



The Economic Impact of the Arts Industry in Northern Illinois



Region 1 Planning Council
Rockford Area Arts Council
City of Rockford
Winnebago County

2021

Executive Summary

This study analyzes the indirect economic impact of the Arts Industry in the Northern Illinois region. With the use of the REMI forecasting software, this study was able to show the forecasted increased employment and output for the Arts Industry in Winnebago County and Boone County. Using this same software, this study has shown the indirect impact the Arts Industry has on regional employment as well as regional output for every Art Industry employee added and for every dollar invested in the Arts Industry within Winnebago County and Boone County. This analysis highlights the other major and complimentary industries that benefit from the indirect increase in employment and output. This analysis shows and continued positive indirect impact for each employee added and for each additional dollar invested. It has also shown and analyzed the trends in employment and GDP for the Arts Industry in Ogle County and DeKalb County, looking at the future expected demand of the Arts in those two counties, with Ogle County expecting a decrease in demand, whereas DeKalb County will see an increase in demand for the Arts.

This study then looked at the economic impact COVID-19 had on the Arts Industry at the national, state, and local levels. The local level data was retrieved through two surveys completed by Rockford Area Arts Council (RAAC) members. There were not enough responses to make regional assumptions, however the responses gave insight into how regional organizations were impacted by and responded to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Acknowledgments

Region 1 Planning Council

Ellen Robertson

Community Development Planner

Janna Bailey

Technical Writer

Rockford Area Arts Council

Mary McNamara Bernsten

Executive Director

Rockford Area Arts Council Members

RACVB

Transform Rockford

RAVE/ BMO

Rockford Symphony Orchestra

Rockford Dance Company

Rockford Art Museum

Friends of the Coronado

Burpee Museum of Natural History

Discovery Center

Artist's Ensemble

Starlight Theatre

This document was prepared by Region 1 Planning Council in collaboration with the Rockford Area Arts Council.



Special thanks to the City of Rockford and Winnebago County for funding this study.

Table of Contents

Overview	8
Northern Illinois Region	10
Winnebago County	13
Employment Trends.....	14
Output Trends.....	20
Boone County.....	26
Employment Trends.....	27
Output Trends.....	33
Ogle & DeKalb Counties	39
Employment Trends.....	41
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Trends	43
COVID-19 Impact on the Arts Industry	45
Conclusion	49
Appendices	50
A: Vibrancy Index for RAAC Member Counties.....	50
B: School District Breakdown by County:	51
C: School District Racial/ Ethnic Diversity by County	52
D: Winnebago County and Boone County Population by Age Over Time	53
E: Winnebago County and Boone County Population by Ethnicity Over Time.....	54
F: School District Student Statistics by County	55
G: Survey Questions - Organization	56
H: Condensed Survey Questions	59
I: References	60

List of Graphs

	Title	Page
Graph 1	Number of Schools by County	10
Graph 2	Total Student Enrollment by County	10
Graph 3	Number of Arts Organizations by County	11
Graph 4	Total Enrollment Over Time – Winnebago County	13
Graph 5	Winnebago County Population by Age Over Time	14
Graph 6	Winnebago County Population by Ethnicity over Time	14
Graph 7	Winnebago County Total Employment Over Time	15
Graph 8	Winnebago County Arts Industry Employment Over Time	15
Graph 9	Winnebago County Total Employment vs Arts Industry Employment Over Time	15
Graph 10	Winnebago County Indirect Employment Added Over Time	16
Graph 11	Winnebago County Indirect Employment Added by Industry - 2021	19
Graph 12	Winnebago County Indirect Employment Added by Industry - 2031	19
Graph 13	Winnebago County Indirect Employment Added by Industry - 2041	19
Graph 14	Winnebago County Indirect Employment Added by Industry - 2051	19
Graph 15	Winnebago County Total Output Over Time	20
Graph 16	Winnebago County Arts Industry Output Over Time	20
Graph 17	Winnebago County Total Output vs Arts Industry Output Over Time	21
Graph 18	Winnebago County Indirect Output Added Over Time	21
Graph 19	Winnebago County Indirect Output Added by Industry - 2021	24
Graph 20	Winnebago County Indirect Output Added by Industry - 2031	24
Graph 21	Winnebago County Indirect Output Added by Industry - 2041	24
Graph 22	Winnebago County Indirect Output Added by Industry - 2051	24
Graph 23	Average Percent of Low Income Students by County - 2020	26
Graph 24	Boone County Population by Age Over Time	27
Graph 25	Boone County Population by Ethnicity Over Time	27
Graph 26	Boone County Total Employment Over Time	28
Graph 27	Boone County Total Arts Industry Employment Over Time	28
Graph 28	Boone County Total Employment vs Arts Industry Employment Over Time	28
Graph 29	Boone County Indirect Employment Added Over Time	29
Graph 30	Boone County Indirect Employment Added by Industry - 2021	32
Graph 31	Boone County Indirect Employment Added by Industry - 2031	32
Graph 32	Boone County Indirect Employment Added by Industry - 2041	32
Graph 33	Boone County Indirect Employment Added by Industry - 2051	32
Graph 34	Boone County Arts Industry Output Over Time	33
Graph 35	Boone County Total Output Over Time	33
Graph 36	Boone County Total Output vs Arts Industry Output Over Time	34
Graph 37	Boone County Indirect Output Added Over Time	35
Graph 38	Boone County Indirect Output Added by Industry - 2021	37
Graph 39	Boone County Indirect Output Added by Industry - 2031	37
Graph 40	Boone County Indirect Output Added by Industry - 2041	37
Graph 41	Boone County Indirect Output Added by Industry - 2051	37
Graph 42	Ogle County Population Over Time	40
Graph 43	DeKalb County Population Over Time	40
Graph 44	Ogle County Total Employment vs Arts Industry Employment Over Time	41

Graph 45	Ogle County Total Employment Over Time	41
Graph 46	Ogle County Arts Industry Employment Over Time	42
Graph 47	DeKalb County Total Employment vs Arts Industry Employment Over Time	42
Graph 48	DeKalb County Total Employment Over Time	43
Graph 49	DeKalb County Arts Industry Employment Over Time	43
Graph 50	Ogle County GDP Over Time	44
Graph 51	DeKalb County GDP Over Time	44

List of Charts

	Title	Page
Chart 1	IACA and IMLS Grant Awards Breakdown, FY 2021	11
Chart 2	Winnebago County 10 year Industry Share Breakdown – Indirect Employment Added	17
Chart 3	Winnebago County 10 year Industry Employment Breakdown – Indirect Employment Added	18
Chart 4	Winnebago County 10 year Industry Share Breakdown – Indirect Output Added	22
Chart 5	Winnebago County 10 year Industry Output Breakdown – Indirect Output Added	23
Chart 6	Boone County 10 year Industry Share Breakdown – Indirect Employment Added	30
Chart 7	Boone County 10 year Industry Employment Breakdown – Indirect Employment Added	30
Chart 8	Boone County 10 year Industry Share Breakdown – Indirect Output Added	35
Chart 9	Boone County 10 year Industry Output Breakdown – Indirect Output Added	36
Chart 10	Survey Results - First Survey Results - Employment	46
Chart 11	Survey Results - First and Second Survey Results – Total Revenue, Expenses, and Profits	47
Chart 12	Survey Results – First Survey Results - Main Revenue Sources and Main Expense Sources	47
Chart 13	First and Second Survey Results – 2020 Total Grant Applications and Awards	48

[This page intentionally left blank]

[This page intentionally left blank]

Overview

The Arts Industry, also known as the Creative Industry, refers to a number of economic activities that concern the creation and exhibition of art, namely performing arts, art education, theatre, visual art, museums, and other sectors. It exists across all types of economic sectors, including the for-profit sector, non-profit sector, small businesses, large organizations, individuals, and schools and universities. The Arts are known to increase the quality of life in communities and regions where the Arts Industry is active and growing. It increases mental and physiological wellbeing, can decrease the severity of pain, and is used in therapeutic practice to support recovery efforts.ⁱ It has also been deemed as an important part of a well-rounded education.ⁱⁱ

In 2017, the US Bureau of Economic Analysis determined there were 5.1 million jobs associated with the Arts Industry, a \$878 billion industry making up roughly 4.5% of the total US GDP.ⁱⁱⁱ This includes 673,656 businesses that employ 3.48 million people, 1.9% of all US workers, who are directly involved with the Arts Industry, whereas the rest of the economic impact is felt through indirect output and employment.^{iv} Understanding the important and positive role the Arts play in our society, Congress allocated \$135 million of the American Rescue Plan to the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA).^v The NEA is an independent federal agency that disperses this funding to state and regional Arts organizations through grant applications and funding opportunities to support the recovery and expansion of the Arts Industry, which will have multiplicative, indirect impacts on the rest of the economy.

The State of Illinois is able to boast similar numbers for the Arts Industry. The Arts Industry added \$29.7 billion to Illinois' economy, roughly 3.4% of the state's GDP in 2019, with 216,722 jobs related to the Industry, 3.6% of total state employment.^{vi} The Arts Industry created more output in the State economy than the Utilities, Education, Agriculture and Forest, and Mining Industries through direct and indirect economic output. Directly, there were 22,482 arts-related businesses in operation, employing 134,372 people.^{vii} The rest of the impact was felt through indirect economic activity created by the presence of the Arts Industry in Illinois.

Most of the funding for the Arts comes through federal and state government funding (grants, allocation of funds), private donations, and revenue from sales and performances. Government funding generally requires grant applications and lobbying to maintain or increase Arts funding. Being able to quantify both the direct and indirect economic impacts created by the Arts Industry increases the support and arguments for the allocation of funds to the Arts, as opposed to other industries, in order to create the largest economic impact through the most efficient use of funds.

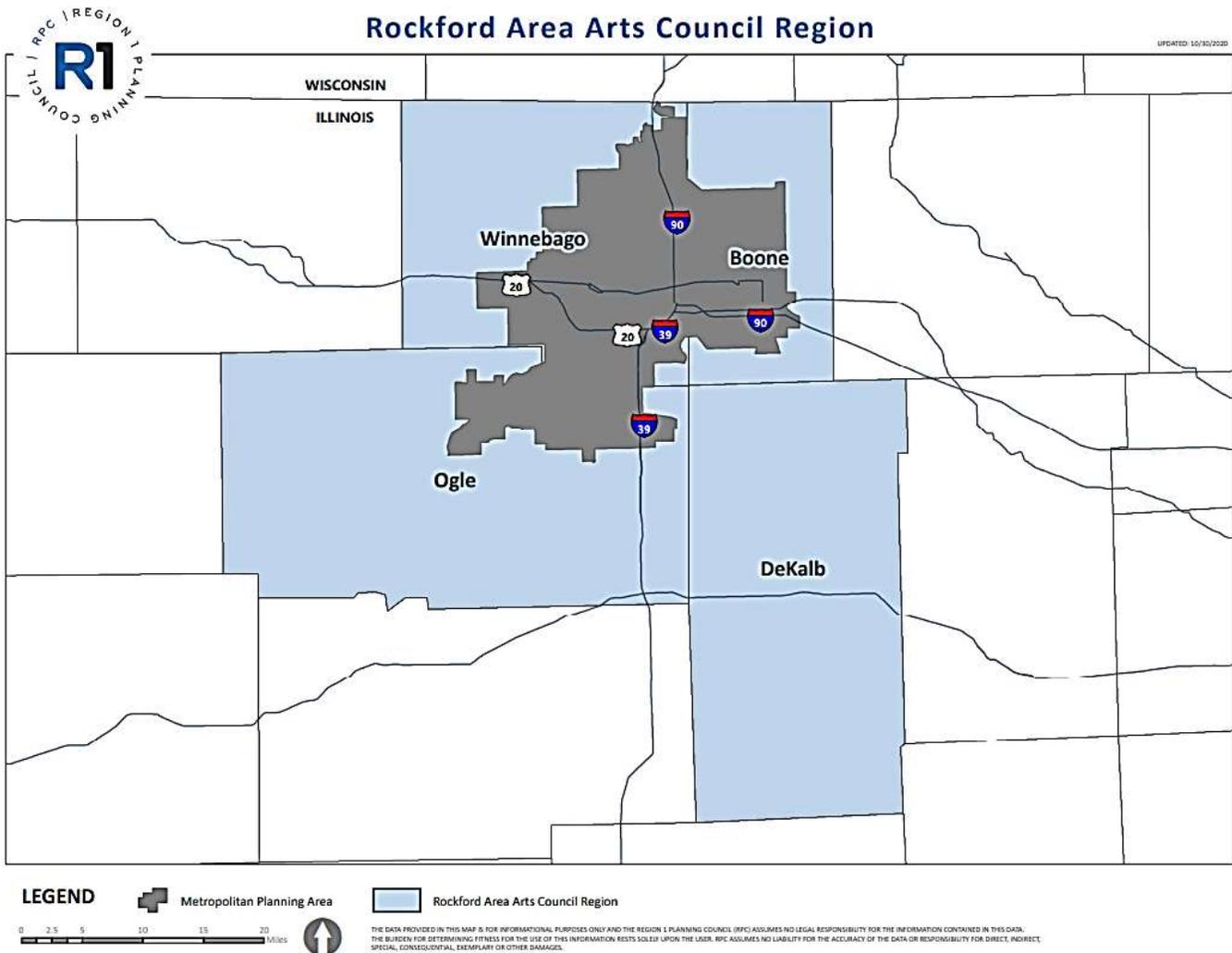
This Industry Impact Study has been done to better determine the direct and indirect impact of the Arts Industry in Northern Illinois for the Rockford Area Arts Council (RAAC) area, namely Winnebago County and Boone County. This study determines the direct and indirect economic impact of one additional employee added to the industry as well as the impact of each dollar of output the Arts Industry creates at the county level. This study also looks how COVID-19 has impacted the Arts Industry in 2020 in the State of Illinois. This data will allow member organizations and others looking to garner funding for the Arts to create a stronger argument for funding in the region by showing the positive indirect impacts of investing in the Arts and the needs of Arts organizations that were impacted by COVID-19.

Every year since 2014, Southern Methodist University (SMU) has published an annual Arts Vibrancy Index Report^{viii}, which draws upon a set of data-informed indices to recognize arts-vibrant communities across

the United States. The vibrancy scores include data from the following sources: U.S. Census Bureau, SMU DataArts, IRS 990s, Theatre Communications Group, the National Endowment for the Arts, National Assembly of State Arts Agencies, and Institute of Museum and Library Services. Communities at the county level were examined to determine a 3100 county index that allows for comparison between counties. See Appendix A for the RAAC regions vibrancy scores.

Key points from the SMU Arts Vibrancy Index that are relevant to this economic impact study:

- A community’s arts vibrancy is dynamic, but changes tend to be evolutionary, not revolutionary.
- Arts vibrancy takes many shapes
- The study included Arts Alliances and Service Organizations, Arts Education, Art Museum, Community, Dance, Music, Opera, Performing Arts Center, Symphony Orchestra, Theater, Other Museum, and Multidisciplinary Performing Arts. Please note some sectors combine arts and cultural disciplines with similar characteristics (e.g., Other Museums includes History Museums, Natural History & Natural Science Museums, and Science & Technology Museums, etc.).

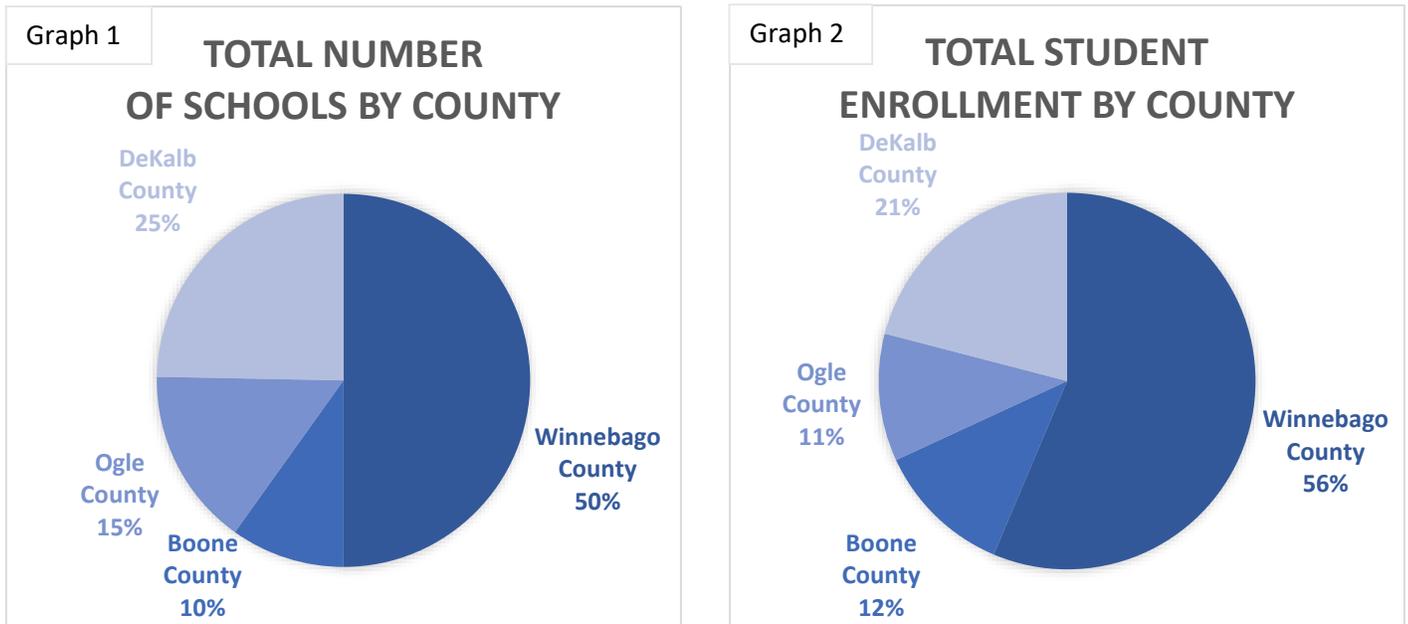


Rockford Area Arts Council Region: Boone County, DeKalb County, Ogle County, and Winnebago County.
Map Credit: Alexandra Rosander, Planner, Region 1 Planning Council.

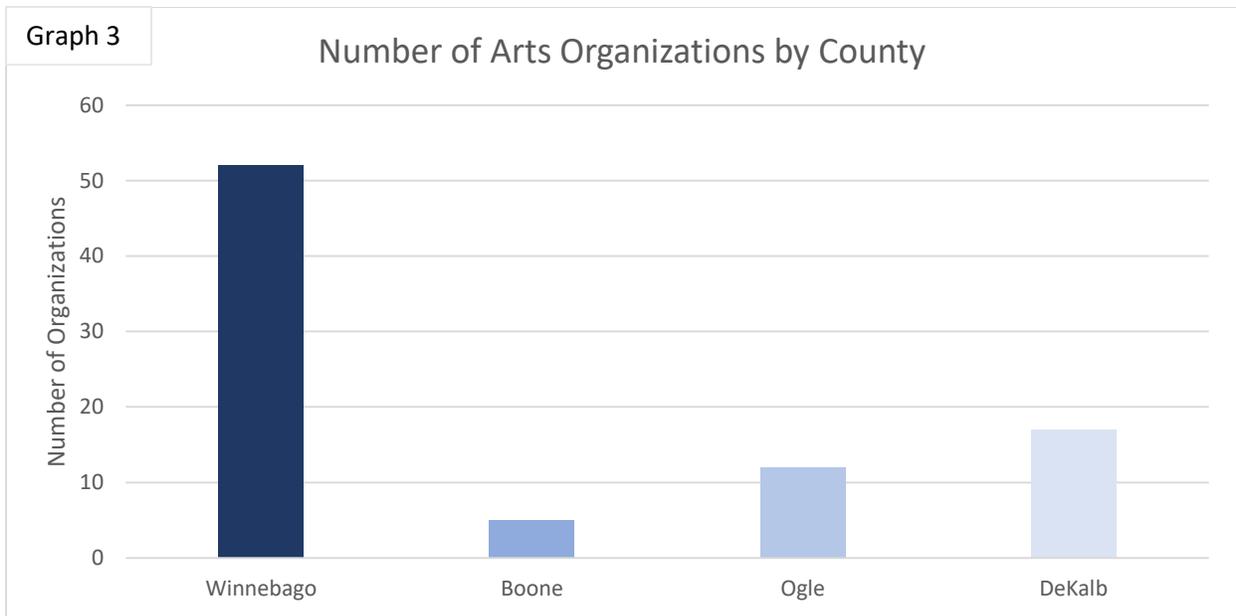
Northern Illinois Region

The Northern Illinois Region is defined by the service area of the Rockford Area Arts Council. This includes Winnebago County, Boone County, Ogle County, and DeKalb County. In 2019, this Northern Illinois region created \$21,202,777.00 in total output, making up roughly 0.002% of Illinois' GDP.^{ix}

The total regional population is 618,575, with the population being primarily white non-Hispanic, black non-Hispanic, and Hispanic.^x The four county region also hosts 162 schools, 53 elementary schools, 13 middle schools, 12 high schools, and 3 charter schools. Many of the students participate in arts activities both during the school days and with after school arts programs. In the 2020 school year, the RAAC region enrolled a total of 78,943 students in pre-K to 12 grade. Winnebago County hold 50% of the total 162 schools, and 56.37% of all enrolled students.^{xi} See Graphs 1 and 2.



The Arts Industry created a total output of roughly \$145 billion in 2019 in this four county region. In 2019, the Arts Industry employed roughly 4000 employees, two-thirds of which were in Winnebago County.^{xii,xiii} There are approximately 86 Arts organizations within the four county region, the majority of which are located in Winnebago County. See Graph 3.



The four counties have also received Arts funding from multiple funding agencies. See Chart 1 for Grant Awards for FY21. The Institute of Museums and Library Services (IMLS) has awarded \$4,081,499 to both Winnebago and DeKalb County since 1997. In 2021, two programs were awarded a total of \$90,027 in funds from the IMLS, one in each county. Boone and Ogle County have not received any funds from the IMLS.^{xiv}

Another funding source is the National Endowment for the Arts (NEA). The NEA has awarded a total of \$595,092 to the region since 1998, specifically to Winnebago and DeKalb County organizations. Boone and Ogle County did not receive any awards. Winnebago County was awarded a \$12,000 grant in 2020.

One of the larger funding sources for the four county region is the state level Illinois Arts Council Agency (IACA). Over the past decade IACA has awarded roughly \$1.1 million to the RAAC region.^{xv} In 2021, the RAAC region was awarded \$268,090, with Winnebago County receiving the most funds and Ogle County not receiving any.^{xvi}

County Name	IACA Grant Awards	IMLS Grant Awards	Total Grant Awards	Percent of Total Awards	Award Amount per Capita
Winnebago County	\$215,150.00	\$40,608.00	\$255,758.00	71.42%	\$0.91
Boone County	\$2,700.00	\$0.00	\$2,700.00	0.75%	\$0.05
Ogle County	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00%	\$0.00
DeKalb County	\$50,240.00	\$49,419.00	\$99,659.00	27.83%	\$0.95
Total	\$268,090.00	\$90,027.00	\$358,117.00	100%	



**Women's Suffrage
Sculpture**
Rockford, Illinois
Photo Credit:
Rockford Area Arts
Council

Coronado Theatre
Rockford, Illinois
Photo Credit:
Friends of the
Coronado



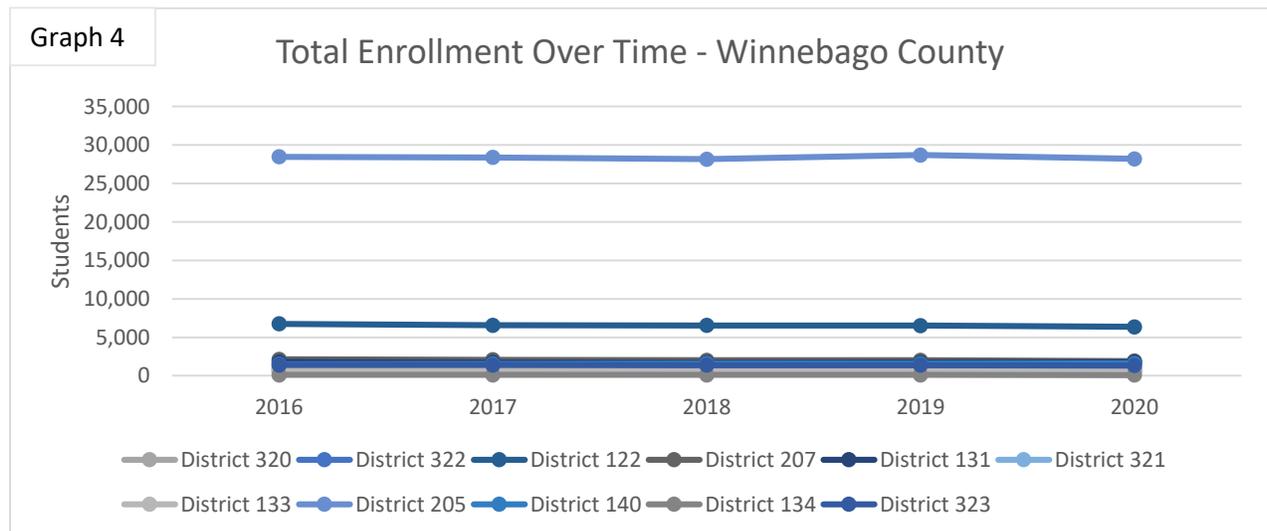
Winnebago County

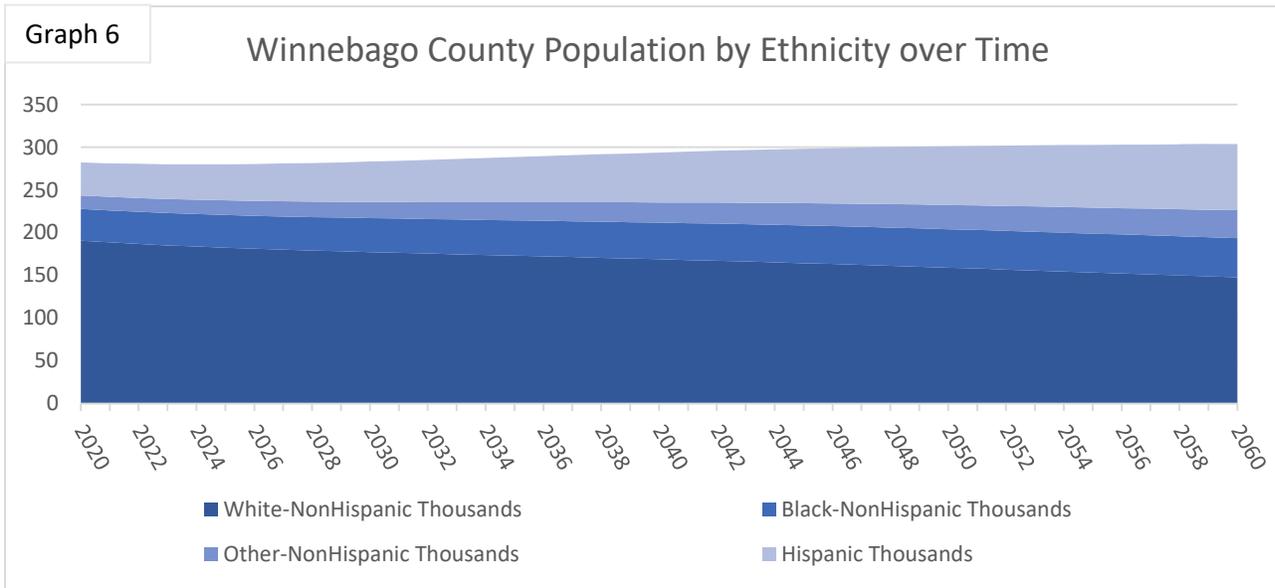
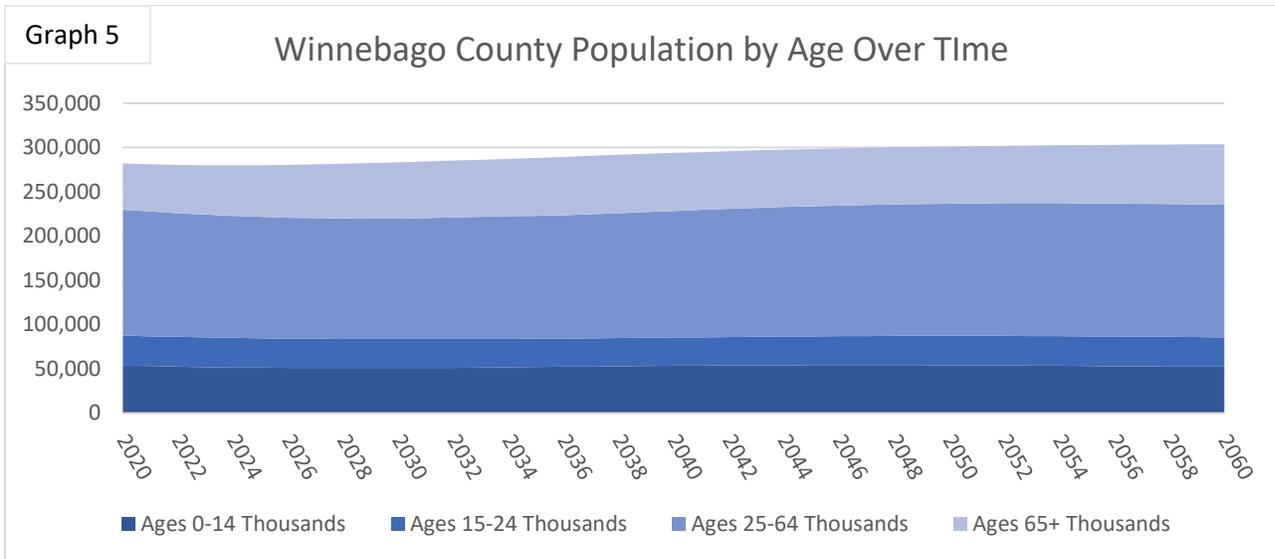
With a population of 282,572, and being the 7th highest GDP in Illinois in 2019, Winnebago County is the most populated and productive of the four counties included in RAAC's service area. It is also the location of the RAAC offices and of the majority of the Arts Industry influence in the region.^{xvii,xviii} This includes approximately 52 Arts organizations. The Rockford Symphony Orchestra, the Rockford Dance Company, and Rock Valley College's Starlight Theatre are three key organizations that draw audiences from around the region to Winnebago County. A number of museums are also located in the City of Rockford region, including museums dedicated to art, science, and local history. Additional Arts and Culture organizations outside of Rockford include Pec Playhouse Theatre in Pecatonica in Pecatonica and Macktown Historic Site in Rockton.

Winnebago County also enrolls the most k-12 students in the RAAC region, as previously stated. These students represent 11 school districts with 81 schools. See Appendix B. The largest school district is Rockford School District 205 (District 205). In 2020, 63.36% of all Winnebago County students attended a school in District 205. See Graph 4. District 205 also represents the most diverse school district in Winnebago County. See Appendix C.

According to the 2020 SMU Arts Vibrancy Index Report, Winnebago County has an overall Arts Vibrancy Score of 80-89, meaning it scored 80-89% better than all counties (3100) in the nation. Winnebago County's strongest category is in Arts Providers, at 86, and it's weakest ranking is in Other Leisure, at 75.

Of the \$268,090 grant funds from the Illinois Arts Council awarded to the Northern Illinois region, \$215,150 were awarded to Winnebago County, approximately 80.3% of the allocated funds.^{xix} See Chart 1. This is approximately \$0.76 per capita for the County. Winnebago County's population is forecasted to grow over time. This increases the need for additional funding to keep the per capita Arts Industry spending at the same level or higher. The population is also forecasted to become more diverse, with an increase in Hispanic populations and a decrease in the white non-Hispanic population. See Graph 5 and Graph 6. See Appendix D and Appendix E. Countywide output levels are also expected to increase over time. See Graph 15. These forecasts were pulled from the Regional Economic Modeling, Inc. (REMI) forecasting software.



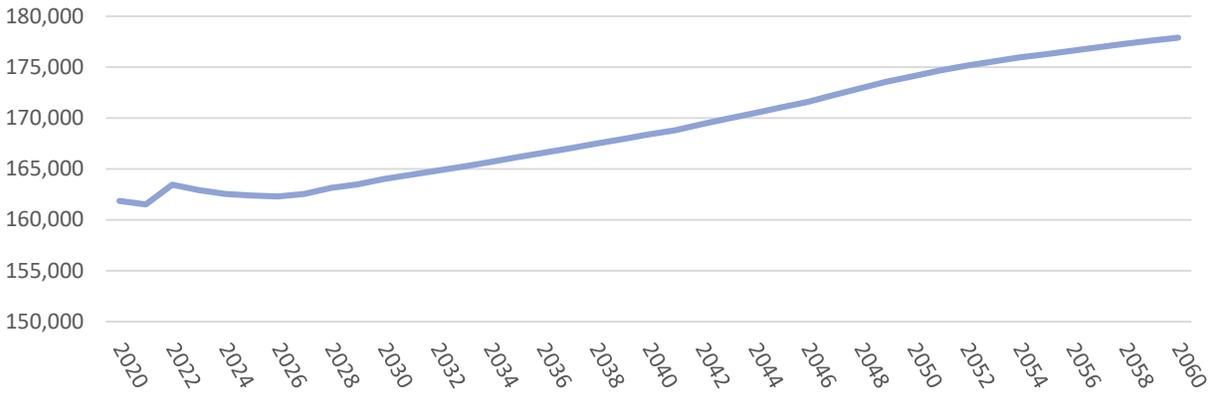


Employment – Current Trends

The current forecast shows total employment in Winnebago County for 2021 to be 161,517, with an unemployment rate of 8.10%, as of March 31, 2021.^{xx} The County employment forecasts show an increase in employment over time, growing at a similar rate than the population increase, implying a steady increase in employment. See Graph 7. However, in juxtaposition to the County employment forecasts, the employment forecast for the Arts Industry shows a slight decrease of employment over time. See Graph 8 and Graph 9. This decrease in Arts Industry employment will have an additional negative indirect impact on the economy and will be strong argument towards increasing funding for the Arts in Northern Illinois

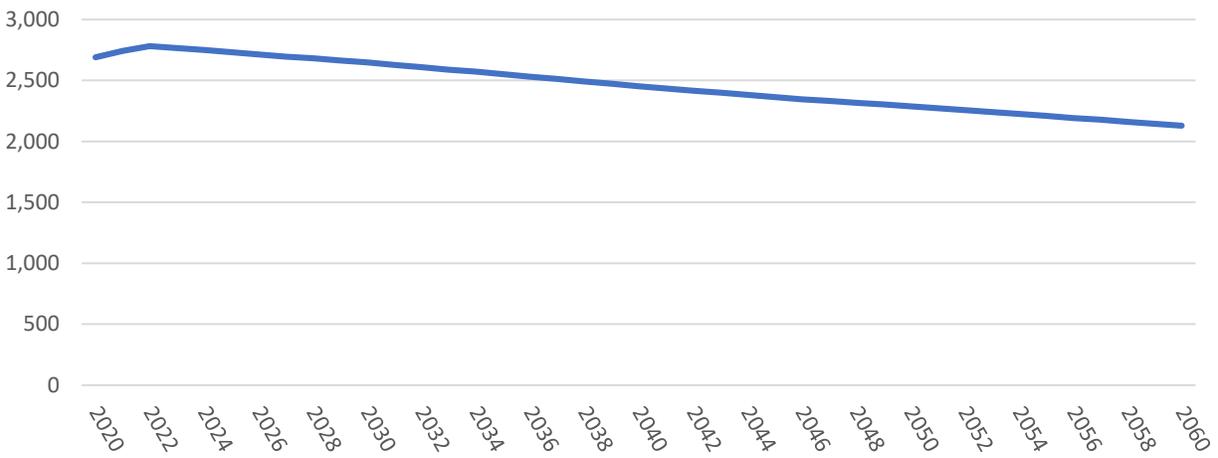
Graph 7

Winnebago County Total Employment Over Time



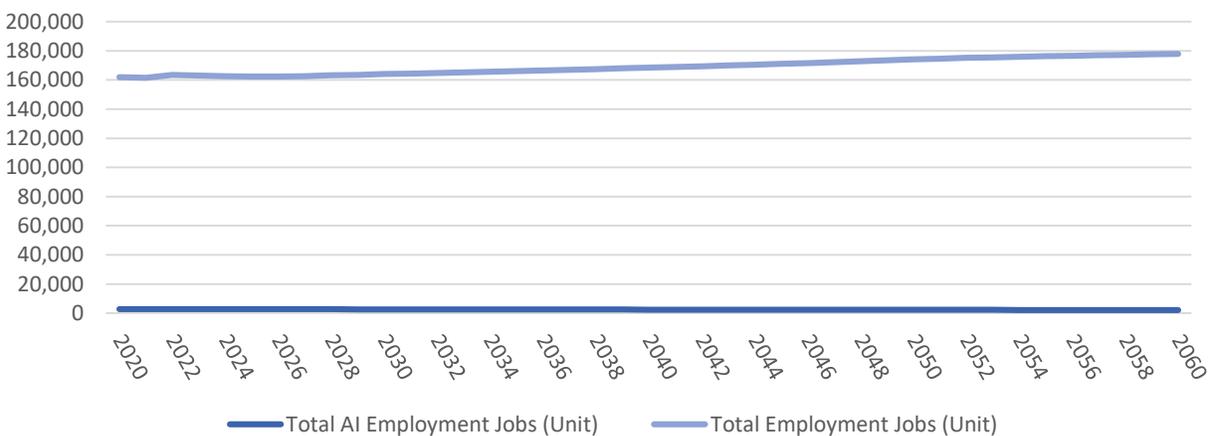
Graph 8

Winnebago County Arts Industry Employment Over Time



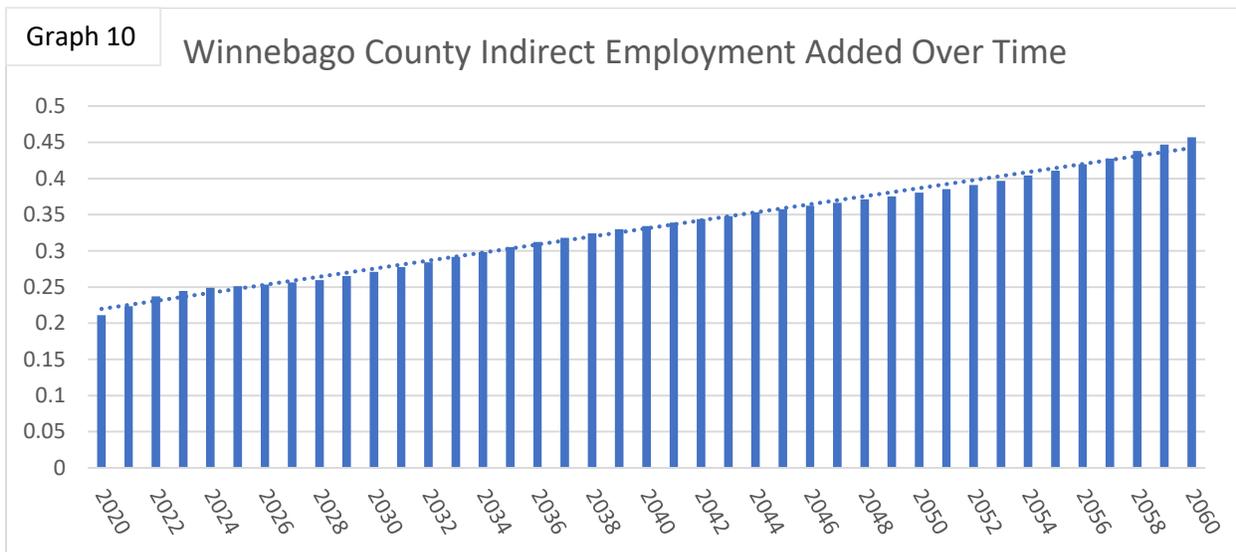
Graph 9

Winnebago County Total Employment vs Arts Industry Employment Over Time



Per Employee Added Impact Analysis

In order to determine the indirect impact each Arts Industry employee creates, an Industry Footprint Analysis was done with the use of the REMI forecasting software. The total employment for the regional Arts Industry, forecasted out to the year 2060, was removed from the regional economy. The negative change in total employment was then compared to the Arts Industry employment to determine the total impact of a single Arts Industry employee for Winnebago County specifically. The direct impact was then removed to show the indirect impact the Arts Industry employee created throughout the rest of the Countywide economy over time. See Graph 10. The results show an increasing trend of indirect impact. This means that over time, each Arts Industry employee will create a larger impact on the Countywide economy.



Another way to interpret the results is in terms of how many Arts Industry employees it takes to create one more job in the Countywide economy. From 2020-2024 it takes 5 additional Arts Industry employees to create 1 new job. This means that each Arts Industry employee creates roughly 0.2, or one fifth, of a job in Winnebago County. This new job would be the indirect impact. From 2025-2039 it takes 4 additional Arts Industry employees to create 1 new job in Winnebago County and from 2040-2060 it takes 3 additional Arts Industry employees to create 1 new job in Winnebago County.

This indirect employment impact is seen in 11 industries other than the Arts Industry. They include the natural resources, construction, retail and wholesale, transportation and public utilities, real estate, education service (private), amusement, gambling and recreation, accommodation, food services and drinking places, state government, and local government. See Graph 11, Graph 12, Graph 13, and Graph 14 for the forecasted share of the impact for every 10 years. The total indirect employment impact is spread over the 11 industries. For example, the indirect impact for the year 2021 is 0.21 additional jobs per Arts Industry employee. That 0.21 is then spread across the 12 industries with the Construction Industry making up 29% of that indirect impact, followed by Local Government making up 23% of that impact. See Chart 2.

Chart 2: Winnebago County 10 year Industry Share Breakdown – Indirect Employment Added				
Industry	2021 Share	2031 Share	2041 Share	2051 Share
Natural Resources	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Construction	29.1%	18.4%	13.7%	12.6%
Retail and Wholesale	16.3%	17.2%	19.9%	22.4%
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.6%	6.2%	7.2%	8.5%
Real Estate	6.3%	7.5%	8.3%	8.7%
Education Services (Private)	0.9%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	0.5%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%
Accommodation	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Food Services and Drinking Places	12.2%	18.8%	19.5%	18.5%
State Government	2.9%	3.8%	3.9%	3.6%
Local Government	22.8%	27.7%	27.2%	25.6%

For 2021, the Arts Industry employed 2,741 direct employees and created the demand for an additional 575.61 indirect jobs within the Countywide economy. Of those 575.61 indirect jobs, 167.5 were created in the Construction Industry and 131.24 were created in the Local Government Industry. See Chart 3.

Many of these industries showing increases in employment due to the indirect impact of the Arts Industry employees are expected, such as the food services and drinking places industry and the accommodation industry. Both are complementary industries to the Arts Industry in terms of attracting consumers and providing services as part of the Arts experience. Many of the other impacted industries can be explained by the increased demand for those services, such as state and local government. As more jobs are created and filled, it will increase the demand for government services associated with living in Winnebago County.

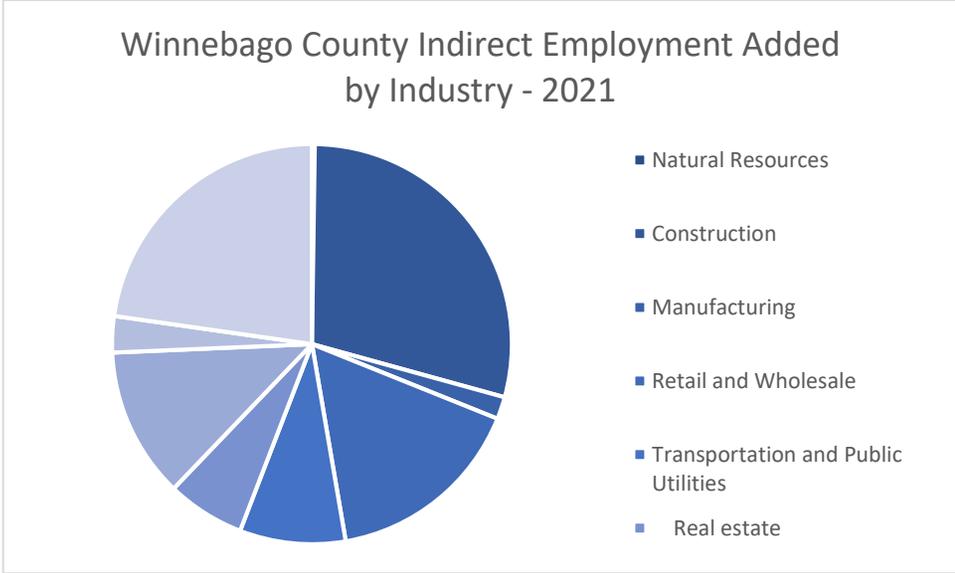
Chart 3: Winnebago County 10 year Industry Employment Breakdown – Indirect Employment Added

Industry	2021 Employment	2031 Employment	2041 Employment	2051 Employment
Natural Resources	1.15	1.46	1.65	1.75
Construction	167.50	134.14	113.03	110.25
Retail and Wholesale	93.82	125.39	164.18	196.00
Transportation and Public Utilities	49.50	45.20	59.40	74.37
Real Estate	36.26	54.67	68.48	76.12
Education Services (Private)	5.18	1.46	1.65	0.00
Amusement, Gambling, and Recreation	2.88	-1.46	-1.65	-1.75
Accommodation	1.15	1.46	1.65	1.75
Food Services and Drinking Places	70.22	137.05	160.88	161.87
State Government	16.69	27.70	32.18	31.50
Local Government	131.24	201.93	224.40	224.00

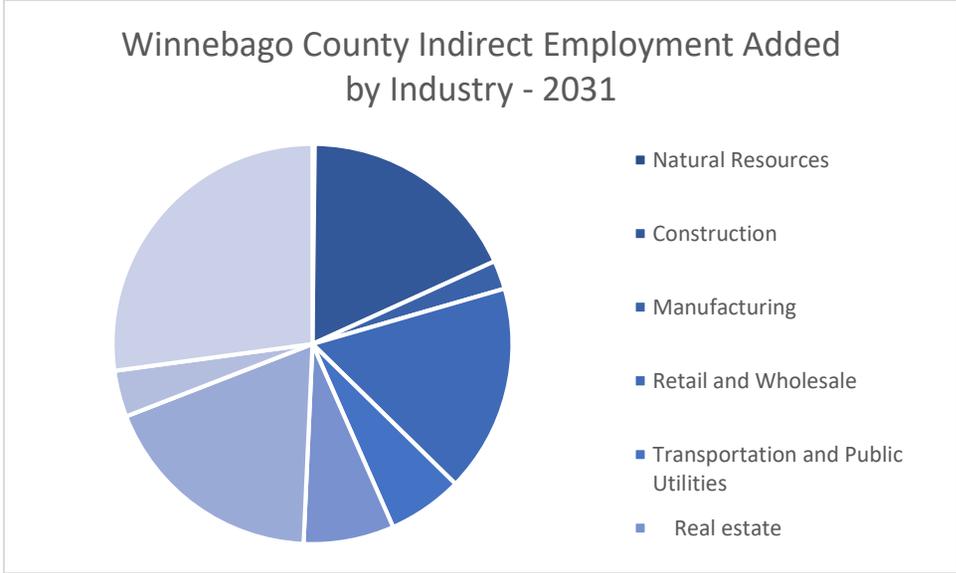
Summary Example:

In 2021, every 1 employee employed by the Arts Industry creates 0.21 additional jobs in the rest of the economy. This 0.21 employment is spread across 11 other industries listed in Chart 2. 29.1% of the 0.21 added employment is seen in the Construction Industry, and so on. These numbers can be expanded to the entire economy, where, in 2021, the Arts Industry employed 2,741 employees in Winnebago County. This created an additional 575.61 jobs in the economy. Those 575.61 jobs are shared among the 11 other industries listed in Chart 2. Using the percentage of share for each industry, it can be determined that the Arts Industry added 167.50 employees to the Construction Industry, and so on, as seen in Chart 3.

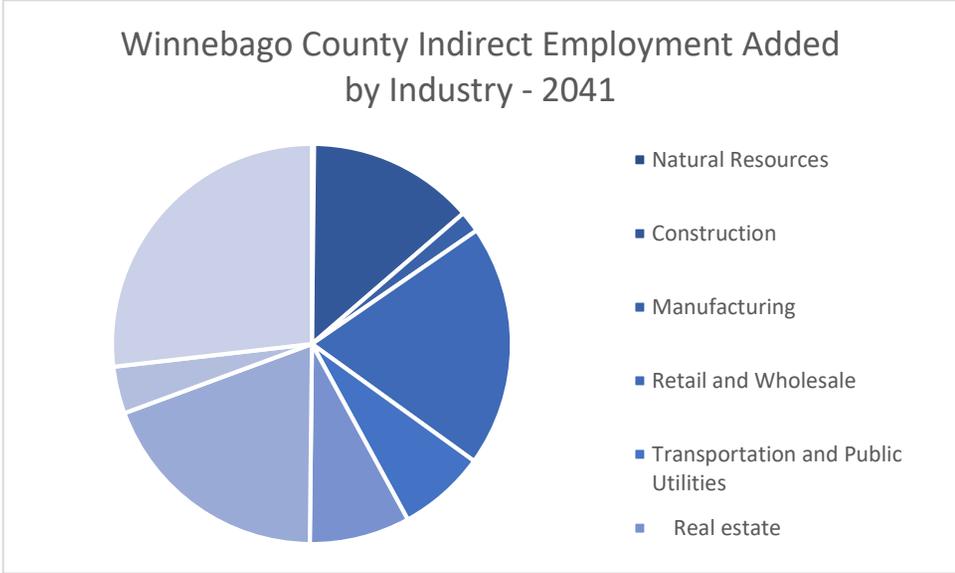
Graph 11



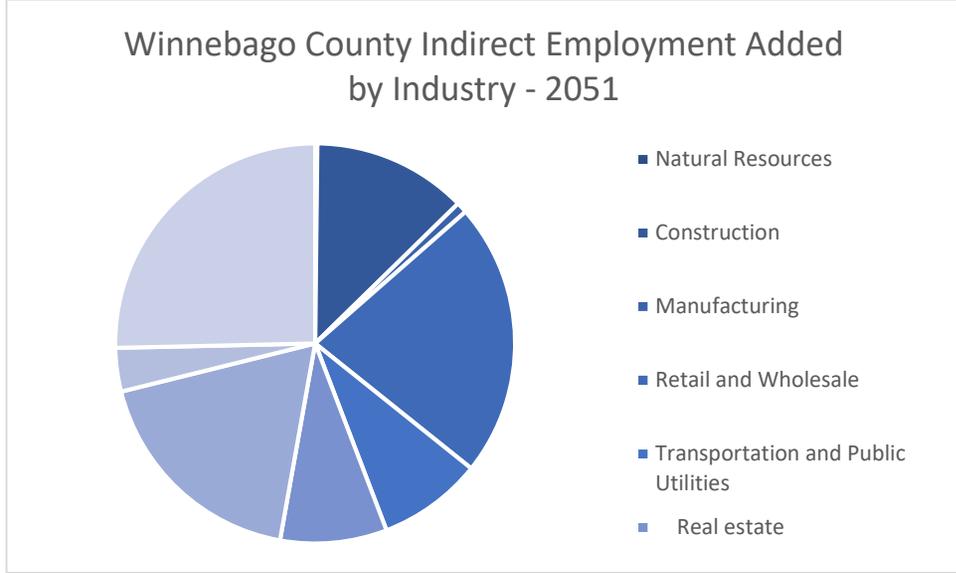
Graph 12



Graph 13

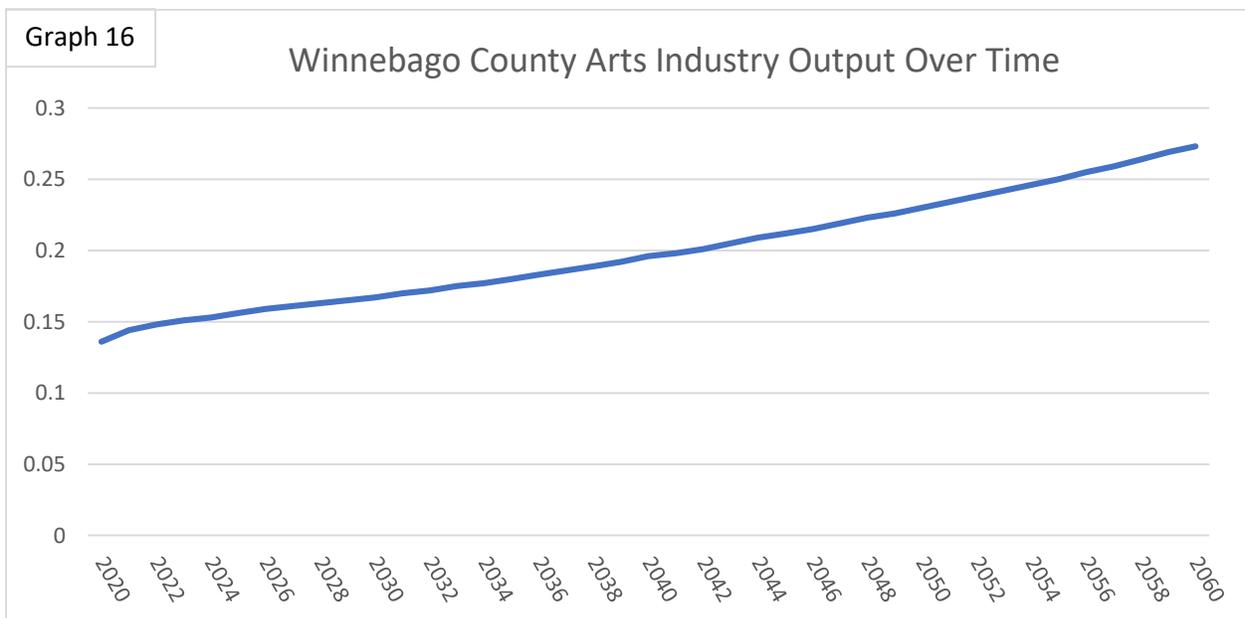
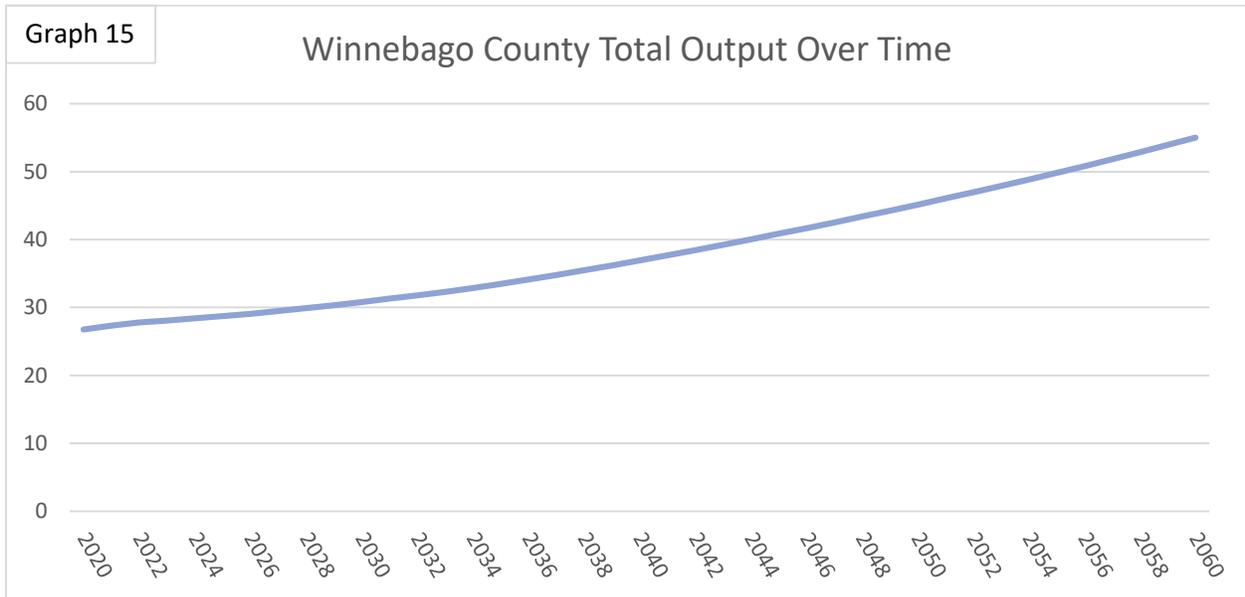


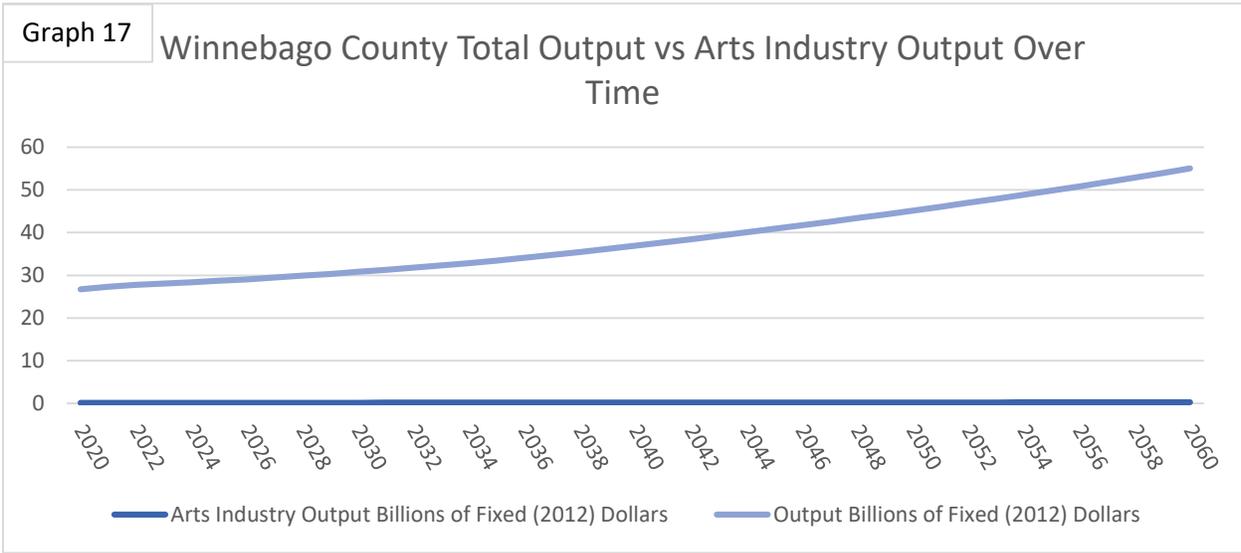
Graph 14



Output – Current Trends

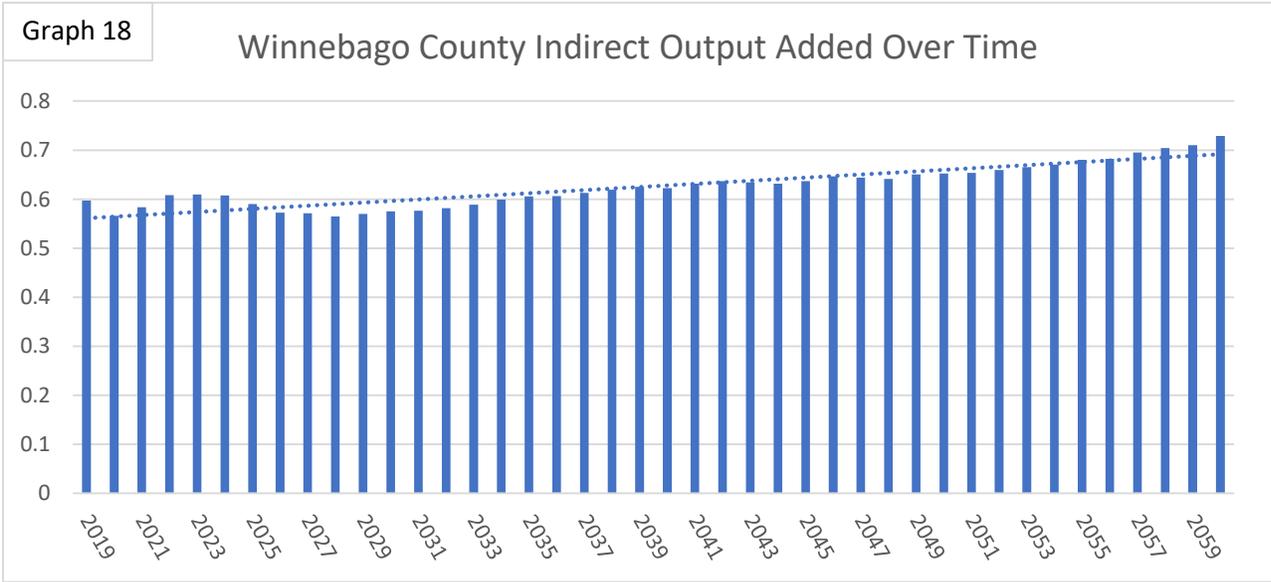
Current macroeconomic forecasts show an increase in output over time for Winnebago County, with the level of output increasing roughly between 1-2.6% each year. See Graph 15. The Arts Industry output very closely follows that Countywide trend, with an increase of output between 1-2% per year. See Graph 16 and Graph 17. These trends indicate the lasting nature of the Arts and the steady demand for Arts goods and services in Winnebago County.





Per additional dollar of output

To determine the indirect impact of each dollar of output, also read as each dollar invested, the same type of Industry Footprint Analysis was performed on the regional Arts Industry output with the REMI forecasting software. The regional Arts Industry output was forecast out to 2060 and then removed from the regional economy. This impact was analyzed to determine the per dollar direct and indirect impact for Winnebago County specifically. The results show an increase in indirect economic impact per dollar of output. See Graph 18. This means that each dollar invested in the Arts Industry in Winnebago County continually creates more indirect economic impact per dollar over time. From 2020 to 2045, it is forecasted that each additional dollar of output will create an additional \$0.60 of economic output in the Countywide economy. From 2046-2060 this additional economic output increases to roughly \$0.70 per dollar of Arts Industry output.



This \$0.60 to \$0.70 of indirect economic impact is shared by eight industries. These impacted industries are: construction, manufacturing, retail and wholesale, transportation and public utilities, real estate, accommodation, food services and drinking places, state and local government. See Chart 4 for the forecasted share of the impact for every 10 years. See Graph 19, Graph 20, Graph 21, and Graph 22 for the visual breakdown.

Key industries are the construction industry, real estate industry, state and local government industry, and the retail and wholesale industry. The construction industry shows a strong relationship to the added output, with a 28.4% share in 2021. This means that 28.4% of the \$0.60, \$0.17, of indirect output is created by the construction industry per dollar of output from the Arts Industry. The retail and wholesale industry and real estate industry show increases in the percent share of the indirect output over time, whereas the state and local government shows both an increase in the first 10 years and then a decrease over time.

Chart 4: Winnebago County 10 year Industry Share Breakdown – Indirect Output Added				
Industry	2021 Share	2031 Share	2041 Share	2051 Share
Construction	28.4%	20.3%	13.8%	12.0%
Manufacturing	4.5%	-7.6%	-5.3%	-3.7%
Retail and Wholesale	11.9%	15.2%	19.1%	23.1%
Transportation and Public Utilities	4.5%	3.8%	4.3%	4.6%
Real Estate	25.4%	32.9%	34.0%	33.3%
Accommodation	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Food Services and Drinking Places	4.5%	7.6%	7.4%	6.5%
State and Local Government	20.9%	27.8%	26.6%	23.1%

In 2021, the Arts Industry created \$144 million in output for Winnebago County. This created \$83.99 million in indirect output in the economy, mainly in the key industries states above. The Construction Industry accounted for \$23.86 million, the Real Estate Industry accounted for \$21.34 million, and the State and Local Government Industry accounted for \$17.56 million of that \$83.99 million of indirect economic output. See Chart 5.

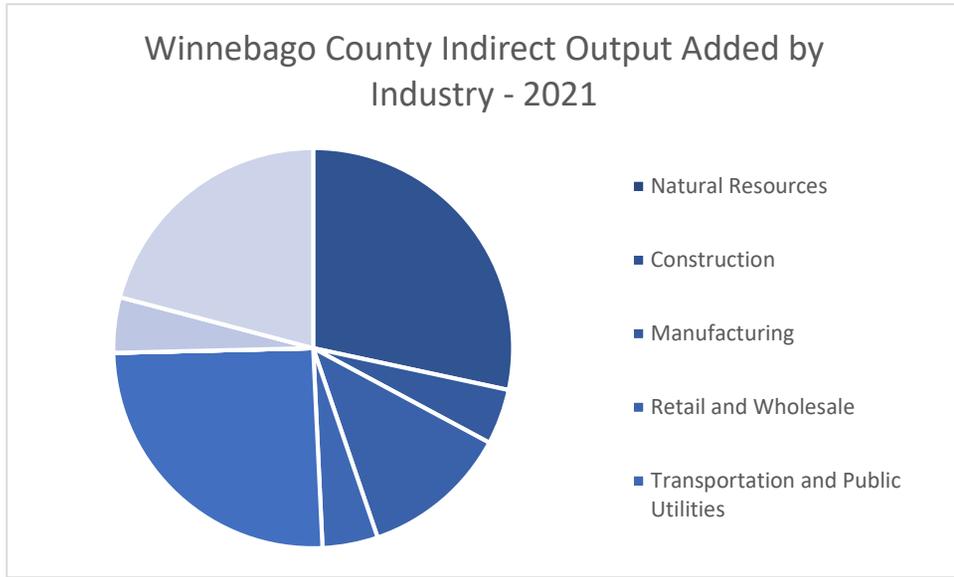
Chart 5: Winnebago County 10 year Industry Output Breakdown – Indirect Output Added

Industry	2021 Output	2031 Output	2041 Output	2051 Output
Construction	\$23,855,986.37	\$19,894,014.21	\$17,249,996.41	\$18,359,995.68
Manufacturing	\$3,779,997.84	\$(7,448,005.32)	\$(6,624,998.62)	\$(5,660,998.67)
Retail and Wholesale	\$9,995,994.29	\$14,896,010.64	\$23,874,995.03	\$35,342,991.68
Transportation and Public Utilities	\$3,779,997.84	\$3,724,002.66	\$5,374,998.88	\$7,037,998.34
Real Estate	\$21,335,987.81	\$32,242,023.03	\$42,499,991.16	\$50,948,988.01
Accommodation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$1,376,999.68
Food Services and Drinking Places	\$3,779,997.84	\$7,448,005.32	\$9,249,998.08	\$9,944,997.66
State and Local Government	\$7,555,989.97	\$7,244,019.46	\$3,249,993.08	\$35,342,991.68

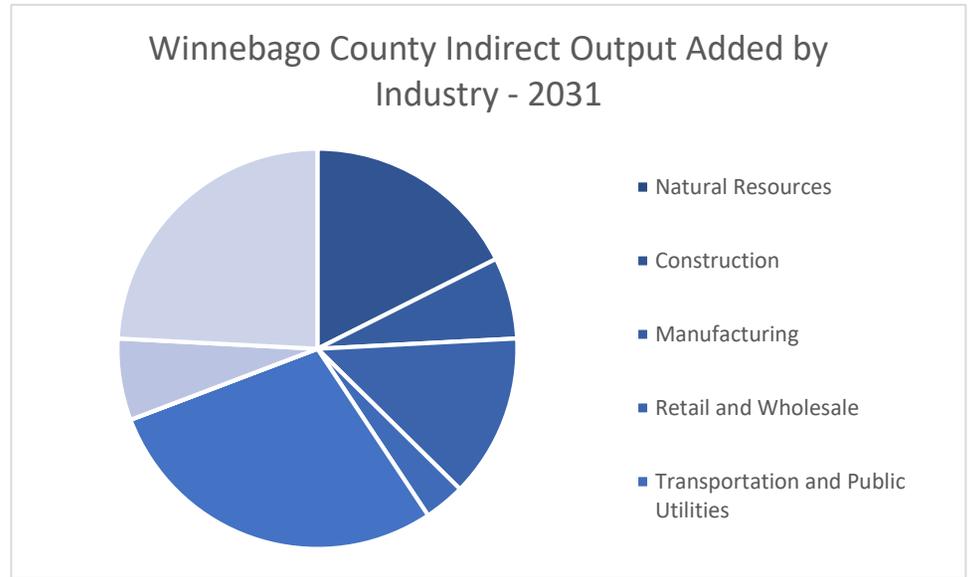
Summary Example:

In 2021, every \$1.00 of output created by the Arts Industry, an additional \$0.58 of output are created in the rest of the economy. This \$0.58 is spread across 8 other industries listed in Chart 4. 28.4% of the \$0.58 added output is seen in the Construction Industry, and so on. These numbers can be expanded to the entire economy, where, in 2021, the Arts Industry created \$144 million of output in Winnebago County. This created an additional \$83.99 million of output in the economy. That \$83.99 million are shared among the 8 other industries listed in Chart 2. Using the percentage of share for each industry, it can be determined that the Arts Industry created \$23,855,986.37 of output in the Construction Industry, and so on, as seen in Chart 5.

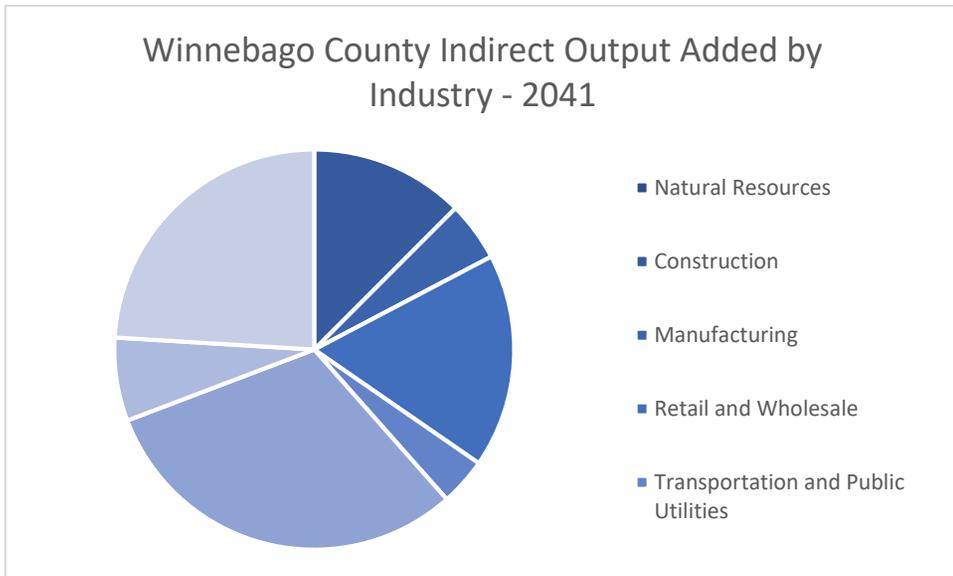
Graph 19



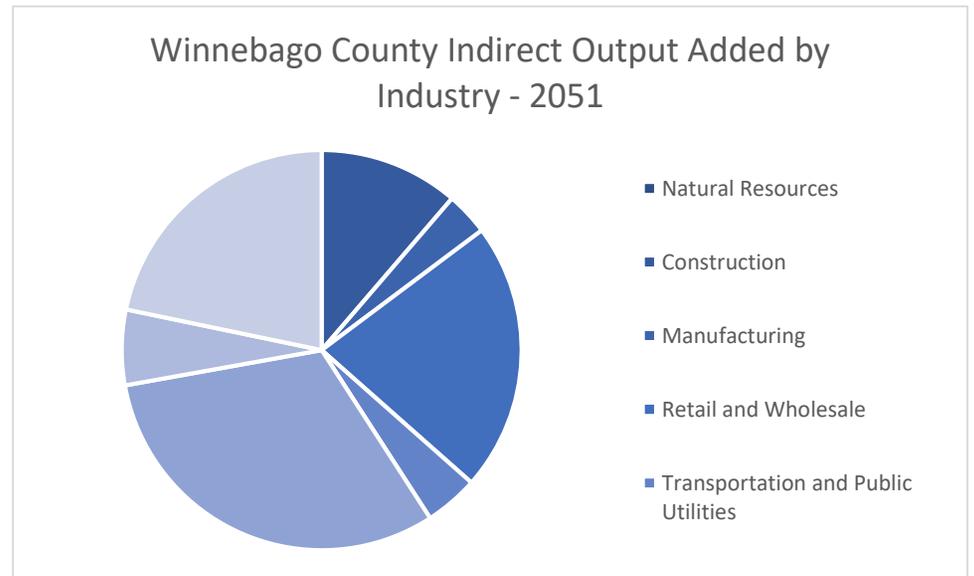
Graph 20



Graph 21



Graph 22





Candy Store Mural

Belvidere, Illinois

Photo Credit:

Visit Belvidere



**Belvidere's Own
Mural**

Belvidere, Illinois

Photo Credit:

Visit Belvidere

Boone County

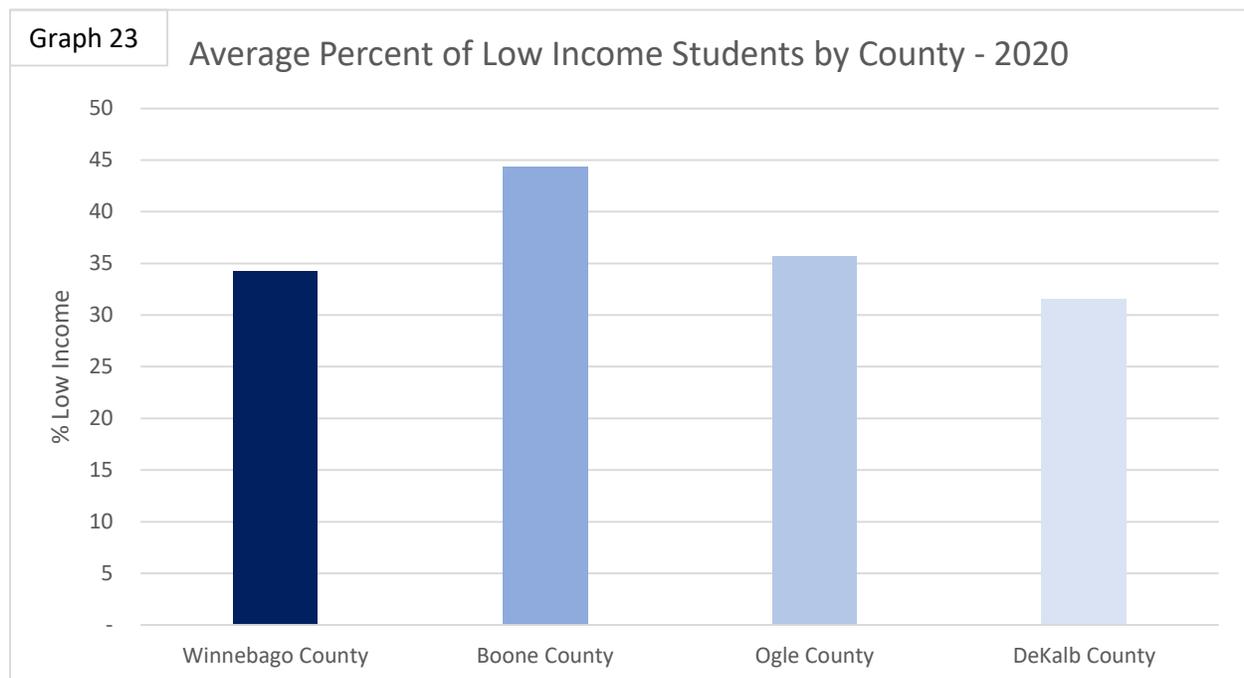
Boone County is another key county serviced by the RAAC. It has a population of 53,544 and a GDP of \$1,685,685.00, ranking 35th in the state as of July 2019.^{xxi,xxii} Boone County has the least amount of Arts organizations in the RAAC area, with only approximately five organizations. These Arts and culture organizations in the county include the Boone County Museum of History operated by the Boone County Historical Society, and the Boone County Arts Council, housed in the historic Baltic Mill, a Belvidere Park District Facility.

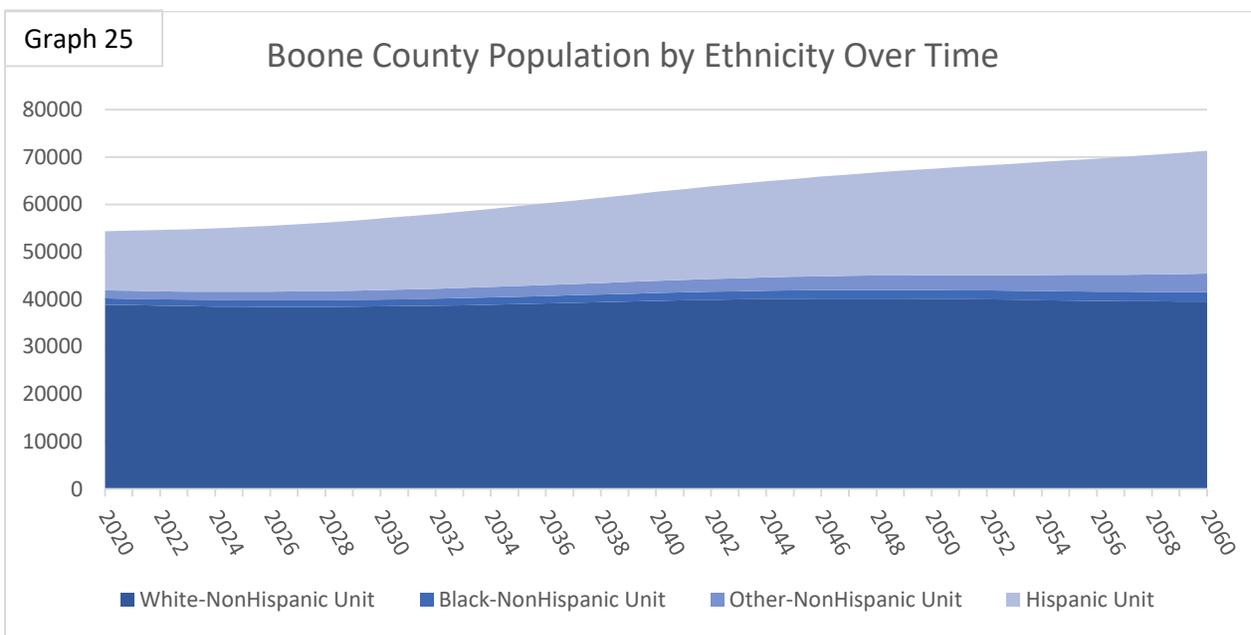
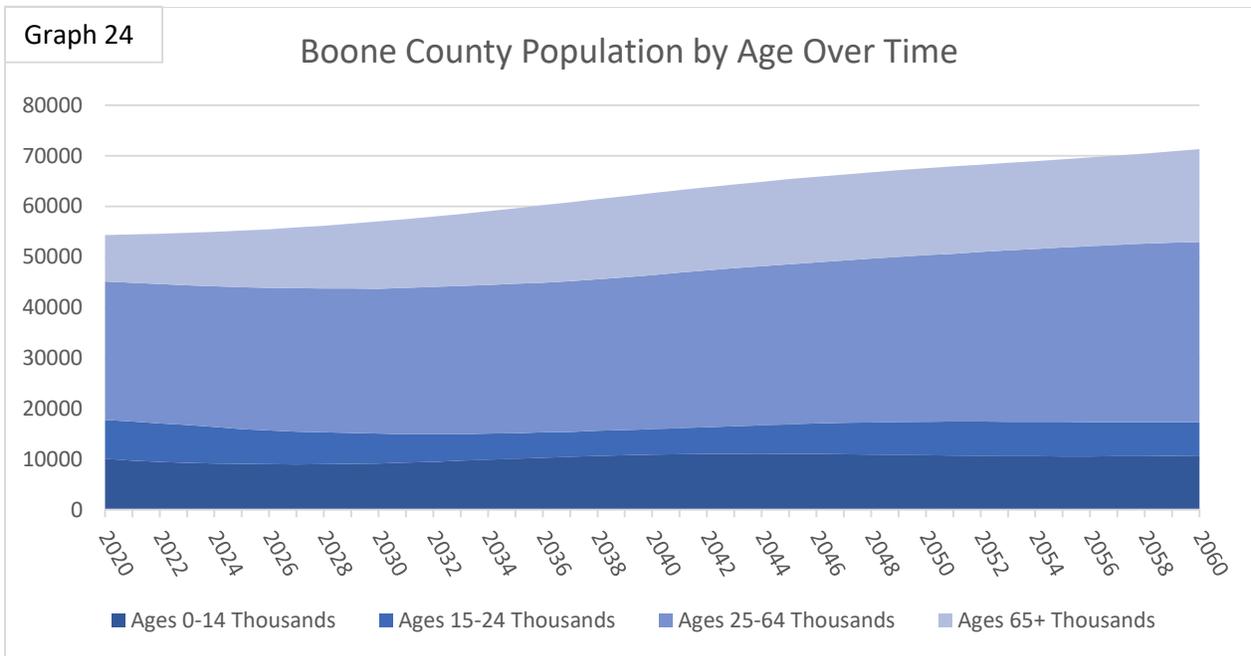
Boone County only has two school districts, with a total of 9,268 students enrolled at the district's 16 schools. Boone County also has the largest percent of low income students in relation to the number of students enrolled in the school districts.^{xxiii} See Graph 23. See Appendix F.

According to the 2020 SMU Arts Vibrancy Index Report, Boone County has an overall Vibrancy score of 60-69. Boone County's strongest category within the Report is the Arts Providers, with an index rating of 83 for Arts and Culture Employees. It's lowest rating was in Other Leisure, with a rating of 49.

This county was awarded 1% of the \$268,090 in grant awards by the Illinois Arts Council Agency for the FY2021, totaling \$2,700.^{xxiv} This is approximately \$0.01 per capita for the county. Boone County's population is forecasted to grow to over 60,000 by the year 2060. See Graph 24. This increase is forecasted to be from the increase in the population 65 years and older while maintaining the population of all other ages.

The population also maintains a similar ethnic profile with the majority of the population being white non-Hispanic with an increase in the Hispanic population. See Graph 25. Countywide output levels are also expected to increase over time. See Graph 35. These forecasts were pulled from the Regional Economic Modeling, Inc. (REMI) forecasting software.



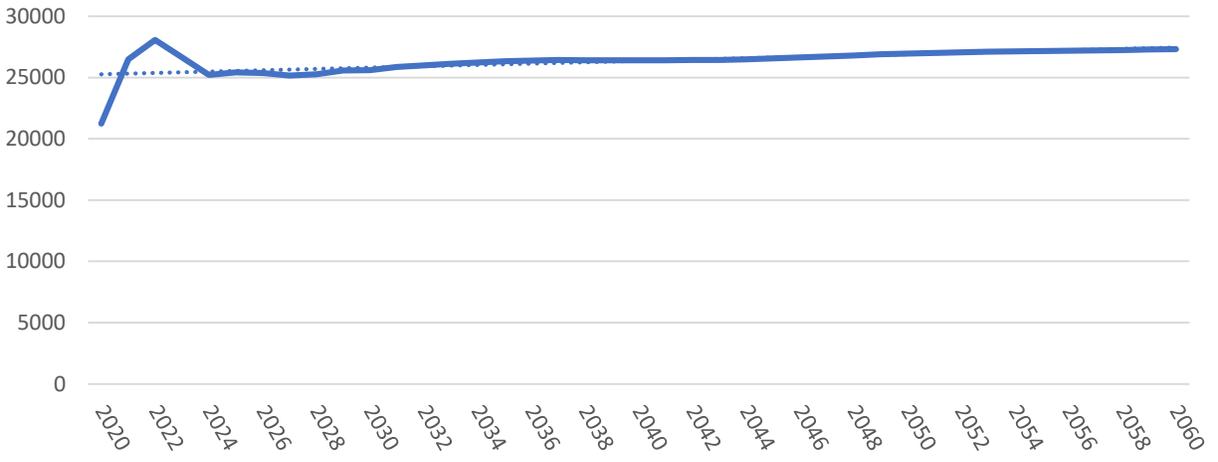


Employment – Current Trends

The current forecast shows total employment in Boone county to be 24,045 with an unemployment rate of 7.80% as of March 31, 2021.^{xv} Employment is expected to increase slightly over time to reach numbers of around 30,000 by 2060. See Graph 26. Of the 24,045 currently employed in Boone County, only 17 are employed in the Arts Industry. This number is expected to slightly decrease over time to just below 20 employees in the Arts Industry. See Graph 27 and Graph 28. This is a large decrease in Arts Industry employment compared to Winnebago County, however it is still an important contribution to the regional Arts Industry.

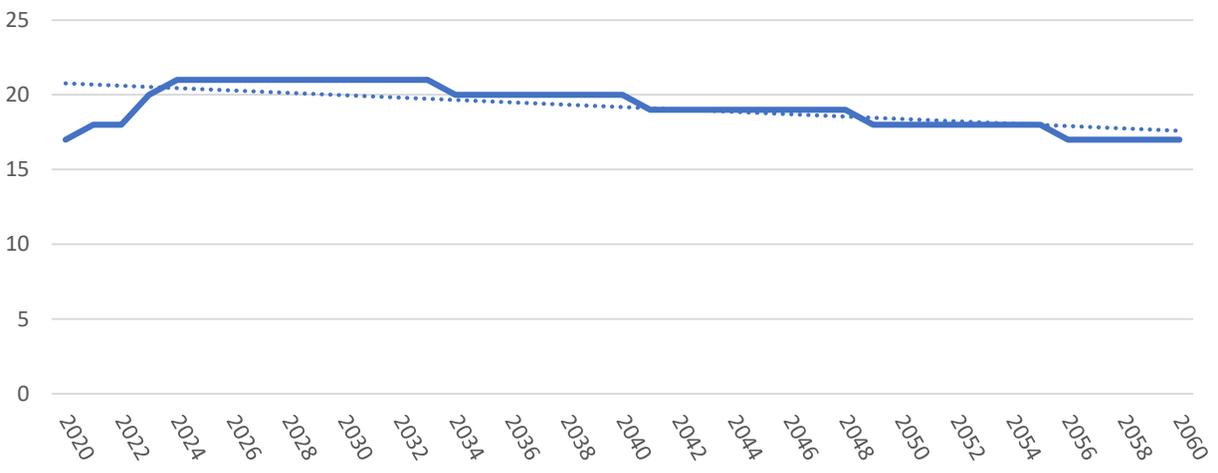
Graph 26

Boone County Total Employment Over Time



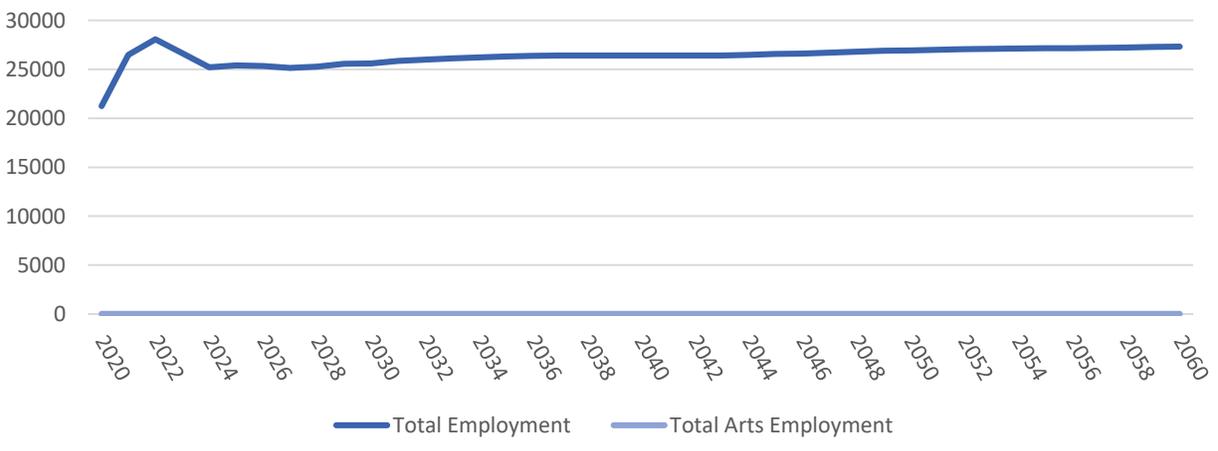
Graph 27

Boone County Total Arts Industry Employment Over Time



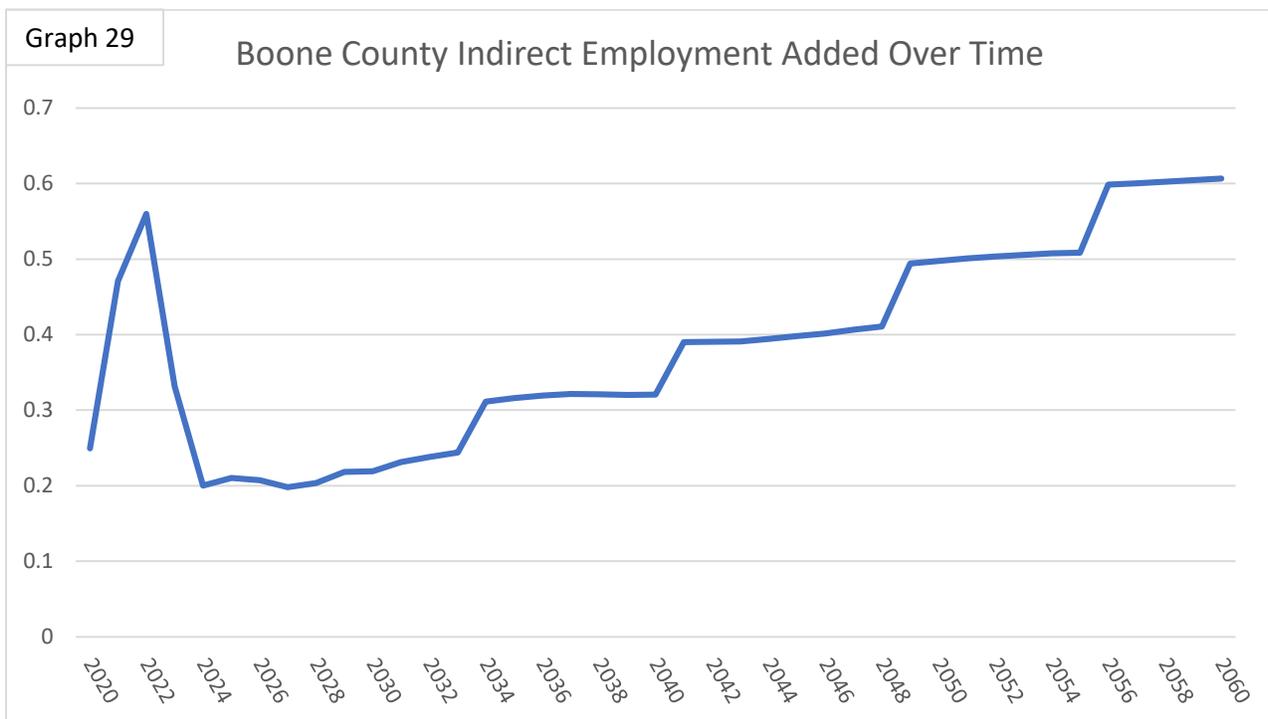
Graph 28

Boone County Total Employment vs Arts Industry Employment Over Time



Per Employee Added Impact Analysis

In order to determine the indirect impact each Arts Industry employee creates in Boone County, the same Industry Footprint Analysis was performed using the REMI forecasting software. The Boone County specific results show a generally increasing trend. The 2020-2023 numbers show a comparatively large increase in the indirect employment impact, which can be attributed to the Arts Industry receiving COVID-19 relief funds. From 2024-2034, the economy is forecasted to return to similar pre-COVID-19 trends and show that it will take 5 additional Arts Industry employees to create 1 new job in Boone County. From 2035-2041 it will take 4 additional Arts Industry employees to create 1 new job in Boone County, and from 2042-2050 it will take 3 additional Arts Industry employees to create 1 new job in Boone County, and from 2051-2060 it will only take 2 additional Arts Industry employees to create 1 new job in Boone County. This follows a similar upward trend seen in the Winnebago County employee impact analysis, where over time, each Arts Industry employee will have a greater impact on the Countywide economy. See Graph 29.



This indirect employment impact is spread across 7 industries within the Boone County economy. These industries are construction, manufacturing, retail and wholesale, real estate, accommodation and food services, state and local government, and other services. See Chart 6 for the forecasted shares for every 10 years.

As seen in the results, the shares are fairly equally split between manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, state and local government, and other services. The Construction industry holds a larger share of the indirect impact in the near future, but this shrinks over time. The shares for the manufacturing industry and the state and local government industry grow over time. See Graph 30, Graph 31, Graph 32 and Graph 33 for the Visualization of the breakdown of the shares.

Chart 6: Boone County 10 year Industry Share Breakdown – Indirect Employment Added				
Industry	2021 Share	2031 Share	2041 Share	2051 Share
Construction	11.73%	4.85%	1.68%	2.03%
Manufacturing	2.07%	0.50%	1.59%	3.59%
Retail and Wholesale Trade	3.45%	3.63%	2.40%	-0.09%
Real estate and rental and leasing	1.33%	1.22%	0.67%	-0.30%
Accommodation and food services	1.37%	2.52%	1.61%	-0.57%
State and Local Government	1.76%	2.05%	1.11%	-0.76%
Other Services	2.94%	4.74%	4.13%	1.73%

Based on the forecast employment numbers for the Arts Industry in Boone County, the indirect employment is found. The key industries, Retail and Wholesale Trade and Other Services, see an increase in their employment by almost in 2031 due to the Arts Industry employment, however the Construction industry and the Manufacturing industry see a decrease in indirect employment added. The Other Services industry sees the highest increase in indirect employment due to the Arts Industry in the year 2031. The Accommodation and Food Services industry also sees a large right in indirect employment in the year 2031. See Chart 7.

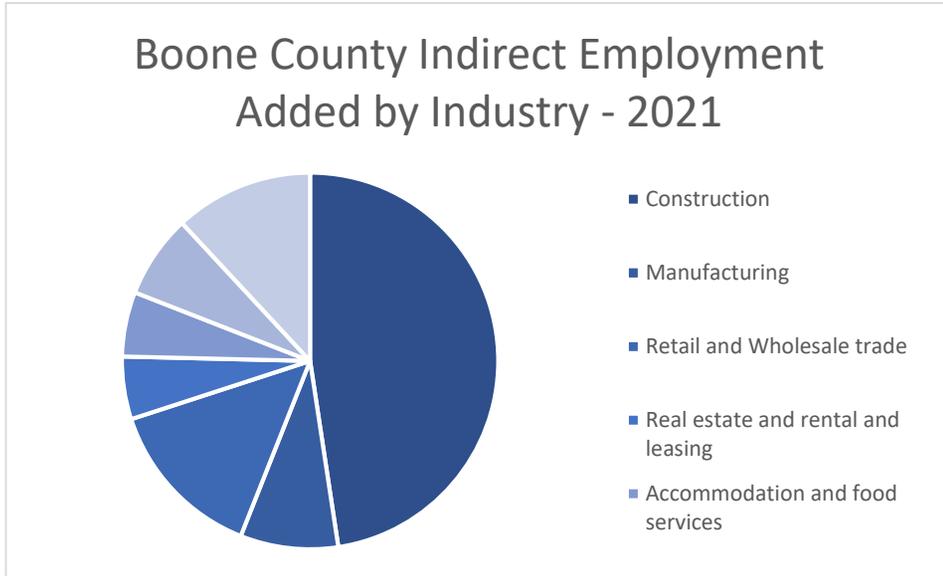
Again, the impacted industries are those that are complementary to the Arts Industry. As the demand for the Arts Industry increases, so do the demand for the other complementary industries, such as the Accommodation and Food Services industry and Retail and Wholesale industry, where patrons can consume the Art, while also consuming hotels and other accommodations, food and drinks, or other retail goods such as clothing or merchandise.

Chart 7: Boone County 10 year Industry Employment Breakdown – Indirect Employment Added				
Industry	2021 Employment	2031 Employment	2041 Employment	2051 Employment
Construction	0.99	0.24	0.12	0.18
Manufacturing	0.18	0.02	0.12	0.32
Retail Trade and Wholesale Trade	0.29	0.18	0.18	-0.01
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	0.11	0.06	0.05	-0.03
Accommodation and Food Services	0.12	0.12	0.12	-0.05
State and Local Government	0.15	0.10	0.08	-0.07
Other Services	0.25	0.23	0.31	0.16

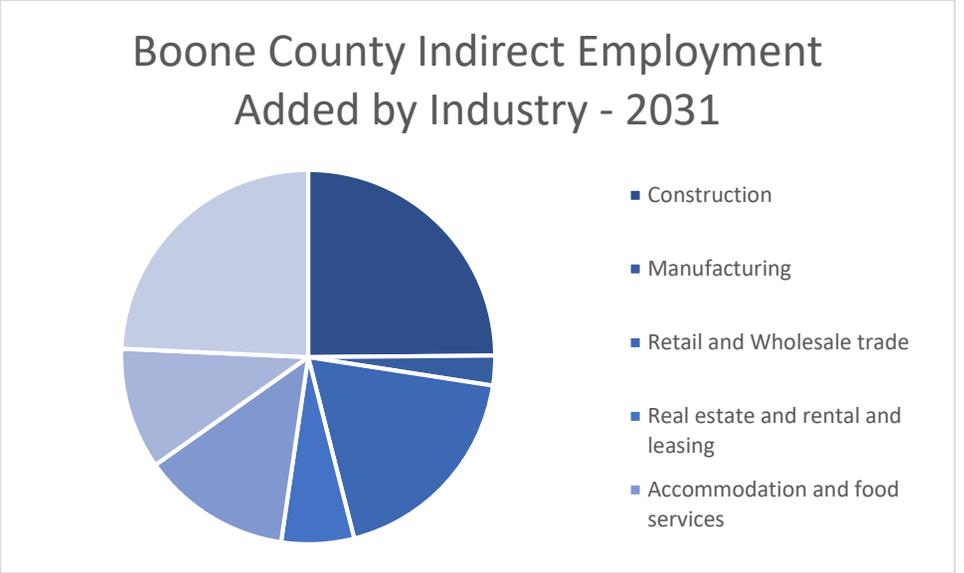
Summary Example:

In 2021, every 1 employee employed by the Arts Industry creates 0.47 additional jobs in the rest of the economy. This 0.47 employment is spread across 7 other industries listed in Chart 6. 11.73% of the 0.47 added employment is seen in the Construction Industry, and so on. These numbers can be expanded to the entire economy, where, in 2021, the Arts Industry employed 18 employees in Boone County. This created an additional 8.48 jobs in the economy. Those 8.48 jobs are shared among the 7 other industries listed in Chart 6. Using the percentage of share for each industry, it can be determined that the Arts Industry added 0.99 employees to the Construction Industry, and so on, as seen in Chart 7.

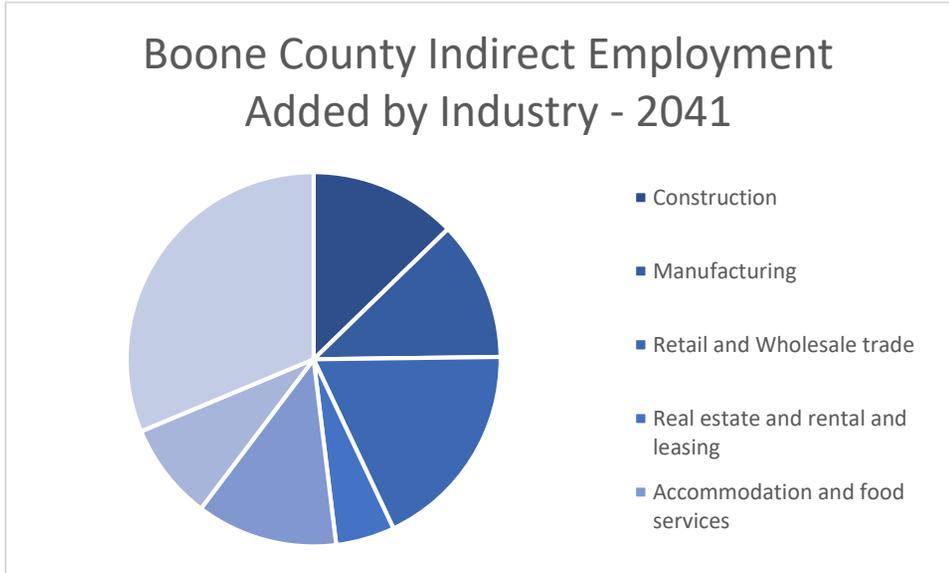
Graph 30



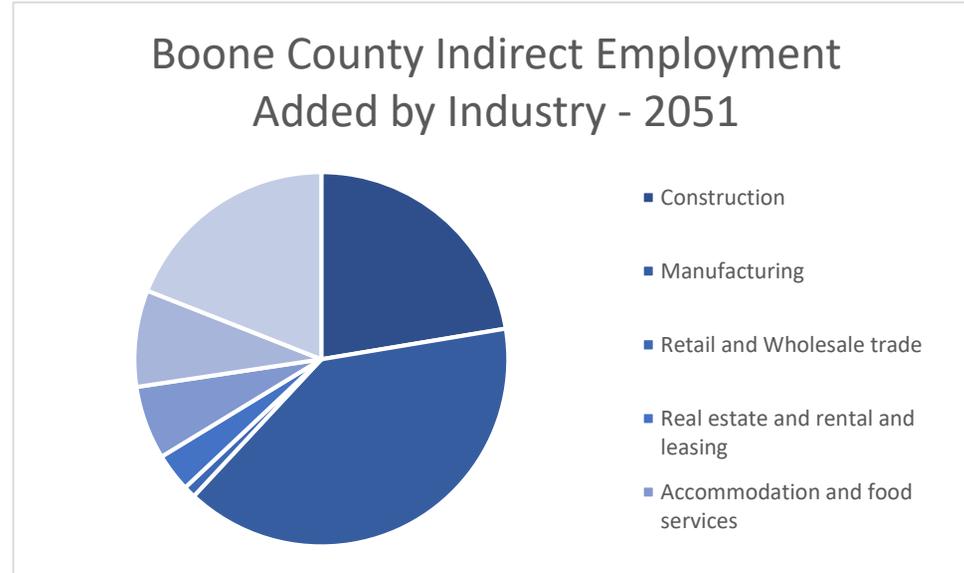
Graph 31



Graph 32

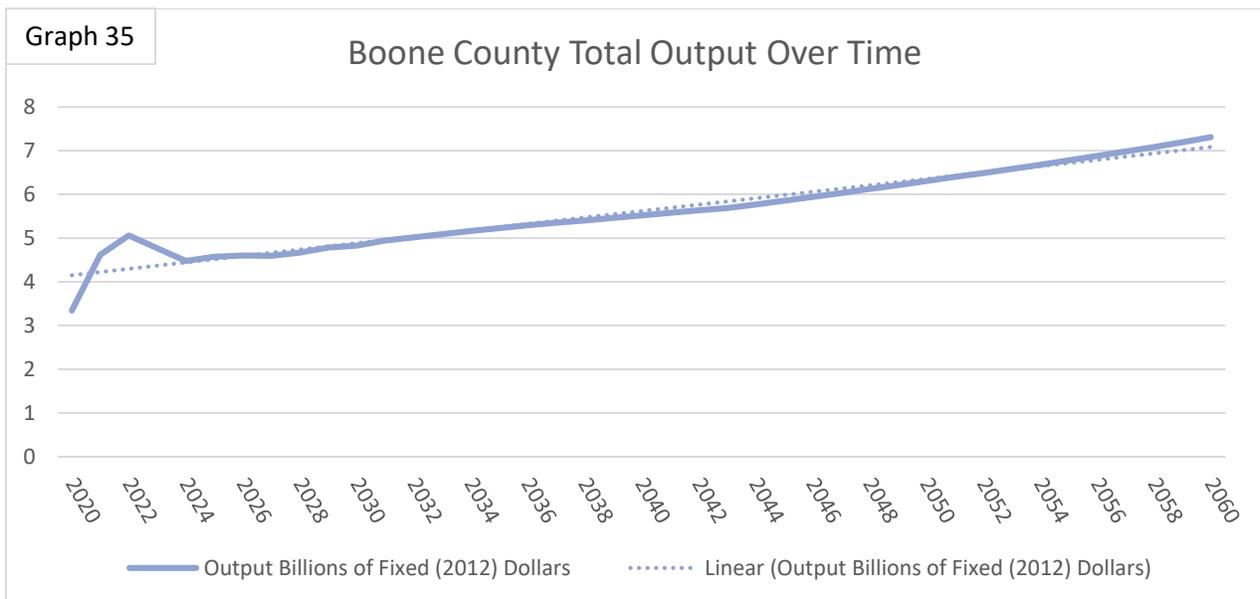
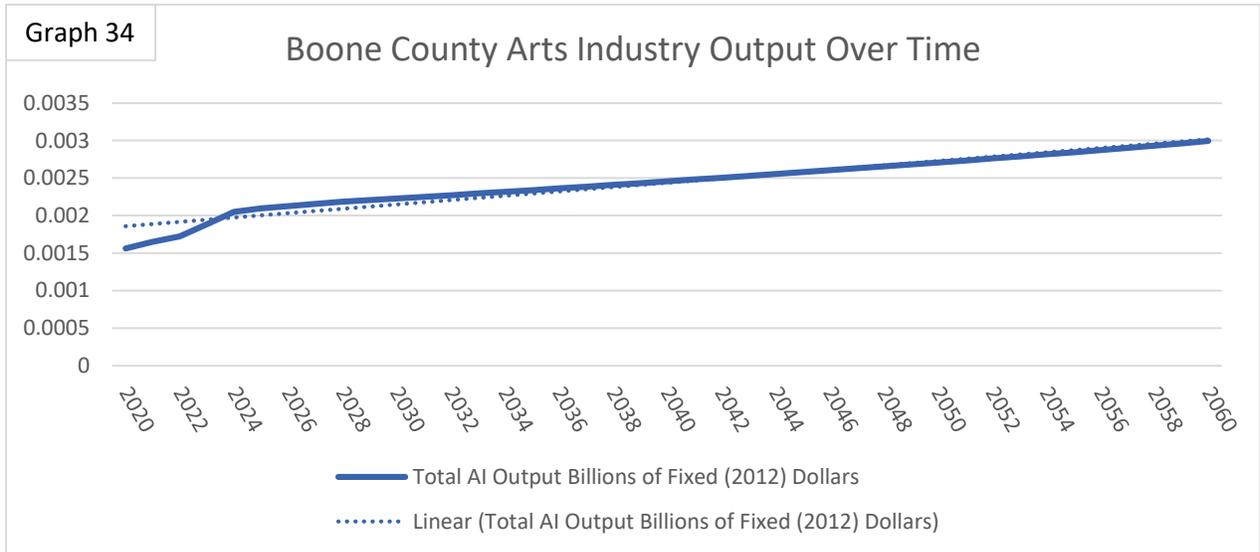


Graph 33



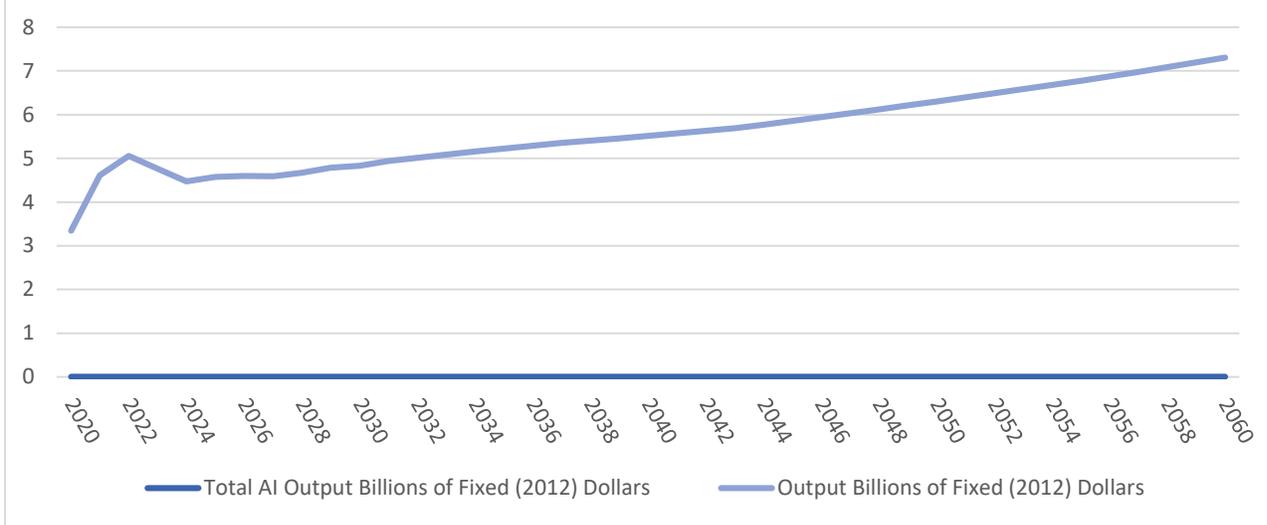
Output – Current Trends

The current macroeconomic forecasts show a steady but slow increase in the total output for the Arts Industry in Boone County over time. See Graph 34. It should be noted that this trend closely followed the total output for the County. See Graph 35 and 36. Both trends increase roughly 1-2% per year after 2026.



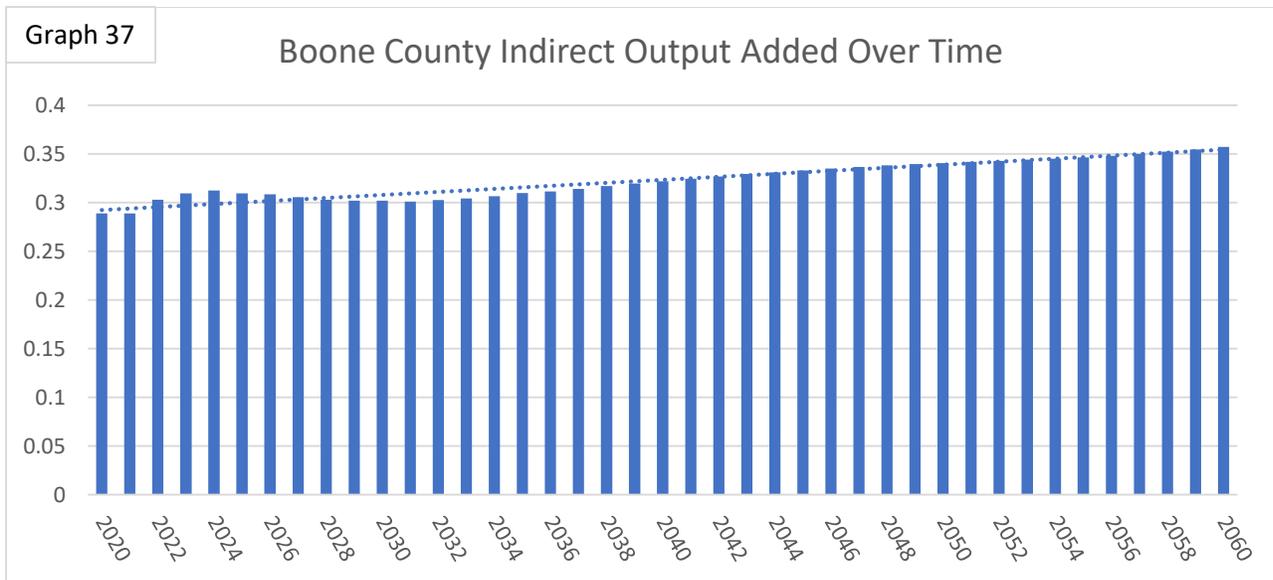
Graph 36

Boone County Total Output vs Arts Industry Output Over Time



Per additional dollar of output

To determine the indirect impact of each dollar of output, also read as each dollar invested, the same type of industry Footprint Analysis that was performed for Winnebago County was performed for Boone County using the REMI forecasting software. The regional Arts Industry output was forecast out to 2060 and then removed from the regional economy. This impact was analyzed to determine the per dollar direct and indirect impact for Boone County. The results show an increase in indirect economic impact per dollar of output. See Graph 37. This means that each dollar invested in the Arts Industry in Boone County continually creates more indirect economic impact per dollar over time. From 2020 to 2024 there is an increase in indirect impact of each dollar of output from the Arts Industry. This is in response to the COVID-19 relief money specifically meant to assist Arts Industry organizations. There is then a decrease in added impact in 2025 through 2030. During this time, each dollar invested in the Arts Industry creates roughly \$0.30 for every dollar invested. This is the expected settling of the economy after the injection of the COVID-19 relief funds. Then in 2031 through 2060 it is expected that the indirect impact will increase slightly, past pre-COVID 19 values at roughly \$0.34, climbing to \$0.36 in 2060.



The roughly \$0.34 of indirect economic impact is shared throughout the rest of the industries within the Boone County economy, however there are five key industries that are the most impacted. These impacted industries are: construction, real estate, professional, scientific, and technical services, state and local government, and retail trade. See Chart 8. for the forecasted share of the impact for every 10 years. See Graph 38, Graph 39, Graph 40, and Graph 41 for the visual breakdown.

Of these key industries, the Construction Industry is most impacted by every dollar invested in the Arts Industry. The Construction industry receives 20.41% of the \$0.34 in additional economic impact for every dollar invested in the Arts Industry. This is roughly \$0.07. The real estate, professional, scientific, and technical services, state and local government, and retail trade all show increases over time in terms of the impact the Arts Industry has on their output.

Chart 8: Boone County 10 year Industry Share Breakdown – Indirect Output Added				
Industry	2021 Share	2031 Share	2041 Share	2051 Share
Construction	20.41%	20.99%	16.89%	14.70%
Real estate	6.06%	8.44%	10.07%	10.32%
Professional, scientific, and technical services	1.06%	2.02%	2.68%	3.08%
State and Local Government	4.99%	8.52%	9.16%	8.73%
Retail trade	0.87%	0.99%	2.43%	3.74%

In 2021, the Arts Industry created a total of \$1.6 million in output for Boone County. This created \$453,000 in indirect output in the economy, mainly in the five key industries stated above. The Construction Industry accounted for \$319 thousand, the Real Estate Industry accounted for \$95 thousand, and the State and Local Government Industry accounted for \$78 thousand of that \$453 thousand of indirect impact. See Chart 9.

These key industries, similar to the key industries impacted in Winnebago County, are indicative of the increase in the quality of life and attraction of the Arts in Boone County by showing the demand for these goods and services. As more people emigrate to Boone County, the demand for construction of houses and infrastructure increases, as does the demand for retail goods, such as clothing and food items.

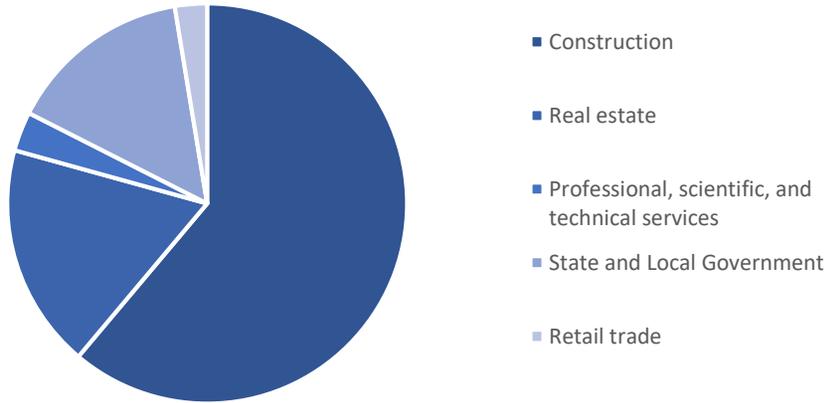
Chart 9: Boone County 10 year Industry Output Breakdown – Indirect Output Added				
Industry	2021 Output	2031 Output	2041 Output	2051 Output
Construction	\$97,371.88	\$142,183.93	\$135,960.34	\$137,307.37
Real estate	\$28,921.88	\$57,163.23	\$81,107.32	\$96,417.39
Professional, scientific, and technical services	\$5,053.84	\$13,704.65	\$21,559.71	\$28,804.48
State and Local Government	\$23,781.65	\$57,674.79	\$73,768.71	\$81,607.08
Retail trade	\$4,143.71	\$6,700.87	\$19,562.86	\$34,972.83

Summary Example:

In 2021, every \$1.00 of output created by the Arts Industry, an additional \$0.28 of output are created in the rest of the economy. This \$0.28 is primarily spread across 5 other industries listed in Chart 8. 20.41% of the \$0.28 added output is seen in the Construction Industry, and so on. These numbers can be expanded to the entire economy, where, in 2021, the Arts Industry created \$453,000 of output in Boone County. This created an additional \$453,000 of output in the economy. That \$83.99 million are primarily shared among the 5 other industries listed in Chart 8. Using the percentage of share for each industry, it can be determined that the Arts Industry created \$97,371.88 of output in the Construction Industry, and so on, as seen in Chart 9.

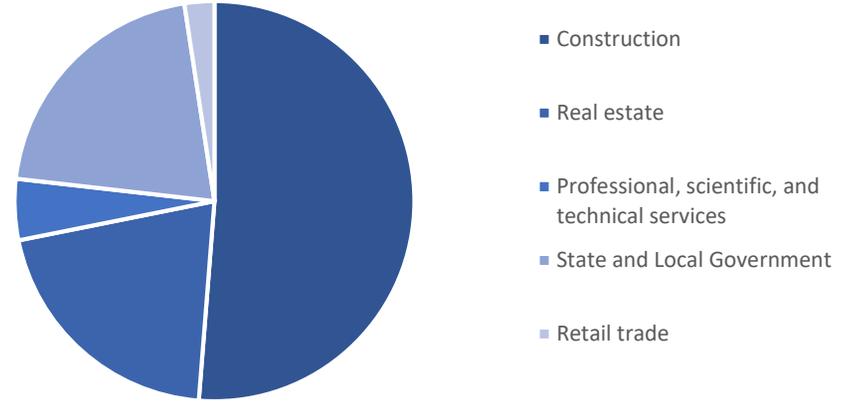
Graph 38

Boone County Indirect Output Added by Industry
- 2021



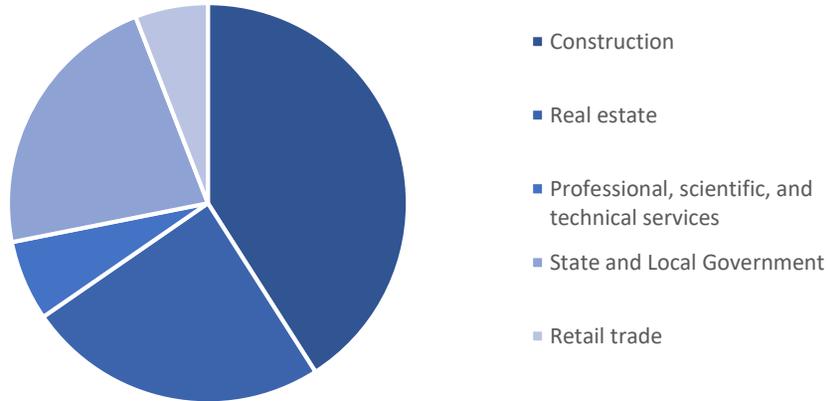
Graph 39

Boone County Indirect Output Added by Industry
- 2031



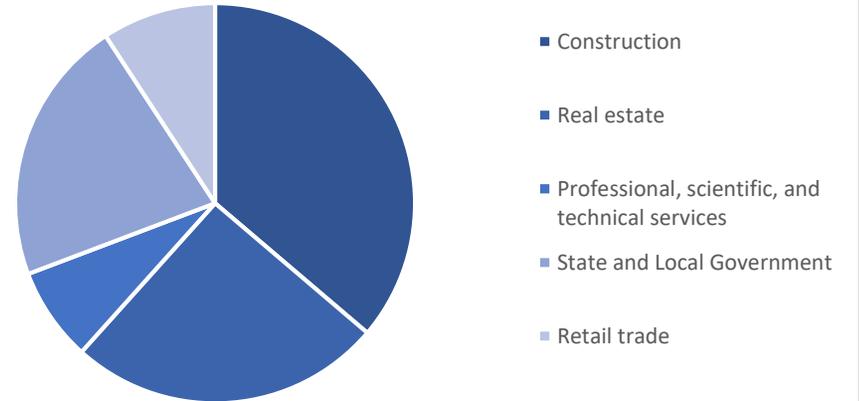
Graph 40

Boone County Indirect Output Added by Industry
- 2041



Graph 41

Boone County Indirect Output Added by Industry
- 2051





Stronghold Castle

Oregon, Illinois

Photo Credit:

Janna Bailey

Egyptian Theatre

DeKalb, Illinois

Photo Credit:

DeKalb County
Convention and
Visitors Bureau



Ogle County & DeKalb County

Ogle County and DeKalb County are both member counties of the RAAC and add to the regional Arts industry. However, both counties differ from Winnebago County and Boone County.

Ogle County is a rural county south of and adjacent to Winnebago County with a population of 51,025.^{xxvi} Its county seat is Oregon and its largest city is Rochelle. Ogle County hosts 10 school districts and a total of 25 schools, teaching 8,643 students in the 2020 school year.^{xxvii}

It also hosts approximately 12 Arts organizations. Many of these organizations are historic sites and museums, including the Byron History Museum in Byron and Stronghold Center near Oregon. In 2019, Ogle County employed 273 employees in the Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Industry which is 0.54% of their County population.^{xxviii} Ogle County has little to no Arts Industry impact for the region.

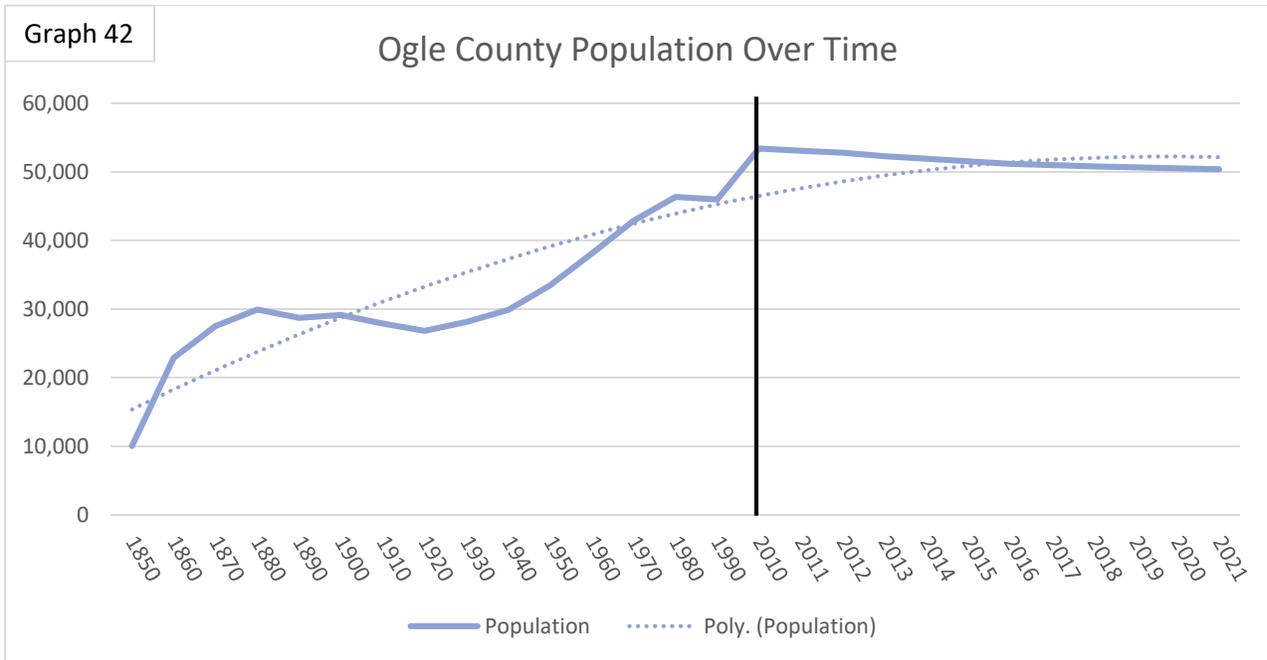
DeKalb County is adjacent to Ogle County and Boone County and is the southernmost county in RAAC's service area. It houses a population of 104,366.^{xxix} Its county seat is Sycamore and its largest city is DeKalb. DeKalb County is also home to 8 school districts, 40 schools, and had 16,535 students enrolled in the 2020 school year.^{xxx}

DeKalb County hosts approximately 17 Arts organization. For example, the city of DeKalb is home to Northern Illinois University (NIU), which has its own School of Theatre and Dance as well as a School of Art and Design. Kishwaukee Community College is just a few miles west of NIU and DeKalb. Arts organizations independent of NIU and Kishwaukee Community College include the Egyptian Theater, Stagecoach Theater, the Kishwaukee Symphony Orchestra, and the Sycamore/Rochelle Performing Arts Academy. In 2019, DeKalb County had 1,310 Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Industry employees, which is 1.24% of the total County population.^{xxxi} DeKalb County is the closest RAAC county to Chicago and the Chicago suburbs.

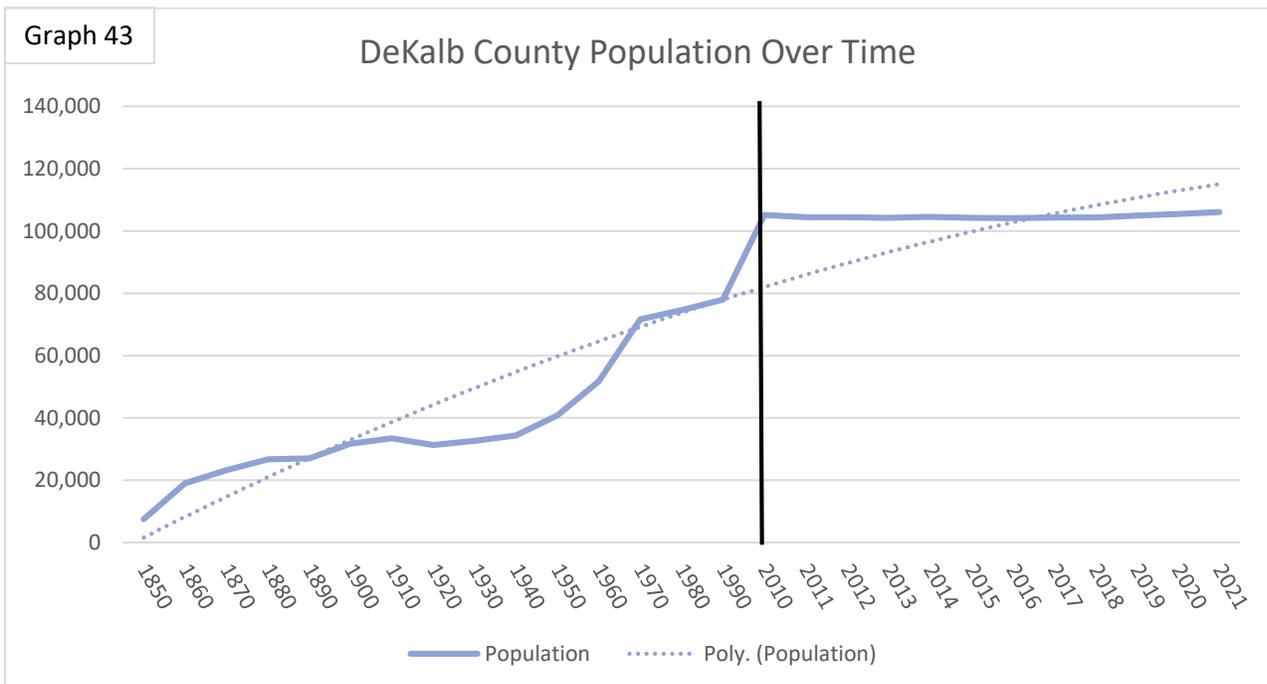
According to the 2020 SMU Arts Vibrancy Index Report, Ogle County has an overall Vibrancy score of 50-59, while DeKalb County has a Vibrancy score of 60-69. Ogle County's highest rating is also in Arts Providers, while DeKalb County's highest rating is in Other Leisure. Ogle County's lowest rating is in Other Leisure, and DeKalb County's lowest rating is in Arts Dollars.

Of the \$268,090 awarded to the Northern Illinois region, \$50,240 were awarded to DeKalb County, approximately 19% of the funds. Ogle County did not receive any grant awards.^{xxxii} See Chart 1.

Ogle County has experienced a decline in population since 2011, when the population of the county peaked at 53,064. Since then the decline in population has been less than a percent a year, but has remained at a constant loss of 0.27% since 2019.^{xxxiii} See Graph 42. This downward trend is expected to continue, exasperated by the eventual closing of the Byron Nuclear Plant, a major employer within the county.^{xxxiv} This loss of employment and population will greatly impact the tax revenue and spending needs of the local government, indirectly impacting local funding for the Arts Industry both within Ogle County as well as the rest of the RAAC region.

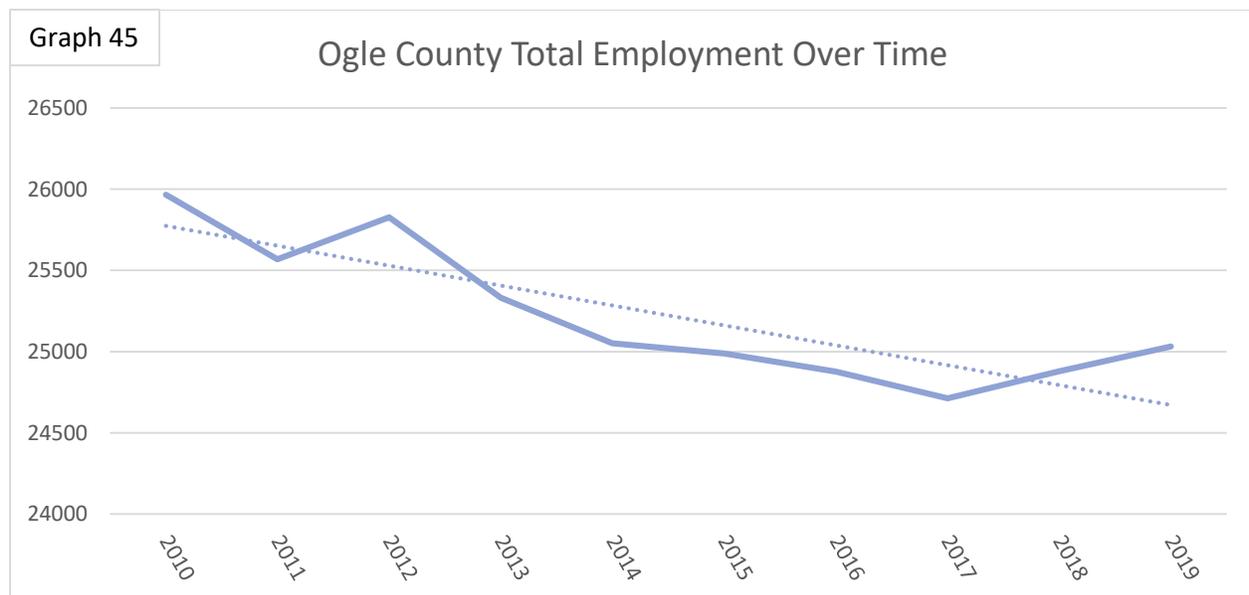
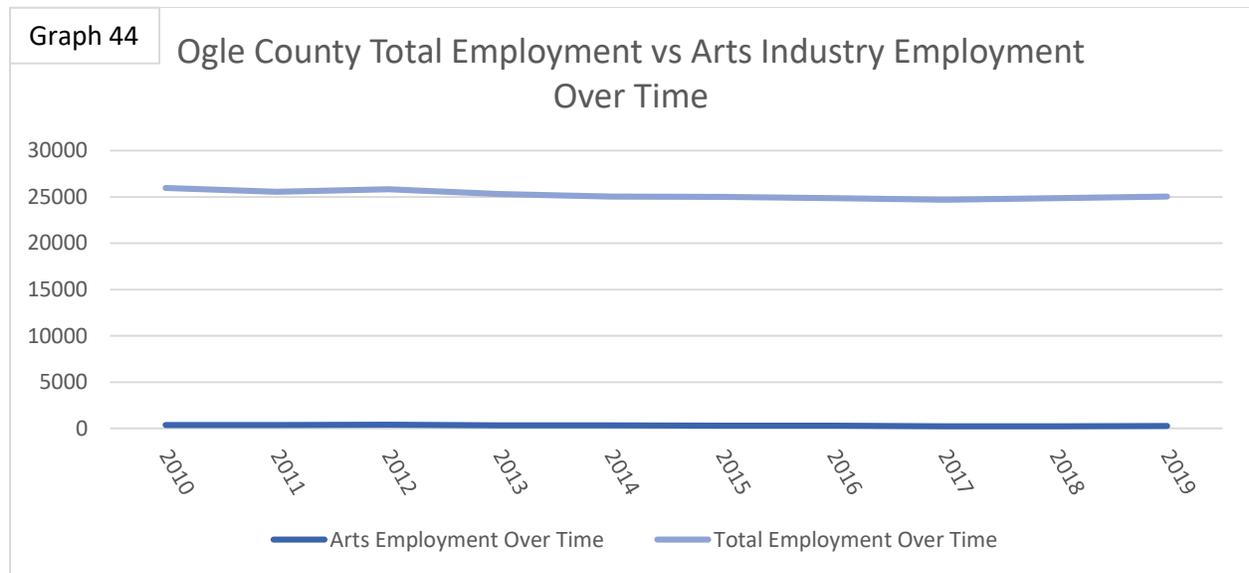


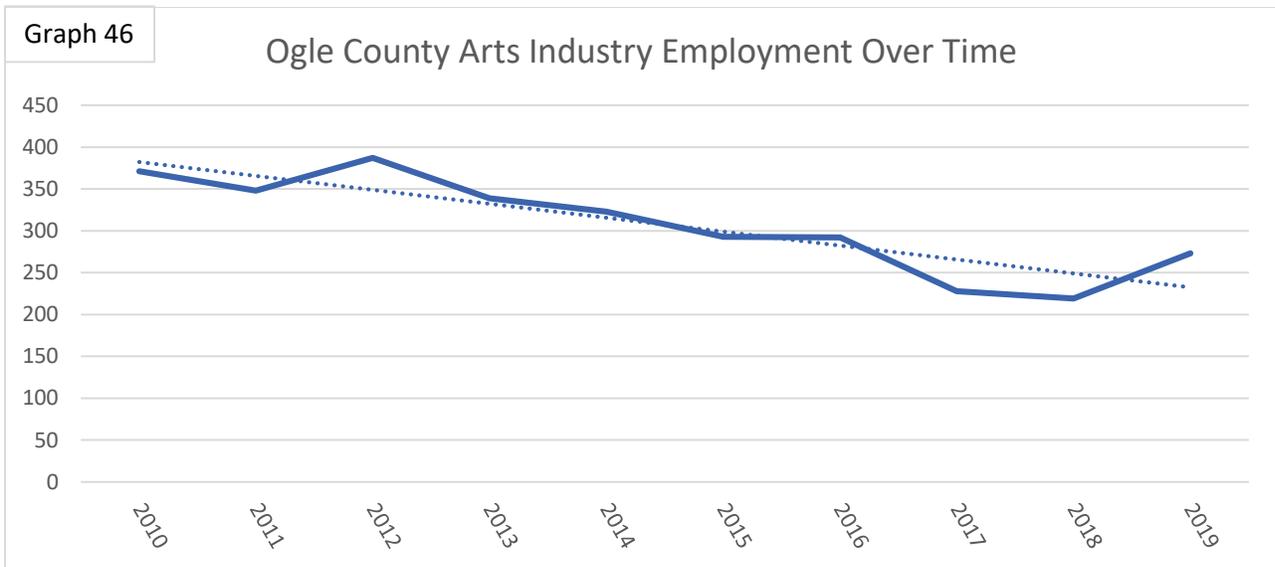
DeKalb County has seen a stable growth in population over time, with a small dip in population between 2011 – 2016. After 2016, the County has seen an increase of roughly 0.5% growth in population per year.^{xxxv} See Graph 43. This trend is expended to continue as Chicagoland continues to expand into DeKalb County, bringing additional businesses and housing to the area. It is expected that the Arts Industry within DeKalb County will grow due to the increase of local funding opportunities and the increased demand for arts programs and entertainment from the increasing population.



Employment Trends - Ogle County

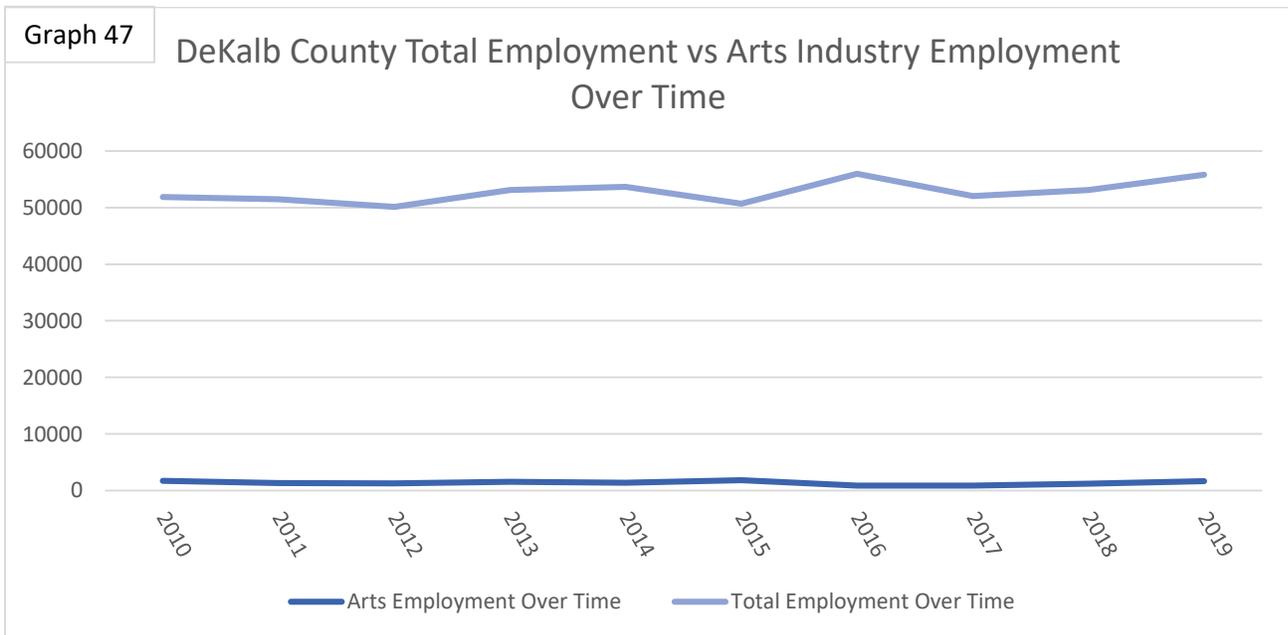
Current trends in employment data show Ogle County on a slight decrease over time, with a small recovery period over recent years. See Graph 44. Total employment trends show this reversal in direction starting in 2017, while the Art Industry's employment levels take roughly a year to follow suit. See Graphs 45 and 46. The employment trends are expected to follow the decreasing population trend, with a larger decrease in employment as the closure of the nuclear plant moves forward. This will also decrease the demand and opportunity for the Arts Industry in Ogle County, decreasing Arts Industry employment as well.

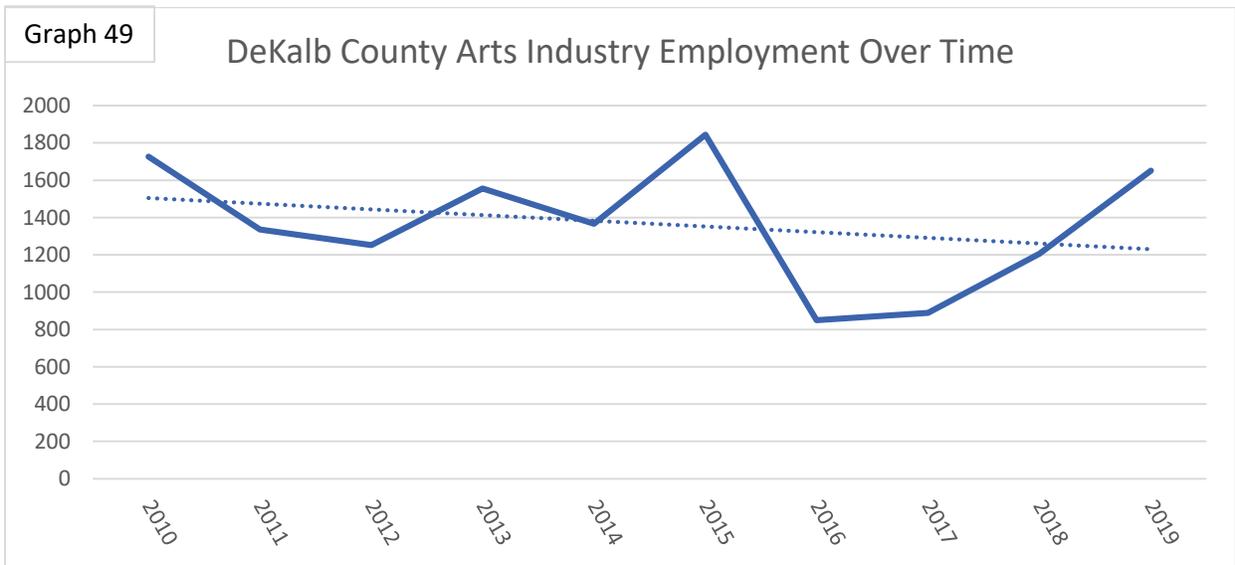
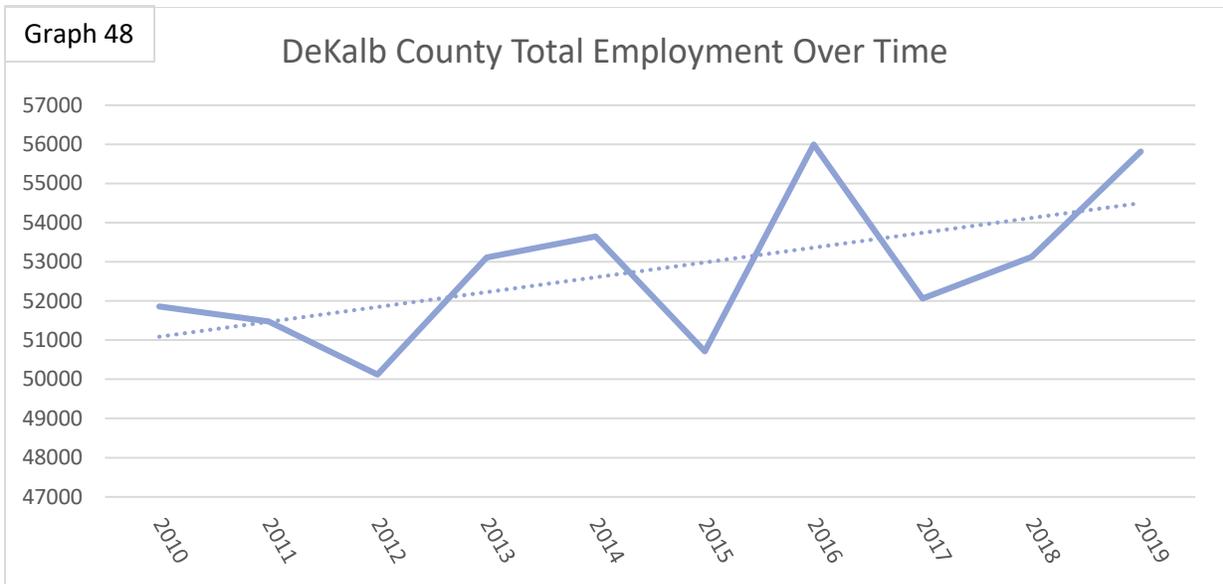




Employment Trends - DeKalb County

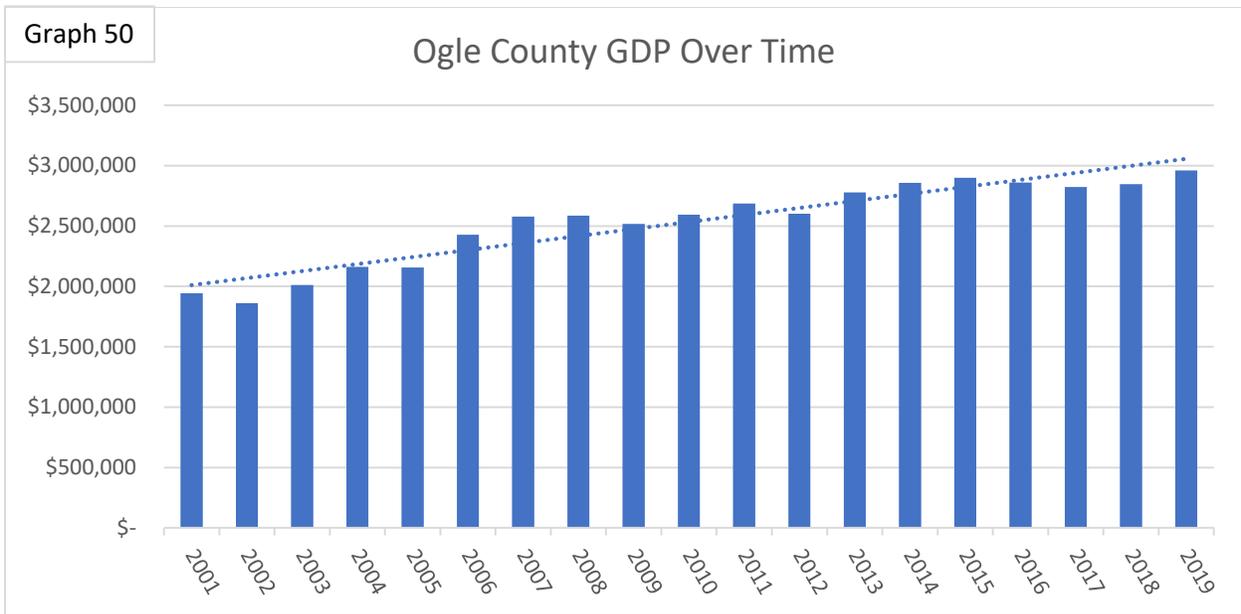
DeKalb County shows an increase in total employment over the past decade. See Graph 47. The employment within DeKalb County is more volatile than in Ogle county, as seen in Graph 48, but overall shows an upward trend. It follows Ogle County in starting another increase in employment starting in 2017 and continuing through 2019. The Arts Industry also shows an increase in employment starting in 2016. See Graph 49. Both total employment and the Arts Industry employment are expected to increase over time, following the continued and expected increase in population.





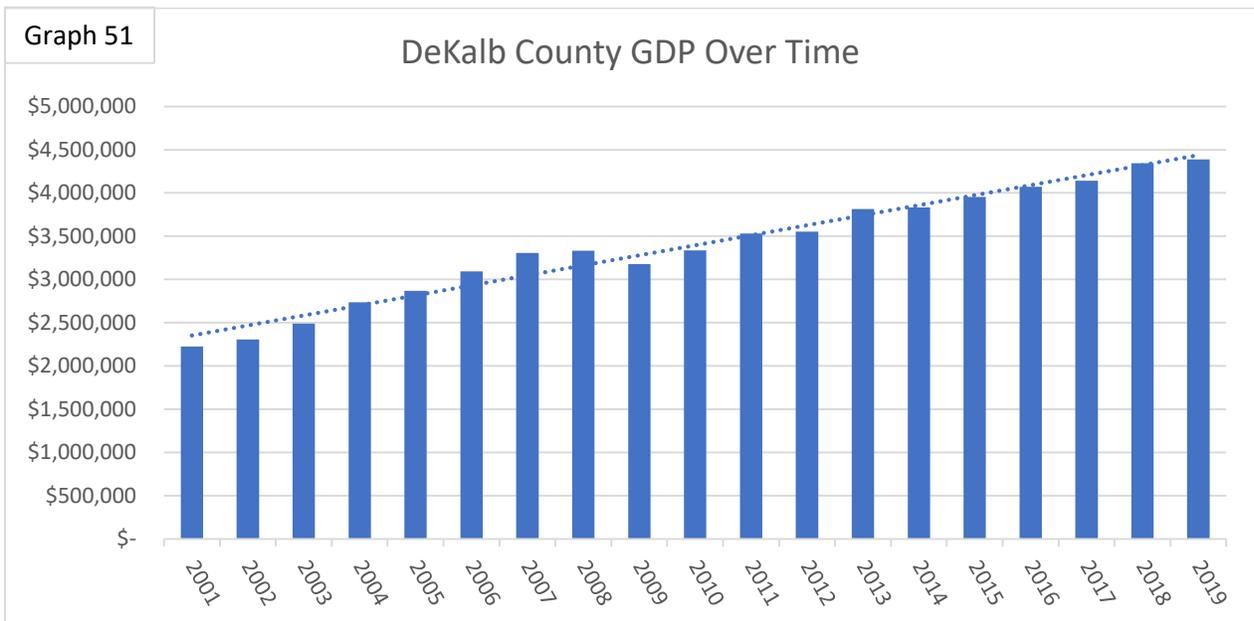
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Trends - Ogle County

Ogle County’s overall GDP shows an increasing trend over time. See Graph 50. This is mostly attributed to the growing Manufacturing, Construction, and Retail Trade Industries. The Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Industry, however, has been following a slightly decreasing trend over the past decade.^{xxxvi} It is expected that the eventual closing of the Byron Nuclear Plant will have a large and negative impact on the county’s GDP, as the plant generates roughly 17% of the county’s GDP.^{xxxvii} This loss of a major company in the county is expected to directly decrease the GDP, as well as indirectly decrease the output in other industries, amplifying the decrease in GDP.



Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Trends - DeKalb County

DeKalb County’s GDP shows a steeper and steady increase over time. See Graph 51. This can be attributed to the growing Health Care and Social Assistance Industry, Retail Trade Industry, and Manufacturing Industry. The Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation Industry has remained relatively stagnant over the same time period.^{xxxviii} It is expected that this upward trend will continue for the County’s total GDP, and it is expected that the Arts Industry share of the GDP will increase as demand and funding opportunities increase with the population increase



COVID-19 and the Arts Industry

National Impact

In 2020, COVID-19 spread through the United States and brought economic shutdowns in hopes of minimizing the health risks of the virus. Stay-at-home orders and social distancing guidelines created barriers between artists and the public, leading to postponed events, cancelled shows, business closures, and a skyrocketing unemployment rate. The Arts Industry was greatly impacted, being especially susceptible to economic downturns. This is due to the dependency on public consumption of their goods and services as well as a dependency on government funding. This funding was reallocated elsewhere or became nonexistent during the height of the pandemic.^{xxxix,xl}

The national employment impact of COVID-19 was analyzed by the National Endowment for the Arts between the third quarter of 2019 and the third quarter of 2020. This time period saw an increase in unemployment and the unemployment rates for artists of different specialties.^{xli} The Performing Arts sector saw the largest decrease in revenue over the same period, a decline of nearly 54%.^{xlii} The Bureau of Economic Analysis shows a decrease in demand for tickets, decreasing to \$10.1 billion in September of 2020. This is roughly a quarter of the revenue brought in by tickets in September of 2019.^{xliii}

Nationally, the Arts Industry is estimated to have lost 1.3 million jobs between February and April of 2020. The second year of the pandemic has seen the number of jobs has increased 0.5 million, from 1.2 million in April of 2020 to 1.7 million in July of 2021.^{xliv} Financially, the nonprofit arts and culture organizations lost an estimated \$17.97 billion as of July, 2021.^{xlv} This includes a loss of 557 million ticketed admissions due to cancelled events and showings. It is estimated that the indirect impact of these cancelled events is a loss of \$17.6 billion to sectors such as food and drink, accommodations, retail, and parking. Local government revenue has also seen losses estimated to be \$6.0 billion.^{xlvi}

State Impact

The state of Illinois followed national trends in terms of loss of employment and sales in the Arts Industry. From April 2020 to July 2020, it is estimated that the Arts Industry in Illinois lost 31.3% of the Arts Industry jobs, and lost 9.5% in sales due to the pandemic.^{xlvii} This is a loss of 86,671 jobs and a total of \$2,783,000 in average monthly earnings.^{xlviii} In gross numbers, Illinois had the fifth largest loss in jobs in the country, however, based on percentage of job loss, Illinois lost less jobs than the national average and was average in terms of Average Monthly Earnings lost. However, the Arts Industry saw larger job loss than 14 other industries in the state with the fifth largest decrease in jobs from February 2020 to June 2021, a loss of 25,200 jobs.^{xlix} Between March of 2020 and February 2021, Americans for the Arts estimates that the Arts Industry in Illinois has incurred a financial loss of \$12.5 million, with the median loss to organizations being \$16,000 over that time period.^l

Regional Impact

In order to measure the regional impact of the Arts Industry within the RAAC boundaries, two survey were created and sent to all RAAC member organizations and individuals. The first survey asked for more in-depth information from 2017-2019 with a COVID impact section focusing on 2020. The second survey was a more condensed survey, which focused on changes between 2019-2020 and grants received over that time period. See Appendix G and Appendix H for the Survey Questions. Due to the limited response to the surveys, only limited regional assumptions may be made, but the responses did provide insight into the RAAC members and COVID-19's impact in the region's Art Industry.

Overall, survey respondents indicated the largest impacts were felt by the in person activities. This included student programs, field trips, arts festivals, and summer camps. Other impacts were felt in normal day to day functions, including the ability to fundraise, conduct on-going community partner programs, production of products, and overall lower membership and participation by the communities the organizations served.

Five organizations responded to the first survey, and an additional six responded to the second survey. Of the eleven organizations that responded to the surveys, five serve communities across multiple counties, while four focused on Winnebago County, one focused on Boone County, and one focused primarily in the City of Rockford. Eight of the eleven respondents reported no change in employment in 2020, where two reported a decrease in employment, and only one reported an increase in employment. Based on the first survey’s results, these organizations rely heavily on volunteers and volunteer hours. From 2019 to 2020 all but one organization saw a decrease in the number of volunteers, with an overall drop from 360 total volunteers in 2019 to 208 volunteers in 2020. Despite the drop in total number of volunteers, the total numbers of volunteer hours worked increased from 7,220 hours in 2019 to 8,031 hours in 2020. See Chart 10. This is an average of 38.6 hours worked per volunteer in 2020. In 2019, this average was only 20.1 hours per volunteer. Based on the current estimated national value of a volunteer hours, this is a total value added of \$206,058.80 in 2019 and \$229,058.80 in 2020, a 10.1% increase.^{li}

Chart 10: First Survey Results - Employment								
	Full Time Employees		Part Time Employees		Volunteers		Volunteer Hours	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
A	0	0	0	0	100	11	2,600	2,500
B	2	2	0	0	75	20	500	35
C	4	3	200	5	80	100		
D	1	1	0	0	15	12	120	96
E	0	0	0	0	90	65	4,000	5,400
Total	7	6	200	6	360	208	7,220	8,031
*Blacked out cells signify unknown, missing, or no data.								

Survey results also show an increase in profits from 2019 to 2020. Revenue increased and expenses decreased from 2019 to 2020, with revenue increasing 0.80% and expenses falling 13.34%. See Chart 11. It should be noted that one regional organization received a \$1.2 million one-time gift in 2020. This one-time gift was not included in the revenue data due to the one-time basis of the gift. Inclusion of that data would greatly skew the results of the analysis. It should also be noted that respondent J is a wholly volunteer based organization.

	Revenue		Expenses		Profits	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
A	\$47,900.00	\$16,500.00	\$23,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$24,900.00	\$4,500.00
B	\$104,835.00	\$286,533.00	\$280,777.00	\$227,558.00	\$(175,942.00)	\$58,975.00
C	\$1,320,790.56	\$1,258,801.06	\$1,370,655.00	\$1,228,808.00	\$(49,864.44)	\$29,993.06
D	\$255,000.00	\$134,000.00	\$206,000.00	\$114,000.00	\$49,000.00	\$20,000.00
E	\$14,850.00	\$6,800.00	\$15,000.00		\$ (150.00)	\$6,800.00
F	\$315,959.91	\$505,836.30	\$360,400.53	\$377,340.38	\$ (44,440.62)	\$128,495.92
G	\$500,000.00	\$500,000.00	\$485,000.00	\$490,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$10,000.00
H	\$700.00	\$300.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$ (300.00)	\$ (700.00)
I	\$437,869.00	\$307,799.00	\$327,071.00	\$208,413.00	\$110,798.00	\$99,386.00
J						
K	\$31,412.21	\$36,898.68	\$28,720.12	\$18,167.19	\$2,692.09	\$18,731.49
Total	\$3,029,316.68	\$3,053,468.04	\$3,097,623.65	\$2,684,486.57	\$ (68,306.97)	\$368,981.47

*Blacked out cells signify unknown, missing, or no data.

The first survey shows that the majority of the revenue for those respondents came from ticket sales and grants in both years. The majority of the expenses for these organizations is the salary and hourly pay to employees. See Chart 12. Three of the five organizations that responded to the first survey also participated in the Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) in 2020 to help cover salary and hourly pay expenses. These three organizations were awarded a total of \$178,000 in PPP loans.

	Main Revenue				Main Expense			
	Ticket Sales		Grants		Salary Pay		Hourly Pay	
	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
A	\$17,000.00	\$5,500.00	\$500.00	\$5,000.00				
B			\$86,798.00	\$132,850.00	\$114,763.00	\$115,948.00	\$47,328.00	\$2,925.00
C	\$586,957.56	\$426,702.06	\$183,745.00	\$235,425.00	\$308,196.54	\$310,332.41	\$302,426.30	\$250,687.84
D	\$18,000.00		\$109,000.00	\$15,000.00		\$75,000.00	\$52,000.00	
E	\$5,500.00							
Total	\$627,457.56	\$432,202.06	\$380,043.00	\$388,275.00	\$422,959.54	\$501,280.41	\$401,754.30	\$253,612.84

*Blacked out cells signify unknown, missing, or no data.

The second survey asked more in-depth questions about grants applied for and received in 2020. Of the nine respondents, all had received grant opportunity notifications from the RAAC, with six applying for a total of nine grants. Five of the six applying organizations received grant funding as a result. Six organizations also applied to additional grants, receiving a total of \$79,250, with one organization still waiting on the notice of award to be posted. Between both surveys, respondents reported a total of \$475,725 of grant funding awarded in 2020. See Chart 13. Of the nine respondents to the second survey, six reported the main type of funding needed was for Programming needs, whereas two reported the main type of funding need was for Operations. Six of the nine respondents also reported that their organization still had financial needs resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. Only three respondents indicated their financial needs had been met.

Chart 13: First and Second Survey Results – 2020 Total Grant Applications and Awards						
	Number of RAAC Grants Applied For	Number of Other Grants Applied For	Number of Total Grants Applied For	Total Award of RAAC Grants	Total Award of Other Grants	Total Award of Grants
A	3	1	4	\$5,000.00		\$5,000.00
B	1	2	3			\$132,850.00
C						\$235,425.00
D	1	3	4	\$12,000.00	\$51,000.00	\$63,000.00
E						
F	0	4	4			
G	2	3	5	\$9,200.00	\$13,850.00	\$23,050.00
H						
I	1	0	1	\$2,000.00	\$ -	\$2,000.00
J						
K	1	4	5	\$5,000.00	\$9,400.00	\$14,400.00
Total	9	17	26	\$33,200.00	\$74,250.00	475,725.00
*Blacked out cells signify unknown, missing, or no data.						

In order to minimize the impact of COVID-19, the Arts Industry had to adapt to the health guidelines in terms of social distancing and the stay-at-home orders. Many artists in the various Arts sectors were able to utilize the internet as a way to continue to share their art. As of August, 2021, 77% of Arts organizations nationwide were delivering content and programming via the internet. Americans for the Arts research shows 29% of arts organizations looking to improve their online content, while 18% expect to remain at the same level of online content. 45% of arts organizations plan on reducing their online presence as in-person activities and events resume, and 8% of organizations intend to completely remove their online presence.ⁱⁱⁱ The second survey respondents reported that 67% of respondents in the RAAC region moved their services online, while 33% of respondents did not. Of those respondents that went online, 67%

reported they would continue with their online presence, 17% indicated they will not continue their online presence, and 17% were unsure what their organization would do in the future. Other sectors, not compatible with moving online, were able to alter their ticket availabilities and added new distancing guidelines of their own to their spaces. Others have invested heavily in their organizations infrastructure, such as new air filtration systems and sanitizing systems.^{liii}

Conclusion

Many studies have shown the importance of the Arts Industry in everyday life, from mental and physiological wellbeing, to pain management and health recovery efforts. The economic benefits of the Arts industry support the non-fiscal benefits as well as create additional economic activity within a region.

With the use of the REMI forecasting software, this study was able to show the forecasted increased employment and output for the Arts Industry in Winnebago County and Boone County. Using this same software, this study has shown the indirect impact the Arts Industry has on regional employment as well as regional output for every Art Industry employee added and for every dollar invested in the Arts Industry within Winnebago County and Boone County. This analysis highlights the other major and complimentary industries that benefit from the indirect increase in employment and output. This analysis shows and continued positive indirect impact for each employee added and for each additional dollar invested.

It has also shown and analyzed the trends in employment and GDP for the Arts Industry in Ogle County and DeKalb County, looking at the future expected demand of the Arts in those two counties, with Ogle County expecting a decrease in demand, whereas DeKalb County will see an increase in demand for the Arts.

The COVID-19 pandemic created immense economic hardship for the Arts Industry across the nation, losing over a million jobs and an estimated \$17.97 billion, in revenue with the indirect impact of this loss being estimated at \$17.6 billion for complimentary industries. Similar trends were found at the state and regional level, with health guidelines pushing organizations and artists to cancel events, lose jobs, employees, and revenue, and at times to even close their doors.

Despite the challenges brought by the pandemic, that Arts Industry has continued to adapt and bounce back from the economic hardships faced in 2020. This is done, in part, by the resilience, willingness, and drive of artists, as well as the demand for the Arts by the public. Funding and supporting the Arts Industry will build off of this resiliency and create waves of positive economic activity through direct and indirect impacts for the Northern Illinois region.

Appendix A: Vibrancy Index for RAAC Member Counties

Arts Industry Vibrancy Index				
Each of these measures are scored akin to percentiles – i.e., if your county has a score of 56, it means it did better than 56% of communities on that measure. This study included just over 3100 counties within the United States.				
	Winnebago County	Boone County	Ogle County	DeKalb County
Arts Providers	86	67	63	67
Arts & Culture Employees	98	83	74	74
Arts & Culture Organizations	68	59	43	65
Arts, Culture & Entertainment Firms	83	58	58	64
Independent Artists	69	58	75	66
Arts Dollars	78	56	50	51
Program Revenue	80	59	54	58
Contributed Revenue	72	51	46	49
Total Expenses	78	55	50	51
Total Compensation	82	62	56	52
Government Support	80	55	51	56
State Arts Dollars	78	55	53	64
State Arts Grants	68	59	42	61
Federal Arts Dollars	80	66	74	64
Federal Arts Grants	85	69	72	58
Other Leisure	75	49	43	70
Hotel Rank	47	23	34	31
Restaurant Rank	73	51	49	69
Zoo & Botanical Rank	89	87	76	73
Cinema Rank	75	50	43	87
Professional Sports	68	63	56	71
Bar Rank	84	77	68	77
SMU DataArts, Arts Vibrancy Report Index Map, https://sites.smu.edu/Meadows/ArtsVibrancyMap/# , September 2020.				

Appendix B: School District Breakdown by County for 2020

Winnebago County by District							
District Name	No. of Schools	Elementary Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Charter Schools	Total 2020 Enrollment	Enrollment % of Total
District 320	5	3	1	1	0	938	2.11%
District 322	3	1	1	1	0	625	1.40%
District 122	11	9	1	1	0	6,361	14.30%
District 207	1	0	0	1	0	1,916	4.31%
District 131	4	3	1	0	0	1,797	4.04%
District 321	3	1	1	1	0	900	2.02%
District 133	2	1	1	0	0	729	1.64%
District 205	44	30	5	6	3	28,194	63.36%
District 140	3	2	1	0	0	1,599	3.59%
District 134	1	1	0	0	0	98	0.22%
District 323	4	2	1	1	0	1,340	3.01%
TOTAL	81	53	13	12	3	44,497	100%
Boone County by District							
District Name	No. of Schools	Elementary Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Charter Schools	Total 2020 Enrollment	Enrollment % of Total
District 100	10	6	2	2	0	7,681	82.88%
District 200	6	4	1	1	0	1,587	17.12%
TOTAL	16	10	3	3	0	9,268	100%
Ogle County by District							
District Name	No. of Schools	Elementary Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Charter Schools	Total 2020 Enrollment	Enrollment % of Total
District 226	3	1	1	1	0	1,512	17.49%
District 161	1	1	0	0	0	92	1.06%
District 269	1	1	0	0	0	74	0.86%
District 221	3	2	0	1	0	794	9.19%
District 144	1	1	0	0	0	88	1.02%
District 223	4	2	1	1	0	1,584	18.33%
District 220	3	1	1	1	0	1,493	17.27%
District 222	3	1	1	1	0	554	6.41%
District 231	5	4	1	0	0	1,623	18.78%
District 212	1	0	0	1	0	829	9.59%
TOTAL	25	14	5	6	0	8,643	100%
DeKalb County by District							
District Name	No. of Schools	Elementary Schools	Middle Schools	High Schools	Charter Schools	Total 2020 Enrollment	Enrollment % of Total
District 428	12	9	2	1	0	6,604	39.94%
District 424	4	2	1	1	0	1,587	9.60%
District 426	2	1	0	1	0	442	2.67%
District 429	3	1	1	1	0	717	4.34%
District 425	3	1	1	1	0	726	4.39%
District 430	6	4	1	1	0	1,940	11.73%
District 432	3	1	1	1	0	806	4.87%
District 427	7	5	1	1	0	3,713	22.46%
TOTAL	40	24	8	8	0	16,535	100%

Illinois Report Card, 2019-2020, <https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/>.

Appendix C: School District Racial/ Ethnic Diversity by County for 2020

State of Illinois							
	White (%)	Black (%)	Hispanic (%)	Asian (%)	American Indian (%)	Pacific Islander (%)	≥Two Races (%)
State of Illinois	47.5	16.6	26.6	5.2	0.3	0.1	3.8
Winnebago County by District							
District Name	White (%)	Black (%)	Hispanic (%)	Asian (%)	American Indian (%)	Pacific Islander (%)	≥Two Races (%)
District 320	60.1	4.1	27.1	0.9	0.1	0	7.8
District 322	91.7	0.2	2.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	4.6
District 122	70.6	5.7	14.1	1.7	0.4	0.1	7.3
District 207	82.5	2.1	8.8	2.8	0.1	0.2	3.6
District 131	82.5	2.6	7.7	1.8	0.1	0.1	5.2
District 321	89.1	2.2	4.6	0.8	0.3	0	3
District 133	87.8	1.6	4	2.2	0.1	0.1	4.1
District 205	28.2	31.7	28.5	4	0.2	0	7.3
District 140	82.2	1.7	8.8	1	0.3	0.1	5.8
District 134	92.9	0	2	0	3.1	0	2
District 323	83.8	3.2	7.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	4.4
Boone County by District							
District Name	White (%)	Black (%)	Hispanic (%)	Asian (%)	American Indian (%)	Pacific Islander (%)	≥Two Races (%)
District 100	53.5	3.3	38.6	0.8	0.4	0.1	3.3
District 200	65.2	1.2	25.6	0.4	0.1	0	7.5
Ogle County by District							
District Name	White (%)	Black (%)	Hispanic (%)	Asian (%)	American Indian (%)	Pacific Islander (%)	≥Two Races (%)
District 226	86.5	0.8	7.3	0.7	0.3	0	4.5
District 161	76.1	5.4	15.2	0	0	0	3.3
District 269	78.4	0	17.6	0	0	0	4.1
District 221	89.5	0	3.3	0.6	0.3	0	6.3
District 144	90.9	1.1	5.7	0	0	0	2.3
District 223	83.1	1.3	11.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	2.9
District 220	83.7	0.9	10.3	0.6	0.1	0	4.4
District 222	87.9	0.9	5.2	0	0.2	0	5.8
District 231	48.1	2	45	0.4	0.2	0.1	4.2
District 212	60.3	2.4	35.1	0.7	0.2	0	1.2
DeKalb County by District							
District Name	White (%)	Black (%)	Hispanic (%)	Asian (%)	American Indian (%)	Pacific Islander (%)	≥Two Races (%)
District 428	40.4	22.8	29.1	1.4	0.3	0.1	6
District 424	75.7	1.4	20.7	1	0	0	1.1
District 426	81.7	0.7	13.6	0	0	0	4.1
District 429	85.4	0.4	10.5	1.4	0	0	2.4
District 425	84.6	1.5	9.2	0.1	0.1	0	4.4
District 430	77	0.6	18.6	0.6	0.1	0	3.1
District 432	87.5	1.2	9.7	0.6	0.1	0	0.9
District 427	82.7	3.2	8.8	1.8	0.3	0	3.2
Illinois Report Card, 2019-2020, https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/ .							

Appendix D: Winnebago County and Boone County Population by Age Over Time

	WINNEBAGO COUNTY BY AGE GROUP				BOONE COUNTY BY AGE GROUP			
YEAR	0-14	15-24	25-64	65+	0-14	15-24	25-64	65+
2020	53,630	34,138	142,040	52,189	10,071	7,710	27,372	9,202
2021	53,051	33,724	140,973	53,387	9,733	7,690	27,490	9,571
2022	52,414	33,711	139,682	54,689	9,468	7,618	27,559	9,961
2023	51,884	33,701	138,647	55,872	9,249	7,498	27,644	10,375
2024	51,522	33,771	137,662	57,017	9,132	7,252	27,783	10,791
2025	51,268	33,300	137,196	58,339	9,046	6,909	28,051	11,193
2026	51,046	33,220	136,542	59,622	9,006	6,685	28,166	11,622
2027	51,065	32,916	136,208	60,735	8,962	6,474	28,349	12,022
2028	51,037	32,798	136,062	61,701	9,040	6,252	28,455	12,424
2029	51,085	32,662	135,909	62,668	9,070	6,084	28,574	12,852
2030	51,091	32,676	135,955	63,495	9,163	5,903	28,646	13,303
2031	51,084	32,733	136,394	63,954	9,320	5,638	28,898	13,634
2032	51,151	32,627	137,177	64,221	9,478	5,449	29,116	13,946
2033	51,382	32,397	137,925	64,486	9,677	5,256	29,328	14,249
2034	51,699	32,208	138,476	64,864	9,888	5,145	29,441	14,583
2035	52,017	32,083	138,866	65,387	10,096	5,052	29,519	14,965
2036	52,328	31,954	139,405	65,780	10,291	4,997	29,608	15,324
2037	52,627	32,033	140,006	65,913	10,469	4,928	29,807	15,609
2038	52,908	32,026	140,903	65,833	10,629	4,977	29,993	15,816
2039	53,174	32,083	141,869	65,622	10,766	4,977	30,239	16,041
2040	53,423	32,064	142,835	65,498	10,880	5,041	30,483	16,226
2041	53,643	32,015	143,993	65,197	10,966	5,167	30,737	16,352
2042	53,829	32,011	145,043	64,929	11,023	5,297	31,018	16,453
2043	53,980	32,158	145,842	64,726	11,053	5,469	31,250	16,564
2044	54,099	32,369	146,495	64,578	11,060	5,659	31,463	16,685
2045	54,189	32,565	146,927	64,658	11,047	5,848	31,626	16,858
2046	54,244	32,737	147,477	64,606	11,015	6,031	31,898	16,918
2047	54,255	32,889	147,996	64,566	10,966	6,203	32,122	17,023
2048	54,228	33,021	148,496	64,524	10,905	6,359	32,405	17,066
2049	54,161	33,143	148,952	64,508	10,840	6,499	32,659	17,140
2050	54,065	33,257	149,203	64,698	10,773	6,617	32,943	17,193
2051	53,938	33,361	149,477	64,855	10,709	6,710	33,208	17,272
2052	53,781	33,446	149,841	64,903	10,650	6,775	33,567	17,262
2053	53,597	33,506	150,234	64,899	10,600	6,814	33,875	17,308
2054	53,400	33,550	150,338	65,180	10,565	6,829	34,173	17,372
2055	53,204	33,582	150,228	65,695	10,546	6,823	34,490	17,431
2056	53,008	33,591	150,124	66,205	10,546	6,799	34,774	17,537
2057	52,819	33,576	149,971	66,778	10,565	6,759	35,048	17,664
2058	52,638	33,536	149,883	67,297	10,603	6,708	35,314	17,810
2059	52,473	33,472	149,756	67,878	10,661	6,652	35,490	18,065
2060	52,328	33,390	149,756	68,363	10,740	6,594	35,602	18,402

Appendix E: Winnebago County and Boone County Population by Ethnicity Over Time

	WINNEBAGO COUNTY BY AGE GROUP	BOONE COUNTY BY AGE GROUP
--	-------------------------------	---------------------------

YEAR	White-NonHispanic	Black-NonHispanic	Other-NonHispanic	Hispanic	White-NonHispanic	Black-NonHispanic	Other-NonHispanic	Hispanic
2020	190,487	37,260	15,664	38,586	38,856	1,318	1,673	12,508
2021	188,541	37,411	15,916	39,268	38,755	1,325	1,692	12,712
2022	186,749	37,583	16,182	39,983	38,642	1,331	1,713	12,920
2023	185,119	37,779	16,468	40,738	38,550	1,339	1,736	13,141
2024	183,659	38,001	16,773	41,539	38,474	1,348	1,762	13,374
2025	182,364	38,250	17,100	42,388	38,425	1,358	1,792	13,624
2026	181,186	38,518	17,446	43,279	38,395	1,370	1,826	13,889
2027	180,098	38,803	17,811	44,212	38,389	1,384	1,864	14,170
2028	179,108	39,106	18,195	45,188	38,402	1,399	1,906	14,464
2029	178,132	39,412	18,591	46,189	38,439	1,416	1,951	14,774
2030	177,243	39,734	19,007	47,232	38,489	1,433	1,999	15,094
2031	176,373	40,056	19,436	48,300	38,561	1,451	2,049	15,428
2032	175,526	40,379	19,879	49,392	38,646	1,470	2,102	15,771
2033	174,670	40,695	20,331	50,494	38,743	1,490	2,155	16,123
2034	173,828	41,012	20,794	51,614	38,854	1,510	2,210	16,483
2035	173,006	41,330	21,268	52,750	38,980	1,533	2,267	16,852
2036	172,183	41,645	21,747	53,892	39,112	1,557	2,325	17,226
2037	171,356	41,954	22,231	55,037	39,245	1,582	2,384	17,603
2038	170,518	42,256	22,718	56,178	39,381	1,607	2,445	17,983
2039	169,676	42,550	23,205	57,317	39,517	1,632	2,507	18,368
2040	168,835	42,840	23,692	58,454	39,650	1,656	2,570	18,755
2041	167,976	43,119	24,175	59,579	39,769	1,678	2,633	19,141
2042	167,086	43,384	24,653	60,687	39,872	1,699	2,696	19,523
2043	166,167	43,636	25,124	61,778	39,956	1,721	2,758	19,901
2044	165,224	43,875	25,590	62,853	40,028	1,740	2,820	20,278
2045	164,268	44,105	26,053	63,915	40,084	1,761	2,881	20,653
2046	163,281	44,319	26,509	64,956	40,120	1,780	2,939	21,022
2047	162,259	44,515	26,958	65,973	40,134	1,799	2,996	21,385
2048	161,204	44,694	27,401	66,968	40,125	1,817	3,051	21,742
2049	160,126	44,856	27,839	67,942	40,104	1,833	3,104	22,097
2050	159,041	45,005	28,275	68,902	40,070	1,849	3,158	22,449
2051	157,940	45,139	28,707	69,845	40,022	1,866	3,213	22,798
2052	156,817	45,255	29,135	70,766	39,959	1,884	3,271	23,141
2053	155,665	45,350	29,558	71,662	39,886	1,900	3,330	23,481
2054	154,512	45,431	29,981	72,545	39,812	1,913	3,393	23,822
2055	153,376	45,504	30,407	73,422	39,738	1,928	3,461	24,163
2056	152,243	45,563	30,834	74,289	39,670	1,945	3,533	24,508
2057	151,121	45,611	31,265	75,147	39,609	1,963	3,608	24,855
2058	150,009	45,648	31,699	75,998	39,560	1,982	3,685	25,207
2059	148,917	45,677	32,140	76,844	39,530	2,003	3,768	25,567
2060	147,855	45,702	32,590	77,692	39,521	2,024	3,857	25,937

Appendix F: School District Student Statistics by County for 2020

State of Illinois			
English Learners (%)	With IEPs* (%)	Low Income (%)	Chronic Truants (%)

State of Illinois	12.5	14.8	48.5	9.6
Winnebago County by District				
District Name	English Learners (%)	With IEPs* (%)	Low Income (%)	Chronic Truants (%)
District 320	9.1	10.6	58	6.3
District 322	0.2	17.3	30.6	2.7
District 122	4.4	17	56.6	14.3
District 207	0.5	11.5	20.1	6.1
District 131	1.8	17.5	23	1.1
District 321	0.7	18.1	26.7	2
District 133	0.5	15.8	16.6	0.8
District 205	18.4	14.2	64.9	24.7
District 140	0.9	15	23.7	1.8
District 134	1	13.3	32.7	11.4
District 323	1.9	15.9	23.1	1.8
Boone County by District				
District Name	English Learners (%)	With IEPs* (%)	Low Income (%)	Chronic Truants (%)
District 100	17.4	15	45.9	5.7
District 200	9.8	14.3	42.7	0
Ogle County by District				
District Name	English Learners (%)	With IEPs* (%)	Low Income (%)	Chronic Truants (%)
District 226	1.5	16.6	21.7	0.6
District 161	0	12	40.2	0
District 269	4.1	13.5	40.5	0
District 221	0	16.5	30.5	1.1
District 144	0	13.6	34.1	0
District 223	3.6	12.2	23.7	1.6
District 220	1.2	14.9	44.5	5.4
District 222	0	11.4	46	1.3
District 231	24.9	16.8	50.7	1.3
District 212	9.8	14.1	24.7	9.2
DeKalb County by District				
District Name	English Learners (%)	With IEPs* (%)	Low Income (%)	Chronic Truants (%)
District 428	14.9	15.6	59.5	13.4
District 424	8.3	9.5	33.8	4.1
District 426	2.3	19.5	40.5	1.7
District 429	0.3	16.3	5.3	2.2
District 425	1.9	13.9	24.5	0.3
District 430	4.4	15.3	34.1	2.6
District 432	0.1	14.1	33.1	0.3
District 427	2	13.7	21.2	2.1
*IEP – Individual Education Plan Illinois Report Card, 2019-2020, https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/ .				

Appendix G: RAAC Economic Impact Survey Questions – Organizations

RAAC Economic Impact Survey Questions - Organizations

1. What classification does your organization fall under: Performing Arts, Art Education, Theatre, Visual Arts, Museums, Other?

2. How many Full Time Employees (FT) did you have at your maximum employment in 2019, 2018, 2017?
3. How many Part Time Employees (PT) did you have at your maximum employment in 2019, 2018, 2017?
4. How many Volunteers did you have in 2019, 2018, 2017?
 - a. How many total hours did volunteers work in your organization in 2019, 2018, 2017?
5. Did your organization utilize in-kind services?
 - a. If yes, how many times per year?
 - b. If yes, what is the total value of the in-kind services provided?
6. What was the number of people served who attended special programming? (after school programs, classes, etc.)
 - a. Number of Adults
 - b. Number of Children/ Young Adults
7. If known, how many “out of towners” did your organization service/ attract per year? (visitors outside of Winnebago, Boone, Ogle, or DeKalb Counties)
8. If applicable, how many of each type of ticket did you sell in 2019, 2018, 2017?
 - a. Child Tickets
 - b. Adult Tickets
 - c. Senior Tickets
9. How many free days did your organization have per year? How often?
 - a. If known, how many visitors did you have?
10. How many special events did your organization hold per year?
 - a. If known, how many attendees attended your biggest event?
11. What was your organizations total revenue in 2019, 2018, 2017?
 - a. Ticket sales
 - b. Grants
 - c. Membership fees
 - d. Other funding streams
12. What were your total expenses in 2019, 2018, 2017?
 - a. Please provide an expense breakdown
 - i. Rent/ mortgage for the organization
 - ii. Property taxes
 - iii. Total Payroll
 1. Salary
 2. Hourly
 - iv. Income taxes
 - v. Equipment purchased
 - vi. Office supplies
 - vii. Other
13. Did your organization outsource any services? (i.e. IT, Human Resources, Bookkeeping/ Accounting, Legal Services, Cleaning, Marketing/ Social Media, Web Development)
 - a. If so, how much money was spent on outsourcing in 2019, 2018, 2017?
 - i. Please provide a breakdown with the service and total amount spent in the year.
14. Is your organization planning on hiring new staff in 2021 or 2022?
 - a. If so how many?
 - i. Full Time Employee
 - ii. Part Time Employee
15. What municipality is your organization located in?
16. What zip code is your organization located in?

17. What zip codes does your organization serve?
18. What school/ school districts does your organization serve?
19. What school district do the majority of your students come from?

COVID-19 Impact Questions:

1. Did you close your doors/ shut down your operations in 2020?
 - a. If yes, for how many business days?
2. How many Full Time Employees (FT) did you have at your maximum employment in 2020?
3. How many Full Time Employees (FT) did you lose in 2020?
4. How many Part Time Employees (PT) did you have at your maximum employment in 2020?
5. How many Part Time Employees (PT) did you lose in 2020?
6. How many Volunteers did you have in 2020?
 - a. How many total hours did volunteers work in your organization in 2020?
7. Did your organization utilize in-kind services?
 - a. If yes, how many times in 2020?
 - b. If yes, what is the total value of the in-kind services provided?
8. What was the number of people served who attended special programming (in-person or online)? (after school programs, classes, etc.)
 - a. Number of Adults
 - b. Number of Children/ Young Adults
9. If known, how many “out of towners” did your organization service/ attract in 2020?
10. If applicable, how many of each type of ticket did you sell in 2020?
 - a. Child Tickets
 - b. Adult Tickets
 - c. Senior Tickets
11. How many free days did your organization have in 2020? How often?
 - a. If known, how many visitors did you have?
12. How many special events did your organization hold in 2020?
 - a. If known, how many attendees attended your biggest event?
13. What was your organizations total revenue in 2020 (excluding PPP loans and ERTC)?
 - a. Ticket sales
 - b. Grants
 - c. Membership fees
 - d. Other funding streams
14. Did your organization utilize any Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans?
 - a. If so, what was the total value of those loans?
15. Did your organization utilize the Employee Retention Tax Credit (ERTC) incentive?
 - a. If so, what is the total amount of credit your organization received?
16. What were your total expenses in 2020?
 - a. Please provide an expense breakdown
 - i. Rent/ mortgage for the organization
 - ii. Property taxes
 - iii. Total Payroll
 1. Salary
 2. Hourly
 - iv. Income taxes

- v. Equipment purchased
- vi. Office supplies
- vii. Other

17. Did your organization outsource any services? (i.e. IT, Human Resources, Bookkeeping/ Accounting, Legal Services, Cleaning, Marketing/ Social Media, Web Development)

a. If so, how much money was spent on outsourcing in 2020?

i. Please provide a breakdown with the service and total amount spent in the year.

Arts Council Condensed Survey Questions - Organizations

1. What classification does your organization fall under: Performing Arts, Art Education, Theatre, Visual Arts, Museums, Other?
 - a. What is the name of your organization?
 - b. What town is your organization located in?
2. What was your organizations total Revenue for 2019, 2020?
3. What was your organizations total Expenses for 2019, 2020?
4. Did the employment within your organization decrease, remain the same, or increase from 2019 to 2020?
5. Did your organization receive the list of grant opportunities from the RAAC?
 - a. If yes, did your organization apply for any of these grants in 2020?
 - i. If yes, did your organization receive any funding from those grants?
 1. If known, how much?
6. Did your organization apply to any other grants in 2020?
 - a. If yes, what were the other grants applied for? If known, how much funding was received from those grants?
7. If applicable, was the majority of the funding received for programming or operating needs?
8. Does your organization still have funding needs resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic?
9. Did your organization offer online programming in response to the COVID-19 pandemic?
 - a. If yes, will your organization continue to offer online programming in the future?
10. Were there other areas of your business or organization that were greatly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic? If yes, please explain.

-
- ⁱ National Organization for Arts in Health, Arts, Health, and Well-being in America, September 2017.
- ⁱⁱ Americans for the Arts, Americans Speak Out About the Arts: An In-Depth Look at Perceptions and Attitudes about the Arts in America, 2016.
- ⁱⁱⁱ US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Arts and Culture, 2017.
- ^{iv} Americans for the Arts, Creative Industries, 2017.
- ^v National Endowment for the Arts to Receive Funds from American Rescue Plan to Help Save Organizations and Jobs in the Arts Sector, National Endowment for the Arts, March 12, 2021, <https://www.arts.gov/about/news/2021/national-endowment-arts-receive-funds-american-rescue-plan-help-save-organizations-and-jobs-arts-0>.
- ^{vi} National Assembly of State Arts Agencies, Creative Economy State Profiles, 2020, https://nasaa-arts.org/nasaa_research/creative-economy-state-profiles/.
- ^{vii} Americans for the Arts, Creative Industries, Illinois report, 2017.
- ^{viii} 2020 Arts Vibrancy Index Report and Map <https://culturaldata.org/what-we-do/arts-vibrancy/>
- ^{ix} Bureau of Economic Analysis, Gross Domestic Product by County, 2019, News Release Wednesday, December 9, 2020, https://www.bea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-12/lagdp1220_2.pdf.
- ^x US Census Bureau, 2019: Population Estimates, PEPANNRES, 2019.
- ^{xi} Illinois Report Card, 2019-2020, <https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/>.
- ^{xii} Regional Economic Modeling, Inc., TranSight Control Forecast, 2021.
- ^{xiii} Data USA: DeKalb County, IL, Employment by Industry, <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/dekalb-county-il#economy>.
- ^{xiv} Institute of Museum and Library Services, Awarded Grants, 2021.
- ^{xv} Illinois Arts Council Agency, Illinois Arts Council Agency Annual Report, 2021.
- ^{xvi} Illinois Arts Council Agency, IACA Announces FY2021 grant Awards, 2021.
- ^{xvii} US Census Bureau, 2019: Population Estimates, B01003, 2019.
- ^{xviii} Bureau of Economic Analysis, Gross Domestic Product by County, 2019, News Release Wednesday, December 9, 2020, https://www.bea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-12/lagdp1220_2.pdf.
- ^{xix} Illinois Arts Council Agency, IACA Announces FY2021 Grant Awards, 2021.
- ^{xx} YCharts, Winnebago County, IL Unemployment Rate 8.10% for Mar 2021, https://ycharts.com/indicators/winnebago_county_il_unemployment_rate#:~:text=Winnebago%20County%2C%20IL%20Unemployment%20Rate%20is%20at%208.10%25%2C%20compared,long%20term%20average%20of%207.24%25.
- ^{xxi} US Census Bureau, 2019: Population Estimates, PEPANNRES, 2019.
- ^{xxii} Bureau of Economic Analysis, Gross Domestic Product by County, 2019, News Release Wednesday, December 9, 2020, https://www.bea.gov/sites/default/files/2020-12/lagdp1220_2.pdf.
- ^{xxiii} Illinois Report Card, 2019-2020, <https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/>.
- ^{xxiv} Illinois Arts Council Agency, IACA Announces FY2021 grant Awards, 2021.
- ^{xxv} YCharts, Boone County, IL Unemployment Rate 7.80% for Mar 2021, https://ycharts.com/indicators/boone_county_il_unemployment_rate.
- ^{xxvi} US Census Bureau, 2019: Population Estimates, B01003, 2019.
- ^{xxvii} Illinois Report Card, 2019-2020, <https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/>.
- ^{xxviii} US Census Bureau, 2019: Industry by Sex for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over, S2403, 2019.
- ^{xxix} US Census Bureau, 2019: Population Estimates, B01003, 2019.
- ^{xxx} Illinois Report Card, 2019-2020, <https://www.illinoisreportcard.com/>.
- ^{xxxi} US Census Bureau, 2019: Industry by Sex for the Civilian Employed Population 16 Years and Over, S2403, 2019.
- ^{xxxii} Illinois Arts Council Agency, IACA Announces FY2021 Grant Awards, 2021.
- ^{xxxiii} World Population Review, Ogle County, Illinois Population 2021, <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-counties/il/ogle-county-population>, 2021.
- ^{xxxiv} Rockford Register Star, NIU report: Byron nuclear plant closure would lead to 2,300 jobs lost, October 22, 2020.
- ^{xxxv} World Population Review, DeKalb County, Illinois Population 2021, <https://worldpopulationreview.com/us-counties/il/dekalb-county-population>, 2021.
- ^{xxxvi} Deloitte, DATAUSA: Ogle County, IL, <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/ogle-county-il#economy>, 2021.
- ^{xxxvii} Rockford Register Star, NIU report: Byron nuclear plant closure would lead to 2,300 jobs lost, October 22, 2020.
- ^{xxxviii} Deloitte, DATAUSA: DeKalb County, IL, <https://datausa.io/profile/geo/dekalb-county-il#economy>, 2021.
- ^{xxxix} RAND Corporation, Arts and Cultural Workers are Especially Vulnerable to the Pandemic, <https://www.rand.org/blog/2020/07/arts-and-cultural-workers-are-especially-vulnerable.html>, 2020.
- ^{xl} Council on Foreign Relations, How COVID-19 Is Harming State and City Budgets, <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/how-covid-19-harming-state-and-city-budgets>, 2021.

-
- ^{xli} COVID-19 RSFLG Data and Assessment Working Group, Analysis: COVID-19's Impacts on Arts and Culture, <https://www.arts.gov/sites/default/files/COVID-Outlook-Week-of-1.4.2021-revised.pdf>, 2021.
- ^{xlii} Ibid
- ^{xliii} Revenue from Tax-Exempt Performing Arts Companies, July–September, 2014–2020. (Analysis by National Endowment for the Arts.).
- ^{xliv} Americans for the Arts, COVID-19 Pandemic Impact of the Arts Research Update: August 10, 2021, <https://www.americansforthearts.org/sites/default/files/COVID-19%20Pandemic%20Impact%20on%20the%20Arts%20Research%20Update%20%208-10-2021.pdf>. 2021.
- ^{xlv} Ibid
- ^{xlvi} Ibid
- ^{xlvii} Metropolitan Policy Program at Brookings, Lost Art: Measuring COVID-19's devastating impact on America's creative economy, https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/20200810_Brookingsmetro_Covid19-and-creative-economy_Final.pdf 2020.
- ^{xlviii} Ibid
- ^{xlix} University of New Hampshire Carsey School of Public Policy, COVID-19 Economic Crisis: By State, <https://carsey.unh.edu/COVID-19-Economic-Impact-By-State>, 2021.
- ^l Americans for the Arts, The Impact of COVID-19 on the Arts & Cultural Sector of the United States, <https://www.americansforthearts.org/by-topic/disaster-preparedness/the-economic-impact-of-coronavirus-on-the-arts-and-culture-sector>, 2021.
- ^{li} Independent Sector, Value of Volunteer Time - Updated April 2021, <https://independentsector.org/value-of-volunteer-time-2021/>, 2021.
- ^{lii} Americans for the Arts, COVID-19 Pandemic Impact of the Arts Research Update: August 10, 2021, <https://www.americansforthearts.org/sites/default/files/COVID-19%20Pandemic%20Impact%20on%20the%20Arts%20Research%20Update%20%208-10-2021.pdf>. 2021.
- ^{liii} COVID-19 RSFLG Data and Assessment Working Group, Analysis: COVID-19's Impacts on Arts and Culture, <https://www.arts.gov/sites/default/files/COVID-Outlook-Week-of-1.4.2021-revised.pdf>, 2021.