Illinois Population Since The 2010 Census

Trends and Implications for Post-Secondary Education in Illinois

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Introduction: Illinois Population Trends Since the 2010 Census

• Illinois demographics: 2010-19
  – Population trends
    • Disaggregation by census ethnic category
    • 18-24 year old cohort
    • Disaggregation by
      – Cook county/Chicago/Collar Counties
      – Northeast quadrant
      – Rest of state

• Index of need: calculation and sources
• Implications for post secondary education
  – Illinois community colleges
  – The pandemic and post secondary education
• Concluding remarks
  – Questions
Joe PtfSplk
The Patron Saint of Economists and Statisticians
Conclusions from 2017 Presentation

• Next census data collection begins in 2019 with first results in mid-2020 (actually March 2021) as of April 1, 2020
  – Official Estimate as of July 1, 2020, Basis for Next Decade Estimates

• If Current Trends Continue, Illinois:
  – Will fall from no. 5 to no. 6
  – Median age will rise about two years
    • Number of 18-24 year-olds will fall to 9.2-9.5%
  – Demographic characteristics: shift of 1-2% white to non-whites
  – Domestic outmigration will exceed international immigration and maybe births minus deaths
  – Labor force will decline as percent of population and maybe absolutely
Geographic Comparisons: Definitions

- Illinois/Nation
- Cook County
  - CHICAGO CITY (As % of Cook)
- Collar Counties (DuPage, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, Will)
- Northeast Quadrant (Cook + Collar + Boone, Dekalb, Grundy, Kendall, Lasalle, Winnebago): Area Bounded by I-39 and I-80
  - (Lee and Ogle?)
Illinois: 2020

Rank: No. 6 (CA, TX, FL, NY, PA)
  • No. 1, Total population loss over past year

Total population is smaller today than in 2010
  – 2010: 12,830,632
  – 2019: 12,671,821
    • Peak since 2010 census – 2013: 12.9 million

– Largest population lost in US
  • Lost population for six consecutive years
  • 94 of 102 Counties lost population over last year
  • Net Domestic Outmigration – 104,986 (Third after CA and NY)
Illinois Population Estimate July 1, 2019
Disaggregation by Ethnicity and Hispanic Populations

- **WHITE** 70.8%
- **HISPANIC** 17.5%
- **TWO PLUS** 2.1%
- **OTHER** 5.9%
- **ASIAN** 5.9%
- **NAT AM** 0.6%
- **BLACK** 14.6%
United States and Illinois Population
July 1, 2010 and 2019 Estimates
Illinois Adult (Ages 16 and over) Population Estimates
July 1, 2010 and 2019

BLUE – 2010    10.07 M
RED – 2019    10.185 M
Illinois: Distribution and Movement Since 2010

- Population Concentrated in NE (71.3% - Loss -0.33%; Gain 0.51% without Cook)
  - Chicago – Moving To NW (-0.99% Loss Of Population)
  - NE Quadrant – Moving South and West
    - North: -5.1%
    - West: -5.76%
    - East: -2.47%
    - South -5.4%
    - Central: -3.38%
    - Metroeast: -3.16%
Age Distributions: Changes

18-24 PCT PT CNG

MEDIAN AGE BY AREA

US (9.2%)  IL 9.1%  COOK 8.7%  CHC 9.9%
US 38.4  IL 38.3  COOK 37.0  CHC 34.9
ESL Households Disaggregated by Language Group 2010 and 2019

BLACK – 2010
ORANGE -2019
Index of Need: Calculation

• Components:
  – Educational attainment
    • < 9 grades of formal education (weighted by 1.5)
    • 9 grades but less than high school diploma or equivalent (weight: 1.0)
  – Adults living in households with less than federal poverty income level
  – ESL Adults (ACS TABLE B16004: speak English very well, well, not well, not at all)
    • Does not speak English well (weight: 1.5)
    • Speak English well or very well (weight: 1.0)
  – Unemployed
Index of Need Calculation (con.)

• INDEX for each county or part of county in APC =
  – 0.45 (1.5*<9/state total) + 1.0*9<HSD/state total)
  – 0.25 (POVERTY/state total)
  – 0.25 (1.5*DNSEW/state total + 1.0*SEW/state total)
  – 0.05 (UNEMPLOYMENT/state total)

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Sum of index numbers for each county or part of county = index number for each APC

Index no. = Probability that A resident of Illinois in need of one or more adult education programs lives in that APC (community college district).

Index no. Is relative to total state population. Absolute population does not determine index number.
Principal Data Sources for The Index of Need Tables

• Population: data.census.gov “Population Estimates” Current Tables (Vintage July 1, 2019)
  – American Community Survey: Tables B0100x, B0200x, B0300x (2019 Data released in December 2020)

• Immigrants: ACS B05005

• Educational Attainment: ACS B15001

• Poverty: ACS B17001
Principal Data Sources for The Index of Need Tables (con.)

- English as a second language: ACS B16004
- Labor force: Illinois department of employment security – LAUS Tables
- TANF AND Public Aid Program Eligibles: Department Of Human Resources Statistics on Cases and Persons
- Mental Health and Development Disability: Offices of Mental Health and Development Disability, Dept. of Human Resources
Principal Data Sources for The Index of Need Tables (con.)

• Corrections: Department of Corrections Annual Reports by Facility

• Income, earnings, industry, and detailed employment statistics, unemployment, and labor force: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of Labor Statistics

• Maps of Illinois: Illinois State Library and SIUE Lovejoy Library
Demographic Changes: Implications for Post-Secondary Education Institutions in Illinois

- Enrollment of traditional college students (ages 18-24) will decline:
  - Estimated number in this age group has and will continue to decline due to domestic outmigration and aging of population
  - Population of US is growing older
    - Decline in immigrants seeking permanent residency (difficult to predict, depends on global, political, and economic environment)
Change in Economic Structure

• Growth in retail, personal services, tourism, and agriculture
• Decline in percentage of jobs that require baccalaureate and graduate degrees
• Increased emphasis on entrepreneurship, technical skills and knowledge, and owner-operated small businesses
Demographic Changes: Implications for Post-Secondary Education Institutions in Illinois (con.)

• Aging of work force and technological change will change demand for program mix especially those in technical and certificate education
  – Entrepreneurship and skills to run small businesses in services as demand for traditional baccalaureate degrees declines
  – Stem (science, technology, engineering, and mathematics) certifications
  – Changes in economy terminate or alter traditional career paths shortening worklife in specific occupations for those entering the workforce for the first time
Economic Effects of Pandemic Using Small Business Sector as Illustration

- Estimated number of small businesses (total number of employees <500) in Illinois at beginning of 2020: 1,233,572
  - Employed: 2,485,857
  - Approximately 45% of total employment
  - United States small business statistics
    - NUMBER: 30,700,000 (12,300,000 – women owners)
    - Employment: 59,915,000, 40-45% of work force
- Approximately 67% person to person services
Economic Effects of Pandemic Using Small Business Sector as Illustration (con.)

- Effect of lock down and other policies to control spread of virus since march 21\textsuperscript{st}: 40-50\% closed at least temporarily
  - Estimated half will never reopen, especially if forced to close once again if stage iv of “restore Illinois” remains in force for the rest of the year
  - Under stage 3 of “restore Illinois” or similar restrictions remain in place by 2021, no more than 20\% will survive

- Current estimates are that it will take 5-10 years for the national economy to return to pre-pandemic levels and operations
  - Assumes no further long term lockdowns or reimposing regulations to limit ability to conduct business
  - Development of effective vaccine widely distributed in 2021
Economic Effects of Pandemic Using Small Business Sector as Illustration (con.)

• Effects on community colleges and other post-secondary educational institutions
  – Loss of state and local distributions of sales and income taxes with business closing and lost employment
  – Demand for retraining for re-employment after business closures
    • In 2021, an additional 1,000,000 looking for work in something other than sector of business that closed
    • Demand for entrepreneurship and technical training programs will increase
Economic Effects of Pandemic Using Small Business Sector as Illustration (con.)

• Small business sector likely to lag larger firms in recovery cycle
  – Demand for services of small businesses will depend on how quickly household incomes return to prepandemic levels and return to the prepandemic “normalcy”
    • Who cuts your grass;
    • How many trips to the nail salon or local restaurant?
  – Capital, lines of credit, and reserves exhausted by efforts to control spread of virus
    • Average small business needs at least six months of capital to cover costs of opening or reopening
    • Bank and other loans difficult to obtain after closure
Summary and Conclusions

• Over the last decade, Illinois has become a less desirable place to live and work, especially for those in 25-44 age cohort

• Economy of state is becoming more like Florida: agriculture and tourism without the beaches and climate

• Population is aging as natural increase falls and international migrants decline

• Economy has been badly damaged by efforts to control spread of SARS-CoV-2 leading to slower recovery than most of the rest of nation
Summary and Conclusions (con.)

- Labor force has declined by 200,000 since 2010
- Northeast quad population is stable as percentage of population
  - Population in state south of Mount Vernon and in west south of Rock Island-Moline has lost significant population
- Adults in need of education, retraining, and literacy programs