatively, to national employment totals and to the employment totals of the three counties that comprise the region.
- b. characterize the economic structure of these areas in relative terms.
- c. highlight those aspects of growth that occur uniformly accross the nation and those that involve shifts from one area to another.
- d. characterize the relatively stable and less stable elements in the national and regional economic structures.

Briefly, the shift-share technique tries to explain the growth (or decline) of a region by breaking up as indicated by some measure of economic activity (in this case the measure is employment) into three major components:

- i. that part attributable to national growth (the national growth effect).
- ii. that part attributable to the difference between the growth of the mix of industries in the region and the growth of all industries in the region (the industry mix effect).
- iii. that part due to the differences between growth of industries within the region and the growth of the same industries in other

regions (the regional competitive effect).

As the national growth effect is almost always positive (that is, unless the national economy itself declines within a certain time period), the other two components of growth, the industry mix effect and the regional competitive effect, that provide some knowledge of the performance of the region. This performance is the impact produced by the industry mix of the region compared to the industry mix of the nation and of a particular group of industries in the region compared to that of the same group of industries in other regions. If, in a particular economic sector, both effects are positive there is the implication that the sector tends to specialize in rapid growth industries and that as far as this sector is concerned, the region gains because of its greater locational (or other) advantages for the operations of given industries relative to other regions. If both effects are shown to be negative then then the opposite situation is said to exist.

If the industry mix effect is positive but the regional competitive effect is negative this implies that the sector as a whole has a fair share of the rapid growth industries ~~but that the sector as a whole has a fair share of the rapid growth industries~~ but that it fails to maintain its share of national employment in its most important industries which have shifted to other regions.

If the industry mix effect is negative but the regional competitive effect is positive there is the implication that the sector has an unfavorable industry mix although it is still able to retain its share of the employment in its major industries

because of some locational advantages that the region possesses in regard to the activities.

The equations and definitions of terms involved in the shift-share analysis follow:

N_{ij} = employment (N) in a specific industry (i) in the region (j)

N_i = employment in a specific industry (i) in the state or nation

N = employment for all industries in the state or nation

P = percentage = $\frac{\text{employment 1970} - \text{employment 1960}}{\text{employment 1960}}$

$$P_{ij} = \frac{N_{ij}^{1970} - N_{ij}^{1960}}{N_{ij}^{1960}}$$

$$P_i = \frac{N_i^{1970} - N_i^{1960}}{N_i^{1960}}$$

$$P = \frac{N^{1970} - N^{1960}}{N^{1960}}$$

ΔN_{ij} = change in employment in a specific industry in the region

= state or national growth effect + industry mix effect + regional competitive effect

$$= \{P(N_{ij})\} + \{(N_{ij})(P_i) - (P)(N_{ij})\} + \{(N_{ij})(P_{ij}) - (N_{ij})(P_i)\}$$

Results of the shift-share analysis for all ten industrial classifications:

1. Using the US as a base

	National Growth Effect	Industry Mix Effect	Regional Competitive Effect
Agriculture	+ 854	- 2505	+351
Manufacturing	+ 274	- 586	+ 403
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	+561	- 273	- 823
Wholesaling and Retailing	+ 1207	+ 264	- 1311
Services (unspecified)	+ 739	+ 617	+ 71
Banking, Credit, Insurance, Real Estate and Finance	+ 149	+ 121	- 54
Education	+235	+ 953	- 576
Public Administration	+ 214	+ 130	+ 16
Mining	+ 218	-303	- 419
Construction	+ 341	- 157	+ 184
	<u>+ 5492</u>	<u>- 1732</u>	<u>- 2152</u>

Net shift = +5492 - 1732 - 2152
 = + 1595 jobs

Implications:

SCI's share of total national employment should have increased by at least 5492 jobs in the 1960-1970 period (i.e. from 28021 to 33513). But the actual increase for that period was only 1595 jobs (net shift) because: (a) the region's inability to attract a larger proportion of the nation's growth industries to the area or that it was not able to attract a larger share of the nation's slow-growth industries (as reflected by the negative industry-mix effect); and (b) SCI's failure to retain its share of employment in the various sectors in which it has competitive advantages relative to other regions in the nation (as reflected by the significantly negative competitive effect).

2. Using the State of Illinois as a base

	State Growth Effect	Industry Mix Effect	Regional Competitive Effect
Agriculture	+ 632	- 2190	+ 348
Manufacturing	+721	- 662	+731
Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities	+ 416	- 433	- 518
Wholesaling and Retailing	+ 894	+ 350	- 1084
Services : unspecified	+ 547	+ 602	+ 277
Banking, Credit, Insurance, Real Estate and Finance	+110	+95	+ 11
Education	+ 175	+ 775	- 337
Public Administration	+ 158	+ 134	+ 68
Mining	+163	-259	- 407
Construction	+ 252	- 122	+ 238
Totals	<u>+4068</u>	<u>- 1700</u>	<u>- 773</u>

Net shift = + 4068 - 1700 - 773

= + 1595 jobs

Implications:

The region's share of total State employment should have increased by at least 4068 jobs between 1960 and 1970 (i.e. from 28021 to 32089). The real addition in the number of jobs during that period was only 1595 because: (a) SCI's failure to attract a higher proportion of the State's growth industries or that the region received a bigger share of the State's slow-growth industries (as indicated by the negative industry-mix effect); and (b) SCI's inability to retain its fair share of employment in the sectors where it has some locational advantages over other regions in the State of Illinois.

	1960	1970	% change
U.S.	64,639,256	77,308,792	+ 19.6
Illinois	3,899,472	4,465,516	+ 14.5
SCIR	28,021	29,618	+ 5.7
Effingham Co.	7,784	8,701	+ 11.8
Fayette Co.	7,139	6,993	- 2.0
Marion Co.	13,098	13,924	+ 6.3

Table A-3b Agricultural Employment

	% of total employment		% of total employment	Location Quotients				
	1960	1970		Base U.S.		Base Illinois		
				1960	1970	1960	1970	
U.S.	4,349,371	2,699,995	6.7	6.7	1.00	1.00	--	--
Illinois	173,055	111,534	4.4	4.4	.66	.71	1.00	1.00
SCIR	4,355	3,055	15.5	15.5	2.31	2.94	3.52	4.12
Effingham Co.	1,468	1,116	18.8	18.8	2.81	3.66	4.27	5.12
Fayette Co.	1,646	1,113	23.1	23.1	3.45	4.54	5.25	6.36
Marion Co.	1,241	826	9.5	9.5	1.42	1.71	2.16	2.40

	1950	employment	1970	employment	1960-1970	Base U.S.	Base Illinois
U.S.	17,513,599	27.1	18,880,191	24.4	+ 7.8	1.00	1.00
Illinois	1,241,015	31.8	1,255,815	28.1	+ 1.2	1.17	1.00
SCIR	4,969	17.7	5,760	19.4	+15.9	.65	.80
Effingham Co.	1,415	18.2	1,564	18.0	+10.5	.67	.74
Fayette Co.	1,068	15.0	1,093	15.6	+ 2.3	.55	.64
Marion Co.	2,486	19.0	3,103	22.3	+22.3	.70	.91

Table A-3d Employment in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities

U.S.	4,458,147	6.9	4,906,111	6.3	+10.0	1.00	1.00
Illinois	310,122	8.0	308,325	6.9	- .6	1.16	1.10
SCIR	2,866	10.2	2,331	7.9	-18.7	1.48	1.25
Effingham Co.	451	5.8	391	4.5	-13.3	.84	.71
Fayette Co.	484	6.8	414	5.9	-14.5	.99	.94
Marion Co.	1,931	14.7	1,526	11.0	-21.0	2.13	1.75

Table A-3e Employment in Wholesaling and Retailing.

U.S.	11,792,635	18.2	14,613,390	18.9	+23.9	1.00	1.00
Illinois	701,708	18.0	843,553	18.9	+20.2	.99	1.00
SCIR	6,159	22.0	6,320	21.3	+ 2.6	1.21	1.13
Effingham Co.	1,886	24.2	2,220	25.5	+17.7	1.33	1.35
Fayette Co.	1,485	20.8	1,480	21.2	- .3	1.14	1.12
Marion Co.	2,788	21.3	2,620	18.8	- 6.0	1.17	.99

Table A-3f Employment in Services; Unspecified Employment

U.S.	12,897,219	20.0	17,536,759	22.7	+36.0	1.00	1.00	--	--
Illinois	761,966	19.5	994,347	22.3	+30.5	.98	.98	1.00	1.00
SCIR	3,769	13.5	5,196	17.5	+37.9	.68	.77	.68	.78
Effingham Co.	955	12.3	1,454	16.7	+52.3	.62	.74	.63	.75
Fayette Co.	934	13.1	1,037	14.8	+11.0	.66	.65	.67	.66
Marion Co.	1,880	14.4	2,705	19.4	+43.9	.72	.85	.74	.87

Table A-3g Employment in Banking, Credit, Insurance, Real Estate and Finance

U.S.	2,694,756	4.2	3,651,597	4.7	+35.5	1.00	1.00	--	--
Illinois	173,484	4.4	220,264	4.9	+27.0	1.05	1.04	1.00	1.00
SCIR	761	2.7	977	3.3	+28.4	.64	.70	.61	.67
Effingham Co.	173	2.2	245	2.8	+41.6	.52	.60	.50	.57
Fayette Co.	175	2.5	208	3.0	+18.9	.59	.64	.57	.61
Marion Co.	413	3.2	524	3.8	+26.9	.76	.81	.73	.78

Table A-3h Employment in Education

U.S.	3,085,514	4.8	6,140,995	7.9	+81.8	1.00	1.00	--	--
Illinois	179,087	4.6	320,713	7.2	+79.1	.88	.91	1.00	1.00
SCIR	1,200	4.3	1,812	6.1	+51.0	.83	.77	.93	.85
Effingham Co.	394	5.1	577	6.6	+46.4	.98	.84	1.11	.92
Fayette Co.	293	4.1	410	5.9	+40.0	.79	.75	.89	.82
Marion Co.	513	3.9	825	5.9	+60.8	.75	.75	.85	.82

Table A-3i Employment in Public Administration

	1960	1970	1960	1970	1960	1970			
U.S.	3,085,514	4.8	4,055,947	5.2	+31.5	1.00	1.00	--	--
Illinois	147,266	3.8	186,798	4.2	+26.8	.79	.81	1.00	1.00
SCIR	1,089	3.9	1,448	4.9	+33.0	.81	.94	1.03	1.17
Effingham Co.	284	3.6	375	4.3	+32.0	.75	.83	.95	.76
Fayette Co.	346	4.8	515	7.4	+48.8	1.00	1.42	1.26	1.76
Marion Co.	459	3.5	558	4.0	+21.6	.73	.77	.92	.95

Table A-3j Mining Employment

U.S.	654,006	1.0	604,558	.8	-7.6	1.00	1.00	--	--
Illinois	21,981	.6	20,068	.4	-8.7	.60	.63	1.00	1.00
SCIR	1,114	4.0	611	2.1	-45.2	4.00	2.63	6.67	5.25
Effingham Co.	172	2.2	103	1.2	-40.1	2.20	1.50	3.67	3.00
Fayette Co.	279	3.9	197	2.8	-29.4	3.90	3.50	6.50	7.00
Marion Co.	663	5.1	311	2.2	-53.1	5.10	2.75	8.50	5.50

Table A-3k Employment in Construction

U.S.	3,815,942	5.9	4,219,249	5.5	+10.6	1.00	1.00	--	--
Illinois	189,788	4.9	204,099	4.6	+ 7.5	.83	.84	1.00	1.00
SCIR	1,739	6.2	2,108	7.1	+21.2	1.05	1.29	1.27	1.54
Effingham Co.	586	7.5	656	7.5	+11.9	1.27	1.36	1.53	1.63
Fayette Co.	429	6.0	526	7.5	+22.6	1.02	1.36	1.22	1.63
Marion Co.	724	5.5	926	6.7	+27.9	.93	1.22	1.12	1.46

Table B-1 Population Trends 1950-1970

	Population 1950	Population 1960	Number Change	% Change	Population 1970	Number Change	% Change
U.S.	151,325,798	179,323,175	+27,997,377	+15.7	203,211,926	+23,888,751	+13.32
Illinois	8,712,176	10,081,158	+1,368,982	+15.7	11,113,976	+32,818	+10.2
SCIR	87,957	84,402	-3,555	-4.04	84,346	-56	-.06
Effingham Co.	21,675	23,107	+1,432	+6.6	23,608	+1,501	+6.49
Fayette Co.	24,582	21,946	-2,636	-10.7	20,752	-1,194	-5.44
Marion Co.	41,700	39,349	-2,351	-5.6	38,986	-363	-.92

Source: U.S. Census of the Population

Table B-2 Population Projections for SCIR

	Population 1970	1975 Projection	1980 Projection	Number Change 1970-1980	% Change 1970-1980
SCIR	84,346	89,665	95,189	+10,843	+12.85
Effingham Co.	24,608	27,102	29,938	+5,330	+21.65
Fayette Co.	20,752	21,077	21,373	+621	+2.99
Marion Co.	38,980	41,486	43,878	+4,898	+12.56

Source: South Central Illinois Planning Commission

Table B-3 Population Projections for the U.S.

1970 Population	Series	1980 Projection	Fertility Rate	Number Change	% Change
204,879,000	C	230,955,000	2.8	26,076,000	+ 12.72
	D	228,676,000	2.5	23,797,000	+ 11.61
	E	224,132,000	2.1	19,253,000	+ 9.39
	F	221,848,000	1.8	16,969,000	+ 8.28

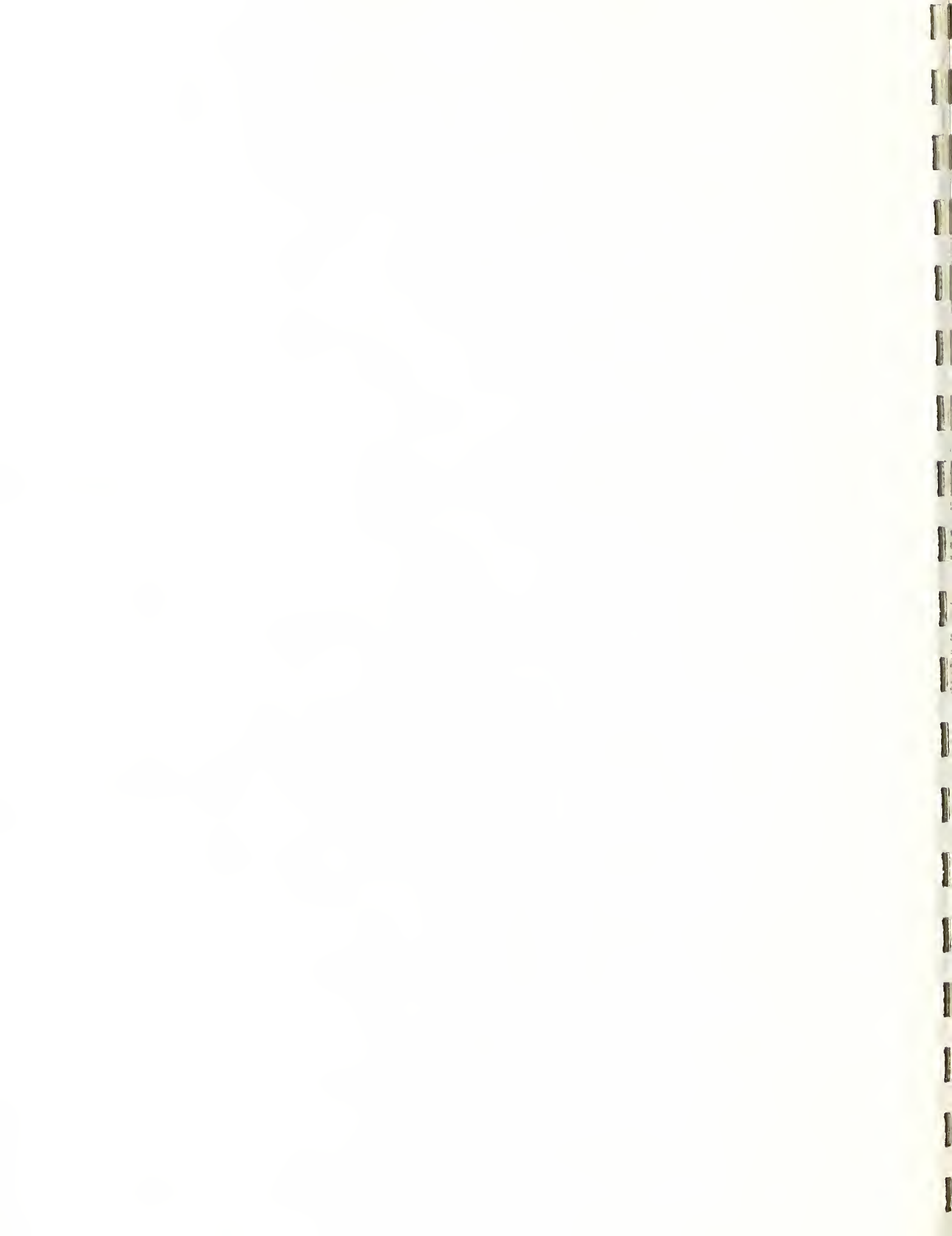
Source: 1970 Census Current Population Reports, Series P-25, Nos. 465, 483, 493.

Table B-4 Age Distribution

	Under 5 years	%	5-9 years	%	10-19 years	%
U.S.	11,115,336	5.46	20,048,902	9.86	40,047,486	19.70
Illinois	934,792	8.63	1,095,268	10.11	2,062,171	19.04
SCIR	6,425	7.61	8,182	9.70	15,799	18.73
Effingham Co.	2,122	8.62	2,773	11.26	4,885	19.85
Fayette Co.	1,364	6.57	1,776	8.55	3,907	18.82
Marion Co.	2,939	7.53	3,633	9.31	7,007	17.97

	20-44 years	%	45-64 years	%	65 and over	%
U.S.	64,077,072	31.53	41,820,193	20.57	20,101,169	9.89
Illinois	3,399,082	31.38	2,309,692	21.32	1,030,178	9.51
SCIR	22,497	26.67	19,168	22.71	12,285	14.56
Effingham Co.	6,578	26.73	5,121	20.81	3,129	12.71
Fayette Co.	5,556	26.77	4,855	23.39	3,294	15.87
Marion Co.	10,363	26.58	9,182	23.55	5,862	15.03

Source: U.S. Population Census



COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

Table B-5

Area	Live Births 1950	Deaths 1950	Migration 1950
South Central Region	1,895	884	4,420
Effingham	528	203	980
Fayette	478	250	1,215
Marion	839	431	2,225
Illinois	189,913	92,490	384,065
U.S.	3,554,149	1,452,454	9,074,960

Table B-6

AREA	Live Births 1960	Deaths 1959	Migrants from diff. county % 1960	Net gain or loss 1960
South Central Region	1,788	966	14.0	-12,485
Effingham	604	202	12.7	-1,963
Fayette	374	256	15.6	-4,398
Marion	810	508	13.7	-6,124
Illinois	238,928	101,356	12.8	+166,817
U.S.	4,257,850	1,660,187	17.4	+2,972,995

Table B-7

AREA	BIRTH RATE/1,000 POP 1968	DEATH RATE/1,000 POP 1969	NET MIGRATION %of 1960
South Central Region	15.1	12.9	-6.2
Effingham	16.4	10.8	-4.4
Fayette	13.1	13.5	-8.9
Marion	15.8	14.4	-5.4
Illinois	17.7	10.1	-.4
U.S.	17.5	9.5	+1.7

Source: City and County Data Book.

	Civilian Labor Force	Males	% Males	Females	% Females
U.S.	68,144,079	45,792,821	67.2	22,351,258	32.8
Illinois	4,083,148	2,735,709	67.0	1,347,439	33.0
SCIR	30,247	21,308	70.4	8,939	29.6
Effingham Co.	8,315	6,028	72.5	2,287	27.5
Fayette Co.	7,559	5291	70.0	2,268	30.0
Marion Co.	14,373	9,989	69.5	4,384	30.5

Labor Force Participation Rates

Civilian Labor Force
Population 14 and Over

	Population 14 and over	Males 14 and over	Females 14 and over
U.S.	126,276,516	61,315,353	64,961,163
Illinois	7,219,130	3,495,849	3,723,281
SCIR	61,071	29,992	31,079
Effingham Co.	15,896	7,761	8,135
Fayette Co.	16,345	8,511	7,834
Marion Co.	28,830	13,720	15,110

Total	Male	Female
53.96	74.68	34.40
56.56	78.25	36.13
49.52	71.04	28.76
52.30	77.67	28.11
46.24	62.16	28.95
49.85	72.80	29.01

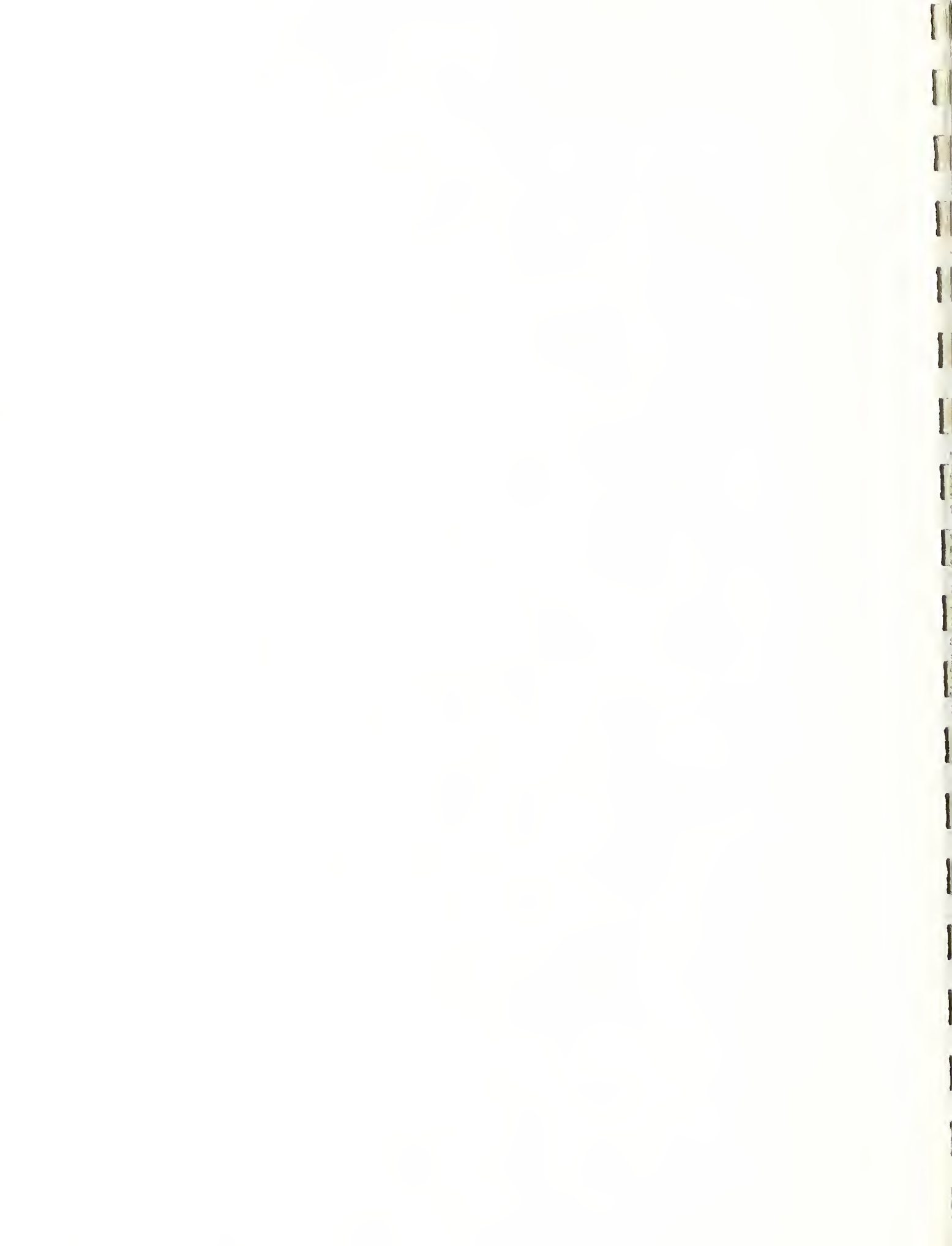


Table B-9 Labor Force Participation 1970

	Civilian Labor Force	Males	% Males	Females	% Females
U.S.	80,051,046	49,549,239	61.89	30,501,807	38.10
Illinois	4,591,634	2,836,731	61.78	1,754,903	38.21
SCIR	31,274	19,967	63.90	11,307	36.10
Effingham Co.	9,142	5,838	63.85	3,304	36.14
Fayette Co.	7,390	4,939	66.83	2,451	33.16
Marion Co.	14,742	9,190	62.33	5,552	37.66

Labor Force Participation Rates

Civilian Labor Force
Population 16 and over

	Population 16 and over	Males 16 and over	Females 16 and over	Total	Male	Female
U.S.	141,087,270	67,235,510	73,851,760	56.73	73.69	41.30
Illinois	7,716,979	3,661,039	4,055,940	59.50	77.48	43.26
SCIR	59,468	28,216	31,252	52.58	70.76	36.18
Effingham Co.	16,411	7,736	8,675	55.70	75.46	38.08
Fayette Co.	15,079	7,578	7,501	49.0	65.17	32.67
Marion Co.	27,978	12,902	15,076	52.69	71.22	36.82

Table B-10

Regional Educational Attainment

	Males				Females			
	1960	% in Pop	1970	% in Pop	1960	% in Pop	1970	% in Pop
over 25	24,092		22,863		25,696		26,109	
of total	28.5		27.1		30.1		31.0	
one	251	.46	107	1.04	139	.54	131	.50
-4 yrs.	1,475	2.78	636	6.12	1,010	3.93	498	1.90
-7 yrs.	3,859	8.71	1,993	16.01	3,937	15.32	1,989	7.61
yrs.	8,305	31.81	7,275	34.47	9,030	35.14	8,110	31.06
-3 H.S.	3,149	14.14	3,235	13.07	3,799	14.78	4,142	15.86
H.S.	4,594	28.63	6,546	19.06	5,673	22.07	8,108	31.05
-3 Col.	1,347	7.23	1,655	5.59	1,468	5.71	2,082	7.97
+ Col.	1,112	6.19	1,416	4.61	640	2.49	1,049	4.01

Source: South Central Region Resource Guide.

Table B-11 Minority Group Profile

	total	White	Negro	Indian	Japanese	Chinese	Filipino	All other
Effingham	24,608	24,578	6	7	3	1	0	13
male	11,944	11,933	0	4	1	0	0	6
female	12,664	12,645	6	3	2	1	0	7
Fayette	20,752	20,475	252	6	3	3	0	13
male	10,504	10,243	243	3	2	2	0	11
female	10,248	10,232	9	3	1	1	0	2
Marion	38,986	37,505	1,397	21	14	1	1	47
male	19,570	17,885	639	12	5	1	1	27
female	20,416	19,620	758	9	9	0	0	20

Source: U.S. Census of Population 1970.

Table B-12

A V E R A G E W A G E R A T E S

Date Surveyed	<u>APRIL 1974</u>	<u>UNIT</u>	<u>START</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>	<u>TOP</u>
Unskilled Factory Labor (Male)		hour	\$2.70	\$2.98	\$3.25
Unskilled Factory Labor (Female)		"	2.50	2.88	3.25
Machinist		"	3.29	3.82	4.35
Diesel Mechanic		"	3.00	4.00	5.00
Production Machine Operator		"	2.97	3.40	3.84
Maint. Machine Repairman		"	3.41	3.68	3.96
Welder, Combination		"	3.25	3.74	4.24
Welder - Arc @ \$3.00		"			
Tool & Die Maker		"	4.15	4.40	4.64
Electrical Repairman		"	3.42	3.76	4.09
" Helper @ \$2.82		"			
Punch Press Operator		"	3.20	3.48	3.75
Materials Handler & Hand Trucker		"	3.00	3.33	3.65
Ship. & Receiving Clerk		"	3.05	3.48	3.90
Clerk Typist + Bookkeeper		Month	\$285.00	385.00	485.00
Clerk Steno (Secretarial)		Month	\$330.00	440.00	550.00
(Others - specify) Slitter		hour	3.10	3.54	3.98
Furnace Man		"	3.10	3.25	3.40
Winder & Loader		"	3.38	3.60	3.82
Custodian - Janitor		"	2.90	3.10	3.30
Maintenance Man - General		"	3.09	3.29	3.49
Grinder		"	2.90	3.28	3.65
Sprayer & Painter		"	3.00	3.18	3.36
Mounters - Assemblers		"	3.05	3.38	3.70
Burner - Flame Cutter		"	2.70	2.90	3.10

Table C-1

CROP PRODUCTION STATISTICS IN THE REGION

		CORN			SOYBEANS		
		ACREAGE (acres)	YIELD (bu/A)	PRODUCTION (bushels)	ACREAGE (acres)	YIELD (bu/A)	
Effingham	1950	43,900	42	1,483,900	52,900	21	1,091,800
	1960	61,100	53	3,239,700	63,200	19	1,198,000
	1970	62,700	59	3,729,600	70,000	27	1,903,200
	1973	67,400	85	5,758,400	80,500	27	2,169,700
Fayette	1950	62,200	33	2,056,700	76,300	22	1,651,100
	1960	84,500	53	4,480,400	94,900	19	1,798,800
	1970	66,000	51	3,384,400	110,200	20	2,216,200
	1973	69,900	80	5,607,900	128,100	22	2,813,200
Marion	1950	34,700	32	1,099,100	55,600	20	1,091,800
	1960	51,800	45	2,322,000	79,700	19	1,510,700
	1970	52,600	37	1,942,000	71,500	18	1,294,100
	1973	49,300	67	3,287,500	95,500	21	2,002,000
SCIR	1950	140,800	35.6	4,639,700	184,800	21	3,834,700
	1960	197,400	50.3	10,042,100	237,800	19	4,507,500
	1970	181,300	49	9,056,000	251,700	21.6	5,413,500
	1973	186,600	77.3	14,653,800	304,100	23.3	6,984,900
Illinois	1950	8,300,000	51.0	419,934,000	3,948,000	24	94,725,000
	1960	10,323,000	68	697,068,000	5,013,000	26	129,298,000
	1970	9,940,000	74	735,560,000	6,848,000	31	210,800,000
	1973	9,670,000	103	996,010,000	9,300,000	31.5	290,745,000

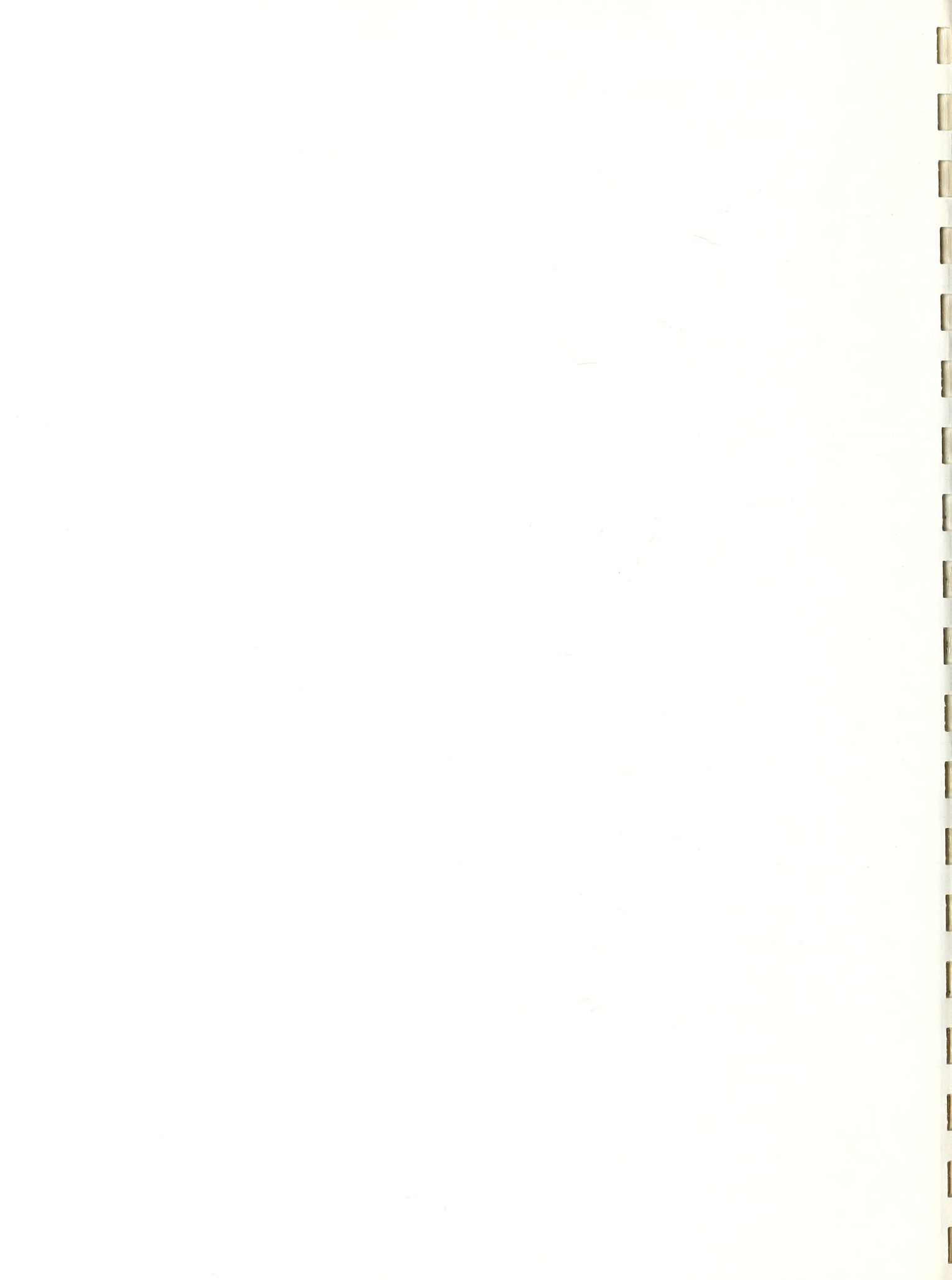


Table C-1 continued

CROP PRODUCTION STATISTICS IN THE REGION

		WHEAT			OATS		
		ACREAGE (acres)	YIELD (bu/A)	PRODUCTION (bushels)	ACREAGE (acres)	YIELD (bu/A)	PRODUCTION (bushels)
Effingham	1950	14,200	13	184,800	21,600	32	702,400
	1960	25,100	28	692,700	5,200	46	238,600
	1970	19,400	39	761,900	2,400	43	103,400
	1973	29,300	31	911,100	1,400	35	47,300
Payette	1950	15,200	13	191,800	25,500	32	821,500
	1960	31,000	27	823,900	5,600	40	133,400
	1970	25,300	34	866,300	2,700	51	138,000
	1973	36,500	25	915,300	1,500	39	57,900
Marion	1950	13,400	11	149,300	16,800	24	395,300
	1960	26,800	24	630,000	3,600	32	113,600
	1970	23,500	35	828,300	1,500	38	57,100
	1973	42,000	24	1,011,100	900	34	30,400
SCIR	1950	42,800	12.3	525,900	63,900	29.3	1,919,200
	1960	82,900	26.3	2,146,600	14,400	39.3	485,600
	1970	68,200	36	2,456,500	6,600	44	298,500
	1973	107,800	26	2,837,500	3,800	36	135,600
Illinois	1950	1,516,000	20	27,440,000	3,954,000	42.5	116,218,000
	1960	1,635,000	29	46,226,000	1,824,000	51	91,851,000
	1970	1,075,000	37	38,100,000	935,000	56	34,272,000
	1973	1,350,000	30	37,800,000	550,000	46	19,780,000

Source: Illinois Agricultural Statistics

Table C-2

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK BY COUNTY

COUNTY	YEAR	ALL CATTLE (head)	HOGS (head)	SHEEP (head)
EFFINGHAM	1950	21,500	20,300	2,420
	1960	28,000	29,300	3,900
	1970	29,900	45,600	2,000
	1973	34,200	68,400	1,900
FAYETTE	1950	31,500	33,500	6,390
	1960	28,300	39,200	6,700
	1970	29,400	42,500	4,400
	1973	29,100	41,900	2,600
Marion	1950	20,600	17,700	6,530
	1960	23,600	31,000	5,700
	1970	22,600	46,800	2,600
	1973	25,100	48,500	2,600
SCIR	1950	73,600	71,500	15,340
	1960	79,900	99,500	12,400
	1970	81,900	134,900	9,000
	1973	88,400	158,800	7,100
Illinois	1950	3,159,000	6,285,000	576,000
	1960	3,981,000	7,469,000	565,000
	1970	3,245,000	7,468,000	257,000
	1973	3,240,000	7,350,000	230,000

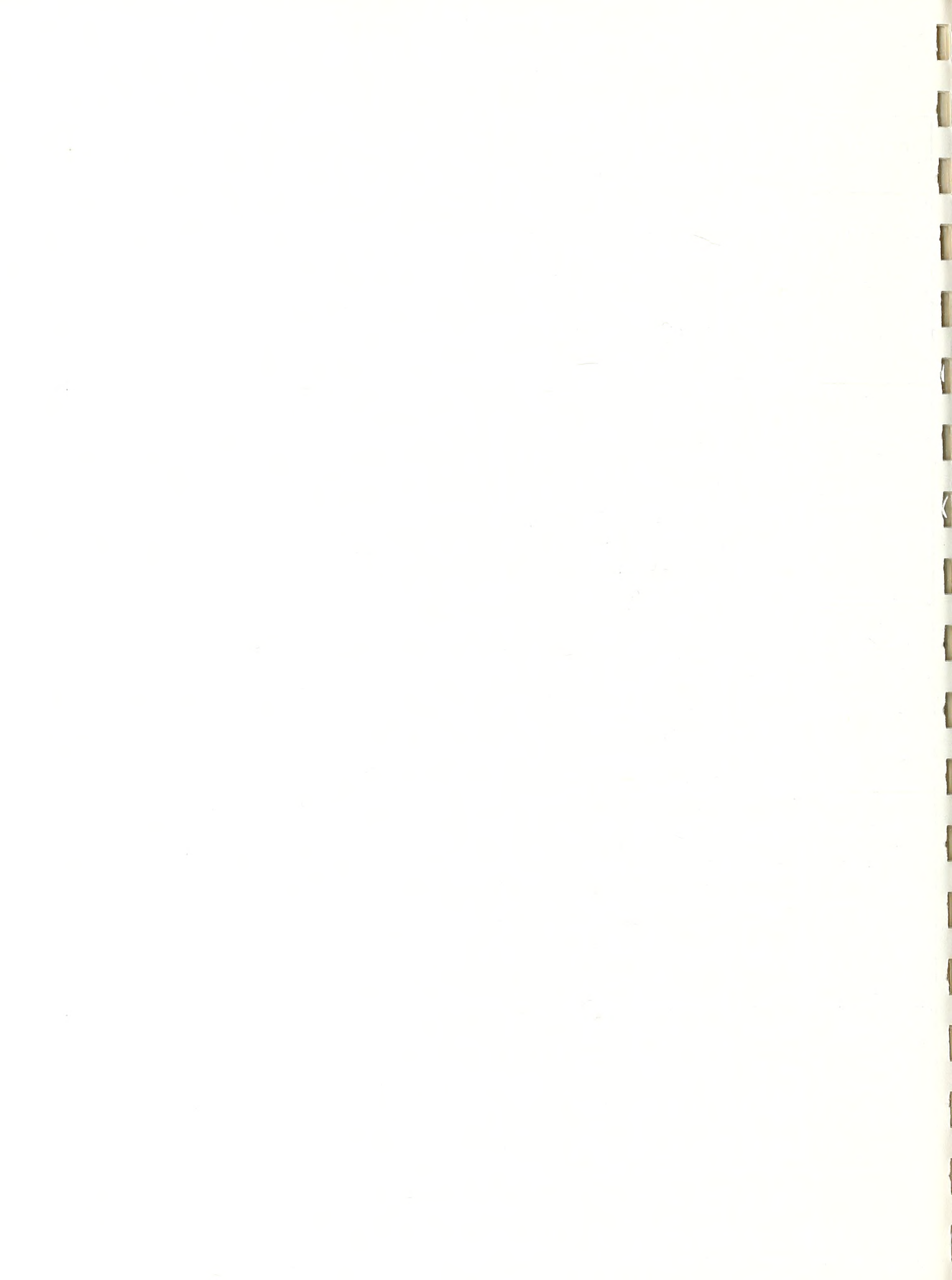


Table C-3

FARM SIZE AND FARM ACREAGE BY COUNTY
(1952-1972)

COUNTY	YEAR	NUMBER OF FARMS	TOTAL FARM ACREAGE REPORTED
Effingham	1952	1790	275,101
	1962	1401	260,333
	1972	1235	260,536
Fayette	1952	2368	399,978
	1962	1857	367,151
	1972	1523	353,346
Marion	1952	2583	318,557
	1962	2043	302,027
	1972	1503	294,326
SCIR	1952	6741	993,636
	1962	5301	929,511
	1972	4261	908,208
Illinois	1952	192,000	31,600,000
	1962	151,000	30,500,000
	1972	128,000	29,400,000

Source: Illinois Annual Farm Census

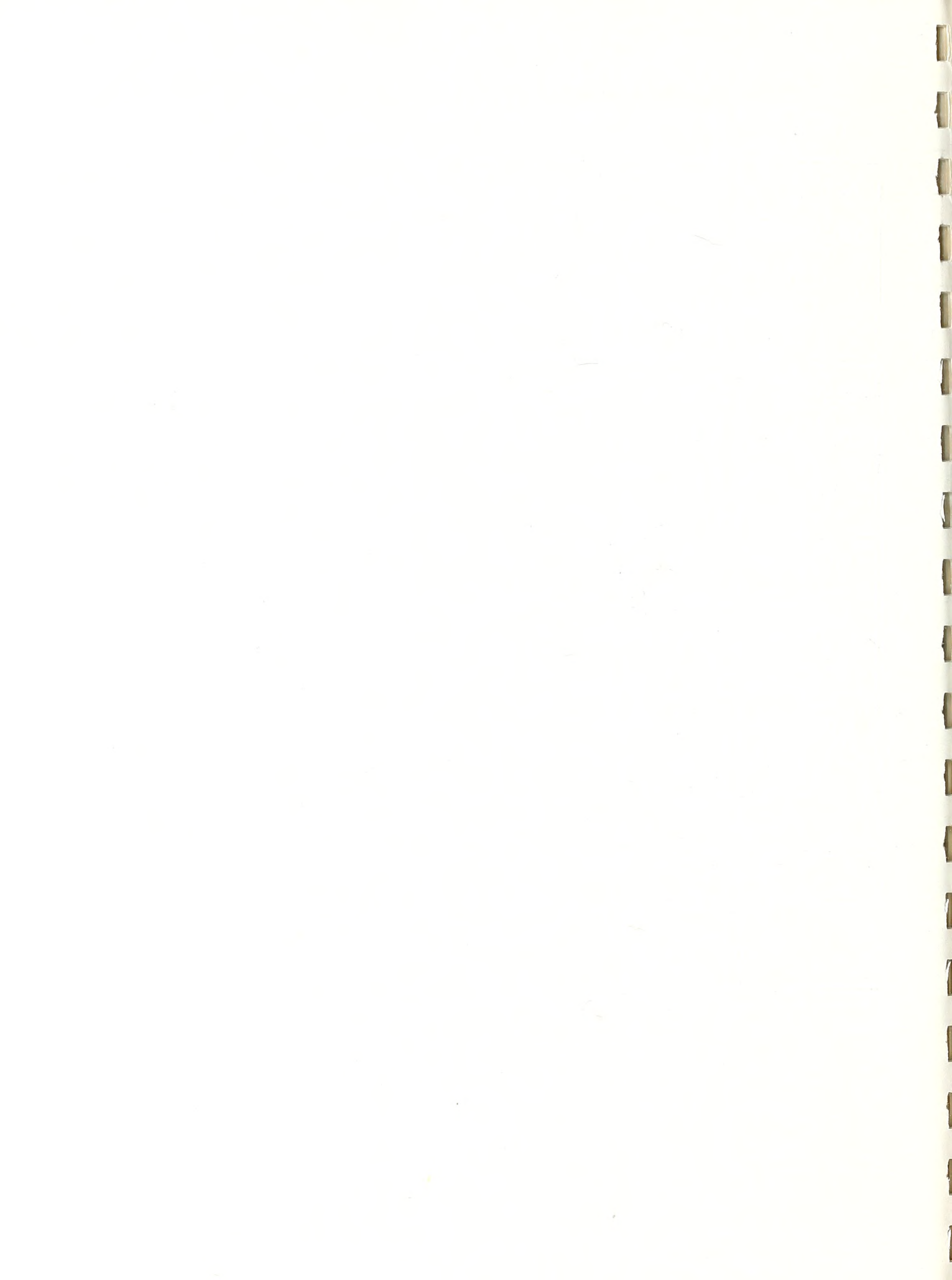


Table D-1

Full Time Equivalent Students Enrolled in Junior Colleges

Junior College	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73*	1973-74**
Kaskaskia	371	1,036	1,023	1,076	1,179	1,200	1,200
Lake Land	526	1,232	1,696	1,763	2,250	2,100	2,200

Table D-2

*estimated

**projected

MALE AND FEMALE ATTENDANCE
FALL 1972

Junior College	Male		Female	
	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time
Kaskaskia	536	193	431	240
Lake Land	881	636	721	521

Table D-3

Total Resident Student Headcount for Public Junior Colleges
by Counties

Kaskaskia		Lake Land					
Bond	60	Adams	2	Fulton	3	Madison	8
Christian	1	Bond	3	Grundy	1	Marion	6
Clinton	405	Bureau	1	Hamilton	1	Marshall	1
Cook	2	Carroll	1	Hancock	1	Mason	2
Fayette	85	Champaign	5	Henderson	1	Mercer	10
Franklin	5	Christian	48	Iroquois	13	Ogle	1
Hamilton	6	Clark	171	Jasper	9	Pike	2
Jackson	3	Clay	1	Jefferson	2	Rock Island	2
Jefferson	26	Coles	813	Kane	2	St. Clair	1
Knox	1	Cook	39	Kankakee	5	Saline	1
McLean	2	Crawford	1	Knox	2	Sangamon	4
Madison	10	Cumberland	166	Lake	3	Snelby	239
Marion	587	DeKalb	1	LaSalle	6	Pazewell	3
Montgomery	8	Dewitt	7	Lawrence	1	Vermillion	8
Perry	4	Douglas	62	Lie	1	Warren	3
Randolph	1	DuPage	5	Livingston	2	Washington	1
St. Clair	9	Edgar	103	Logan	1	Wayne	2
Saline	1	Edwards	3	McDonough	1	Whiteside	2
Vermillion	1	Effingham	478	McHenry	1	Will	1
Washington	178	Fayette	34	McLean	48	Williamson	1
Wayne	2	Ford	1	Macon	156	Winnebago	5
Williamson	2	Franklin	2	Macoupin	9		
Total	1399					Total	2785

Source: Compendium of Enrollment Data and Trends in Illinois Junior Colleges 1965-1972.

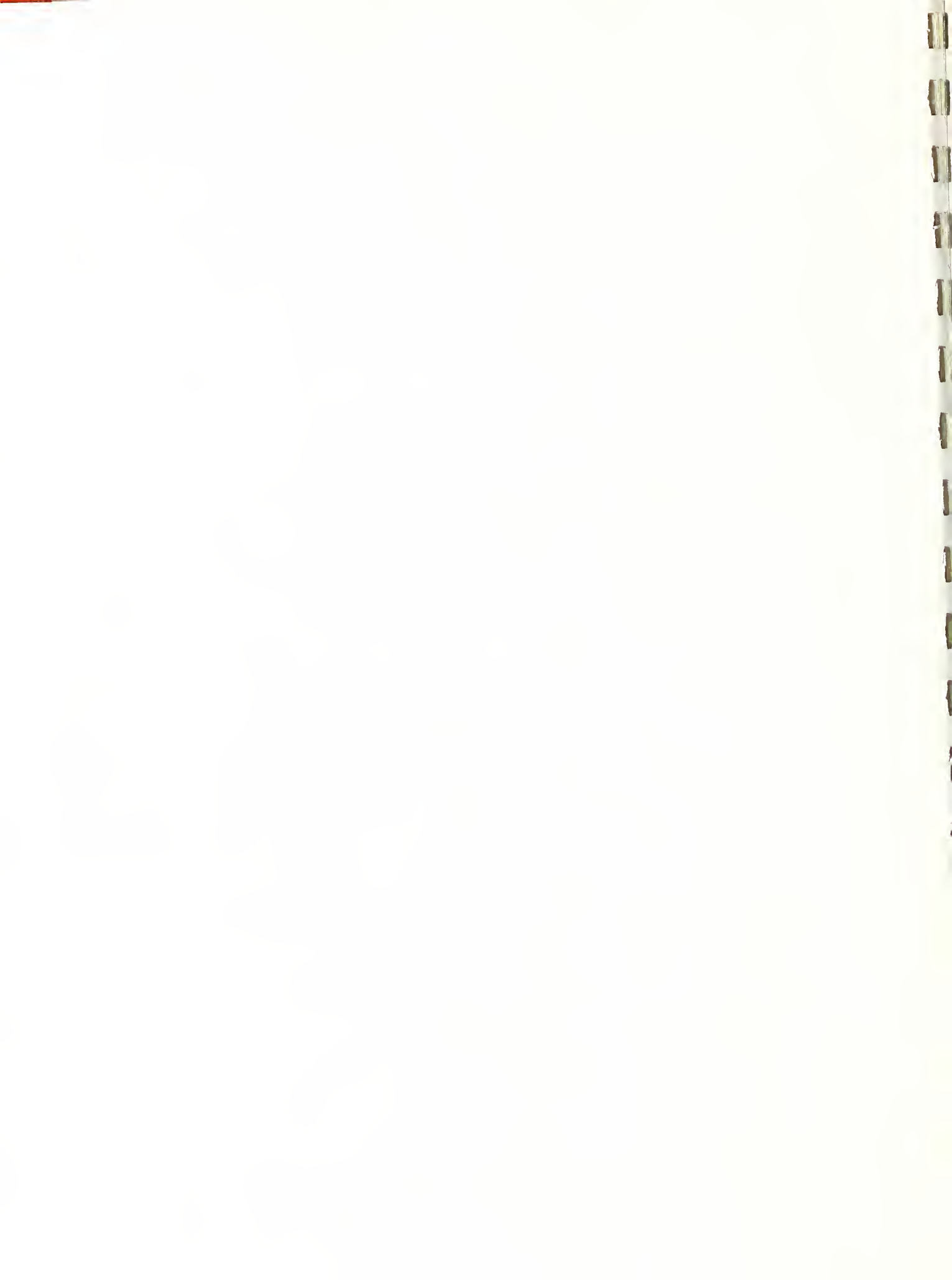


Table D-4

PROGRAM AND CURRICULUM STATISTICS
FALL 1970

	Kaskaskia	Lake Land
Number of Approved Programs	25	60
Baccalaureate Orientated	6	16
Occupation Orientated	18	25
General Studies	1	17
Adult Education	0	2
Number of All Curriculum Courses	261	228
Baccalaureate Courses	164	129
Occupational Courses	64	86
Non-Business Occupational Courses	47	75
Business Occupational Courses	17	11
General Studies Courses	10	4
Adult Education Courses	23	7
Community & Public Service Courses	0	2

Source: Report of Selected Data and
Characteristics of Illinois Public Junior Colleges, 1970-1971.

Table D-5

STUDENT--FACULTY RATIOS 1970-1971

Junior College	Baccalaureate	Occupational
Kaskaskia	24 to 1	13 to 1
Lake Land	19 to 1	12 to 1
Average	23 to 1	17 to 1

Table D-6

BEGINNING STUDENT ENROLLMENT HEADCOUNT

Junior College	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Kaskaskia	1,373	1,396	1,467	1,503	1,450	1,500
Lake Land	1,412	2,070	2,461	2,906	2,933	3,100

*projected



Table D-7

Actual Day Full Time Equivalent

County	'69	'70	'71	'72	'73	'74	'75	'76	'77
Montgomery	926	976	1,099	1,070	1,150	1,200	1,250	1,275	1,300
Madison	1,639	1,823	1,976	1,715	1,850	1,925	2,000	1,050	2,100

Table D-8

REGION 12 PROPOSED ADMINISTRATIVE REGION
VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

County	#High Schools	Total Enroll 9-12 (A)	Enroll 11-12 40% of A (B)	Vocational Enroll 2% of B	Square Miles
Montgomery	5	2185	874	35	
Madison	2	884	354	142	
Washburn	5	1351	543	217	
Franklin	4	1815	726	290	
Warren	6	2980	1194	478	
Total	22	9227	3691	1477	2525

Source: Examination of Patterns of Career Training by Levels for Program and Population Duplication in Illinois.

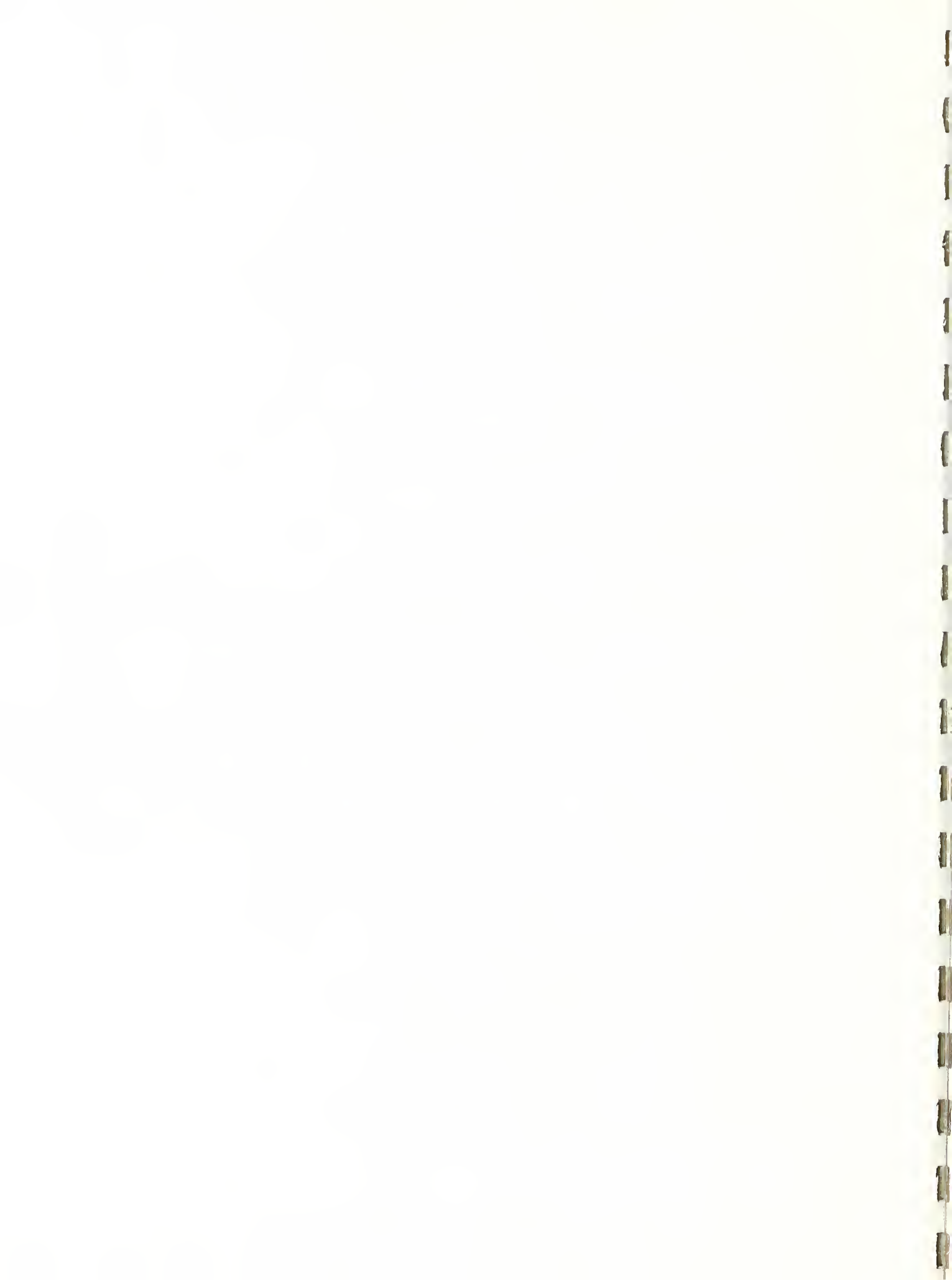


Table E-1

Educational Facilities

	No. of Schools	Total Enrollment	Elementary Schools			
			No. of Schools	Enrollment	Average Class Size	Expenditure Student
Centralia	11	4003	9	1873	27	\$758
Effingham	6	NA	3	NA	19	NA
Salem	5	2265	3	1375	24	NA
Vandalia	7	2098	5	1087	22.7	690

	Middle Schools			High Schools		
	Enrollment	Average Class Size	Expenditure/Student	Enrollment	Average Class size	Expend. Student
Centralia	520	27	\$758	1610	22	\$967
Effingham	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	NA
Salem	NA	NA	NA	890	18	NA
Vandalia	532	19	690	479	11.7	690

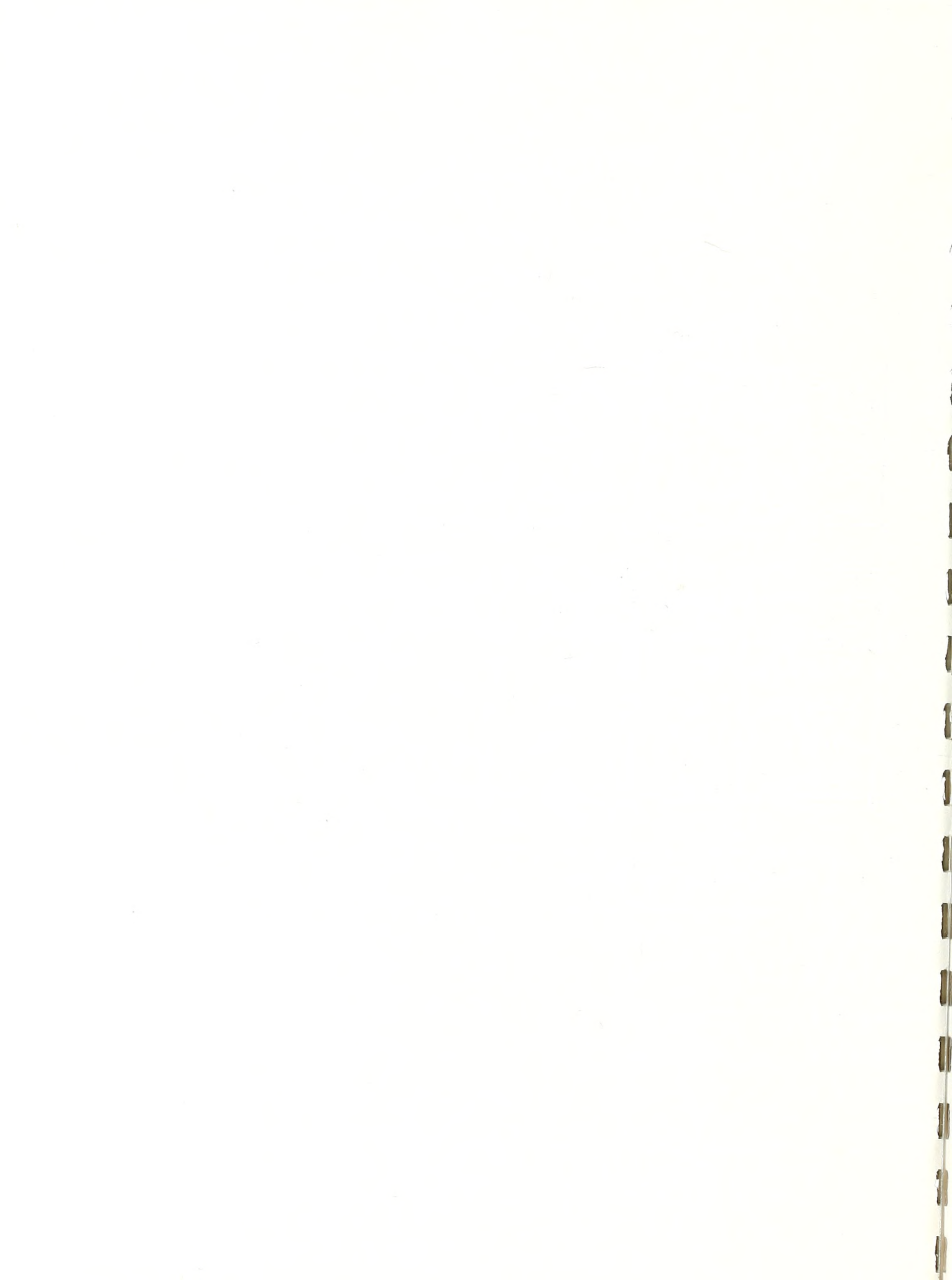


Table E-2

Library Facilities

	Population served	Year built	Book stock held	Books/resident	Transactions (yearly)	Trans./resident
State of Illinois	9,301,842	--	18,968,048	2.04	42,765,250	4.6
Altamont	1,929	1967	4,638	2.40	12,834	6.6
Centralia	15,217	1902	22,549	1.48	55,372	3.6
Effingham	10,099	1956	36,647	3.63	58,536	5.8
Patoka	562	1970	2,276	4.05	2,451	4.4
St. Elmo	1,676	NA	8,819	5.26	12,522	7.4
Salem	6,359	1908	23,796	3.74	36,860	5.8
Vandalia	5,160	1960	18,356	3.55	58,372	11.3

	Hours open weekly	Full time employees	FTE-resident	Tax rate	Operational expenditures	Operational expenditures/resident
State of Illinois	--	3971.67	1:2342	--	\$50,267,194	\$5.40
Altamont	30	1.63	1:1183	.11	3,882	2.01
Centralia	50	5.86	1:2597	.15	57,325	3.76
Effingham	48	5.56	1:1816	.15	44,001	4.35
Patoka	7	.22	1:2554	.076	662	1.17
St. Elmo	23	1.43	1:1172	.15	8,928	5.37
Salem	43	3.08	1:2064	.15	28,081	4.41
Vandalia	51	2.98	1:1731	.13	24,468	4.74

Source: Illinois Libraries: Public Library Statistics, Springfield, Illinois, Vol. 56, no. 8, October, 1974.

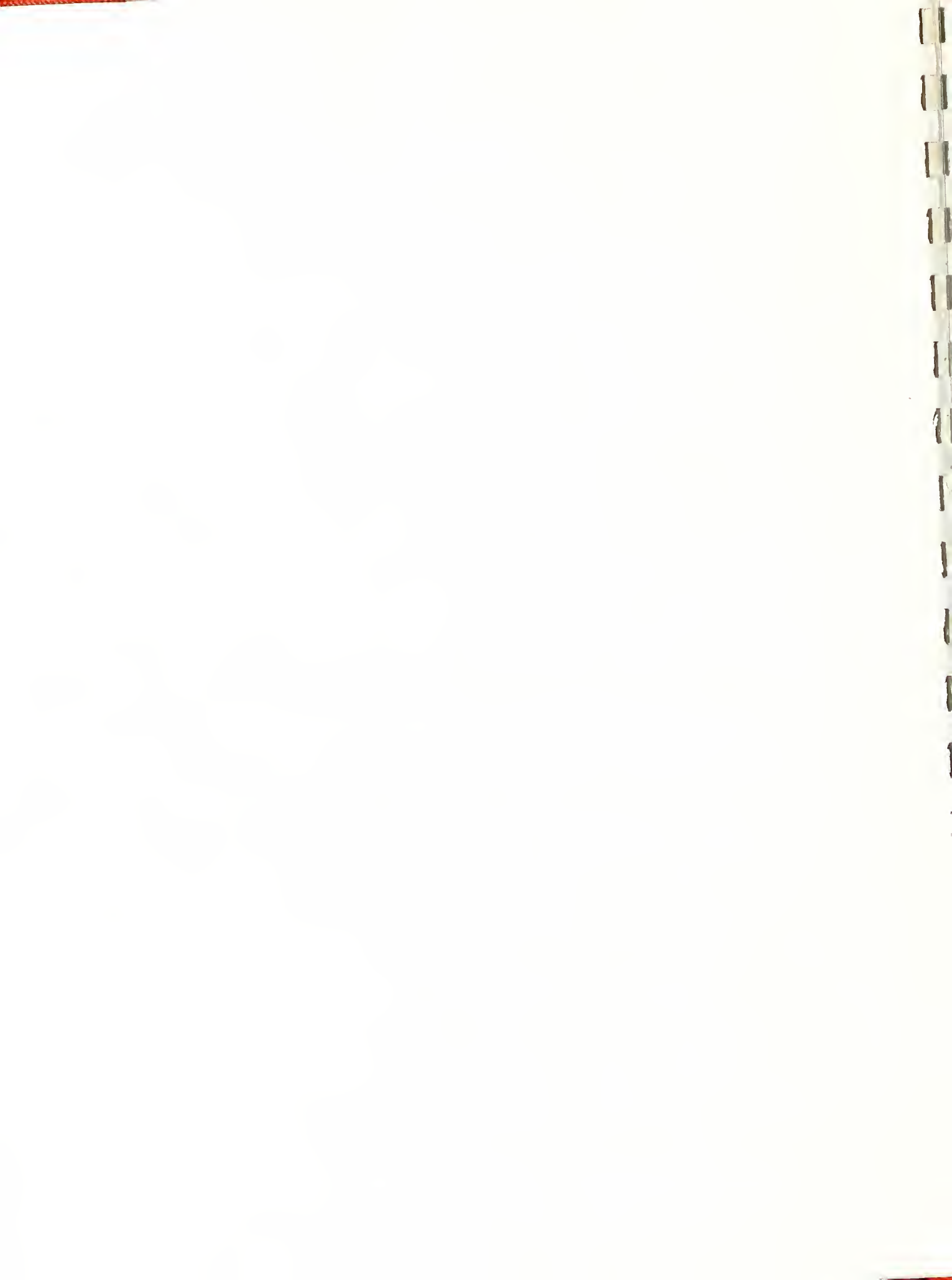


Table E-3

1970 Housing Characteristics—U.S. Census

	Total vacant	Built before 1945	Built 1960-1970	Median value	Median contract rent	Owner occupied
State	5.2%	60%	11%	\$19,800	\$107	59.4%
Region	9.3	70	10	10,853	56	76.3
Effingham Co.	.7	63	12.4	17,100	63	69.5
Fayette Co.	10.1	73	8.1	10,800	50	75.5
Marion Co.	9.2	72	9.3	7400	54	76.4

Table E-4

1975 Housing Characteristics—
South Central Illinois Regional Planning Commission

	Total vacant	Total substandard	Occupied & unsound	Mobile homes	Public housing
Region	2.0%	4.6%	NA	10.4%	1.9%
Effingham Co.	1.4	2.1	1.2%	8.4	1.9
Fayette Co.	2.2	5.3	3.9	8.0	0.0
Marion Co.	2.2	5.7	4.6	12.3	2.6

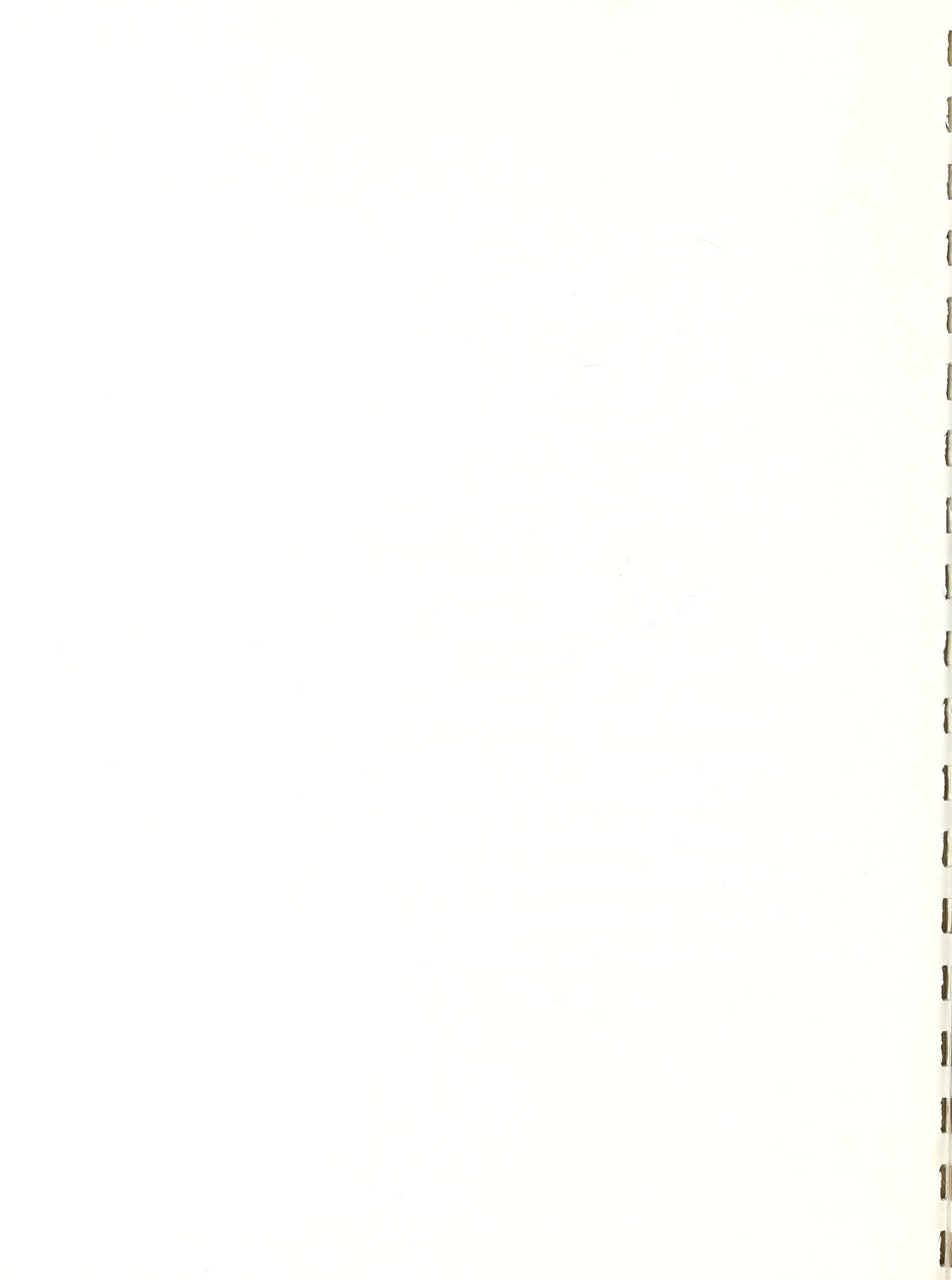


Table E-5
Crime Rates

	Crime rate/100,000 persons
United States	4116.4*
Illinois	4324.9*
Effingham County	1192.2**
Effingham	2080.7**
Fayette County	576.5**
Vandalia	481.0**
Marion County	2998.9**
Centralia	3960.8**
Salem	3884.3**

Sources : * FBI, Crime in the United States 1973.

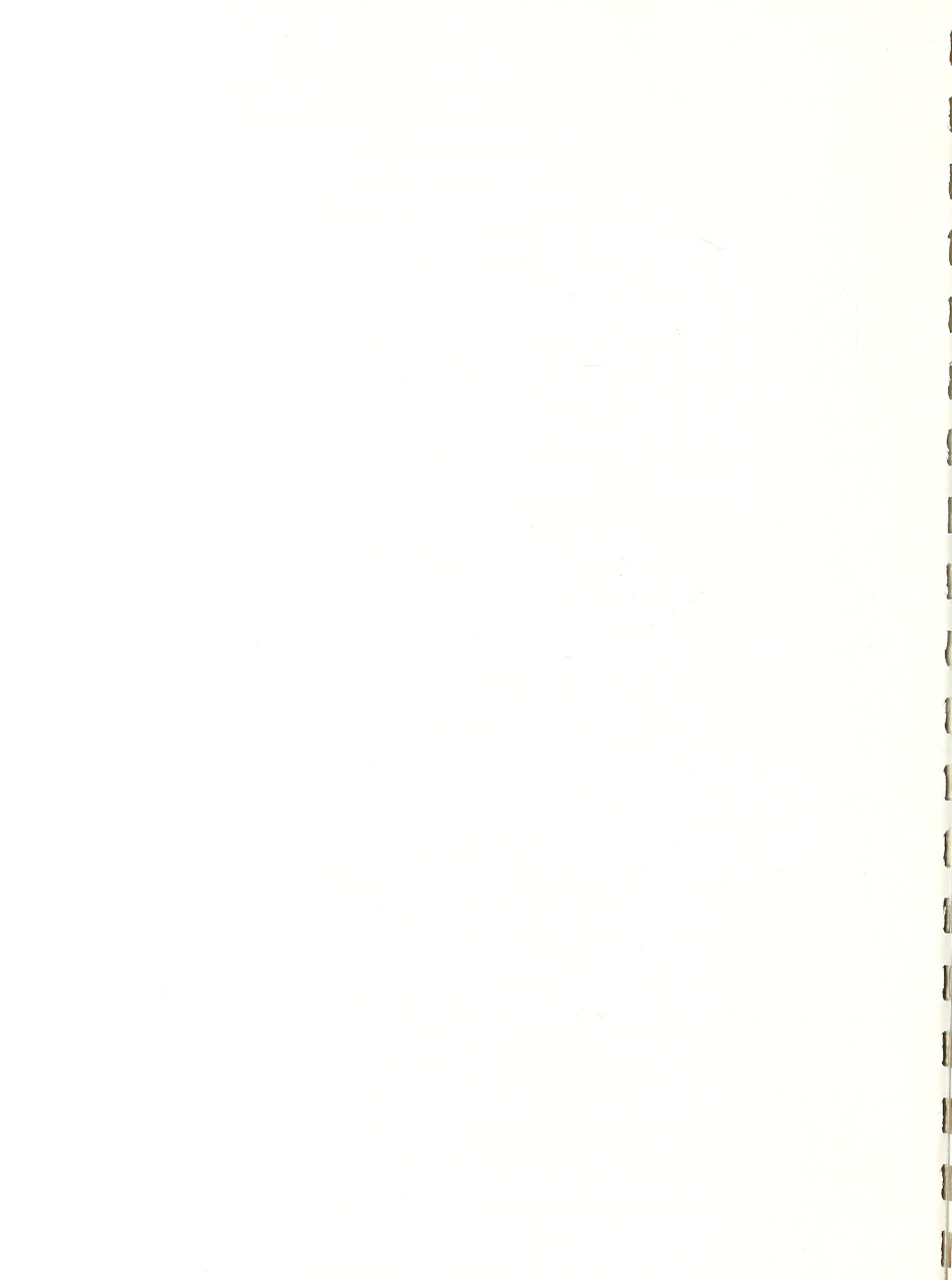
** Illinois Department of Law Enforcement, Crime Statistics: Illinois 1973.

Table E-6
Full Time Law Enforcement Officers

National Average	2.1 officers per 1000 persons*
Average for cities with populations between 10,000-25,000	1.6 officers per 1000 persons*
Centralia	1.5 officers per 1000 persons**
Effingham	1.5 officers per 1000 persons**
Average for cities with populations under 10,000	1.9 officers per 1000 persons*
Vandalia	1.3 officers per 1000 persons**
Salem	1.9 officers per 1000 persons**

Sources: *FBI, Crime in the United States 1973.

**Illinois Local Governmental Law Enforcement Officers Training Board, Local Law Enforcement Officers Census, January, 1974.



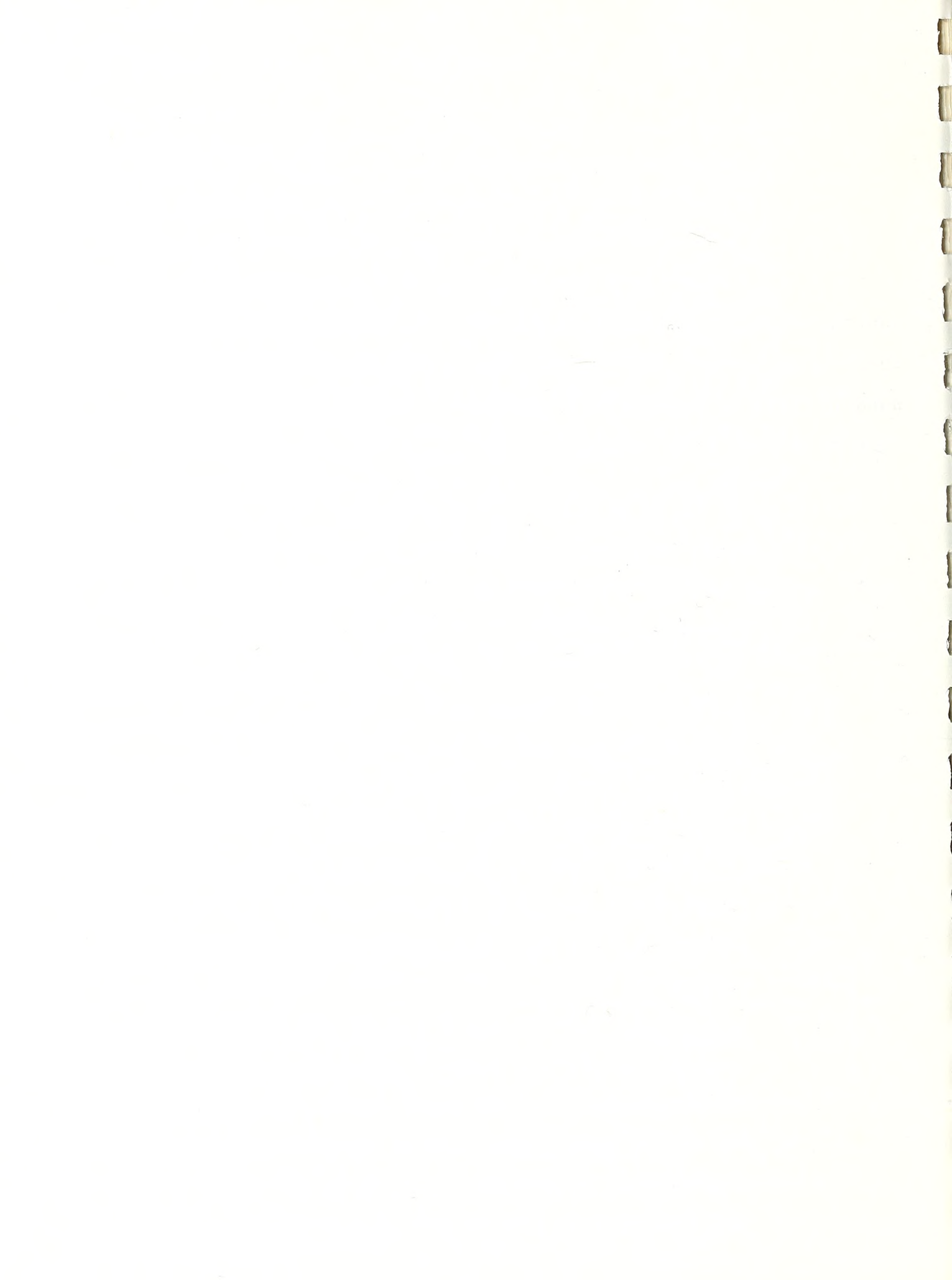
Indicators of Financial Resources

An overall view of the financial resources of the South Central Illinois Region can be gained by examining a series of indicators. Those used in this report concern the fiscal soundness of local governmental units and the capabilities of the region's private financial institutions.

I. Fiscal capacity of local governmental units

A. Indicators of the fiscal soundness and bonding capacity of communities and counties

1. Assessed valuation of property determines the bonded debt ceiling that a political subdivision cannot exceed as well as tax extensions.
2. Bonded indebtedness of the political unit as well as of the special districts that overlap the unit are important to consider when studying the fiscal capacity of an area. Moody's Government and Municipal Manual rates issued bonds and payment records on them. Total bonds outstanding are important when considering sinking fund policy.
3. Tax records include aggregate tax rates, indicators of revenue, as well as rates of tax collection, indicators of the stability of the governmental unit.
4. Per capita expenditures are an indicator of the level that a government provides.
5. The distribution formula for federal revenue sharing funds



is a function of local tax effort, per capita income and intergovernmental transfers and thus is an indicator itself.

6. Comparing a government's revenue to its expenditures in a fiscal year indicates whether there are surpluses in the budget or deficits.
7. Assets of a governmental unit indicate where surplus funds are located and to what use they are being made.

II. Capabilities of private financial institutions

Most of the capital needed for development must come from the private sector. Local financial institutions should provide leadership and commitment to industrial development. The indicators below concern commercial banks as they provide much of the private financing of industrial and commercial development.

- A. Lending policies can be examined so the availability of capital for new development and expansion can be identified.
- B. Loans and deposits per capita can be used as an indicator in putting the region's institution's policies into perspective by comparing them to the state or other base area. It is important to consider both loans and deposits as a bank or city with relatively low per capita deposits will also have low per capita loans.
- C. The amount of assets tied to corresponding banks is another indicator of the availability of capital for economic development.

Table F-1 | County Valuations, Levies, Tax Rates and Tax Extensions 1972

	Effingham	Fayette	Marion
Valuation (000)	85,683	93,283	115,783
Tax Rate %	.619	.461	.536
Current Taxes Extended Total	530,715	430,222	620,734
Real Estate	463,664	351,153	501,037
Personel	51,362	69,204	102,954
Railroad	15,689	9,865	16,743
Levy and Rate Breakdown			
Corporate Rate	645,720 .125	131,950 .108	140,400 .108
County Highway Rate	138,250 .10	126,300 .10	130,000 .10
Bonds and Interest Rate			
Tuberculosis Rate	46,900 .055	58,100 .064	78,000 .068
General Assistance Rate			
Health Department Rate	32,625 .038		
Mental Health Rate	50,000 .058		75,000 .065
MRF Rate	60,000 .074	40,000 .044	71,500 .062
Civil Defense Rate	5,550 .006	5,000 .006	
Federal Aid Rate	60,000 .05	60,000 .05	65,000 .05
County Offices		11,055 .013	
Audit Rate			3,900 .004

Table F-1 continued

	Effingham	Fayette	Marion
Veterans' Assistance Rate			
Bridges Rate	107,000 .05	60,000 .05	65,000 .05
Extension Education Rate			13,000 .01
Supervisor of Assessment Rate		15,000 .01	13,000 .01
Election Rate		10,000 .01	
Maps and Plats Rate			
Detention Homes Rate			
Other Rate	53,925 .065	5,000 .006	10,400 .009

Source: Illinois Property Tax Statistics 1972

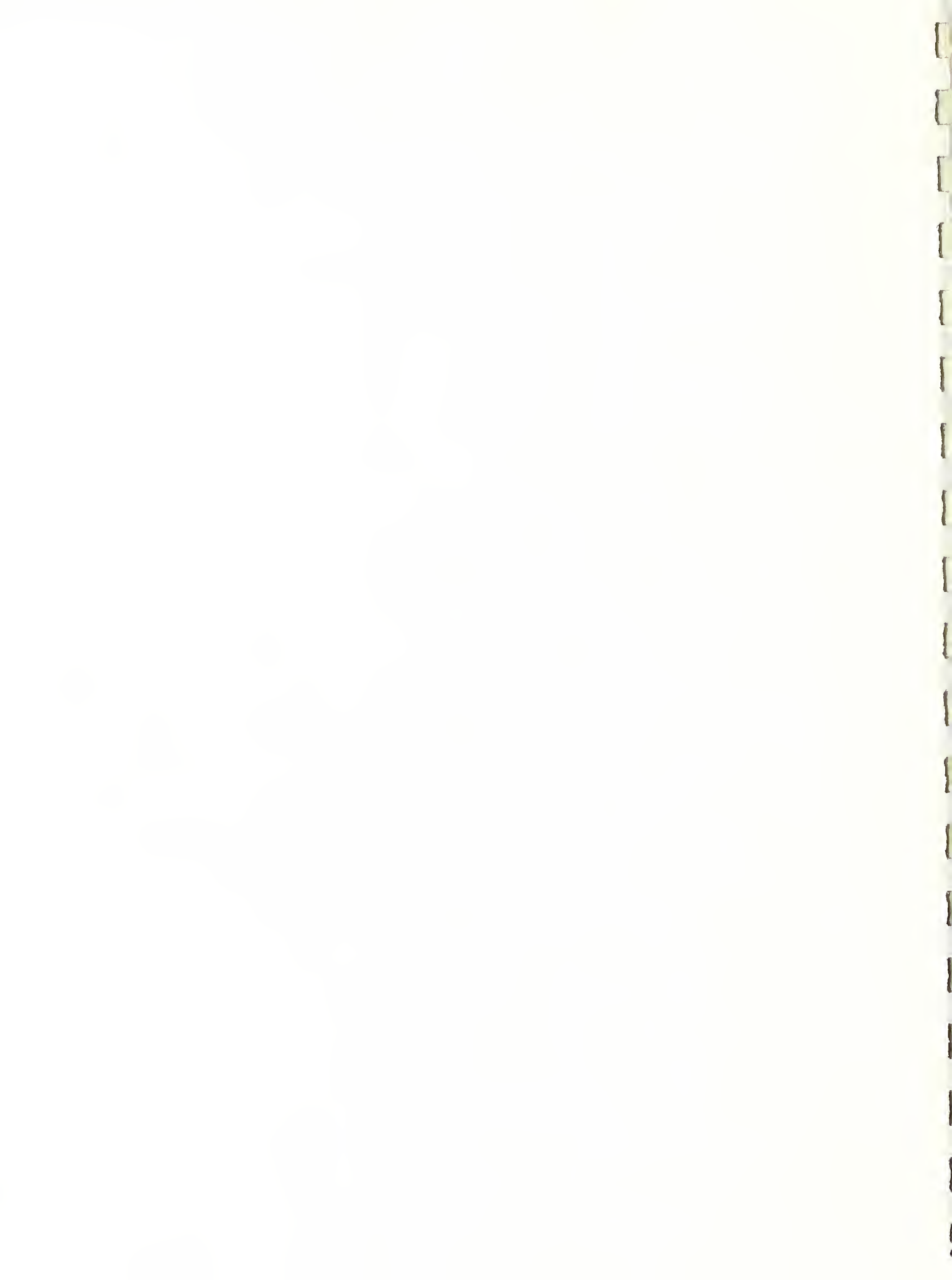
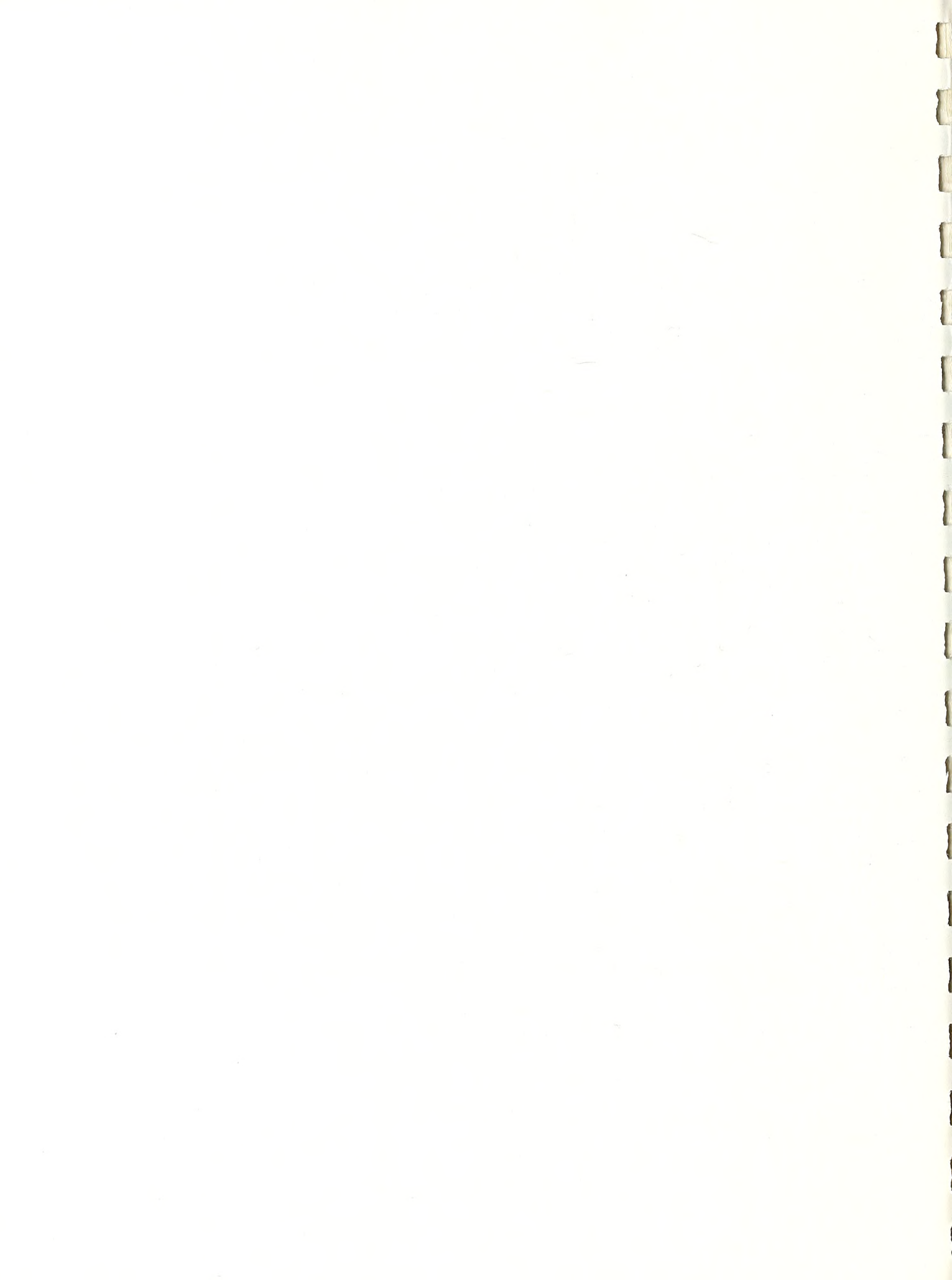


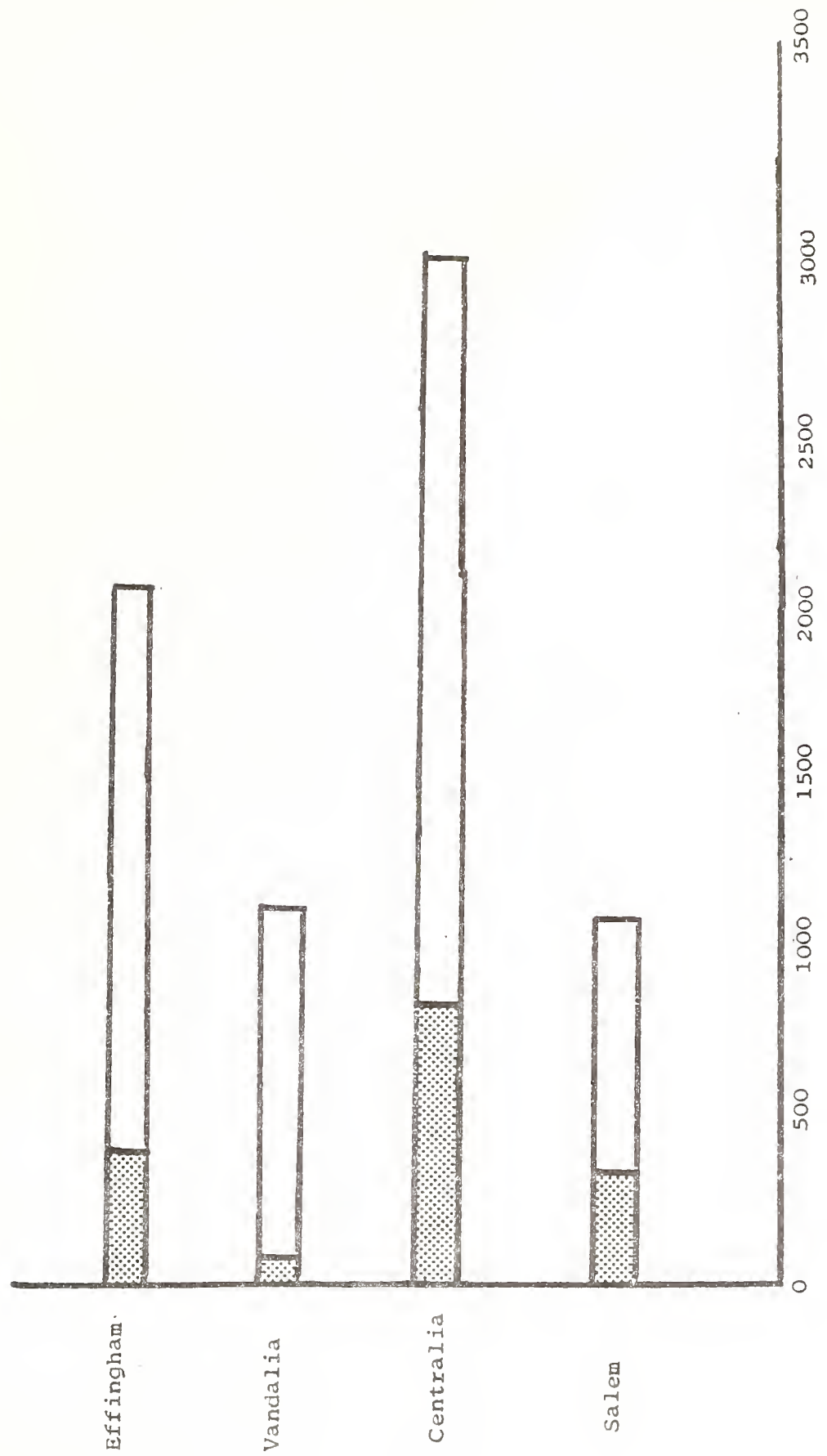
Table F-2 Revenue Sharing

	1970 Pop.	Total Receipts thru 7/1/73	Actual Entitlement thru 7/1/73	Net Adjustment
Effingham Co.	24,600	\$466,159	\$477,950	\$11,791
Effingham	9,453	192,139	195,534	3,395
Fayette Co.	20,752	\$266,268	\$269,929	\$3,661
Walden	5,150	147,156	149,636	2,480
Marion Co.	38,925	\$332,338	\$335,650	\$3,312
Centralia	15,217	316,999	332,775	15,776
Salem	6,197	\$145,769	147,425	1,656
Fiscal Yr 1974 Grant		Fiscal Yr 1974 per capita grant	Per Capita Income	Per Capita Intergov't
\$251,599		\$10.22	\$2,422	\$21.59
213,537		22.58	2,842	41.21
\$176,792		33.52	\$2,396	17.42
96,000		19.75	2,350	24.04
\$202,698		35.20	\$2,619	12.49
240,597		16.34	3,014	17.74
91,000		14.94	2,732	17.21

Source: Federal Revenue Sharing for Illinois Local Governments the State and Federal Government
 Act 1972 Illinois Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation
 Fiscal Year 1974



Graph F-3 Bonded Debt to Bonding Capacity



Bonding Capacity in Thousands of Dollars

Table F-4 Bonded Indebtedness

Municipality	Bonding Limit	Bonded Debt	Percent of Bonded Limit	Ratings
Effingham	\$2,199,420.5	\$400,000	21.8%	No Rating
Vandalia Water and Sewer	1,398,510.5	50,000 1,355,000	3.6%	No Rating Baa
Centralia Water and Sewer	3,126,388.2	850,000 1,776,000	27.2%	A Baa
Salem Water and Sewer	1,337,860.8	407,463.75 25,751.25	29.4%	No rating No Rating

Table F-5 1971 Expenditures of Municipalities

	Effingham	Vandalia	Centralia	Salem
Staff agencies	66,010	43,736	156,554	78,661
Police department	106,800	66,602	203,550	120,230
Fire department	72,569	4,023	166,900	
Streets and bridges	116,393	33,575	158,229	72,760
Forestry				
Sewers	13,206	17,569		81,515
Motor Fuel tax	120,659	23,115	130,839	10,339
Street lighting	24,466	7,983	28,593	23,207
Garbage disposal		46,771	76,365	3,916
Public health and welfare	6,769			21,701
Library	30,393	23,729		
Recreation facilities	4,335	31,819	159,485	
Commercial activities	30,100	3,700	92,033	
Interest and fees		4,091	73,962	
Employee benefits	41,297		137,544	41,161
Income tax shared				
Parking facilities	9,216	899	47,966	
Principle paid on bonds		11,000	50,000	

Source: 1971 Statewide Summary of Municipal Finance in Illinois

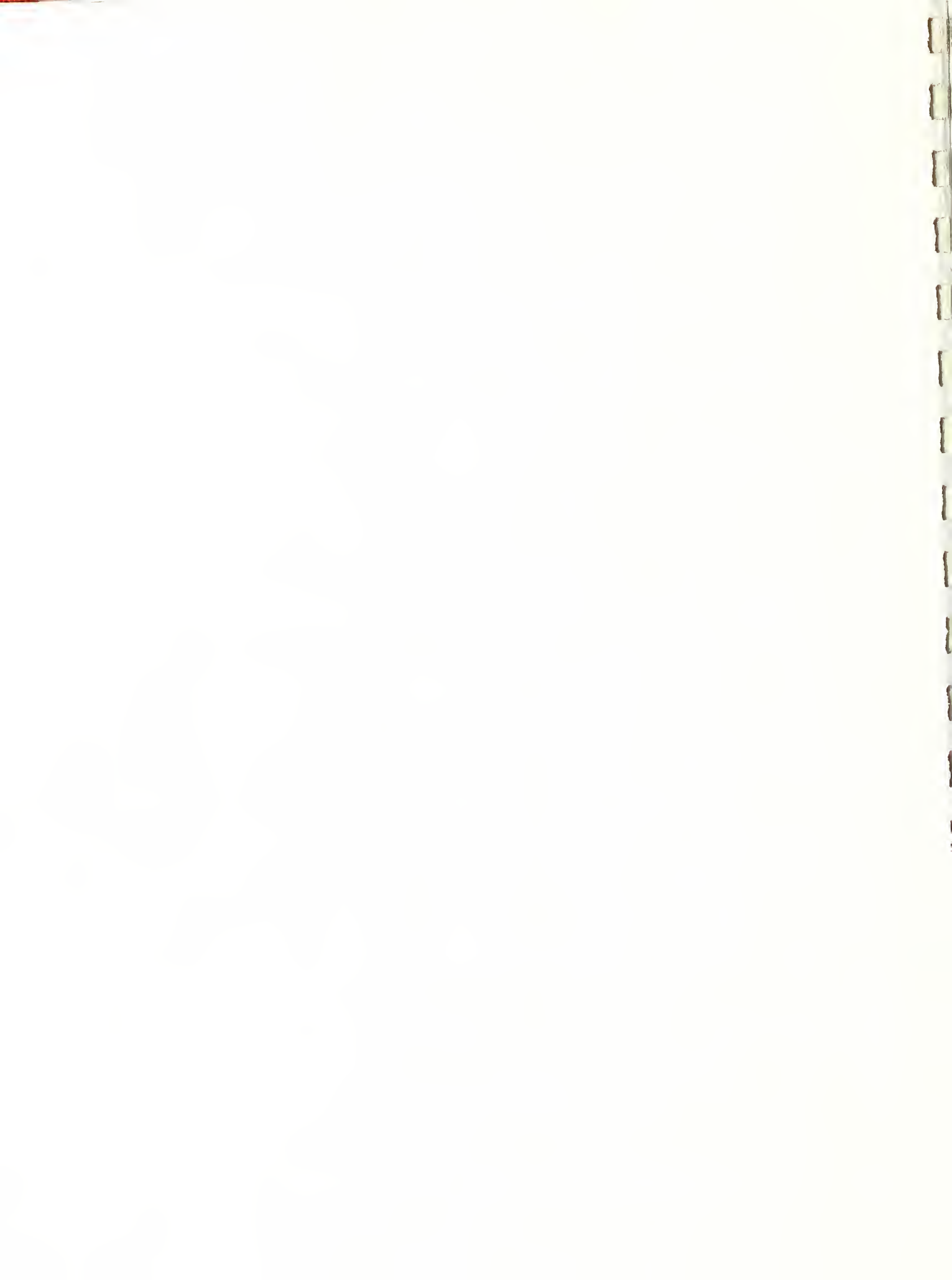


Table F-6.. Principal Aggregate Tax Rates in Cities 1972

City	Township or Road District	Aggregate Tax Rate	County	Township	City
Centralia	Centralia	6.57	.536	.388	1.556
Effingham	Douglas	5.103	.619	.499	.976
Salem	Salem	6.51	.536	.74	.842
Vandalia	Vandalia	5.014	.461	.304	.784
City	Grade School	High School	Junior College	Fire	
Centralia	1.788	1.656	.322	.324	
Effingham	2.51		.195		
Salem	2.076	1.458	.322	.376	
Vandalia	2.852			.316	
City	Park	Sanitary	Library	Other	
Centralia					
Effingham		.224		.08	
Salem				.16	
Vandalia				.297	

Source: Illinois Property Tax Statistics 1972

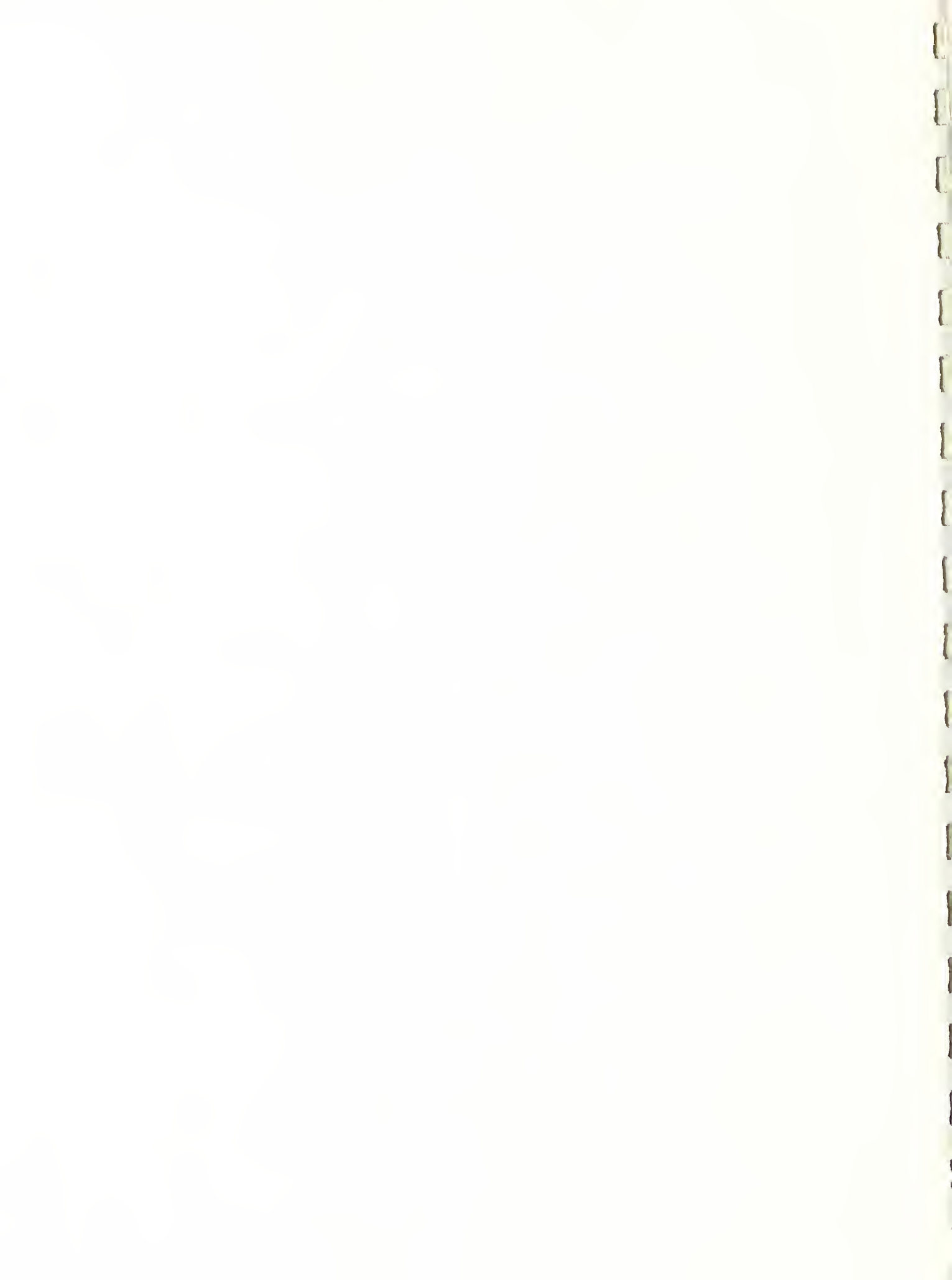


Table F-7 Summary of Banks by County

June 30, 1973

-----Amount of Deposits in \$000-----

County	No. of Banks	No. of Offices	Total	Demand IPC	Savings	Other Time Deposits	Total	State and Political Sub.
Effingham	6	6	\$90,677	\$30,351	\$10,402	\$40,746	\$71,499	\$ 7,674
Fayette	7	8	\$65,892	\$21,995	\$ 4,618	\$29,644	\$56,257	\$ 8,586
Marion	8	11	\$135,209	\$40,816	\$13,031	\$66,186	\$120,033	\$11,805

Table F-8 Total Assets, Liabilities, Loans and Deposits by Counties

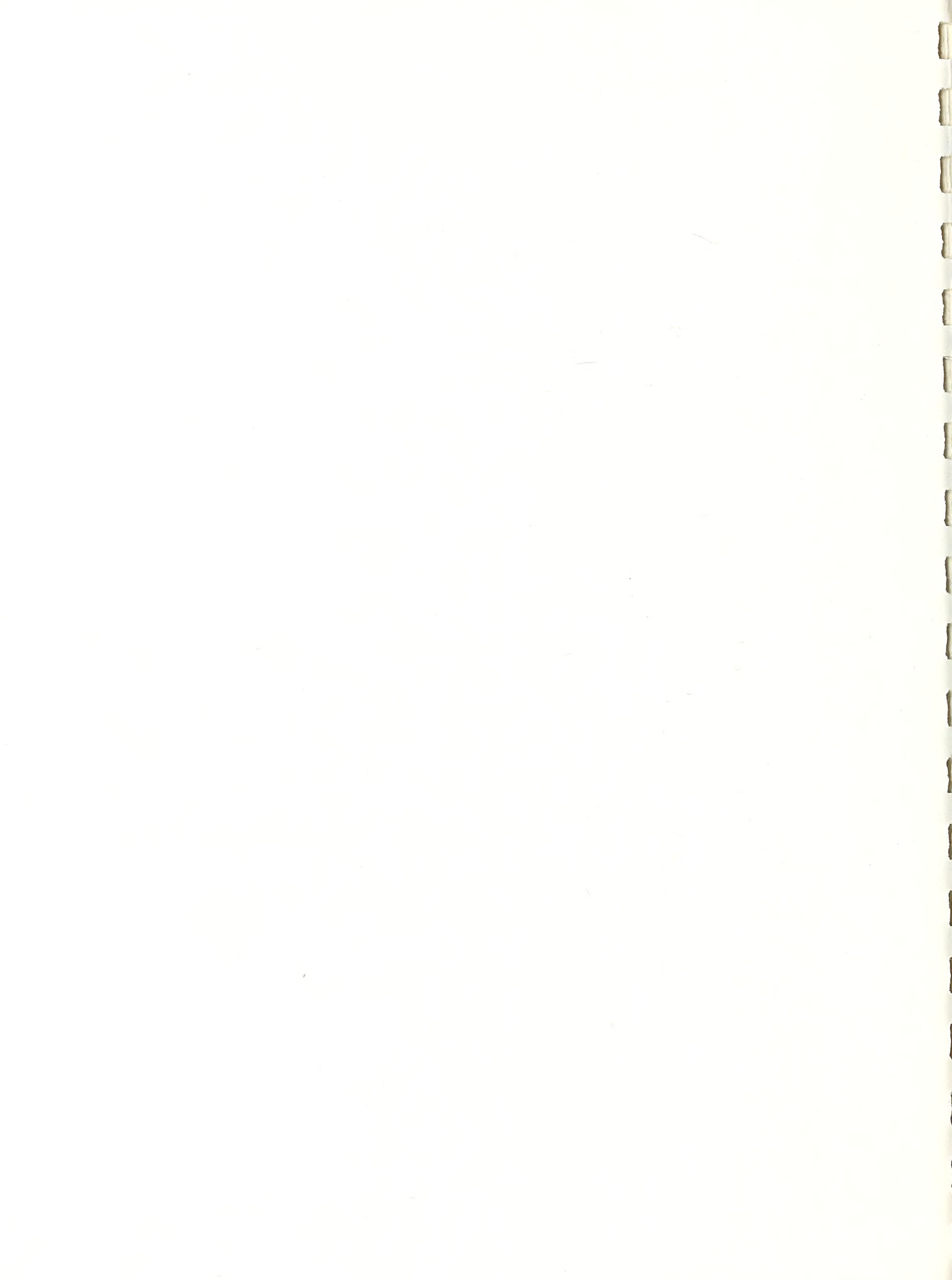
County	Total Assets	Total Loans	% Loans to assets	Total Liabilities	Total Dep	% Loans to Dep
Effingham	\$25,975,005	\$27,371,001	32.42%	\$25,975,905	\$76,975,850	36.21%
Fayette	62,519,677	29,362,455	46.97%	62,518,677	55,861,931	52.56
Marion	139,073,100	71,932,926	51.76%	133,972,120	122,534,840	58.70
Total	\$287,466,700	\$129,167,080	44.93%	\$287,466,700	\$255,372,670	50.58

Source: F.I.C.'s World Bank Directory 156th Edition September 1972

Total Assets: \$287,466,700; Total Loans: \$129,167,080; Total Liabilities: \$287,466,700; Total Deposits: \$255,372,670; Total Loans to Deposits: 50.58%

Source: F.I.C.'s World Bank Directory 156th Edition September 1972

Total Assets: \$287,466,700; Total Loans: \$129,167,080; Total Liabilities: \$287,466,700; Total Deposits: \$255,372,670; Total Loans to Deposits: 50.58%



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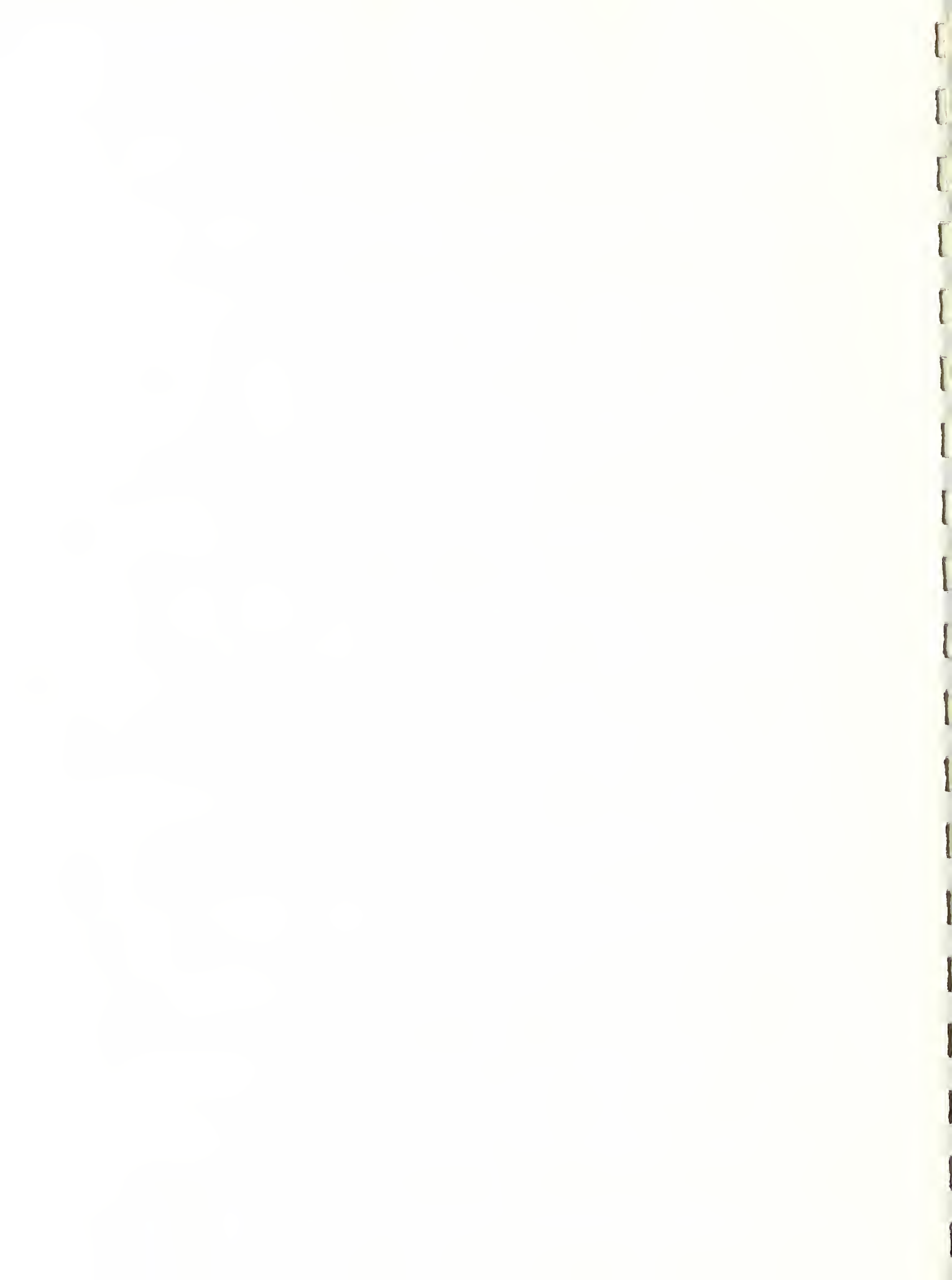
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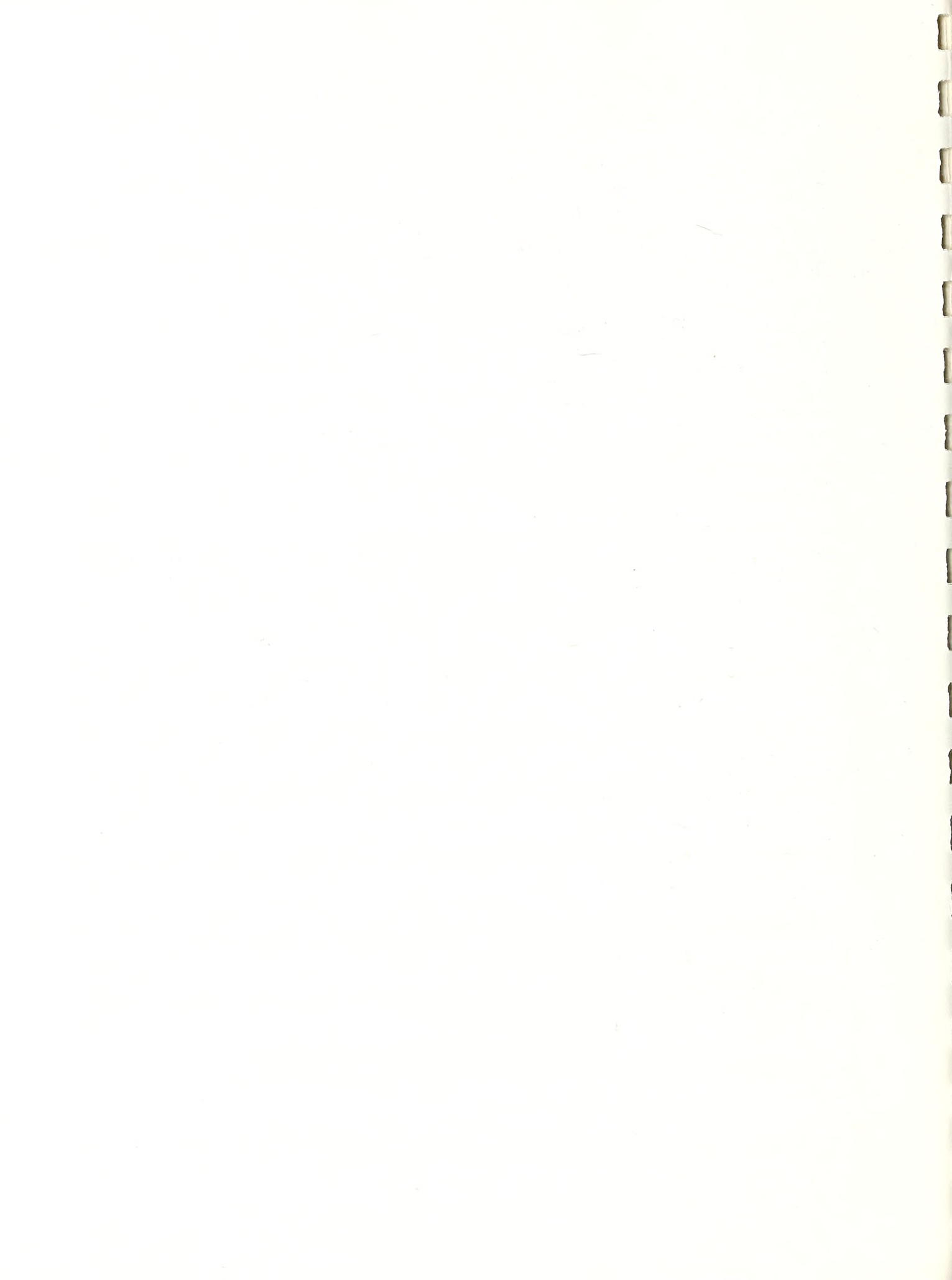
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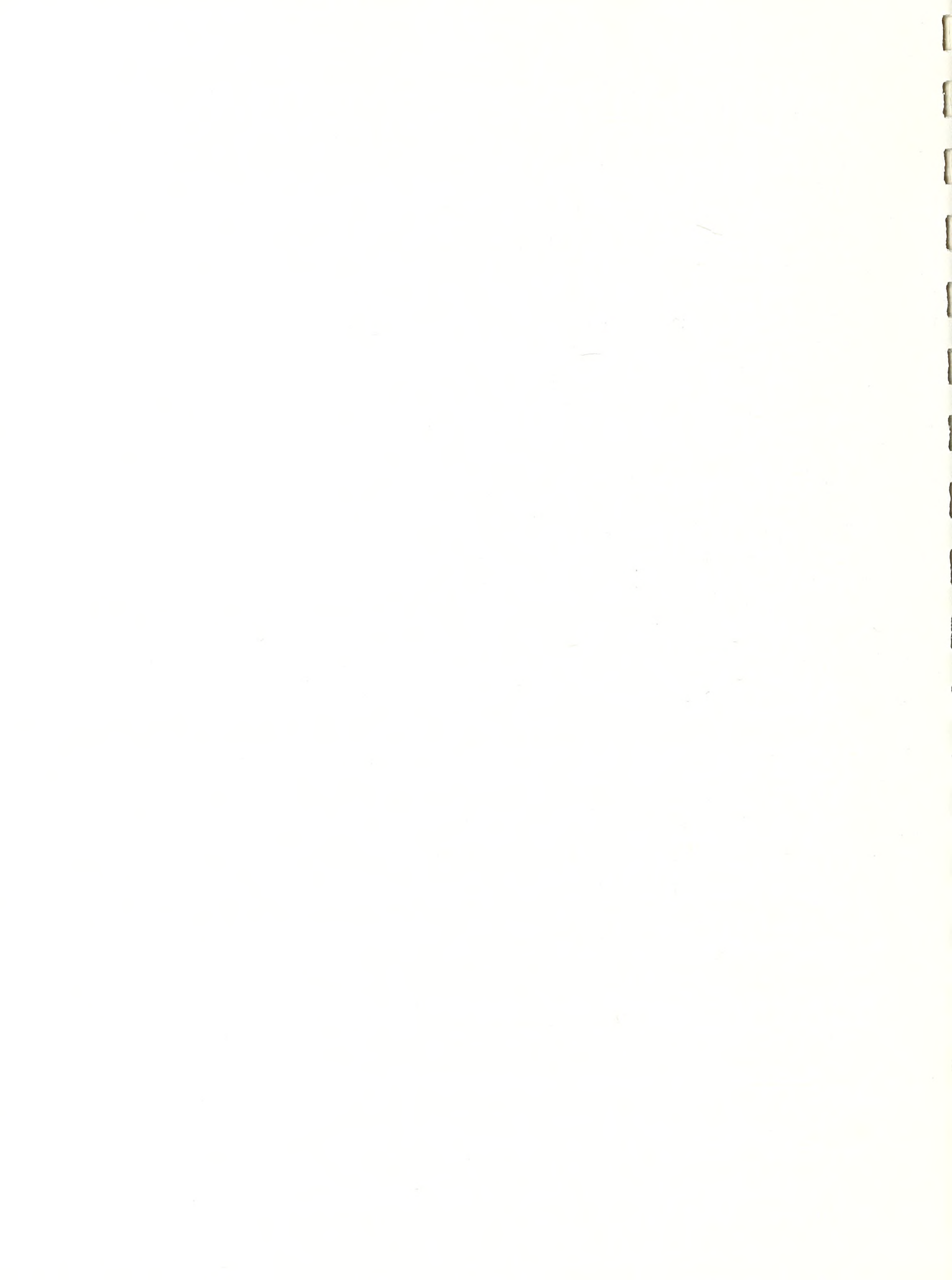
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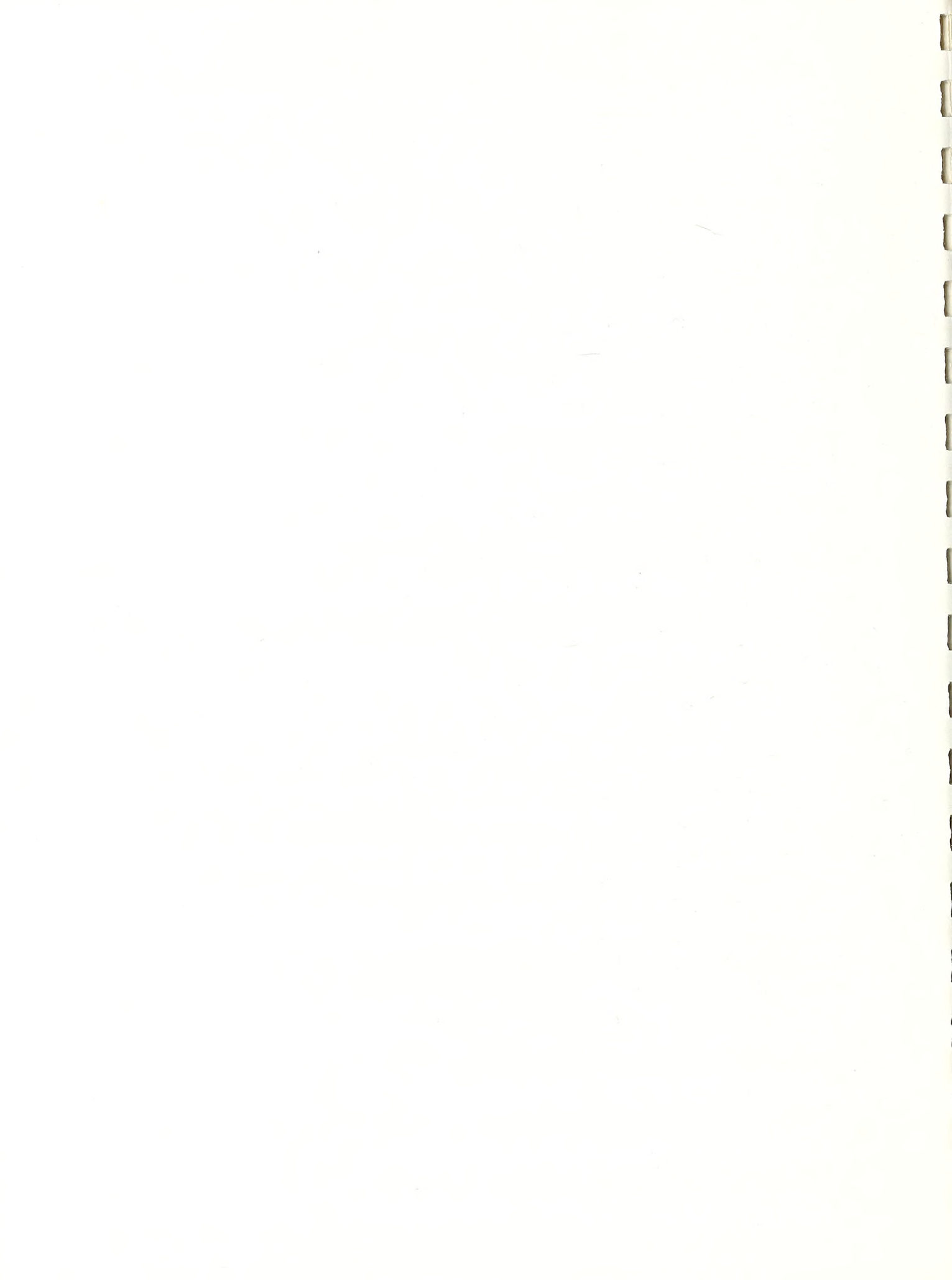
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Audits for fiscal year 1974 unless otherwise noted for the following counties and communities:

Effingham County

Fayette County

Marion County

Centralia (1973)

Effingham (1973)

Salem

Vandalia (1973)

Annual statements from the following banks for the year ending December 31, 1974:

Community State Bank of Salem

Crossroads Bank of Effingham

Effingham State Bank

First National Bank of Brownstown

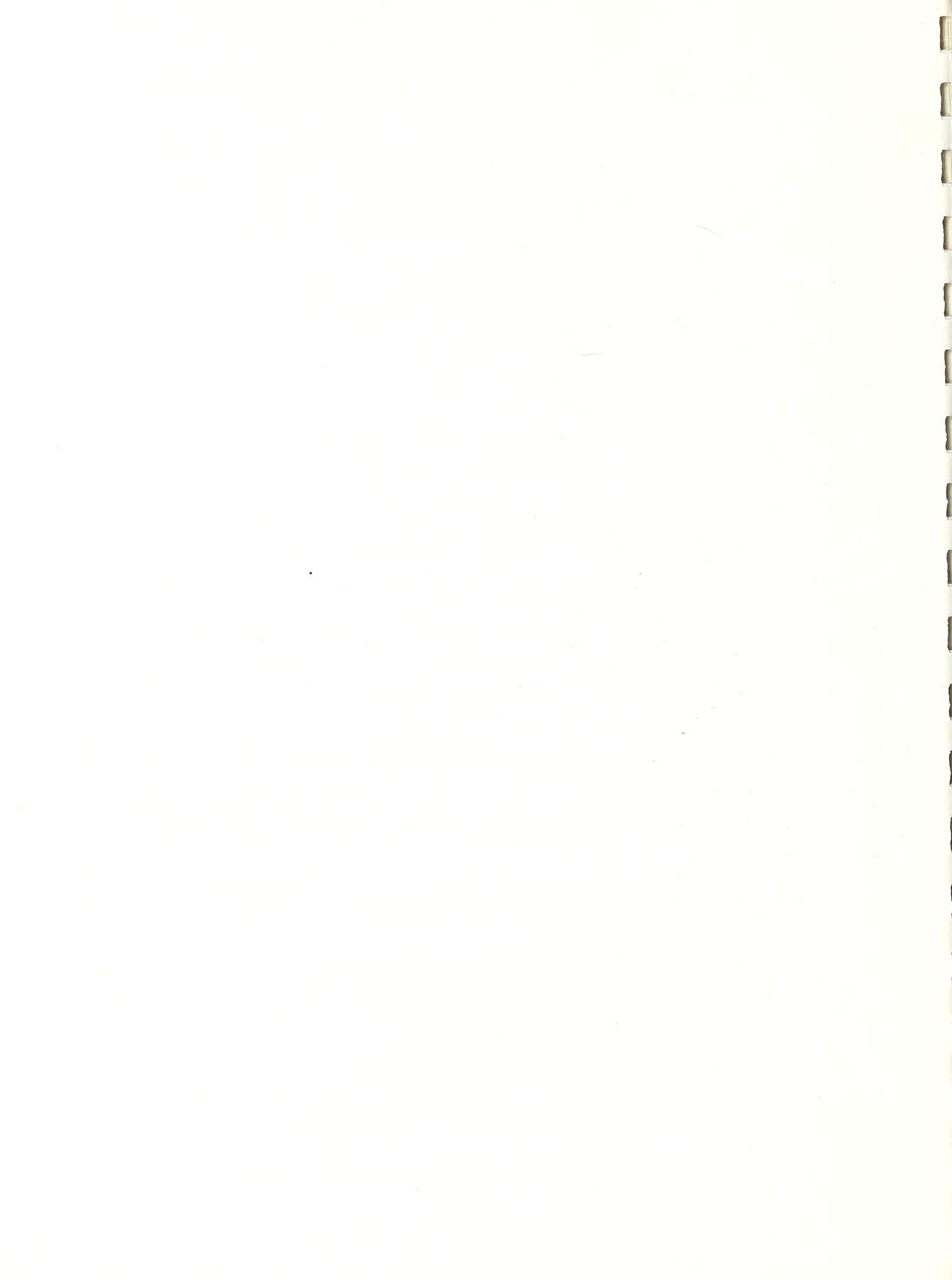
First National Bank of Effingham

First National Bank of Vandalia

Old National Bank of Centralia

Ramsey National Bank

Teutopolis State Bank



APPENDIX IV

PARTICIPANTS IN THE OEDP PROCESS

The Regional Task Force wishes to express its appreciation for the cooperation and assistance of many individuals, groups, and agencies within the South Central Illinois Region and within the State.

OEDP Committee

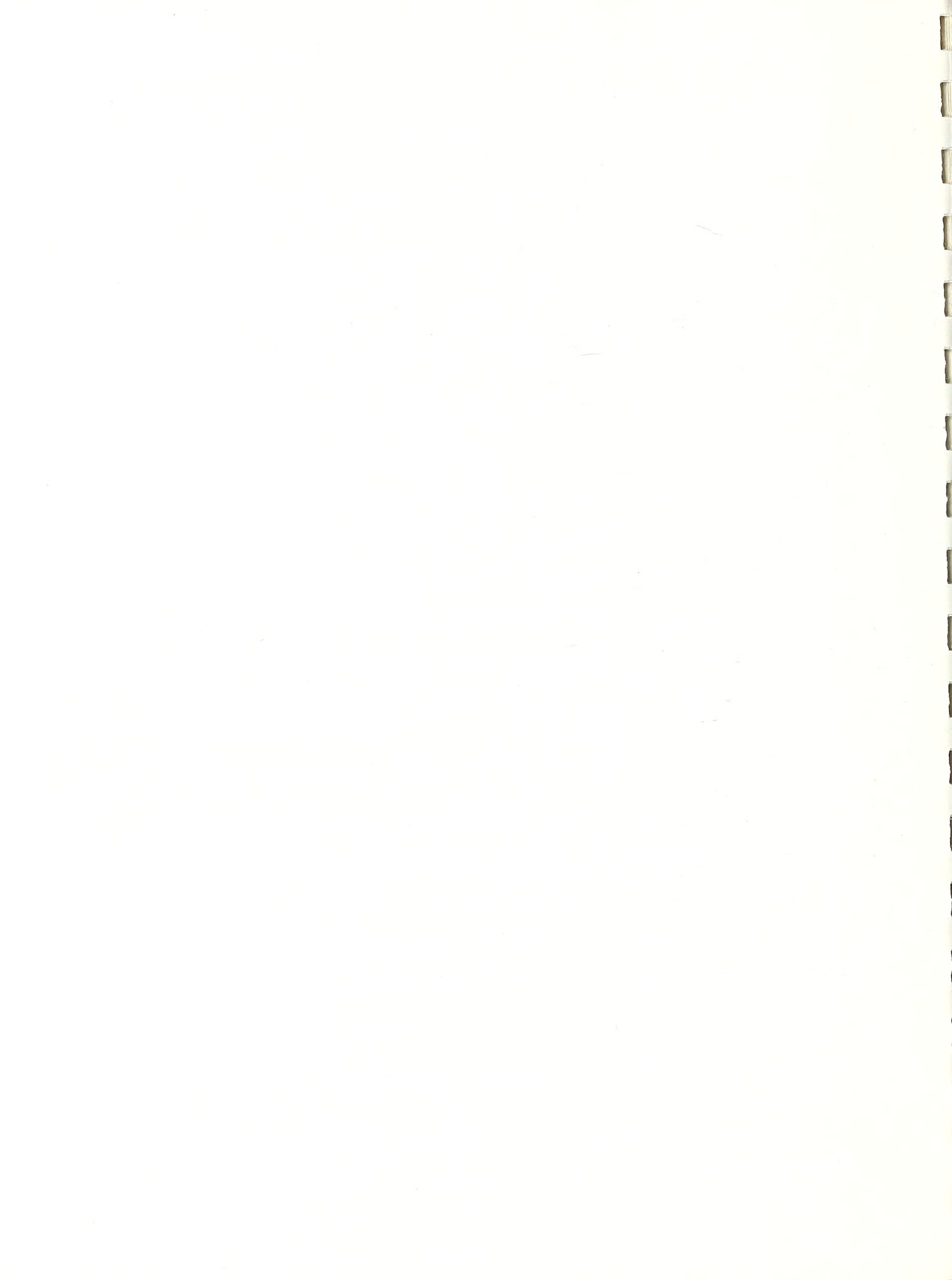
The members of the South Central Illinois Regional Planning and Development Commission served a dual role by acting also as the Overall Economic Development Program Committee. This was appropriate because they were broadly representative of the communities and counties, and occupations and interests in the Region. We particularly appreciated the cooperation of the OEDP Committee during the meetings of January 28, February 27, and April 22. (see list IV-2)

Technical Advisory Panel

A selected group of thirty-eight experts, concerned with a variety of issues and programs within the Region, agreed to serve on the Technical Advisory Panel. The Panel was convened for two major meetings on February 14 and April 11. In addition, they responded to mail questionnaires and other inquiries in a manner most helpful and essential to the project. (see list IV-3)

Sources of Specialized Information

The executive director and staff members of SCIRP-DC provided basic information through interviews and access to their files. Many local



governmental units and financial institutions were very cooperative in providing detailed reports and other needed information. The staffs of several state and federal agencies assisted by providing expert counsel and access to reports. These included:

United States Economic Development Administration, Chicago
Regional Office

United States Soil Conservation Service

Illinois Department of Business and Economic Development

Comprehensive Health Planning Agency for Southern Illinois

Illinois Comptroller's Office

Illinois Geological Survey

Illinois Department of Local Government Affairs

Illinois Historical Survey

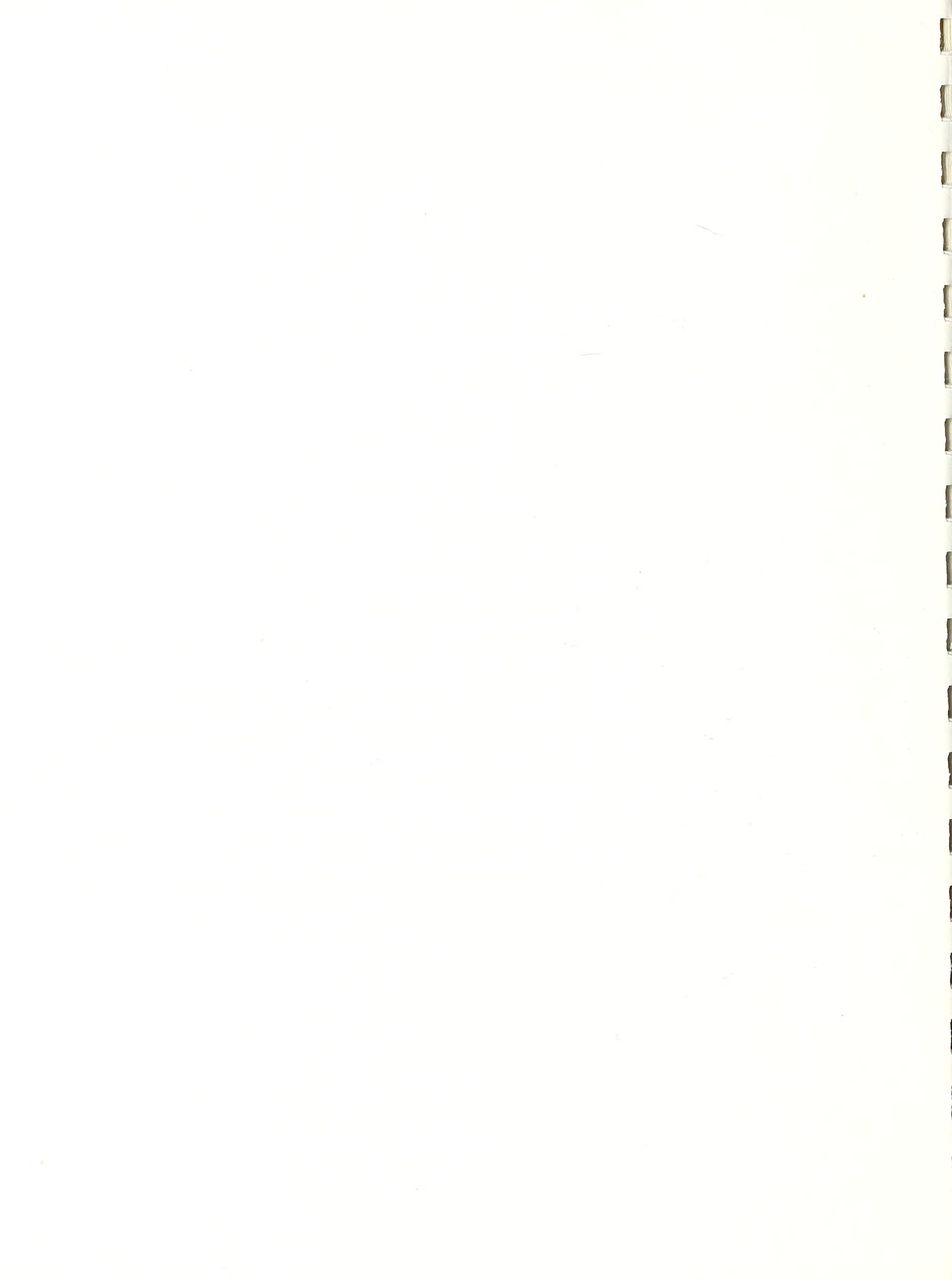
Illinois Natural History Survey

Illinois Department of Transportation, District Office

Illinois Water Survey

Southern Illinois University--Edwardsville, Department of Geography

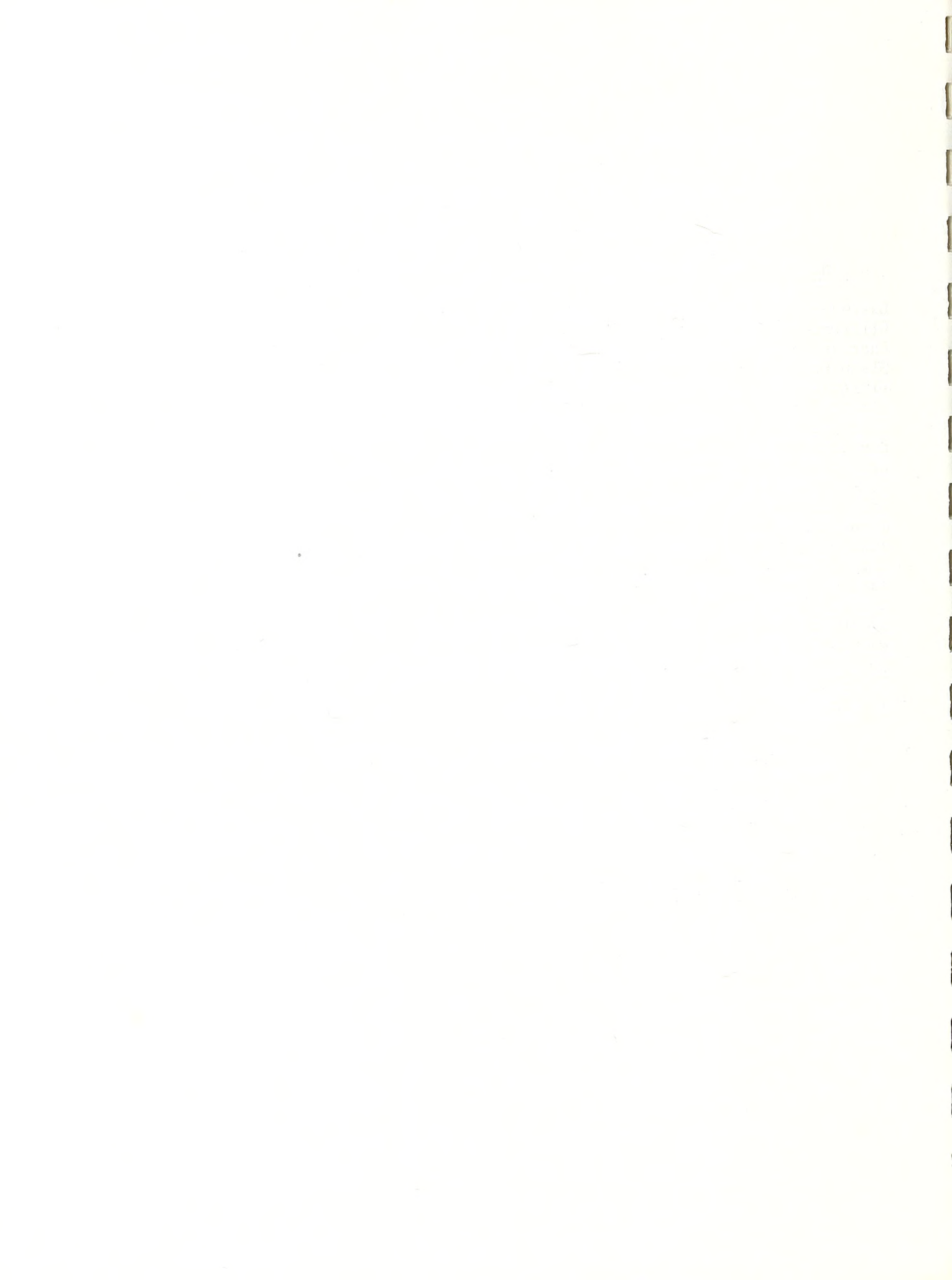
University of Illinois, Departments of Agriculture, Agricultural
Economics, Forestry, Geography, and History.



17-2

OEDP COMMITTEE

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
Lawrence Asaro	Salem	City Manager
Clifford Boles	Centralia	Insurance Agent
Charles Bowles	Vandalia	County Highway Supt.
Glenn Bunyard	Vandalia	Agriculture
Elliot Clark	Centralia	Factory Worker
Plafora Davis	Effingham	Investment Counselor
Evan Deadmond	Odin	Agriculture
Richard Fogler	Farina	Plant worker
Ernest Garbe	Dieterich	Agriculture
Kenneth Haslett	St. Elmo	Retail Lumber Yard
Ralph Hilmes	Salem	County Highway Supt.
James Kelly	Ramsey	Plant Worker
J.H. Marcum	Wamac	Railroad Worker
Clyde Martin	Effingham	Grocery Store
Earl Musser	Beecher City	Vending Machines
Clarence Painter	Mason	Factory Worker
Evert Schaub	Brownstown	Agriculture
Walter Schottman	Montrose	Agriculture
Norman Schuchman	Centralia	City Manager
Elvin Washburn	Vandalia	Full-time Mayor
Roy Young	Altamont	Grocery Store



TECHNICAL ADVISORY PANEL

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Affiliation</u>
Lawrence Asaro	Salem	Salem City Manager
Maurice Atwood	St. Elmo	Fayette Co. Housing Authority
Calvin Badding	Marion	Illinois EPA
Tom Beyers	Salem	FmHA
Andy Bird	Mt. Vernon	Tri-County Electrical Mgr.
Charles Bowles	Vandalia	Fayette Co. Hgwy. Supt.
Frank Breder	Salem	USDA
Franklin N. Carroll	Salem	Soil Conservation Service
Ural Copple	Walnut Hill	Local Carpenter's Union
William Eilers	Centralia	Centralia Chamber of Commerce
Milton Elefson	Effingham	Trauma Coordinator
Jessie Elkins	Effingham	Effingham Housing Authority
Russ Farley	Vandalia	Stabilization & Conservation Service
Jay Fell	Salem	Community Development Dir.
Gene Gibson	Effingham	First National Bank
Orion Henry	Effingham	CEFS EOC
Ralph Hilmes	Salem	Marion Co. Hgwy. Supt.
Donald Hoover	Effingham	Soil Conservation Service
Wendell Lamblin	Centralia	Old National Bank
Lowell Lewis	Effingham	Supt. of Schools
Lee L. Lovingood	Effingham	Central Ill. Public Services
C.O. Lowery	Centralia	Manpower Advisory Council
Al Morgan	Centralia	BCM Community Services, Inc.
Hillard Morris	Mason	Soil & Water Conservation Dist.
Sam Nall	Salem	Supt. of Schools
Michael J. Pierceall	Centralia	Dir. of Community Development
Paul Pittman	Vandalia	Farmers Home Administration
Norman J. Schuchman	Centralia	City Manager
Gerald Sinclair	Salem	Salem National Bank
Bill Smith	Salem	Parks/Recreation Dir.
Norbert Soltwedel	Effingham	USDA
Clint Stork	Effingham	Ill. DOT
Harry F. Truitt	Vandalia	First National Bank
Elvin Washburn	Vandalia	Mayor
Thomas L. Wimberly	Marion	Ill. DBED
Arthur Young	Vandalia	Fayette Co. Industrial Comm.



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