

## **Data Definitions, Sources and Methodology for County Economic Impact Reports**

### **Action for Children Research Department**

#### **A. ECONOMIC DATA.**

##### ***Gross Receipts***

Early Care and Education *Gross Receipts* includes the revenue that ECE programs receive before paying expenses, salaries and so on. It includes parent payments, Illinois Child Care Assistance payments, Illinois pre-Kindergarten funds, Head Start funds and food assistance funds. It does not include foundation grants, donations, corporate subsidies, local government subsidies or other gifts that ECE providers receive.

In general, industry *Gross Receipts* includes “the total sales, shipments, receipts, revenue, or business done by domestic establishments” within the scope of the 2002 Economic Census.

For details see <http://www.census.gov/epcd/ec02/guide.html>

##### ***Employment***

Early Care and Education *employment* includes full time equivalent positions in ECE based upon minimum staffing requirements for teachers and state averages for other staff in center and early education programs in a county. It also includes providers in child care homes who are documented in that county.

Employment in other industries comes from the Illinois Department of Employment Security, *2002 Employment Projections, County Projections*: <http://lmi.ides.state.il.us/projections/employproj.htm>

##### ***New Dollars Brought into County for Every \$100 Spent in Selected Industries***

This measures the economic effect or impact of introducing new spending to an industry in a county. The measure answers this question: If parents, employers or government spent \$100 additional dollars on child care in a county, how much would total income in the county rise? The impact includes the original \$100 of new spending plus all of the business purchases and personal income that are generated when the original \$100 circulates through the county.

These county measures derive from 2001 IMPLAN SAM Income Multipliers for counties and industries, calculated by Paul E. McNamara, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Department of Agricultural and Consumer Economics, and University of Illinois Extension.

A Cornell University study compared the multipliers (impacts) of 528 industrial sectors in each state. For the economy of Illinois as a whole, the study found that child care multipliers are very high - in the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile among the 528 industries. Liu, Z., R. Ribeiro and M. Warner, *Comparing Child Care Multipliers in the Regional Economy: Analysis from the 50 States* (Linking Economic Development and Child Care Research, Department of City and Regional Planning, Cornell University), Appendix I-B and p. 17.

**B. CHILDCARE & EARLY EDUCATION DATA.** These come from the Illinois Department of Human Services, the Illinois Network of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies, the Illinois State Board of Education and the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services.

**C. DEMOGRAPHIC & FAMILY INCOME DATA.** County level data are from U.S. Census 2000.

**D. ADDITIONAL DETAILS:** Additional data and the methodology used in the economic impact reports for individual counties are the same as described in the statewide report, *The Economic Impact of the Early Care and Education Industry in Illinois* (2005), which is available on the following websites:

Illinois Action for Children: <http://www.actforchildren.org/uploads/documents/live/FullEISStudy.pdf>

Chicago Metropolitan 2020: <http://www.chicagometropolis2020.org/documents/FullEISStudy.pdf>

Illinois Facilities Fund: <http://www.iff.org/resources/content/1/1/documents/EISReport.pdf>