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Champaign County, Illinois: An Economic Analysis

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by

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AN ABSTRACT OF THE RESEARCH PAPER OF

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MAJOR PROFESSOR: Dr. IRA J. ALTMAN

Champaign County is the tenth most populated county in the state of Illinois. The county is mainly known for the University of Illinois – Champaign Urbana. The agricultural community will know the area for the rich black soil that consumes the county. By looking at the community economics of the county, you get an in-depth view of the major economic bases. With knowing how the different economic bases are changing in good times, recessions, and recovery periods. With abundant data sets from the years 1990-2010, an economic analysis can show many different factors that could offer insight on what drives the economy in Champaign County. The growing county has/is going through a developmental stages, where you can see growth theory is occurring.

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CHAPTER I

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

Champaign County, Illinois is located in East-Central Illinois. Champaign County is the tenth most populated county in Illinois. With the current population of Champaign County being just over 205 thousand. The largest town within Champaign County is the city of Champaign. Following closely behind is Urbana. There is a nickname for the two cities called "Cham-bana" because you never know when Urbana ends and Champaign begins, or vice-versa. Most people would recognize Champaign County because it is home of the University of Illinois and Parkland College. Agriculture enthusiasts know Champaign County for its rich black soil, which is great for growing corn and soybeans. Thus why farm land in the county is currently going for over $15,000 per acre. In community economics there are two main theories: growth theory and development theory. Taking a look at all of the sectors that make up the economic community of Champaign county to determine what type of growth and development the county is facing. With data sets from 1990, 2000, and 2010, there are definite changes in the economic bases of the county.

Why do an economic analysis of Champaign County? Just by looking at Champaign there are a lot of farming families in the county, there is also a lot of agriculture based companies that are large in Champaign County. Some of the big agriculture companies are: Farm Bureau, Farm Credit Services, Syngenta, John Deere, and Crop Protection Services. That was just a few of the companies. Although, a very large portion of economy revenue of Champaign County would be that from the being the home of the University of Illinois. There are many different economic benefits that the University brings to the county.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Majority of this research focuses on community economics, information regarding this topic is readily available. With the focus on community economics, there is a debate on whether the county is growing by development or growth theory. Both theories have economic advancement, but have two very different reasons to why this advancement could be happening. Community Economics: Linking Theory and Practice 2nd edition by Ron Shaffer, Steve Deller, and Dave Marcouiller is used as a textbook for several classes at Southern Illinois University. In this book they define development/growth theory, community factor markets, institutions, and tools of community economics. Many may get growth theory and development theory mixed up or confused, but they are two very different theories. Growth theory is aggregated, quantitative, testable, mathematical, and graphical. All of those things are key points for growth theories. While, development theories are drawn on social science. Both development theory and growth theory are needed to advance the economy. While, growth theory is more about making money and adding business, which is needed to set up an economy and keep in running.

There are two different general approaches to growth theory. Those approaches are deductive and inductive. “Deductive, which focuses heavily on theoretical modeling and attempts to establish paradigms that predict how the economy grows, and inductive, which tends to focus on empirical observation to gain insights to help explain the growth process” (Shaffer, p.20). Inductive theory states that there are five distinct stages to growth theory. Which they thought that capital consumption plays the most important role in growth theory. These stages

came to be in the 1950's buy Rostow-Kunets. The five stages of growth theory according to Rostow, described in Community Economics: Linking Theory and Practices are:

1. Traditional society - where farmers provide for their own families, and that there is very little trading done if there is any trading at all.
2. Establishment of preconditions for takeoff - formation of a financial sector. A financial sector is needed because since there is trading occurring there needs to be recordkeeping of the transactions. There is also a differentiation of production and consumption, this will also help with recordkeeping and growing amount of income.
3. The takeoff itself - accumulation of capital. "The key to capital accumulation is the maturity of financial institutions, where money is valued and traded" (Shaffer, p.21). With financial institutions in place that lays the ground work for building infrastructures and manufacturing bases.
4. The drive to maturity - With the use of specialization and the availability to have investment funds which means that people have the ability to purchase new technologies. With new technologies there is room to increase productivity.
5. The age of high mass consumption – service based economy. Appealing to the logic of Engle's law which states that as income increase, the share of that income spent on food declines, Rostow was able to explain how new markets for consumer goods begins and expand. Society as a whole will spend a considerable amount of their on income on luxury goods and very small amount on necessities.

Another section of growth theory is the structural change model, which addresses the criticism that the stages of growth theory is non-spatial. It also introduces region into the analysis. The main point of the structural change model is that there are structural differences between rural and urban economies. Labor markets are a big part of structural change models. Some examples of rural labor markets are: more informal bartering, excess labor from traditional agricultural labor, low productivity, and compensation based on average returns rather than marginal returns. Labor is the key driving force of structural change model. With higher paying jobs in the urban area it is drawing in people from the rural community into the urban setting. When this happens then that is economic growth that is from migration.

Another major focus of community economics is development theory. There is no one set definition for development because it is a concept. A concept can mean different things to different people. For example, the word "community", a community can be a geographical area or as a group of people who come together. According to Shaffer the definition is, "sustained progressive change to attain individual and group interests through expanded, intensifies, and adjusted use of resources" (Shaffer, p. 3). While Malizia's definition of economic develop is: "The process of creating wealth through the mobilization of humans, financial, capital, physical, and natural resources to generate marketable goods and services" (Malizia, p.13). Some of the basic assumptions of development theory are as followed: U.S. local economies must make links to global economy, focus on competitiveness to understand relative attractiveness of areas, the role of local economies in the larger economy, and focusing on metropolitan areas. Classifications and distinctions are used to present the theory in the basic category. How the definition of development in the theory or how it should be defined in general is the second element. Key

causal relationships or variable, usually a theory will identify what is the key cause of development or growth. That casual relationships are also what economic developers should focus on according to the theory. Also, how the theory can predict, or how growth and development occur. The strengths and weaknesses lead to the understanding of development. How the theory is applied is important to know also. Here are nine historical economic theories using the five elements (The five elements are: 1. Basic category, 2. Definition of development, 3. Key causal relationship or variable, 4. Strengths and weaknesses, and 5. Application). The following nine theories come from Dr. Altman's class lectures at Southern Illinois University Carbondale Agribusiness Economics 545, which he comprised from other sources: Economic Base- 1. The economy is divided up into two sectors: basic or export sector, and non-basic or non-export sector. 2. Development equals growth. 3. The export sector grows through the economic multiplier. 4. Strengths: very simple and popular, Weaknesses: not an understanding of development. 5. Easy to implement but is used more for recommendations rather than requirements. Staple theory- 1. Identifies industrial sectors. 2. Sustained growth over time. 3. Outside investments and demand drive local exports. 4. Strengths: historical evidence and relevance, Weaknesses: too descriptive. 5. Historical and political influences adds effectiveness but makes it difficult. Sector theory- 1. Primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors. 2. Sectorial diversity. 3. Growth in demand for income elastic goods creates labor surpluses. 4. Strength: easily testable, Weaknesses: sectors too broad to be useful. 5. Develop income elastic commodities and industries. Growth pole theory- 1. Identifies industries that exist in abstract economies. 2. Structural change. 3. New industries are key to initiate and diffuse development. 4. Strengths: useful in some areas, Weaknesses: narrow focus on technology. 5. Applied to

growth strategies. Neoclassical Theory- 1. Regions that comprise of macro economies. 2. Growth rate increase. 3. An increase of savings, investments and capital. 4. Strengths: Formal models, Weaknesses: Too complicated. 5. Free market outcome are best. Interregional trade theory- 1. Prices and quantities of commodities. 2. Growth that leads to greater consumer welfare. 3. price/quantity effects establish equilibrium. 4. Strengths: focus on consumer welfare as goal of development, Weaknesses: restrictive assumptions, ignore dynamics. 5. Advocate less government, free and open trade, more competitive markets while also supporting local infrastructure. Product-Cycle theory- 1. Focuses on the product. 2. Development and growth in different regions based on where new products are conceived. 3. New products cause development and growth. 4. Strengths: helps explain why there are different levels of development, Weaknesses: non-formal. 5. Financially restrictive. Entrepreneurship- 1. Entrepreneur. 2. Changes in firms and industries imply improved local economies. 3. Innovation from entrepreneurs cause the changes in firms and industries for local economy benefit. 4. Strengths: Accurate, Weaknesses: difficult to apply. 5. Promote positive entrepreneurial climate. Flexible production theory: 1.How does production occur. 2. Quantitative growth and qualitative change. 3. Changes in consumer demand imply changes in production schemes that lead to growth and development. 4. Strengths: Focuses on production dynamics, Weaknesses: hard to generalize. 5. Informs industrial organization decisions. With all nine of the historical theories it is easy to see the differences in development and growth theories.

As a nation we need to be able to predict and follow growth and development theories in order to have a superior power like we are currently. Understanding of both of these theories is key to the United States both now and in its history.

CHAPTER III

1990, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

The time frame for this analysis is a twenty-year time span from 1990 to 2010. During this time span the United States faced a country wide recession in 2008. The data from the selected years will show Champaign County's economy before and after the recession. This analysis is broken up into three sections: 1990, 2000, and 2010. The time span allotted will also give economists a look at the changes in the earning sectors: farm earnings, agricultural services/forestry/fishing, mining, construction, manufacturing, transportation, wholesale trade, retail trade, finance, and government/government enterprises. The percentage of Champaign County's earning sectors were collected from Bureau of Economic Analysis. The percentages were calculated by taking the earnings of each sector divided by the total earnings of the place of work.

In 1990 the largest earning sectors in Champaign County are: Government, services, and manufacturing. The government sector contributes to 39.57% of the local economy. This being the largest earning sector for Champaign County. The University of Illinois and Parkland College both reside within Champaign County, thus making the government a major contributor in the earning sectors. The government sector brings in a lot of overall revenue for the county. The government sector is also a major employer for the county. The service sector contributes 20.44% of Champaign's economy. A reason to why the service sector is also quite large is that Champaign is also home to two major hospitals. Those hospitals are: Carle and Presence Covenant Medical Center (formally known as Provena). The smallest earning sectors are: Mining, Agricultural services, and Farm earnings. These sectors are so small because Champaign

County does not have a mine or any large forest preserves. The mining sector makes up only .06% of Champaign's economy. The farm earning sector also being very small at 2.12%. This seems to be very strange because of the fact that central Illinois has the best dark rich soil. There also a lot of farming land within Champaign County. To understand why the farm earning sector is so small in relevance to its presence in the county can be attributed to that farm earnings sector only calculates production farming. It does not include things like local elevators and retail agriculture. Thusly, it is to be expected that the government would be the largest earning sector for Champaign County.

Figure 1. illustrates Champaign County's 1990 earning sectors in a pie graph separated based on the percentage of each sector. While *figure 2.*is a detailed list for the year 1990, of the sectors proportions, location ratios, and sectors identities. Sector identities are used to see if that particular sector is an importing, exporting or neutral sector.

Champaign County's sector earning percentages for the year 1990 are slightly different from that of the State of Illinois. In *figure 3.* there are detailed list of the amount of earnings and their percentages for the state of Illinois in the year 1990. The State of Illinois's largest sectors are: Services, Manufacturing, and Government. With Illinois's smallest sectors being: Mining, Agriculture Services, and Farm Earning. While for the state as whole the largest earning sectors are the same as Champaign County, they are in a different order for each other.

CHAPTER IV

2000, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

For the year 2000, a lot of things have changed in the earning sectors. In 2000 the largest earning sectors were: government, services, and manufacturing. While these are the same major earning sectors there are some changes to the sectors from those figures from 1990. *Figure 4*. shows a pie graph of the earning sector percentages for the year 2000 while *figure 1*. shows a pie graph with 1990's earning sectors percentages. In 2000 the top earning sector goes to the government sector with 34.27% of the county's economy. That is 5.30% decrease from 1990. The second largest earning section is the service sector with an earning percentage of 23.65%. This is a 3.21% increase from 1990. The manufacturing sector remained the third highest earning sector in 2000 with 12.87% of the economy earnings. That was an increase of 1.42% from 1990. The government sector was by far the largest change in the earning sectors in the ten years from 1990 to 2000. Government, service, and manufacturing sectors account for 70.79% of all of Champaign County. This is just slightly under the year 1990's 71.46%.

In 1990 the agricultural service sector was an exporting sector, while in 2000 it became an importing sector. A reason to why this might have happened would be because more and more land has been developed to support the growing population within Champaign County. In 1990 the Manufacturing sector was an importing sector, in 2000 it was a neutral sector. *Figure 5.* shows a detailed list of the sector identities for all the earning sectors for the years 2000, while *figure 2*. shows a detailed list of sector identities for 1990. Along with the growing population there were more industries like Solo® that moved into the county. Using Location

Ratios, employment data from both 1990 and 2000 have been calculated for analysis. *Figure 6*. states the year 2000's location ratios based on Champaign County's employment. Farm employment is considered an importing sector, while the farm earnings are exporting. With a little work force the farm sector is producing at a much larger rate. Agricultural services employment is neutral, while the income is importing. Champaign County is not an ideal location for mining and fishing. There are just not enough resources to support this sector. According to the employment multiplier in *figure 6*. for every 100 job, 350 more jobs are being created at this point in time. When comparing the Location Ratio's to the Shift Share Analysis they seem to be very similar in results. Showing when one sector is doing well in location ratio's that it showing in shift-share that it is doing well, as well. Most sectors have comparable results between the two.

In farm earnings from the year 1990 to 2000 there was a loss of earnings. In this time frame there were a few seasons that were harsh conditions and Champaign County developed more farm land, thus causing less profits. The same theory would go for agricultural services, as well. There was not a significant change in mining, this can hold true since there is not a lot of mining opportunities in Champaign County. Although, there was a big increase in construction, as mentioned before there was a lot of development in Champaign County during this time. Manufacturing also had a large increase. Transportation increased, but not as much as one would have thought. Retail has seemed to increase, this could also be caused by development of the county. Although it states that there was a loss in earnings in the farm earnings, with farm earnings there is going to be some fluctuation due to natural causes. More and more family owned farms are going under to larger corporations, this will continue and the farm

market will continue to be very competitive. The country and county's growth rates are depicted in *figure 7.*

CHAPTER V

2010, CHAMPAIGN COUNTY

In 2001 the Bureau of Economic Analysis changed some of the categories in which they collected data. It should be taken into consideration that some of the information in the 2010 data set has been altered to fit that of the previous category types. As previously stated in chapter one, the United States faced a recession in 2008. It was said that the recession ended in June of 2009, but the recession left the economy in devastation. The 2010 data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis was taken about a year and a half after the recession had ended, this gave the county a little time to recovery.

In 2010 the largest earning sectors were the government, agricultural services/forestry/fishing/transportation, and services. *Figure 8*. Depicts 2010 Champaign County's earning sectors percentages. The highest earning sector is once again the government sector which makes for 40.54% of the economy, which is 6.27% higher than the percentage from 2000. The government sector is on a trend to always be the leading earning sector. The second largest earning sector is agricultural services/forestry/fishing/transportation with 20.10%. The reason to why this is the second largest is because sometimes data that the Bureau of Economic Analysis collects come back as confidential information. That means there is no sector totals for that year. This is what happened in 2010 with agricultural services/forestry/fishing and transportation sectors. In order to get the percentage you have to add all the other sector totals together and then subtract that number from the total earning by place of work. If those sectors would have not been confidential then they would not be as large and would not be the second largest sector. Because of the grouping of three sectors they

caused one big percentage instead of three small percentages. The third largest sector was the service sector at 13.79%. This is a whopping 9.86% decrease from the year 2000. The service sector saw the biggest decrease in the ten year span between 2000 and 2010. This can be contributed to the lack of jobs available after the recession. The smallest sectors for 2010 are the real estate, farm earnings, and finance sectors. These are different from 1990 and 2000 smallest sectors (farm earnings, agricultural services, and mining) because of the new categories the Bureau of Economic Analysis had put forth since 2001. For the most part Champaign County's economy has remain stable, even throughout the recession. Champaign County has gone through ups and down in its earnings, but the major earning sector remain constant throughout the twenty year span of this analysis. The largest sectors were the government, services, and manufacturing. The University of Illinois is the major employer for the government sector, thus keeping it the largest earning sector for Champaign County for the twenty years of this analysis. The service sector remained the second largest up until the 2001 category change. The two hospitals in the area make up majority of the service sector. The third largest sector would be manufacturing. This is largely impart to a Solo® plant being in the town of Urbana. 2010 was an interesting year for the study due to the fact that it is after the recession and the data was collected differently from 1990 and 2000.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

Champaign County went through the five stages of growth to get to where it is currently. The Five Stages starts with the traditional society, then establishment of preconditions for takeoff, then moves on to the takeoff itself, the drive for maturity, and the age of high mass consumption. Stage one; the traditional society has little or no trade, comparative advantage effect leads to specialization and economies of scale. Stage two; formation of financial sector, differentiation of production and consumption, development of transportation and communication networks, and farmers export most of their production. Stage three; based on capital accumulation, maturity to preconditions, and maturity of financial institutions, which is key to building infrastructures and manufacturing bases. Stage four; advancement of new technology, economies of scale which push up productivity. Stage five; shift from agriculture and manufacturing to a service based economy, as income increase income spent on food decreases, and spend more on consumer goods. Economic growth causes an increase in divergence of income. In the long term the five stages of development bring growth and more income. Since Champaign has already been through this at least once, but the economy can go through the five stages again. If you look at the economy as it is now that would be the traditional society. When you move onto stage two, think about production and consumption needs that county is facing and has not dealt with based on what the people of the county want to see. On stage three the predictions from stage two need to be enacted and the financial sector needs to be able to withstand new development. Stage four keeps with the ever so advancing technology to boost production in the county. Champaign County can focus

on improving its service sector, there is always room for bettering itself. If the county focuses on how the service sector is earning and its employment rate, it can see what it has done and what it could do better. If you look at those two thing you can come up with new ways to grow the sector and maintain positive earnings.

Another way Champaign County can grow and develop would be to use the structural change model to its advantage. The structural change model builds on the five stages of growth theory. Structural change model brings attention to region as a factor of the analysis. The main focus of the Structural Change Model is that there is a difference between rural economies and urban economies. The Structural Change Model assumes rural economies are old fashion. In that they depend on bartering exchanges, compensation based on average returns instead of marginal returns, low productivity, and excess labor from traditional agriculture practices. The key component of Structural Change Model is labor. An urban setting can offer higher wages for people, thus drawing in people from the agriculture sector to the urban economy. With increasing urbanization that implies growth for the economy. With excess rural labor, there is a need and opportunity for physical production plants. With the addition of plants that means sustainable growth.

Economists can looks at this analysis and decided what method would better off Champaign County's economy. Over the twenty years this research examined, Champaign County's economy remained fairly stable. The top three earning sectors were government, service, and manufacturing. Economics can view what their proportions are in relation to the economy. They can focus on what needs to be improved to increase the earnings per sector.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

RELATED FIGURES

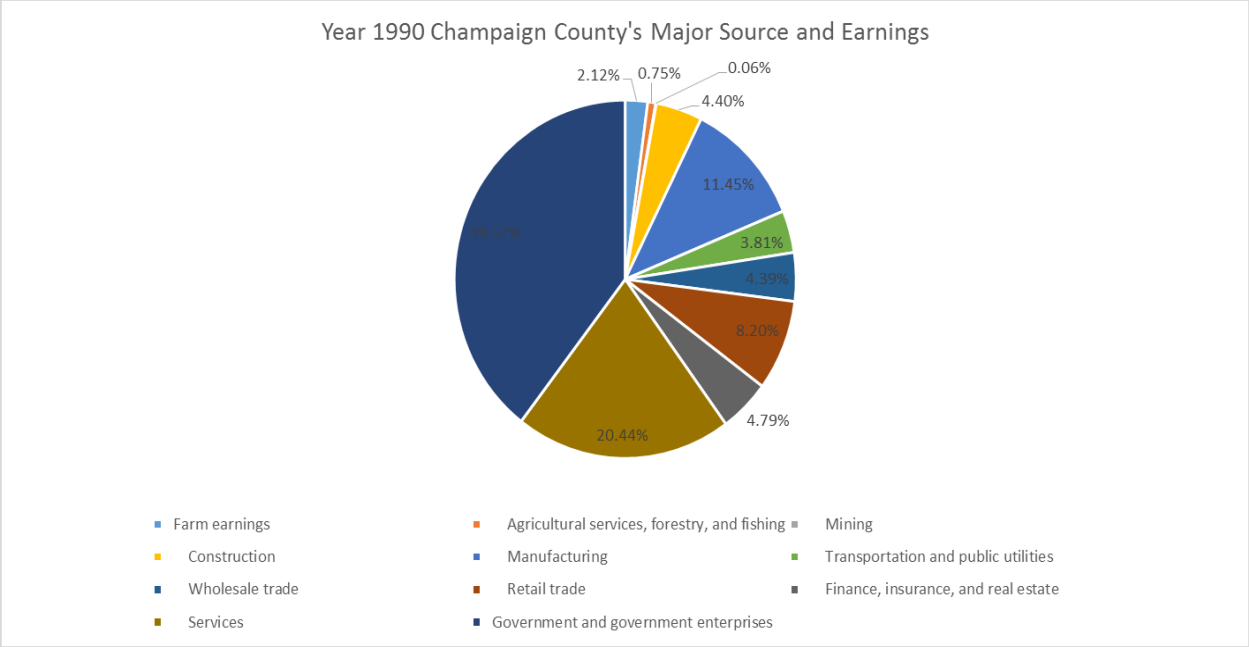

Figure 1. 1990 Champaign County's Earning Sector Percentages

Note: The data used to construct this graph is from the Bureau of Economic Analysis "Personal Income by Major Component and Earnings by Industry", collected by the BEA.

Area	Description	1990	County Percentage	County Proportion	LR's County/US 1990	Sector Identities for US
Champaign	Earnings by place of work	2527884				
Champaign	Farm earnings	53715	0.0212	0.021248997	1.639689668	Exporting
Champaign	Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing	18949	0.0075	0.007495993	1.305158308	Exporting
Champaign	Mining	1600	0.0006	0.00063294	0.058420733	Importing
Champaign	Construction	111375	0.044	0.044058588	0.751111458	Neutral
Champaign	Manufacturing	289534	0.1145	0.11453611	0.599445091	Importing
Champaign	Transportation and public utilities	96384	0.0381	0.038128332	0.590862766	Importing
Champaign	Wholesale trade	110989	0.0439	0.043905891	0.690239806	Importing
Champaign	Retail trade	207219	0.082	0.081973303	0.888429637	Neutral
Champaign	Finance, insurance, and real estate	121045	0.0479	0.047883922	0.693818997	Importing
Champaign	Services	516890	0.2044	0.204475364	0.813846234	Neutral
Champaign	Government and government enterprises	1000184	0.3957	0.39566056	2.197292208	Exporting

Figure 2. 1990 Champaign County's Detailed List of Percentage and Proportions

Note: The data used to construct this list is from the Bureau of Economic Analysis "Personal Income by Major Component and Earnings by Industry", collected by the BEA.

GeoName	LineCode	Description	1990	1990 Earning Percentages
Illinois	35	Earnings by place of work	185335751	
Illinois	81	Farm earnings	1763318	0.95%
Illinois	100	Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing	788444	0.43%
Illinois	200	Mining	1057176	0.57%
Illinois	300	Construction	10962592	5.91%
Illinois	400	Manufacturing	38155343	20.59%
Illinois	500	Transportation and public utilities	13118892	7.08%
Illinois	610	Wholesale trade	14660520	7.91%
Illinois	620	Retail trade	15589188	8.41%
Illinois	700	Finance, insurance, and real estate	17483950	9.43%
Illinois	800	Services	45998780	24.82%
Illinois	900	Government and government enterprises	25757548	13.90%

Figure 3. 1990 Illinois State Detailed List of Proportions and Earning Percentages

Note: The data used to construct this list is from the Bureau of Economic Analysis "Personal Income by Major Component and Earnings by Industry", collected by the BEA.

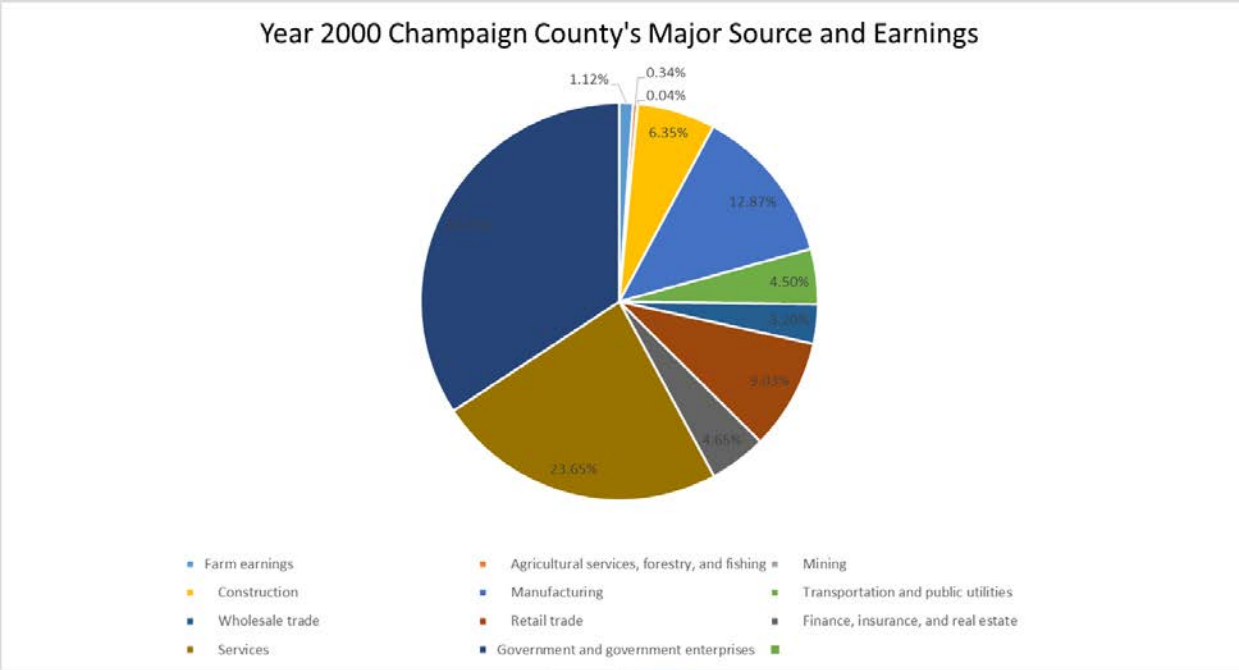

Figure 4. 2000 Champaign County's Earning Sector Percentages

Note: The data used to construct this graph is from the Bureau of Economic Analysis "Personal Income by Major Component and Earnings by Industry", collected by the BEA.

Area	Description	2000	LR's County/US 2000	Sector Identities for U
Champaign	Earnings by place of work	3857983		
Champaign	Farm earnings	43138	1.406665296	Exporting
Champaign	Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing	13052	0.616955387	Importing
Champaign	Mining	1653	0.047027203	Importing
Champaign	Construction	245016	0.997108808	Neutral
Champaign	Manufacturing	496515	0.824666329	Neutral
Champaign	Transportation and public utilities	173465	0.695736506	Importing
Champaign	Wholesale trade	123386	0.522854413	Importing
Champaign	Retail trade	348183	1.0089242	Neutral
Champaign	Finance, insurance, and real estate	179396	0.486248158	Importing
Champaign	Services	912233	0.803113869	Neutral
Champaign	Government and government enterprises	1321946	2.248280577	Exporting

Figure 5. 2000 Champaign County's Detailed List of Percentage and Proportions

Note: The data used to construct this list is from the Bureau of Economic Analysis "Personal Income by Major Component and Earnings by Industry", collected by the BEA.

Description	Area	Total	Sector Proportions	LR's County/US Employment	Sector Identities
Total full-time and part-time employment	Champaign, IL	122600			
Farm employment	Champaign, IL	1658	0.013523654	0.717490378	Importng
Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing	Champaign, IL	1111	0.009061990	0.770839242	Neutral
Mining	Champaign, IL	88	0.000717781	0.152140586	Importng
Construction	Champaign, IL	5287	0.043123980	0.759690981	Neutral
Manufacturing	Champaign, IL	13224	0.107862969	0.936896521	Neutral
Transportation and public utilities	Champaign, IL	4199	0.034249592	0.68724761	Importng
Wholesale trade	Champaign, IL	3396	0.027699837	0.607598279	Importng
Retail trade	Champaign, IL	21513	0.175473083	1.075370647	Neutral
Finance, insurance, and real estate	Champaign, IL	7168	0.058466558	0.735830184	Importng
Services	Champaign, IL	32071	0.261590538	0.827744865	Neutral
Government and government enterprises	Champaign, IL	32885	0.268230016	1.933880297	Exporting
Employment Multiplier	3.549199548				

Figure 6. 2000 Champaign County's Detailed List of Location Ratios and Sector Identities

Note: The data used to construct this list is from the Bureau of Economic Analysis "Personal Income by Major Component and Earnings by Industry", collected by the BEA.

Area	LineCode	Description	2000	1990	Local Earnings Change	National Growth Rate	Local Growth Rate
Champaign	35	Earnings by place of work	3857983	2527884	1330099	0.796162459	0.5261709
Champaign	81	Farm earnings	43138	53715	-10577	0.101736556	-0.196909616
Champaign	100	Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing	13052	18949	-5897	0.71491519	-0.311203757
Champaign	200	Mining	1653	1600	53	0.510473703	0.033125
Champaign	300	Construction	245016	111375	133641	0.950343062	1.199919192
Champaign	400	Manufacturing	496515	289534	206981	0.467054995	0.714876318
Champaign	500	Transportation and public utilities	173465	96384	77081	0.798834434	0.799728171
Champaign	610	Wholesale trade	123386	110989	12397	0.727219836	0.111695754
Champaign	620	Retail trade	348183	207219	140964	0.741345445	0.680265806
Champaign	700	Finance, insurance, and real estate	179396	121045	58351	1.488837631	0.482060391
Champaign	800	Services	912233	516890	395343	1.104821773	0.764849388
Champaign	900	Government and government enterprises	1321946	1000184	321762	0.520244937	0.321702807

Area	LineCode	Description	2000	1990	National Factor	Sector Factor	Local Factor
United State	35	Earnings by place of work	6600633000	3674853000	2012606.341	0	-682507.3409
United State	81	Farm earnings	52468000	47623000	42765.86647	-37301.08737	-16041.7791
United State	100	Agricultural services, forestry, and fishing	36195000	21106000	15086.48243	-1539.554496	-19443.92794
United State	200	Mining	60138000	39814000	1273.859934	-457.1020096	-763.7579243
United State	300	Construction	420414000	215559000	88672.59384	17171.86464	27796.54152
United State	400	Manufacturing	1030100000	702155000	230516.1013	-95287.80041	71752.69908
United State	500	Transportation and public utilities	426572000	237138000	76737.32242	257.5356591	86.14191736
United State	610	Wholesale trade	403748000	233756000	88365.27513	-7651.872748	-68316.40239
United State	620	Retail trade	590438000	339070000	164979.9885	-11359.12679	-12656.86175
United State	700	Finance, insurance, and real estate	631219000	253620000	96371.48482	83844.86624	-121865.3511
United State	800	Services	1943363000	923291000	411528.4133	159542.9132	-175728.3265
United State	900	Government and government enterprises	1005978000	661721000	796308.9526	-275968.2905	-198578.6621

Figure 7. Champaign County and United States Growth Rates

Note: The data used to construct this list is from the Bureau of Economic Analysis "Personal Income by Major Component and Earnings by Industry", collected by the BEA.

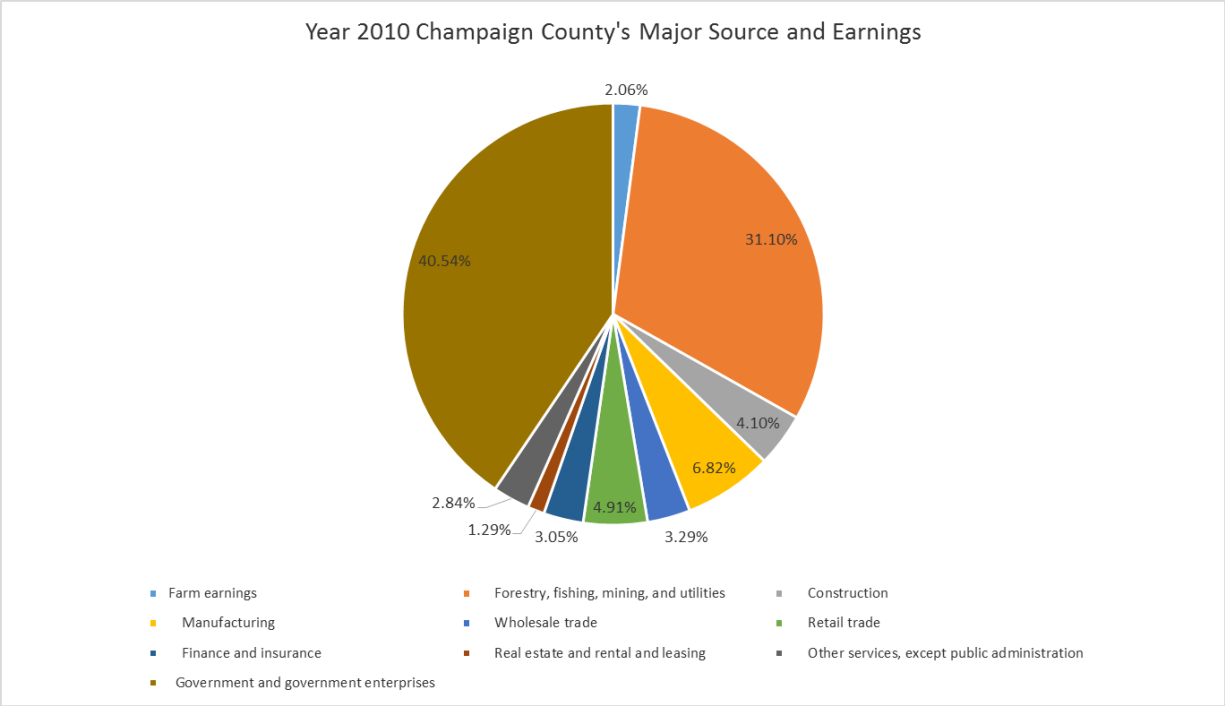

Figure 8. 2010 Champaign County's Earning Sector Percentages

Note: The data used to construct this graph is from the Bureau of Economic Analysis "Personal Income by Major Component and Earnings by Industry", collected by the BEA.

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