
State of Illinois Defense Industry Adjustment (DIA) Program

Southwest Illinois Region Economic Profile

June, 2016

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN • CHICAGO • SPRINGFIELD



**Nathalie P. Voorhees Center
for Neighborhood and
Community Improvement**



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Regional Economic Profile

The Office of Economic Adjustment (OEA), an arm of the U.S. Department of Defense, initiated the Defense Industry Adjustment (DIA) Program to assist communities in planning for adjustments and resiliency in the face of defense industry changes. As of the beginning of 2016, a project team made up of the University of Illinois Office of Vice President for Research (OVPR), the UIC Voorhees Center, and the Quad Cities Chamber of Commerce, has begun work on the State of Illinois Defense Industry Adjustment Project to assess the impact of changes in defense industry spending in Illinois, and to assist impacted sectors in their efforts to develop plans and options to mitigate impact.

At number 48, the State of Illinois is one of the lowest defense spending states as a percentage of total state GDP. As of fiscal year 2014, only 0.8% of the state GDP is attributed to defense spending. Still, this accounted for \$5.6 billion in annual spending, largely for manufacturing of Supplies & Equipment (a category with 49% of annual spending contracts). The top direct defense spending locations in the state include: St. Clair County, Winnebago County, Lake, Cook, & DuPage Counties, Peoria County, and Rock Island County. These seven counties currently account for \$4.5 billion of annual spending in the state.

As part of the project team, the UIC Voorhees Center for Neighborhood and Community Improvement will analyze data, conduct studies, and engage with stakeholders to inform and assist impacted sectors in their efforts to develop plans and strategies. The first of these efforts involves compiling community and economic profiles to share with community stakeholders in five regions of the state (Quad Cities, Rockford, Chicago Metro, Metro East, and Peoria) in order to inform the direction of the state DIA Project.

The purpose of this regional economic profile is to provide an overview of a region's economy in terms of its current composition, changes in employment, and occupations. Each indicator is analyzed in comparison with the state and national averages to provide a better understanding of local status and trends. A comparative understanding of a region's economy in terms of compositional change and performance informs policy makers and analysts to better position the region in the national economy. To the extent that data are available, the profile analyzes changes over a period of 10 years—long enough to reveal important dynamics, but short enough to focus on the kinds of local changes that may be malleable through regional planning activity.

Drawing on local and national data sources, this profile considers both the fundamental economic conditions and sectoral drivers of the regional economy. The economic indicators/industrial data items being analyzed are divided into three main groups:

Basic economic indicators: Indicators that measure economic conditions and help evaluate regional economic performance: (1) Employment and its sectoral distribution, (2) Unemployment rate, (3) Unemployment insurance claims, (4) Annual wages, and (5) Occupations. Descriptive analysis of these indicators help determine how the local economy is faring relative to its position in the past, or its current position as measured against a referent economy (i.e., the nation or the state).

Dependency on government employment: Analysis of government employment as a share of total regional employment helps assess the degree to which regional employment base depends on federal or state/local government activities. Besides examining changes in government/private sector portion of employment over time, the analysis identifies the regional employment base that is directly attributable to the Department of Defense (employment at the military base) or related departments (e.g., employment at Hospitals administrated by the Department of Veterans Affairs).

Defense related industrial activities: The profile identifies specific manufacturing and professional/technical services industries in which businesses may be performing defense contract work or are part of the defense industry supply chain. Some of the establishments operating in such industries are owned by the federal government and perform work assigned to them by local bases or the Department of Defense. Unlike such cases where the amount and type of economic activity are relatively predictable, economic activities performed by private sector establishments are far less detectable through the publicly available secondary data sources on which this profile relies. In a region with an economy as industrially specialized as Southwest Illinois, private sector establishments might be carrying out defense contract work at various levels originating from different parts of the country. Given this challenge, the profile focuses on those industries that show heavy regional specialization and in which businesses are believed to be performing defense contract work or constitute part of defense supply chain. By analyzing regional employment trends in these industries in comparison with the nation, the profile explores the “defense activity-industrial performance” nexus. Finally, the region’s share of national defense contracts is analyzed, and local industries that perform substantial work originating from the Department of Defense are identified.

This report covers the two-county region that consists of Madison and St. Clair Counties. Unless otherwise indicated, regional data is defined using these geographies. Additional notes on definitions and data sources may be found at the end of this document. If there are any questions, please contact Yittayih Zelalem, Co-director of the Nathalie P. Voorhees Center for Neighborhood & Community Improvement at the University of Illinois at Chicago, at 312-996-6674 or e-mail at: yittazel@uic.edu.

Regional Economic Highlights

- Health care, retail trade, accommodation, and manufacturing accounted for the largest shares of any sector in 2014, representing 14.6 percent, 13.4 percent, 10.5, and 9.1 percent of regional employment, respectively.
- Transportation and warehousing, manufacturing, and administrative services respectively created the most jobs from 2010 to 2014, together adding 3,688 jobs in the region.
- Employment in the Southwest Illinois Region expanded 1.3 percent from 2010 to 2014, lagging the national growth rate of 6.9 percent. The recession does not seem to have influenced regional employment trends as much as it did national employment.
- The private sector's share of employment in the region is similar to its share in the nation. On the other hand, the federal government accounts for a relatively large portion of employment in the two-county region.
- The unemployment rate in the two-county Southwest Illinois Region has been above the national average in the last ten years. The 2015 unemployment rate in the region (6.3%) is higher than the national unemployment rate (5.3%) and close the state rate (5.9%). After peaking during the recession (2009), recent regional insurance claims have returned to their pre-recession levels.
- The 2014 annual average wage for all industries in the region is \$40,600 and it is below the national and Illinois figures (average annual wages for all industries in Illinois was \$54,106; and \$51,364 in the U.S.). There has not been a significant change in the gap between regional and national wages during the last ten years.
- The two-county region is specialized in various manufacturing industries. Among those, primary metal manufacturing (NAICS 331) and fabricated metal product manufacturing (NAICS 332) are likely the most closely related to defense.
- Defense contracts have been a substantial portion of gross regional product for the last ten years. In 2015, \$633.5 million worth of Department of Defense (DoD) contracts were performed in the Southwest Illinois Region and they constitute nearly 4 percent of the gross regional product.
- Regional employment in the fabricated metal product manufacturing industry declined substantially during the recession and has not completely recovered yet. While national employment increased in the last two years in this industry, regional employment declined. Regional employment in primary metal manufacturing closely follows the national trend.

Employment by Sector and Industry

Health care and social assistance is the largest industry by employment in the region. The health care sector employed 27,573 workers in 2014, approximately 14.6 percent of total employment in the two-county region (Figure 1). After health care, retail trade and accommodation and food services are the two largest sectors. These three sectors together constituted more than 38 percent of total regional employment in 2014. The same sectors are also dominant sectors at the national level. (Table 1). However, the fourth largest sector, manufacturing, accounts for a slightly larger share of employment in the Southwest Illinois Region than in the U.S. (Table 1). The share of manufacturing employment in the region is 9.1 percent while it is nearly 8.9 percent in the nation (the corresponding figure for the state of Illinois is 10.1%).

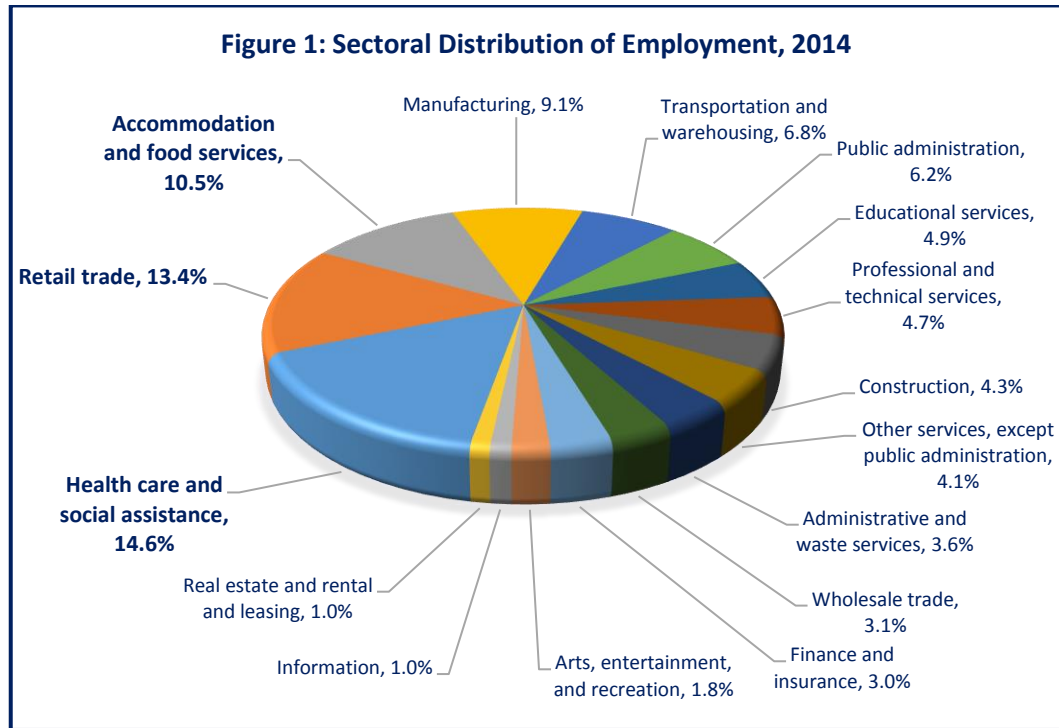


Table 1: Top Industries by Employment, 2014

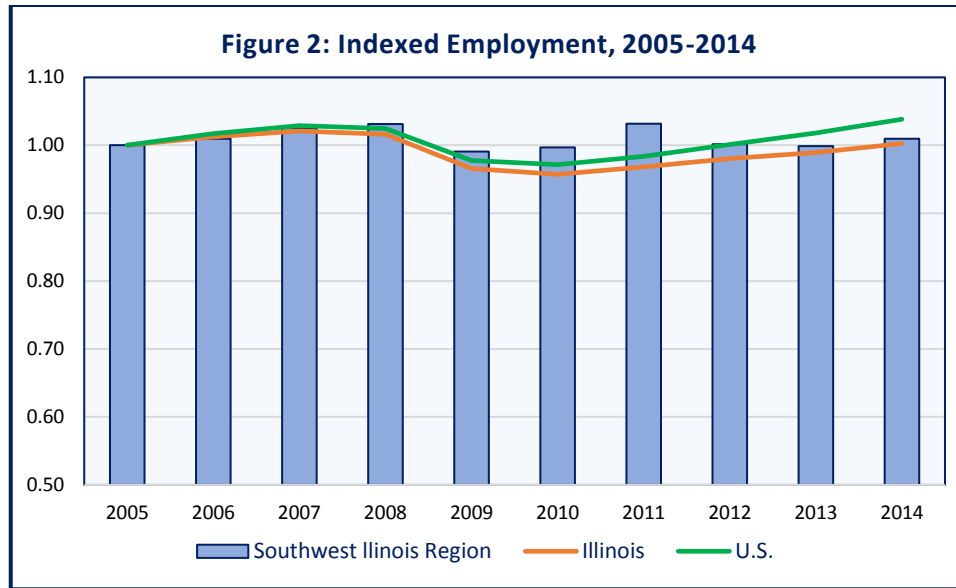
Industry	Two-county region			United States		
	Rank	Employment	Share	Rank	Employment	Share
Health care and social assistance*	1	27,573	14.6%	1	19,783,384	14.5%
Retail trade	2	25,364	13.4%	2	15,406,097	11.3%
Accommodation and food services*	3	19,816	10.5%	3	12,622,094	9.2%
Manufacturing	4	17,101	9.1%	4	12,202,114	8.9%
Transportation and warehousing*	5	12,863	6.8%	12	5,325,471	3.9%
Public administration*	6	11,722	6.2%	8	7,221,251	5.3%
Educational services*	7	9,190	4.9%	5	12,200,960	8.9%
Professional and technical services*	8	8,819	4.7%	7	8,453,203	6.2%
Construction*	9	8,093	4.3%	9	6,290,487	4.6%
Other services, except public administration	10	7,832	4.1%	13	4,274,676	3.1%
Administrative and waste services*	11	6,827	3.6%	6	8,657,458	6.3%
Wholesale trade	12	5,798	3.1%	10	5,816,318	4.3%
Finance and insurance*	13	5,686	3.0%	11	5,664,688	4.1%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	14	3,479	1.8%	15	2,480,359	1.8%
Information	15	1,934	1.0%	14	2,875,116	2.1%
Real estate and rental and leasing*	16	1,809	1.0%	17	2,083,636	1.5%
Management of companies and enterprises	17	1,094	0.6%	16	2,154,136	1.6%
Utilities*	18	998	0.5%	20	802,552	0.6%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	19	554	0.3%	18	1,237,636	0.9%
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction	20	228	0.1%	19	842,095	0.6%
Unclassified	21	85	0.0%	21	215,085	0.2%
Total with Data Suppression		176,865	100%		136,608,816	100%
Total without Data Suppression		188,800	100%		136,613,609	100%

*Industries for which employment data are suppressed. Shares are calculated using total without data suppression.

Employment has been mostly stable in the last ten years in the Southwest Illinois Region. Current employment is nearly at the same level as the pre-recession point in 2006 or 2007. In Figure 2, employment levels for the two-county region, Illinois, and the U.S. are shown as shares of 2005 employment. While the recession does not seem to have influenced the regional employment as much as it did the state and U.S. economies, regional employment has not grown as fast as national employment in recent years.

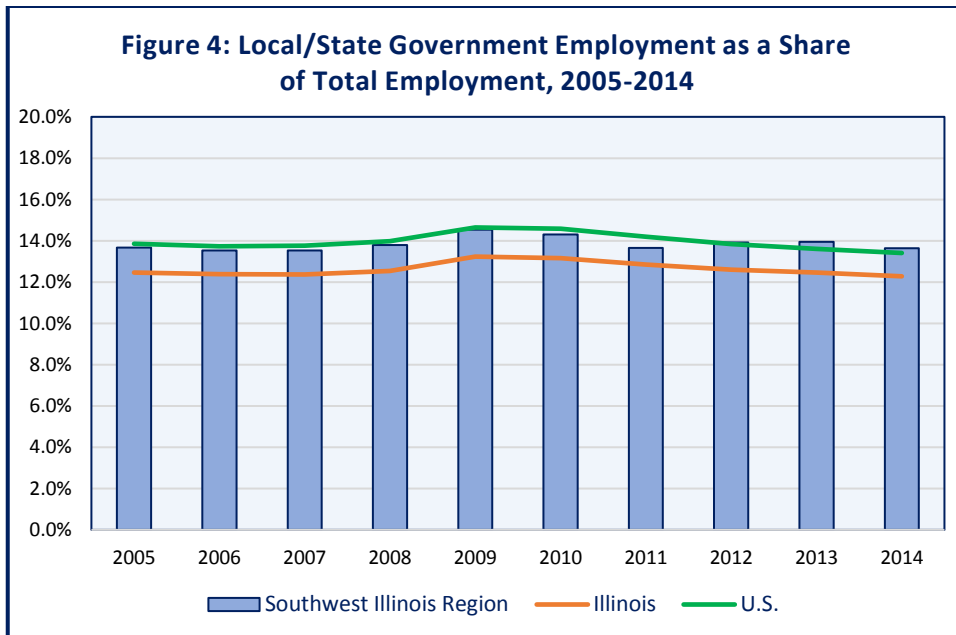
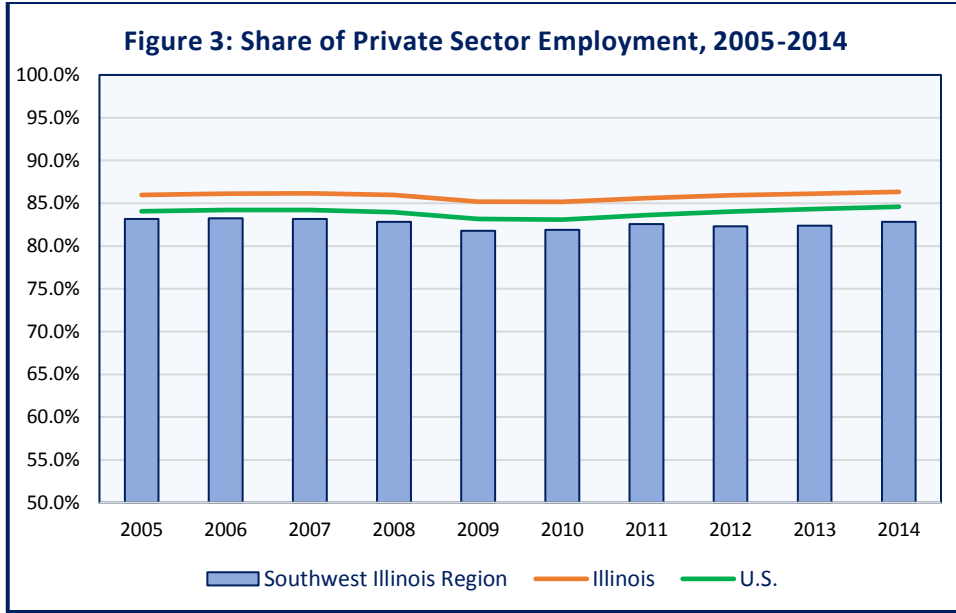
Table 2: Employment by Region, 2008-2014

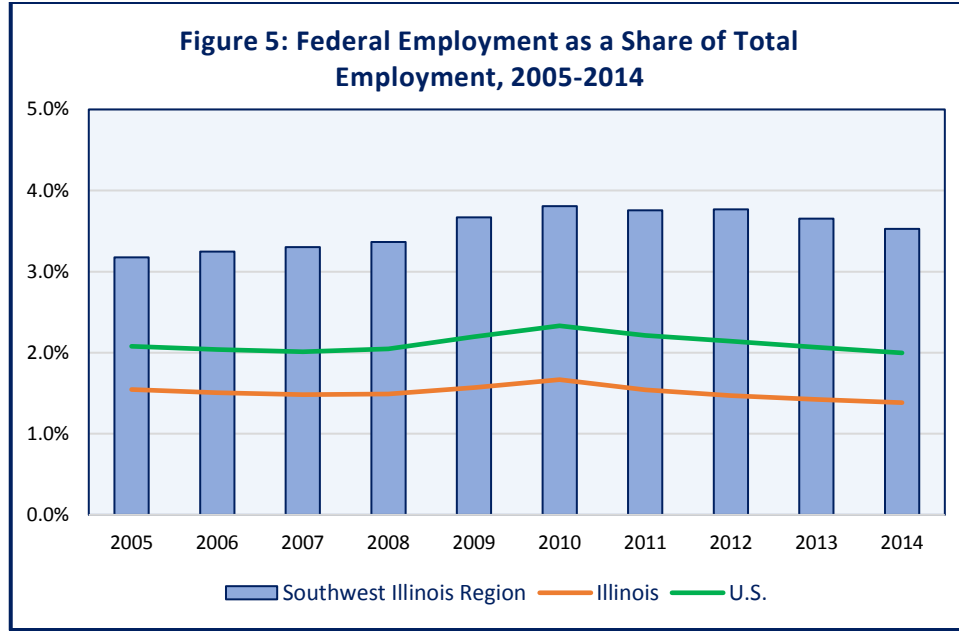
Region	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Region	192,867	185,336	186,406	192,950	187,329	186,823	188,800
Illinois	5,841,692	5,551,930	5,502,322	5,566,648	5,636,918	5,687,541	5,762,156
U.S.	134,805,659	128,607,842	127,820,442	129,411,095	131,696,378	133,968,434	136,613,609



The private sector’s share of employment in the region is similar to its share in the nation. Relative to Illinois, however, the private sector accounts for a smaller portion of employment in the two-county region (Figure 3). State and local governments’ share of regional employment is very close to their share at the national level and slightly less than their share at the state level (Figure 4). Relative to the nation and the state, the federal government accounts for a large portion of employment in the region (Figure 5). This federal employment is largely attributable to Scott Air Force Base (AFB) located in St. Clair County, which employed 4,512 active duty military personnel and 5,085 civilians in 2013.¹

¹ Illinois military base and defense industry assets economic impact study: State and regional analyses (2014). Northern Illinois University, Illinois Chamber of Commerce, Office of the Lieutenant Governor.





Unemployment Rate

The current unemployment rate in the region (6.3%) is higher than both the national unemployment rate (5.3%) and the state rate (5.9%).² After rising sharply during the recession years of 2009 and 2010, the regional unemployment rate has started falling significantly only recently. Remaining relatively high until 2013, the regional unemployment rate is still higher than pre-recession levels (Figure 6 and Table 3). This could be an indication of slow regional recovery or of industrial and/or occupational changes occurring in the regional economy relative to the nation. There are small variations among counties in the region in terms of the unemployment rate. St. Clair County historically has had higher unemployment rates than Madison County.

² The unemployment rate is a measure of an economy’s realized potential in terms of providing jobs to those looking for work. It is a lagging indicator and generally falls following a period of economic growth. Low unemployment rate suggests a tight labor market that cannot accommodate new firms unless there is growth in the local labor market. Conversely, a high unemployment rate suggests there is hardship in the local economy and active economic development efforts are needed. It is important to determine whether the unemployment is associated with specific industries and occupations.

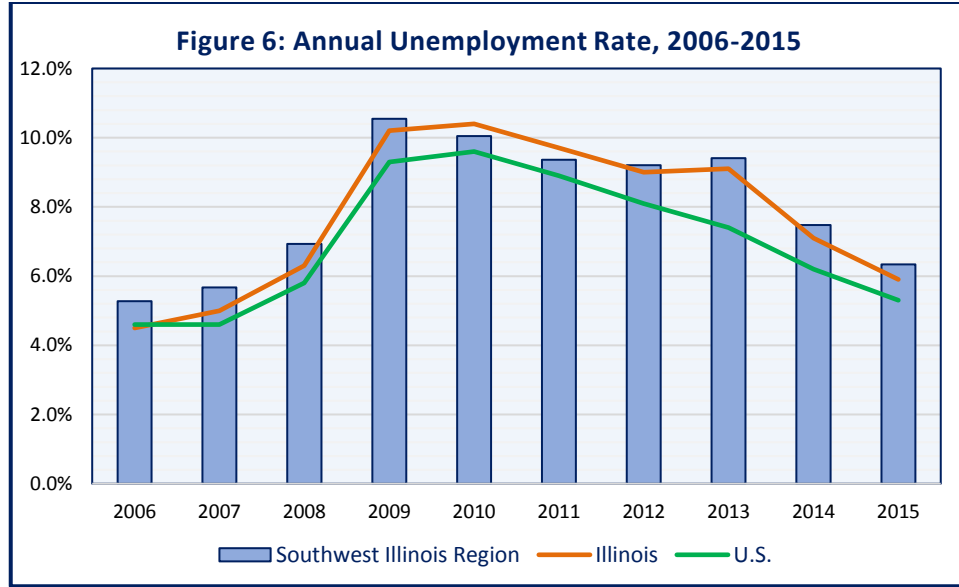


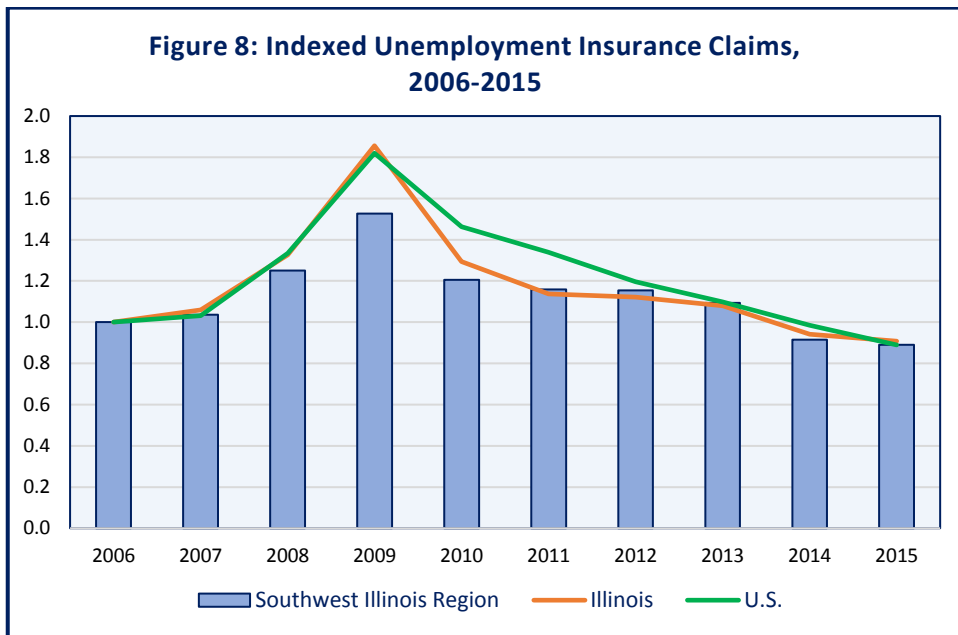
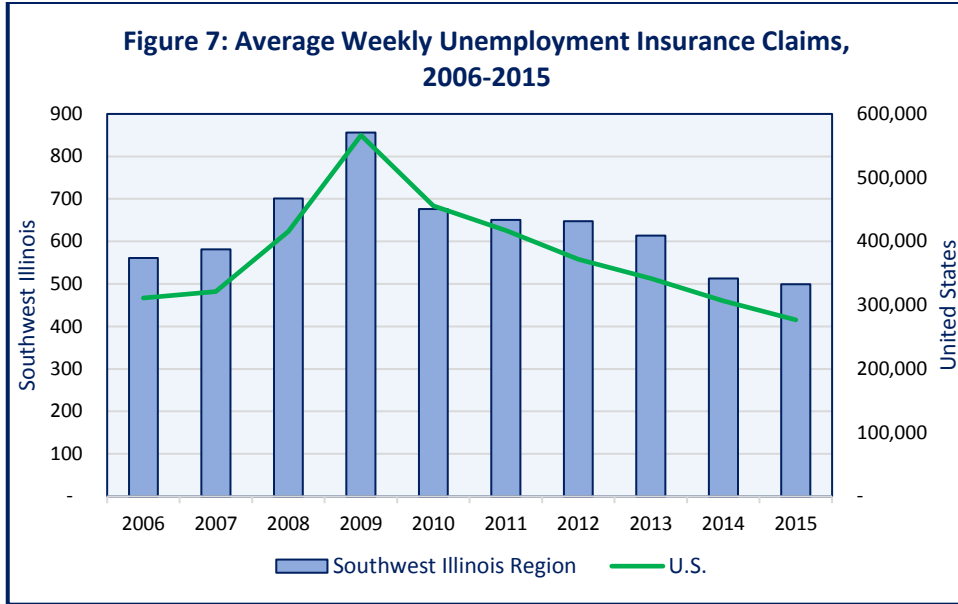
Table 3: Unemployment Rate (%) by County and Region, 2006-2015

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Madison County	4.9	5.3	6.4	10.2	9.8	8.9	8.8	8.9	7.1	6.1
St. Clair County	5.7	6.1	7.5	10.9	10.3	9.8	9.6	9.9	7.9	6.6
Two-county Region	5.3	5.7	6.9	10.5	10.0	9.4	9.2	9.4	7.5	6.3
Illinois	4.5	5.0	6.3	10.2	10.4	9.7	9.0	9.1	7.1	5.9
U.S.	4.6	4.6	5.8	9.3	9.6	8.9	8.1	7.4	6.2	5.3

Initial Unemployment Insurance Claims

After peaking during the recession (2009), recent regional unemployment insurance claims have returned to and even dropped slightly below their pre-recession levels (Figure 7).³ In Figure 8, initial unemployment claims for the two-county region, Illinois, and the U.S. are shown as a share of 2006 initial unemployment claims. Overall, the trend for the two-county region is very similar to trends observed for Illinois or the U.S. The region experienced a higher number of claims during the recession years of 2008, 2009, and 2010.

³ Initial unemployment insurance claims are a leading indicator of economic conditions and are used in the analysis of current unemployment trends. New claims anticipate subsequent movement in the economy, primarily measuring emerging unemployment.

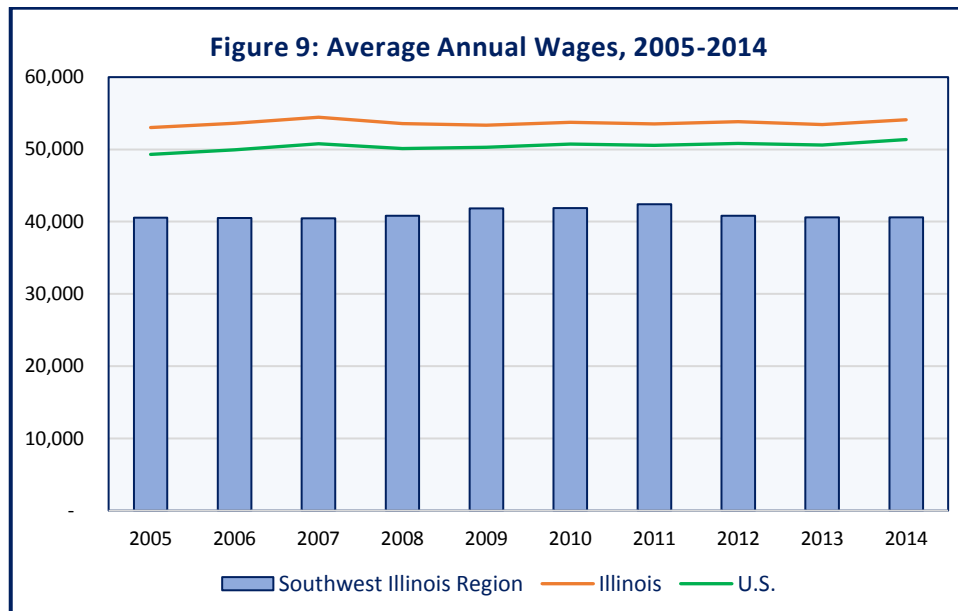


Annual Wages

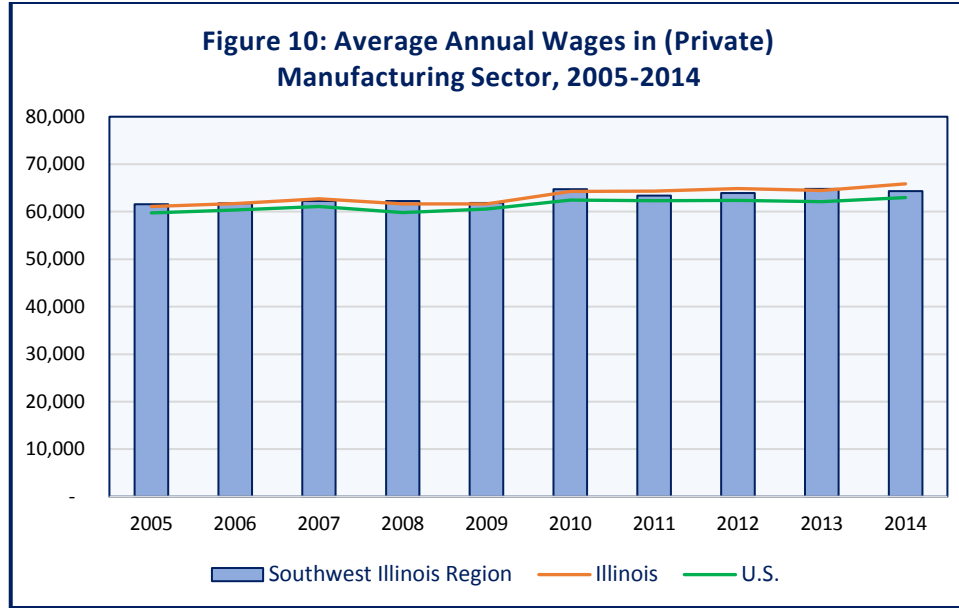
The current annual average wage for all industries in the region is \$40,600. This figure is substantially below the national and Illinois figures (according to 2014 estimates, average annual

wages for all industries in Illinois were \$54,106 and \$51,364 in the U.S.).⁴ Figure 9 depicts average annual wages for the economy as a whole while Figure 10 examines average annual wages for just the manufacturing sector. Different trends are observed in terms of changes in wages for the economy as a whole and the manufacturing sector. In the last ten years, while average regional wages for all industries have been consistently below the national and Illinois figures, regional wages for the manufacturing sector have been at the same level as the state figure and slightly above the national average.

The manufacturing sector is selected for the analysis of changes in wages compared to the economy as a whole because, as discussed in the following pages, two of the regionally concentrated industries are manufacturing with potential defense-industry supply linkages.



⁴ Annual wages are a key to understanding what the standard of living is in the local economy. Earnings from employment in the form of wages remain the primary source of income for individuals to support themselves and their families. Industry-level annual wages are also considered as an indicator of a region’s competitiveness. All monetary figures are in 2014 dollars. Previous year wages are adjusted for inflation using Consumer Price Index (CPI) deflators published by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).



Regional Industrial Specialization

The two-county region appears to be specialized in at least fifteen 3-digit NAICS industries (Table 4).⁵ Two of these industries are part of the manufacturing sector. The following three industries and businesses operating in these industries likely are either performing defense related contract work or are part of the defense industry supply chain: Primary metal manufacturing (NAICS 331); National security and international affairs (NAICS 928); Fabricated metal product manufacturing (NAICS 332).

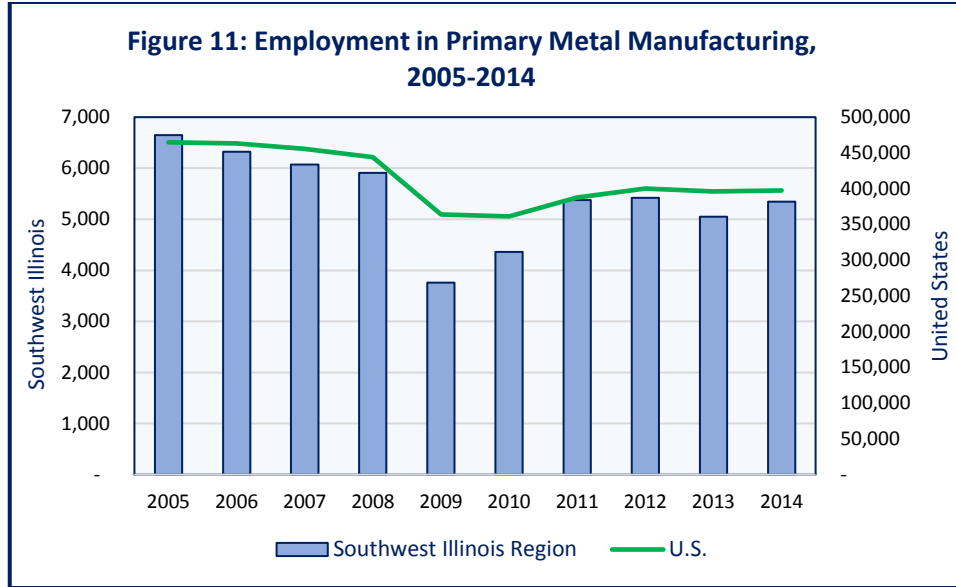
⁵This specialization is determined by location quotients. Location quotients (LQs) are a relatively simple measure consisting of ratios that compare a region’s distribution of employment to a reference region (U.S.). These ratios are interpreted as relative regional concentration or industrial specialization. Industries with LQs greater than 1.25 are interpreted as regionally concentrated because these are likely to be the export base industries whose further growth will stimulate the overall economy.

Table 4: Industries with Relatively High Location Quotients, 2014

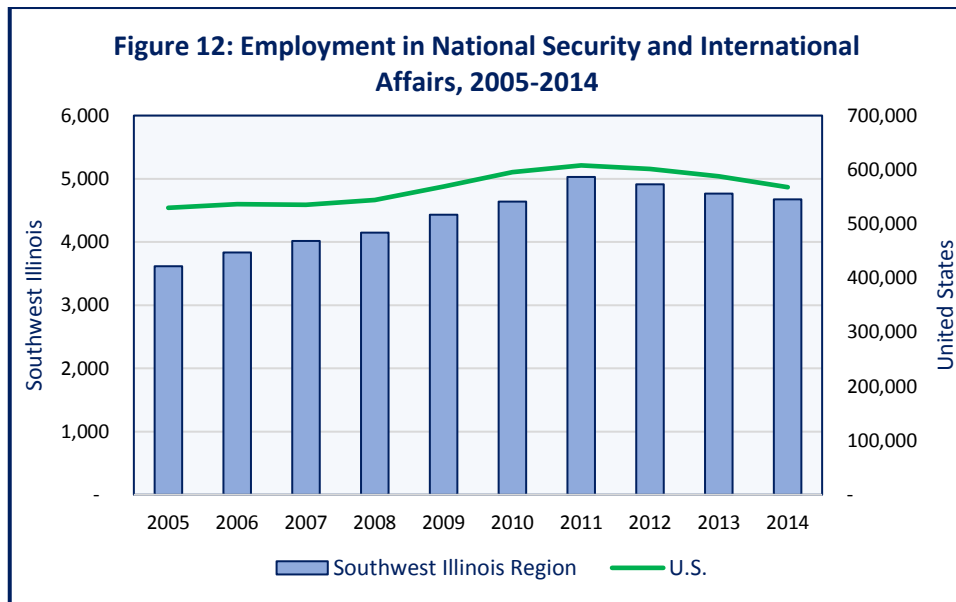
NAICS Code	Industry	U.S.	Southwest Illinois	LQ
331	Primary metal manufacturing	397,520	5,347	9.73
928	National security and international affairs	567,940	4,673	5.95
493	Warehousing and storage*	749,002	2,791	2.70
488	Support activities for transportation	696,414	2,535	2.63
485	Transit and ground passenger transportation*	709,828	1,827	1.86
447	Gasoline stations	880,461	2,210	1.82
484	Truck transportation	1,410,252	3,366	1.73
811	Repair and maintenance	1,252,834	2,927	1.69
335	Electrical equipment and appliance mfg.	377,794	879	1.68
452	General merchandise stores	3,166,927	7,070	1.62
813	Membership associations and organizations	1,366,110	2,802	1.48
921	Executive, legislative and general government*	2,990,526	6,113	1.48
332	Fabricated metal product manufacturing	1,453,560	2,768	1.38
444	Building material and garden supply stores	1,222,542	2,313	1.37
722	Food services and drinking places	10,665,623	18,674	1.27
Total Employment with Data Suppression		136,594,884	164,560	N.A.
Total Employment without Data Suppression		136,613,609	188,800	N.A.

* Industries for which employment data at the regional level are suppressed. LQs are likely underestimated for these industries.

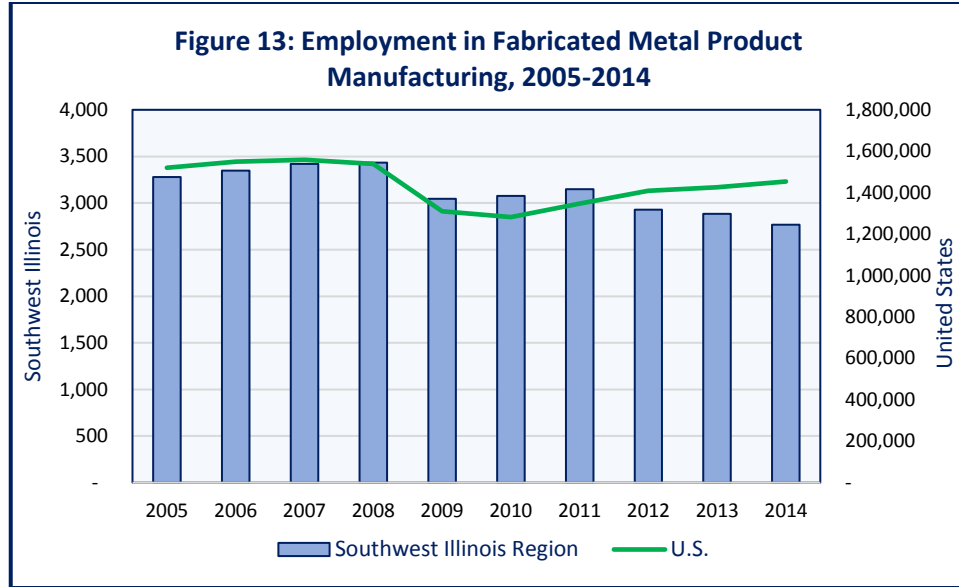
Given their size in the two-county regional economy and potential supply-chain linkages to the defense industry, the following figures examine regional employment levels in these industries in comparison with the national trend. Overall, regional employment in primary metal manufacturing follows the national trend (Figure 11). However, regional employment declined more drastically during the recession years compared to the national employment rate.



Regional employment in national security and international affairs closely follows the national trend (Figure 12). Given that, stabilization in 2012 and then a slight decline in employment since then are probably due to changes in national defense and security policies at the national level.



Regional employment in fabricated metal product manufacturing closely follows the national trend until 2011 (Figure 13). However, since 2012, regional employment in this industry is in decline and currently is below pre-recession levels.

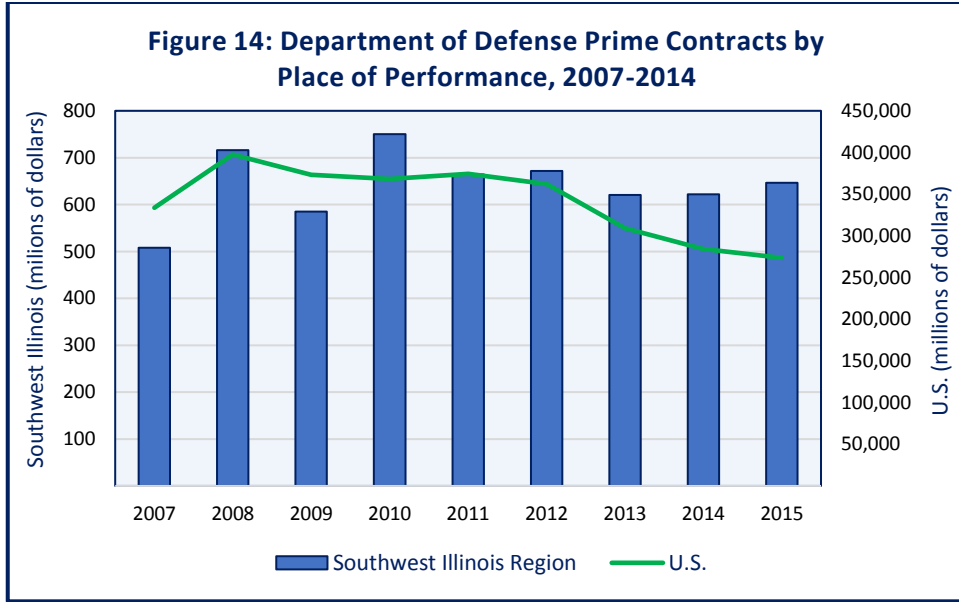


Trends in Department of Defense Contracts

Since 2007, the Department of Defense has spent at least \$600 million dollars in contracts on average annually in the Southwest Illinois Region (Figure 14).⁶ These contracts constitute nearly 4 percent of the gross regional product. In addition, they support regionally concentrated industries and are substantial in value for regional businesses in the industries listed in Table 7.⁷ It is also worth noting that while national defense spending has been declining in recent years, spending within the region appears to be mostly stable.

⁶ Contracts spending data are not adjusted for inflation. Data are derived from USASpending.gov, which is a publicly available, searchable website operated by the U.S. Treasury Department’s Bureau of the Fiscal Service. Figures for the region are a low-end tally of contracting dollars because the data source includes only direct contracts and not subcontracts.

⁷ The Southwest Illinois’ gross regional product was approximately \$14.5 billion in 2014. This figure is estimated using 2014 population and per capita income estimates published by the U.S. Bureau of Census. Gross domestic product for states, metropolitan statistical areas as well as the U.S. are calculated and published by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). However, BEA publishes no estimates of GDP at the county level. GDP by county is approximated as an intermediate step when computing GDP by metropolitan area, but it is not considered a final estimate, and therefore not released.



In 2015, \$633.5 million worth of DoD contracts were performed in the Southwest Illinois Region. Businesses operating in professional and technical services, and manufacturing received the most contract dollars obligated in FY 2015 (Table 7). The top three industries include: Computer system design services (NAICS 541512); Small arms ammunition manufacturing (NAICS 332992); Custom computer programming services (NAICS 541511). As discussed above, businesses in fabricated metal product manufacturing (NAICS 332) appear to be performing a substantial amount of DoD contracts in the region. Interestingly, professional and technical services (NAICS 541) is not one of the regionally concentrated industries, but businesses operating in this sector seem to be carrying out the most defense related work in the region. There might be two explanations for this pattern. First, spatial proximity to Scott Air Force Base gives regional businesses in this industry a locational advantage in performing contracts originating from the base. Second, regional businesses in this industry may be very specialized in certain computer and programming services that DoD needs.

Table 7: Industries with DoD Prime Contracts Valued at least \$10 million, Fiscal Year 2015

NAICS Code	Industry	Sum of dollars obligated	Share (%)
541512	Computer Systems Design Services	\$117,590,983	18.2
332992	Small Arms Ammunition Manufacturing	\$107,680,829	16.7
541511	Custom Computer Programming Services	\$56,897,548	8.8
541519	Other Computer Related Services	\$52,368,575	8.1
541712	Research and Development	\$47,162,440	7.3
541611	Administrative Management Consulting Services	\$46,545,402	7.2
236220	Commercial Building Construction	\$42,669,178	6.6
316210	Footwear Manufacturing	\$17,954,925	2.8
443120	Computer and Software Stores	\$16,092,351	2.5
541330	Engineering Services	\$13,086,420	2.0
517110	Wired Telecommunications Carriers	\$12,709,003	2.0
541614	Process and Logistics Consulting Services	\$10,967,279	1.7
	Subtotal	\$541,724,931	83.8
	Other Industries	\$104,856,911	16.2
	General Total	\$646,581,842	100.0

Summary

Overall, the two-county regional economy appears to be similar to the national economy in terms of industrial composition. Health care is the largest industry by employment in the region. After health care, retail trade, and accommodation and food services are the two largest sectors. These three sectors together accounted for more than 38 percent of regional employment in 2014. There has not been a significant change in the sectoral distribution of employment in the two-county region in the last five years. In 2010, these three industries were also the largest employers. There is a slight difference in the public versus private share of employment between the regional economy and the national economy. Compared to the U.S. economy as well as that of Illinois, the federal government accounts for a larger share of regional employment.

Employment has been mostly stable in the last ten years in the region. According to the Illinois Department of Employment Security, 2015 employment is nearly at the same level as in 2005 and the recession does not seem to have influenced regional employment as much as it did the state and U.S. economies. However, the unemployment rate in the two-county Southwest Illinois Region has been above the national average during the ten year period examined.

Definitions & Data Sources

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate is the percentage of the labor force that is unemployed. People are classified as unemployed if they do not have a job, have actively looked for work in the prior 4 weeks, and are currently available for work. The labor force is made up of the employed and the unemployed (16 years of age and over). The remainder—those who have no job and are not looking for one—are counted as *not in the labor force*. Many who are not in the labor force are going to school or are retired. Family responsibilities keep others out of the labor force. Since the mid-1990s, typically fewer than 1 in 10 people not in the labor force reported that they want a job (BLS). Unemployment rate reported for the two-county region is calculated using weighted average for two counties that comprise the region.

Illinois Department of Employment Security, Economic Information and Analysis

http://www.ides.illinois.gov/LMI/Pages/Annual_Average_Data.aspx

Unemployment Insurance (UI) Claims

UI claims data are widely used as an indicator of labor market conditions. Unemployment insurance (UI) programs are administered at the state level and provide assistance to jobless people who are looking for work. Workers who lose their jobs may file applications to determine if they are eligible for UI assistance. These applications are referred to as "initial claims." Claimants who meet the eligibility requirements must file "continuing claims" for each week that they seek benefits. While the UI claims data provide useful information, they are not used to measure total unemployment because they exclude several important groups. Not all workers are covered by UI programs. For example, self-employed workers, unpaid family workers, workers in certain not-for-profit organizations, and several other small (primarily seasonal) worker categories are not covered. Over the past decade, only about one-third of the total unemployed, on average, received regular UI benefits.

Illinois Department of Employment Security, Economic Information and Analysis

http://www.ides.illinois.gov/LMI/Pages/Unemployment_Insurance_Program_Data.aspx

The U.S. Department of Labor

<http://workforcesecurity.doleta.gov/unemploy/claims.asp>

Wages

Wages include bonuses, stock options, severance pay, profit distributions, cash value of meals and lodging, tips and other gratuities, and, in some States, employer contributions to certain deferred compensation plans such as 401(k) plans. Average annual wages reported for the two-county region are calculated using weighted average for two counties that comprise the region.

The Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).

<http://www.bls.gov/cew/datatoc.htm>

Employment

The QCEW employment count is a total derived from quarterly contribution reports filed by almost every employer in the U.S., Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands. It counts only filled jobs, whether full or part-time, temporary or permanent, by place of work. The quarterly reports include the establishment's monthly employment levels for the pay periods that include the twelfth of the month. Because the QCEW data is based on an establishment census which counts only filled jobs, it is likely that a multi-job holder will be counted two or more times in QCEW data.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW).
<http://www.bls.gov/cew/datatoc.htm>

Occupations

An occupation is a set of activities or tasks that employees are paid to perform. Employees that perform essentially the same tasks are in the same occupation, whether or not they are in the same industry. Some occupations are concentrated in a few industries, while other occupations are found in the majority of industries. Occupations data are derived from the occupational employment statistics (OES). The OES survey is a semi-annual mail survey of non-farm establishments. Note that Military Specific Occupations are not surveyed in OES.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Occupational Employment Statistics (OES).
<http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrcma.htm>

Department of Defense Contracts

USA Spending reports two different locations for DoD contract awards: (1) The Recipient Location and (2) The Place of Performance. The *recipient location* is usually the headquarters of the entity receiving a federal award while the *place of performance* includes the location for the project being funded by the award or the location where products or services have been purchased for a project being funded by an award. Contract awards reported in this profile are based on the *place of performance*. Regional contracts figures are approximation as they are derived from zip code-level data points. The following zip codes are considered to be roughly representative of the two-county Southwest Illinois Region: 62001, 62002, 62010, 62018, 62021, 62024, 62025, 62026, 62034, 62035, 62040, 62046, 62048, 62058, 62059, 62060, 62061, 62062, 62067, 62071, 62074, 62084, 62087, 62090, 62095, 62097, 62201, 62202, 62203, 62204, 62205, 62206, 62207, 62208, 62220, 62221, 62222, 62223, 62224, 62225, 62226, 62232, 62234, 62239, 62240, 62243, 62249, 62254, 62255, 62257, 62258, 62260, 62264, 62269, 62281, 62282, 62285, 62289, 62294.

Annual contract figures are an aggregation of awards that occurred in a single fiscal year. The federal government operates on a fiscal year that begins on October 1st and ends the following September 30th.

The U.S. Treasury Department Bureau of the Fiscal Service.
<https://www.usaspending.gov/DownloadCenter/Pages/dataarchives.aspx>