

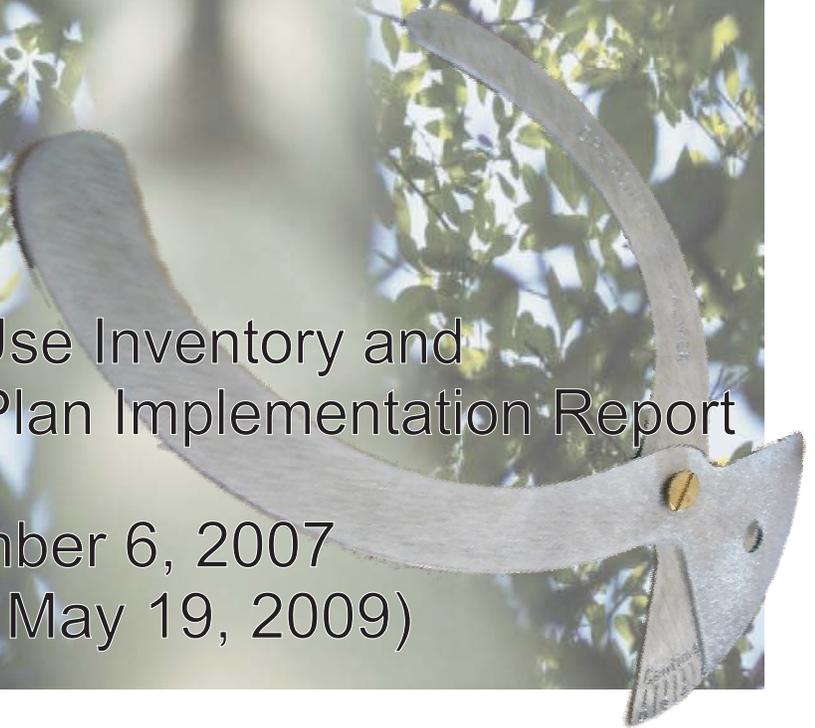


CALIPER

Measuring Lake County's Growth and Development

2005 Land Use Inventory and
Regional Framework Plan Implementation Report

November 6, 2007
(Revised May 19, 2009)



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November 2007

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INTRODUCTION

Lake County and its 52 municipalities are experiencing dynamic growth and change. Since 2000, 68,720 new residents have been added; 15,000 jobs have been created; 24,000 homes have been constructed; 7,300 acres of unincorporated land have been annexed; and 8,500 acres of agricultural land have been converted to other uses in Lake County. Equally significant actions have been taken to guide this growth—public and private entities have protected an additional 3,700 acres of open space; Lake County has initiated a water resource planning effort in collaboration with regional and statewide efforts; and Lake County has developed a tool for assessing the impact of new residential development on local schools systems.

The *Lake County Regional Framework Plan*, which is the County's guide for land use, development, and the preservation of natural resources, was adopted in late 2004. The *Plan* is grounded on 2000 data from the U.S. Census and the Lake County Land Use Inventory. **This report records the subsequent growth and development in Lake County, just as a caliper is used to record the growth and development of a tree.** This report provides updated data for the 2000 to 2005 period, with a comparison to past trends from 1990 to 2000. Where available, 2006 to 2007 data is also reported to provide the reader with the most recent information, as well as an understanding of trends since the adoption of the *Plan*.

The information in the *Lake County Caliper* is organized into three broad categories: 1) trend data covering core planning factors such as population, employment, housing, and land use; 2) quality of life factors covering schools, transportation, and open space; and 3) *Regional Framework Plan* implementation measures.



CORE TRENDS

In order to serve as an advisory guideline for land use in Lake County, the *Regional Framework Plan* relies on an accurate assessment of core demographic, economic, housing and land use data. Updated data provide a current picture of how the County is growing and changing.

Demographic and land use information contained in the *Regional Framework Plan* was largely based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau's 2000 Decennial Census and the 2000 Lake County land use inventory. The updated land use data in this report are based on a countywide inventory conducted by Lake County staff using aerial photographs from spring 2005. Updated demographic data come from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey estimates.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population

Between 2000 and 2005, Lake County's population increased 9% from 648,866 to 704,086, using updated U.S. Census figures. This translates to an annual growth rate of 1.65%. By 2006, the County population reached 713,076.

Figure 1 presents a long term perspective on population growth with past trends and forecasts. The *Regional Framework Plan* (RFP) reports a 2020 population forecast of 786,478. In 2006, the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) created a new Lake County 2030 population forecast of 841,860.

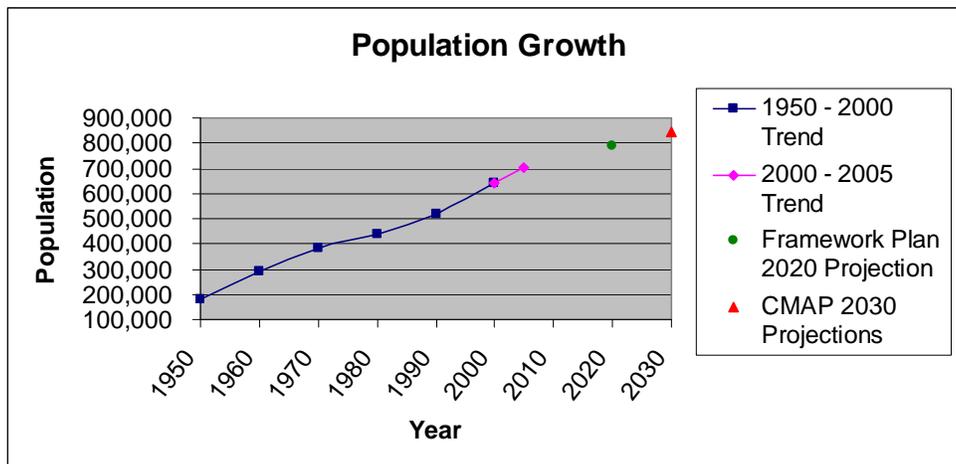


Figure 1

As significant as the growth during the early 2000s has been, it is a decrease from the 2.24% annual growth experienced during the 1990s. As Figure 1 demonstrates, population growth has gone through varying phases of intensity since 1950. **The County is still expected to achieve and possibly exceed the 2020 and 2030 population forecasts.** These forecasts are based on the assumption that the County's population growth will continue rapidly until it nears a point of capacity and then stabilizes.

According to the U.S. Census, 60% of population growth from 2000 to 2005 is due to natural increases (i.e. the number of births minus deaths). 33% of growth is due to international migration and 6% from internal migration.



The total Lake County workforce grew from 338,306 in 2000 to 359,939 in 2005. The workforce includes all workers living in the County. The 1.25% annual growth in workforce lags behind the 1.75% annual growth in population. This is an indication that Lake County's population is gaining children and retirees faster than it is gaining working age adults.

Between 2000 and 2005, 95% of Lake County's population growth occurred within its municipalities, leaving only 5% of the growth in the unincorporated areas. This pattern is consistent with the *Regional Framework Plan* policy recommendation that most residential development occur within incorporated municipalities. The County's unincorporated population reached 86,801 in 2005, up slightly from 83,917 in 2000.

Appendix Tables 1 and 2 illustrate population growth across Lake County by municipality and unincorporated township, respectively. Appendix Table 3 shows growth in population by race/ethnicity.

Households

Between 2000 and 2005, the number of households in Lake County grew 1.6% annually from 216,484 to 232,046, a slow down from the 1990s when the number of households increased 2.1% annually from 173,966 to 216,484. Households grew more slowly than the population due to the increasing household size. There were 232,322 households in 2006.

From 2000 to 2005, the average household size increased from 2.88 to 2.95 persons. This represents an acceleration of the trend from the 1990s when the average household size increased from 2.85 to 2.88 persons. The average household size in 2006 grew further to 2.98.

Income and Poverty

Between 2000 and 2005, Lake County's median household income increased an average of 0.5% annually to \$68,744. Figure 2 demonstrates that this is a substantial decrease from the 3.8% annual increase experienced during the 1990s. See Appendix Table 4 for details. In 2006, the median household income grew significantly to \$75,170. Taken into context of our trend analysis, this translates into a 1.9% annual increase of median income over the six years from 2000.

Among households, families experienced greater increases in income than non-families (individuals living alone or with non-related persons). Female-headed family households (with children and no husband present) lost income in the early 2000s.

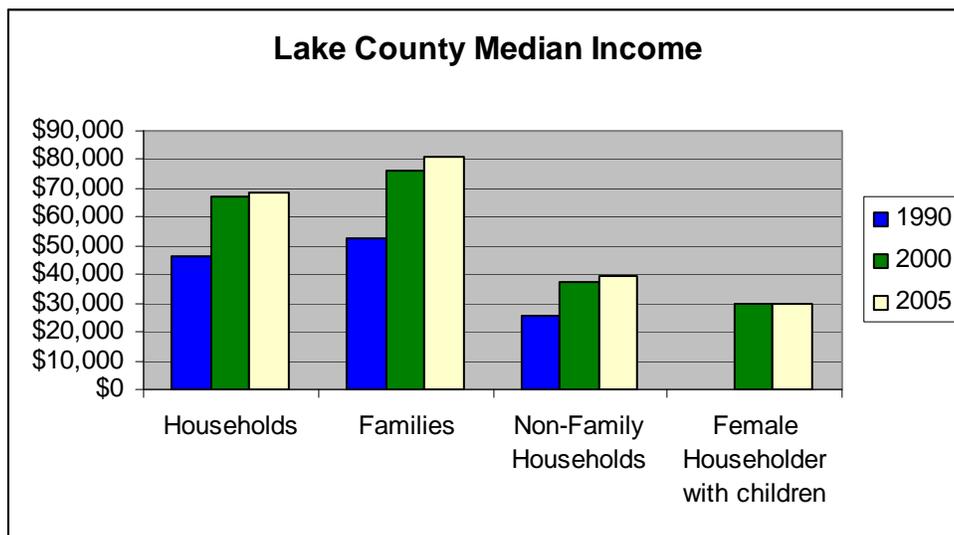


Figure 2

Appendix Table 5 illustrates how incomes have changed unequally between racial and ethnic groups. **Between 2000 and 2005, median incomes for White and Asian-American families grew slightly, while median incomes dropped for Black/African-American and Hispanic/Latino families.**

Poverty grew 7.0% annually for households in Lake County from 2000 to 2005. Appendix Table 6 demonstrates that in 2005, 5.5% of family households, 12.8% of non-family households, and 32.3% of female-headed family households were living in poverty. The household poverty rate fell from 7.4% in 2005 to 5.6% in 2006. Poverty is defined by the U.S. Census Bureau for each Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) by household size. For the Chicago MSA in 2006, the poverty line for a family of four was \$20,000.

Data reported in Figure 3 depict how per capita poverty levels have changed for the major different racial and ethnic groups in Lake County from 1990 to 2005. The Hispanic/Latino community experienced a 9.2% increase in poverty during the 1990s. Poverty for Black/African-American persons increased 7.3% in the early 2000s. See Appendix Table 3 for population totals by race/ethnicity.

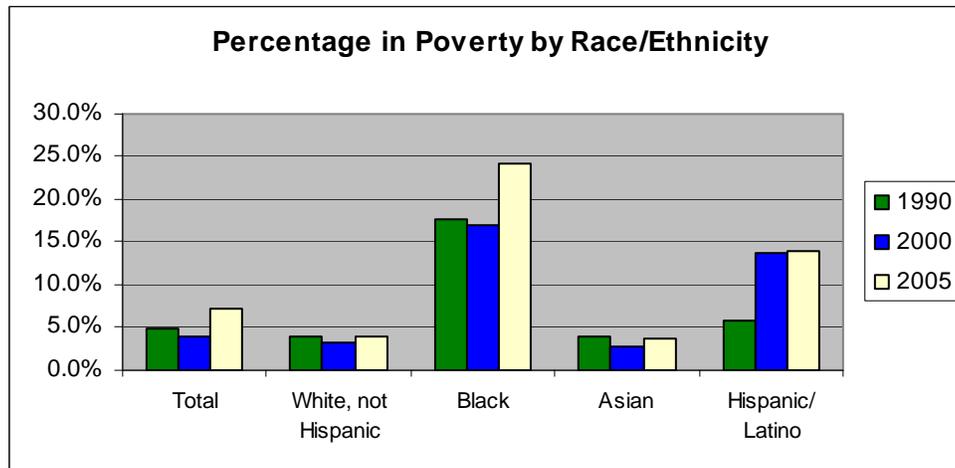


Figure 3

These figures concerning the uneven spread of poverty provide policy makers with an opportunity to address the growing needs in Lake County.

ECONOMY

Employment Statistics

Lake County has a diverse and growing economy. **From 2000 to 2005, employment grew 1.0% annually to create an additional 14,991 jobs**, as shown in Appendix Table 7. This employment growth rate is lower than the 1.8% population growth rate. By comparison, employment grew 3.5% annually in the 1990s, exceeding the 2.2% annual population growth rate.

Unemployment rates tend to vary over time. Figure 4 presents Illinois Dept. of Employment Security unemployment data since 1990. Lake County rates follow the statewide trend, but are consistently lower. **Unemployment in Lake County peaked most recently in 2003 at 5.8% and has since dropped to 4.2% in 2006.** Many economists consider 4% unemployment to be full employment.

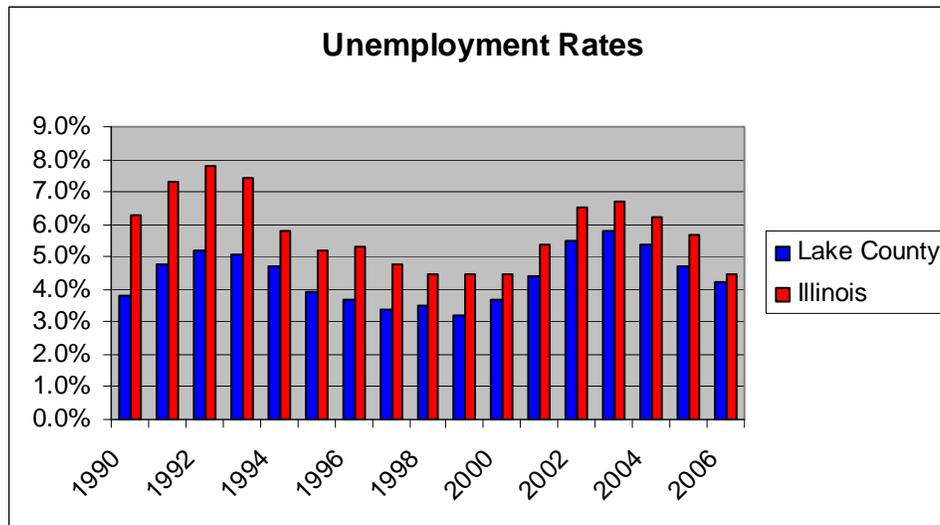


Figure 4

Using a condensed version of the 21-category North American Industrial Classification System from the Illinois Dept. of Employment Security, **Manufacturing continues to be the largest sector of employment in Lake County, followed by: Retail Trade; Healthcare, Social Services and Public Administration; and other Services.** Other Services include housekeeping, laundry, and repair and maintenance jobs. Figure 5 ranks job sectors by total employment.

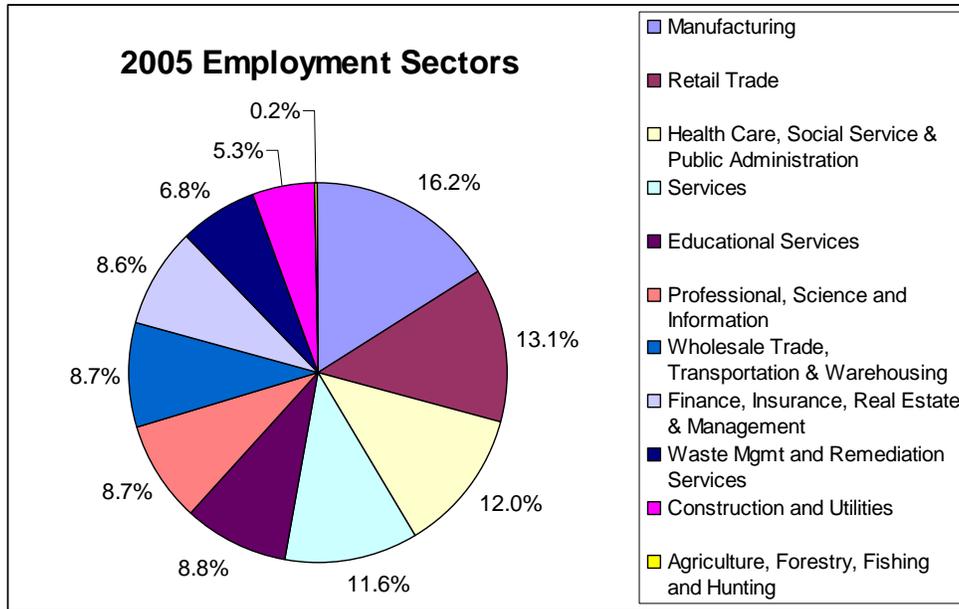


Figure 5

From 2000 to 2005, the Services sector showed the greatest increase, with 4,689 new jobs. **The Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Management sector (3.5%) and the Education sector (3.0%) demonstrated the largest percentage growth in employment.** The Manufacturing sector lost the most jobs (4,660). Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting saw the biggest percentage loss of jobs (-7.1%). See Appendix Table 7 for details.

Business Trends

Workplace establishments include the companies and institutions employing workers. **Among the various economic sectors, Educational Services and Health Care, Social Service and Public Administration gained the most workplace establishments, increasing over 3% annually from 2000 to 2005.** The Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Management and the Services sectors had the largest number of workplace establishments in 2005. See Appendix Table 8 for changes in workplace establishment by sector.

Economic trends noted in the *Regional Framework Plan* have continued with losses of employers and jobs in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors. The increasing availability of jobs and employers in the various service sectors coincides with national and regional trends.

HOUSING

Housing Units and Values

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the total number of housing units in Lake County increased from 183,283 in 1990 to 225,919 in 2000, growing 2.1% on an average annual basis. **By 2005 there were 246,791 housing units, demonstrating an annual growth rate of 1.8% since 2000.** See Appendix Table 9 for details.

Owner occupied housing constituted 74% of all housing units in 1990, grew to 78% in 2000 and then 80% in 2005. The number rental units increased slowly from 44,930 in 1990 to 47,996 in 2000, and then dropped to 45,960 in 2005, presumably with the conversion of apartments to condominiums.

From 2000 to 2005, the number of vacant housing units increased 8.8% from 9,622 to 14,715 units, with a corresponding jump in vacancy rates from 4.3% to 6.0%. In 2006, the vacancy rate increased to 6.9%, with 2.6% homeowner vacancy and 10.0% rental vacancy rates. Rental vacancies have increased despite the losses of rental units.

Median values for owner-occupied housing increased from \$136,100 in 1990 to \$191,600 in 2000, and to \$271,700 in 2005. These figures reflect a 3.5% average annual increase during the 1990s and a 7.2% annual increase in the early 2000s. The median housing value in 2006 increased another 3.8% to \$281,900.

In the 1990s, the 3.8% annual increase in household income actually surpassed the 3.5% annual increase in median housing value. From 2000 to 2005, the 7.2% increase in housing value surpassed the 0.5% annual growth in median income. This trend has resulted in housing becoming less affordable to middle income households.



DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITY

Building permit, subdivision, municipal annexation, and unincorporated zoning activities help describe the growth and development of Lake County. These activities have a major impact on land use, which is discussed in the next section of this report.

Building Permits

As demonstrated in Figure 6 and Appendix Table 10, permits were issued for **18,466 new residential units between 2000 and 2004. This is an average of 3,622 new residential units constructed each year.** After peaking, the average dropped to 2,894 new units from 2005 to 2006.

The proportion of Single Family to Multi Family housing construction remained fairly constant from 1980 to 2000. However, since 2000, this pattern has changed. **Single Family construction accounted for 77% of permits in 2000, 84% of permits by 2005, and 90% in 2006.**

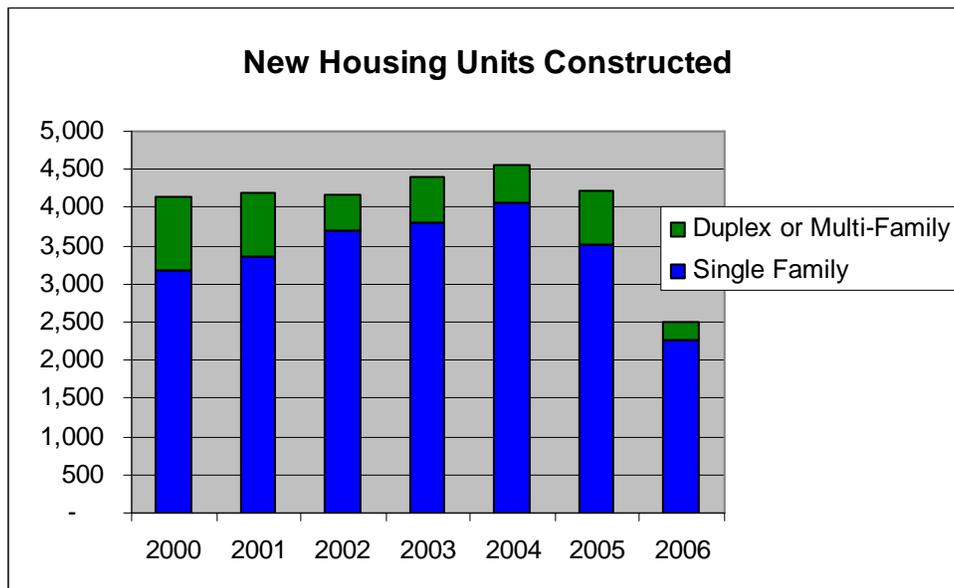


Figure 6

The mean construction value of new residential units (not including land costs) increased 7.3% annually from \$154,439 in 2000 to \$219,529 in 2005. The mean construction value continued to rise 7.4% to \$235,703 in 2006, even as the volume of new home permits dropped substantially.

Subdivisions

Between 2000 and 2004, 913 subdivisions were filed in Lake County, creating more than 13,200 lots countywide. This was an average of 183 subdivisions and 2,642 lots per year. See Appendix Table 11 for details.



Annexations and Disconnections

From 2000 to 2004, municipalities annexed an additional 5,900 acres, as shown in Appendix Table 12. **In this five year period before the completion of the *Regional Framework Plan*, the incorporated area increased from 61% to 63% of Lake County.** Hawthorn Woods grew the most by incorporating 875 acres, followed by Round Lake with 854 acres. Zion, Wadsworth and Antioch each annexed more than 400 acres.

During this time period, there was a significant municipal disconnection of 593 acres from Round Lake Park. Highland Park also disconnected 90 acres.

Rezoning in Unincorporated Areas

Monitoring the rezoning activity from 2000 to November 2004 allows for an evaluation of the land use practices in unincorporated Lake County just before the adoption of the *Regional Framework Plan*. **Significant zoning changes during this period include: a net increase of 282 acres in Residential-1, a net decrease of 107 acres in Agricultural, and a net decrease of 206 acres in Estate zoning.** See Appendix Table 13 for details.

LAND USE INVENTORY

The Land Use Inventories depict the changes in development from 2000 to 2005 that impact the lives of Lake County residents.

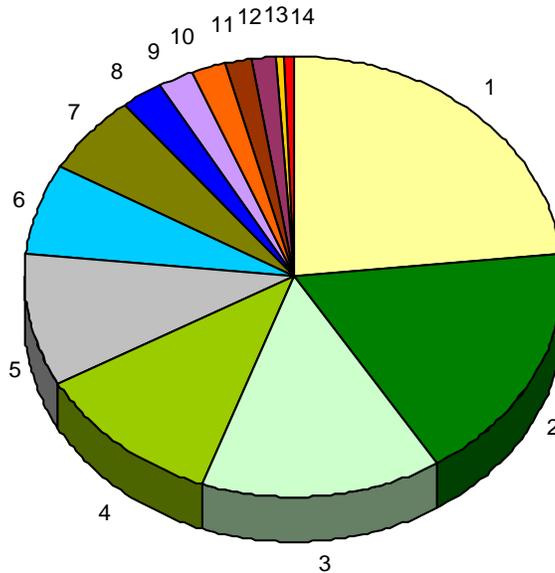
The Lake County Planning, Building and Development Department prepared its 2005 Land Use inventory based on aerial photographs. See the 2005 Land Use map in the back of this report. The 2000 Land Use inventory statistics from the *Regional Framework Plan* have been revised to be consistent with the more detailed 2005 methodology to allow for analysis. Figures 7 and 8 rank each land use category by acreage and depict the percentage of each use in the County for 2000 and 2005. Figure 9 ranks the net change and depicts the percentage change in each category from 2000 to 2005.

According to the 2000 and 2005 Land Use Inventories, **Single Family Residential (76,882 acres) and Public and Private Open Space (57,688 acres) represent the two largest land use areas in the County.** During the 2000 to 2005 time period they were also the fastest growing land uses, as shown in Figure 9. Most of the residential development occurring since 2000 has been in the northwestern portion of the County, ranging from Lakemoor and Wauconda to Antioch.



While Agricultural land (35,021 acres) and Forest and Grasslands (27,956 acres) remain substantial land uses in 2005, these categories have experienced significantly decreased acreage from 2000. The majority of this decrease is the result of development. However some agricultural land has been protected for conservation and has been coded as Public and Private Open Space, even while remaining in agricultural use.

Figure 7. 2000 Land Use

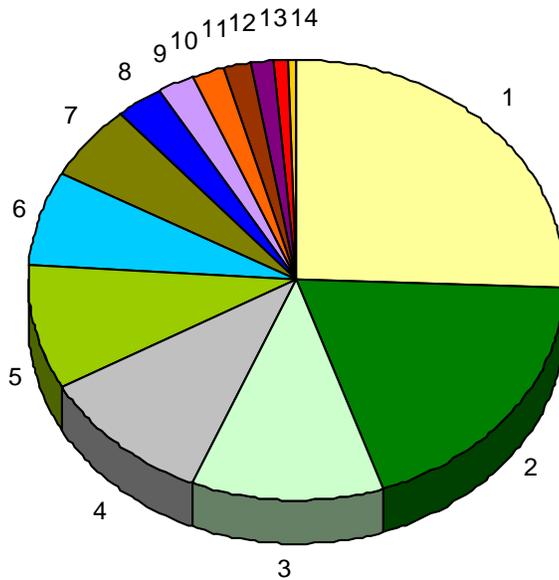


Rank	Land Use Categories	Acres*	Percent of Total Land
1	Single Family Residential	70,588.9	23.5%
2	Public and Private Open Space	53,302.7	17.7%
3	Agricultural	43,530.0	14.5%
4	Forest and Grassland	33,837.7	11.2%
5	Transportation	29,835.3	9.9%
6	Water	20,087.0	6.7%
7	Wetlands	17,428.7	5.8%
8	Government/Institutional	7,384.5	2.5%
9	Industrial	6,412.1	2.1%
10	Retail/Commercial	6,119.2	2.0%
11	Disturbed Land	5,031.0	1.7%
12	Utilities/Waste Facilities	4,043.0	1.3%
13	Multifamily Residential	1,735.1	0.6%
14	Office/Research	1,681.8	0.6%

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*These figures have been revised since the 2004 Regional Framework Plan to be consistent with the more detailed methodology utilized for the 2005 land use inventory

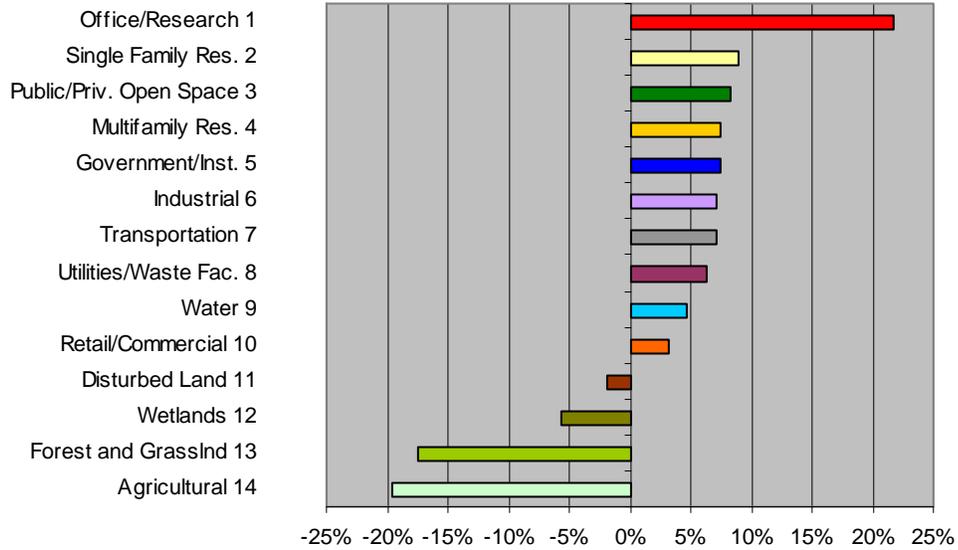
Figure 8. 2005 Land Use



Rank	Land Use	Acres	Percent of Total Land
1	Single Family Residential	76,882.6	25.5%
2	Public and Private Open Space	57,688.8	19.2%
3	Agricultural	35,021.6	11.6%
4	Transportation	31,945.9	10.6%
5	Forest and Grassland	27,956.3	9.3%
6	Water	21,032.5	7.0%
7	Wetlands	16,436.0	5.5%
8	Government/Institutional	7,930.6	2.6%
9	Industrial	6,874.2	2.3%
10	Retail/Commercial	6,317.5	2.1%
11	Disturbed Land	4,937.9	1.6%
12	Utilities/Waste Facilities	4,298.3	1.4%
13	Office/Research	2,046.2	0.7%
14	Multifamily Residential	1,865.1	0.6%

Lake County Planning, Building & Development Dept.

**Figure 9. Changes in Land Use 2000-2005
Ranked by Percentage Change**



	Land Use Categories	Acreage Change	Percentage Change
1	Office/Research	364.5	21.7%
2	Single Family Residential	6,293.7	8.9%
3	Public and Private Open Space	4,386.1	8.2%
4	Multifamily Residential	130.0	7.5%
5	Government/Institutional	546.1	7.4%
6	Industrial	462.0	7.2%
7	Transportation	2,110.6	7.1%
8	Utilities/Waste Facilities	255.3	6.3%
9	Water	945.5	4.7%
10	Retail/Commercial	198.3	3.2%
11	Disturbed Land	-93.1	-1.9%
12	Wetlands	-992.7	-5.7%
13	Forest and Grassland	-5,881.4	-17.4%
14	Agricultural	-8,508.4	-19.5%

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The Wetlands and Water categories are based on aerial photo interpretation and do not represent official Lake County wetland and water inventories. The decrease of areas coded as Wetlands is based on several factors. Areas identified as wetlands visibly change with the year-to-year variability in rainfall. Some wetland areas have been protected by the Lake County Forest Preserve District or other conservation entities and therefore have been coded as Public and Private Open Space. Other wetland areas have been integrated into stormwater management areas within new subdivisions and business parks.

While Office/Research (2,046 acres) remained a relatively small land use area, accounting for less than one percent of the County area, it demonstrated the greatest percentage of growth in the 2000 to 2005 period, as indicated on Figure 9. This growth in Office/Research land use reflects the growth in jobs in the professional and financial industries.

Office/Research gained more acreage than Multifamily Residential land use (1,865 acres), which became the category with the least amount of acreage, occupying less than one percent of the County area in 2005. This change occurred despite a relatively strong growth of more than 7% in Multifamily acreage.



From 2000 to 2005, Retail/Commercial land uses increased 3% to over 6,300 acres. This figure may be lower than expected because retail development appears so prevalent around the County. During the same time, Industrial land uses grew by 7% to over 6,800 acres. The growth in Industrial acreage does not match the continued losses in manufacturing jobs in Lake County. The Industrial land use category includes uses such as warehouses and contractors' yards, which consume large amounts of land, while employing few workers.

QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS

Beyond the Core Planning Data, this report includes three indicators for quality of life that are consistently identified as important to Lake County residents.

These quality of life factors include schools, transportation, and open space for conservation and recreation. These trends are also important measures of progress towards meeting related *Regional Framework Plan* goals.

SCHOOLS

Quality education and financially sound schools are a top priority for Lake County residents. Population growth and land development patterns can have a significant impact on conditions within a school district.

Awards

Four schools in Lake County were named *No Child Left Behind Blue Ribbon* schools in October by the U.S. Department of Education, having with test scores that placed them in the top ten percent of schools in the state or nation. The list includes Twin Groves Middle School in Buffalo Grove, Carmel High School in Mundelein, Saint Mary of the Annunciation School in Mundelein, and St. Francis de Sales School in Lake Zurich.

The Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) also recently announced the 2007 Those Who Excel/Teacher of the Year award recipients for their outstanding service. Of 163 outstanding school teachers, staff and community leaders to be honored, 17 came from Lake County schools.



School Monitoring

The State of Illinois reports on the financial and academic status of schools and school districts. The academic status of schools is based on their ability to make Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) based on state and federal laws, including the No Child Left Behind legislation. **Of the 189 public schools in Lake County, 11 schools were identified as Academic Early Warning Status and 19 schools were identified with the Academic Watch Status in 2006.** See Appendix Table 14 for details. These figures have increased since 2003, when 7 schools were identified as Academic Early Warning Status and 9 schools were identified with the Academic Watch Status.

The financial status of school districts is based on the School District Financial Profile, which is designed to measure the health of local school district finances and to identify districts moving toward financial difficulty. In 2006 the evaluation system was revised to be more comprehensive, taking more factors into consideration. Thus, the 2003 and 2006 data cannot be directly compared.

Of the 45 public school districts in Lake County, 4 districts were identified for Financial Early Warning and 4 districts were identified for Financial Watch in 2006. See Appendix Table 15 for details. Since 2002, one district remains under a state appointed School Finance Authority to manage its financial issues.

The schools on the Academic Warning and Watch lists are in areas affected by recent rapid residential development or a limited tax base from which to support school funding. The districts on the financial watch and warning seem to be spread more broadly across the County.



TRANSPORTATION

Commuting Data

The time spent commuting serves as an important indicator for traffic congestion and hence quality of life. **According to the U.S. Census Bureau, the mean commute time in 2005 for Lake County workers was 30.7 minutes,** compared to the statewide mean of 28.1 minutes. This is a slight increase from Lake County's mean commute time of 30.0 minutes in 2000.



The commuters' modes of transportation have significant implications for traffic congestion in Lake County. **From 1990 to 2005, there was a steady decrease in commuters who carpooled and an increase in those who drove alone,** as demonstrated in Appendix Table 16. In 2005, 80.1% drove alone, 8.5% carpooled, 4.0% took public transportation, 4.3% worked at home, and 3.0% either walked, rode a bike or took a taxicab to work.

Public Transit Ridership

The percentage of workers taking public transportation increased from 4.2% in 1990 to 4.9% in 2000, and then dropped to 4.0% in 2005. In 2005, an estimated 13,206 Lake County residents used mass transportation to get to work, with a mean commute time of 68.0 minutes. That number fell to 13,189 in 2006.



The Regional Transportation Authority (RTA) conducts a periodic study of Metra train boardings. This study demonstrates an increase of 3,739 Lake County riders from 1991 to 2002. With the addition of the North Central Line in 2002, 1,565 riders were added in Lake County. Appendix Table 17 provides the Metra boarding data for Lake County.

OPEN SPACE

Acres of Protected Open Space

Protected open space is a subset of the 2005 Lake County Land Use Inventory's "Public and Private Open Space" category, which also includes municipal parks, golf courses, and common open space within residential subdivisions. Protected open space is defined here as land that is owned (fee simple) or maintained (e.g. through conservation easements) by a public or private organization for the primary purpose of preserving and enhancing natural resources and habitat. Organizations that own and/or maintain protected open space within Lake County include: the Lake County Forest Preserve District, Illinois Department of Natural Resources, Libertyville Township Open Space District, McHenry County Conservation District, Citizens for Conservation, Land Conservancy of Lake County, Lake Bluff Open Lands, Lake Forest Open Lands, and the Liberty Prairie Conservancy. While the State owns its State Parks and State Natural Areas, a State Nature Preserve can be designated on public or privately held land. Similarly, conservation easements preserve land as undeveloped open space in perpetuity, whether that land is public or privately owned.

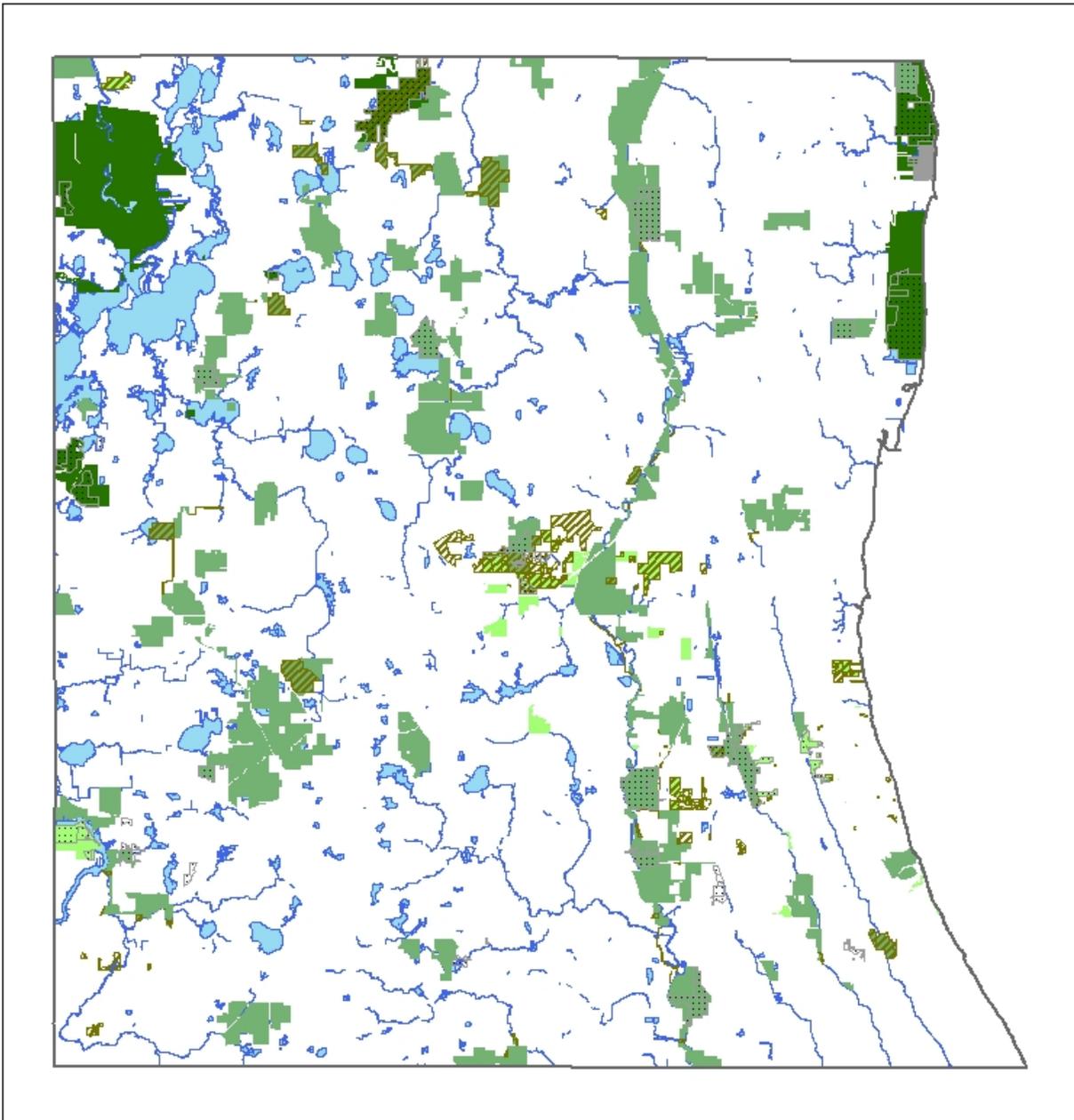


From 2000 to 2005, preserved lands have grown 6.5% in Lake County, adding 3,663 acres of protected open space, as indicated on Appendix Table 18. Since 2005, and additional 2,035 acres have been preserved. **As of January 2009, 40,468 acres of land were dedicated as protected open space, comprising over 13% of Lake County.**

Since 2000, the Lake County Forest Preserve acquired an additional 2,272 acres, the Illinois Dept. of Natural Resources preserved an additional 1,508 acres, and conservation groups protected an additional 1,738 acres through land conservation easements. Figure 10 depicts the locations of protected open space in 2009.

Since the development of the *Regional Framework Plan*, more information has become available regarding the full extent of the State Parks and Natural Areas, other conservation districts and conservation easements. These updated 2000 figures are included on Appendix Table 18. Boundary areas of Forest Preserves and State Parks in Figure 10 may cover some water features. State Nature Preserves and Conservation Easements may overlay other open space features. The overlapping land protection features could not be accurately determined to calculate the total for 2000 in Table 18.

Figure 10. Lake County Protected Open Space 2009



0 1 2 4 6 8 Miles

Jan., 2009

- State Parks & Natural Areas
- State Nature Preserves
- Lake County Forest Preserves
- Conservation Easements
- Other Conservation Districts & Agencies
- Lakes, Rivers and Streams



REGIONAL FRAMEWORK PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

Sewer Service Agreements

The provision of sewer service is an important tool for managing the location and timing of development. Requests to extend Lake County sewers to new service areas are evaluated based on the *Regional Framework Plan* and relevant municipal plans.

The Lake County School Impact Model, which was endorsed by the County Board's Planning, Building and Zoning Committee in June 2005, has become an important tool for evaluating sewer service area requests. The model provides a quantitative analysis of the fiscal impact that the new development will have on the local school districts.

Since 2005, the County has received nine requests to extend sewer service areas within the municipalities of Antioch, Beach Park, Grayslake, Waukegan, Kildeer, and Mundelein. Most of these requests have been approved. Two requests were tabled until more information could be provided and only one request was denied.

Grayslake's request to obtain sewer service for 230 acres along Rollins Road provides an example of how the County has utilized the school impact model. The adopted sewer service agreement specifies the amounts of residential development, age-restricted residential development, and commercial development to be allowed in the area based on a detailed analysis of the financial impacts on the schools.

Intergovernmental Agreements

Given the numerous local governmental entities in Lake County, intergovernmental cooperation is essential for implementing the *Regional Framework Plan*. The *Plan* encourages municipalities and other governmental agencies to consider land use decisions within a regional context, beyond their conventional boundaries.

Since the implementation of the *Plan*, numerous municipalities and agencies within Lake County have entered into intergovernmental agreements ranging from provision of sanitary water services, sharing 911 emergency services, to creating quiet corridors along rail lines.

New intergovernmental agreements specifically addressing municipal boundaries and/or land use have been formed between the villages of Barrington and Barrington Hills; the villages of Buffalo Grove and Lincolnshire; and the Village of Buffalo Grove and the Wheeling Park District.

Lake County, the City of Zion, and the villages of Old Mill Creek and Wadsworth formed the Route 173 Corridor Planning Council. Together they developed the Route 173/I-94 Intergovernmental Agreement to promote economic development through the coordination of land uses and transportation improvements. **In 2007, the Route 173/I-94 Intergovernmental Agreement won two distinctive awards for its effective intergovernmental efforts to regulate development, including the Municipal Development award from the DePaul University Chaddick Institute and the 2007 Center for Sustainable Communities Award from the National Association of Counties (NACo).**

The Route 120 Corridor Planning Council (CPC) is an intergovernmental effort with particular importance regarding transportation planning. **The Route 120 CPC is a collaborative effort between 10 communities and Lake County to address east–west transportation, one of the highest priority needs in the county.** The Route 120 Corridor is bounded by Green Bay Road on the east and the McHenry County line on the west. The primary goals for the Route 120 CPC are to build consensus for a route alignment and secure agreement on land use in the corridor.

Another intergovernmental planning activity, important to the implementation of the *Regional Framework Plan*, is Lake County's effort to establish a countywide water supply planning group with municipalities and other stakeholders. **As part of this effort, the County has established a multi-media public awareness campaign entitled: "Save Water for Our Future" to educate residents about the importance about conserving water.** The County's water supply planning group will be coordinated with the Northeast Regional Water Quality Group, which is discussed under the Legislative Recommendations Section below.

Subdivisions and Annexations

From 2005 to 2006, after the adoption of the *Regional Framework Plan*, 325 new subdivisions and 5,617 lots were created. Municipalities have annexed an additional 1,474 acres. Volo led annexations with 478 acres, followed by Mundelein with 323 acres and Hawthorn Woods with 165 acres. See Appendix Tables 11 and 12.

Rezoning

Since the adoption of the *Regional Framework Plan*, there have been 39 rezonings in unincorporated Lake County. During this period, the Estate zoning district has lost 47 acres and Resort Commercial has lost 34 acres. The following zoning districts experienced significant net gains in acreage: General Commercial (+30 acres), Residential-1 (+42 acres) and Residential-3 (+41 acres). There was a net loss of only 9 acres of land zoned as Agriculture. While 65 acres were zoned from Agriculture to another district, 56 acres were zoned from another district to Agriculture. See Appendix Table 13.

Legislative Recommendations

The *Regional Framework Plan* contains numerous recommendations for new State legislation that would allow Lake County and its municipalities to better manage their growth and development. **Two legislative recommendations, development impact fees and water supply management, have been identified as priorities within the County's legislative program.**

The tremendous population growth in Lake County is also impacting the schools, libraries, emergency services and infrastructure. The Lake County Board has initiated legislative proposals to the State, to extend the authority of County and other local governments to impose impact fees on new development. These proposals have not passed into State legislation.

The tremendous population growth is also straining our water supply. Ground water aquifers may not be sufficient to meet the County's growing needs and Lake Michigan water is controlled by Federal and international laws. **As a result of lobbying by Lake County and other regional groups, the Governor signed Executive Order 2006-01 calling for the development of State and regional water supply plans, including the Northeast Regional Water Quality Group.** Lake County is a major contributor to this eleven-county regional planning effort, led by the Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP).



CONCLUSION

The *Lake County Regional Framework Plan* is the County's guide for land use, development, and the preservation of natural resources. Lake County and its municipalities have continued to experience dynamic growth and change, albeit at a slower pace than during the 1990s. Between 2000 and 2005, 60,000 new residents have been added; 15,000 jobs have been created; 21,000 homes have been constructed; and 8,500 acres of agricultural land have been converted to other uses in Lake County. Most of the physical development, including 95% of the population growth, has occurred within municipalities. Since 2005, the County has experienced additional growth. **Through all these changes, Lake County continues to be a desirable place to live and work, as evidenced by the increasing population and low unemployment.**

Lake County has also experienced many cultural and socioeconomic changes. From 2000 to 2005, the Asian population increased 50% and the Hispanic/Latino Population increased 38%. The average household size increased from 2.88 to 2.95 persons. The general population grew faster than its workforce, indicating that Lake County is gaining children and retirees faster than it is gaining working age adults. **The growing demographic and age diversity in Lake County creates many opportunities and challenges as well.**



Housing values grew faster than the median income during the period between 2000 and 2005. Housing vacancy rates increased, despite a drop in residential construction. The housing market has been making local and national news with increases in foreclosures and developers filing for bankruptcy. Policy makers and advocates can use this housing data to support appropriate programs.

From 2000 to 2005, the number of households in Lake County grew faster than the number of jobs, which is a reversal of the trend from the 1990s. **Between 2000 and 2005, Lake County's median household income only increased an average of 0.5% annually, while the number of household in poverty grew by 7.0% annually.** These economic changes did not affect all families equally. Median incomes decreased for female-headed, Black/African-American, and Hispanic/Latino families. These families also suffered significantly higher rates of poverty. **In 2006, the**

median household income grew significantly to \$75,170 and the household poverty rate fell to 5.6%. However, the improvements did not affect all households and families equally. Policy makers and social service providers can use this information to assist County residents facing increasing needs.



Lake County experienced substantial land use changes between 2000 and 2005. **Single Family Residential increased 8.9% to 76,882 acres and Public and Private Open Space increased 8.2% to 57,688 acres. These are the two largest land use areas in the County.** During the same period, Retail/Commercial land uses increased 3% to 6,300 acres, Industrial land uses increased 7% to 6,800 acres, and Office/Research land uses increased 22% to 2,046 acres. While Agricultural land (35,021 acres) and Forest and Grasslands (27,956 acres) remained substantial land uses in 2005, these categories have experienced significantly decreased acreage from 2000.

Lake County continues to offer quality education and financially sound schools. In 2007, the U.S. Department of Education named four Lake County schools as *No Child Left Behind Blue Ribbon Schools* and the Illinois State Board of Education recognized 17 Lake County school teachers, staff, and leaders for their outstanding service. The vast majority of Lake County's 45 public school districts and 189 public schools perform well, financially and academically. However in 2006, eight districts were identified as Financial Early Warning or Financial Watch status and 30 schools were identified as either Academic Early Warning or Academic Watch status. **Parents and community leaders can engage with local school officials to help address academic and financial issues.**

Traffic congestion and commuting time are important issues to Lake County residents. Mean travel time for Lake County commuters continued to increase between 2000 and 2005. The percentage of commuters who drove alone also increased, as the percentage of commuters who carpooled, used public transit, walked, or bicycled to work decreased. **Long commutes and traffic congestion can be addressed through transportation-efficient regional land use patterns, providing choices for housing, shopping, working, and modes of transportation, as recommended in the *Regional Framework Plan*.**



Open space preservation, is another important quality of life factor for Lake County residents. Since 2000, public and private entities have continued their commitment to preserving Lake County's heritage through open space and land conservation. **Between 2000 and 2007, these entities protected 3,700 acres of open space for the primary purpose of preserving natural resources and habitat.** According to the 2005 Land Use Inventory, Lake County contains nearly 58,000 acres of Public and Private Open Space, the second largest land use in Lake County.

Since the *Regional Framework Plan* was adopted in 2004, Lake County has taken important steps in its implementation. County agencies consider the *Plan* when making zoning and sewer service decisions. The County has promoted and is participating in various intergovernmental efforts to address water resources (i.e. the Lake County Water Resource Planning Group and Northeastern Illinois Water Resource Planning Group), economic development (i.e. the Rt. 173 Corridor Council) and transportation (i.e. the Rt. 120 Corridor Planning Council). The County has also helped educate municipal and school officials and developers about the financial impact of development with the school impact model. The County has applied the model to its own sewer service decisions. The County has also promoted impact fee legislation that would allow the county and municipalities to address the impact of development schools, as well as other local government services.

The *Regional Framework Plan* serves as a guide for the development and redevelopment of the County and the preservation of natural resources. The Plan was created in a spirit of cooperation. **It is important for the County and municipal governments, residents, businesses, and other stakeholders to continue in a spirit of cooperation to draw upon the *Plan* as a resource for local and regional decision making.**



APPENDIX

Table 1 - Municipal Population

Municipalities	Population			Annual % Change	
	1990 Census	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	1990-2000	2000-2005
Antioch village	6,105	8,788	12,370	3.71%	7.08%
Arlington Heights village (pt.)	-	-	1	NA	NA
Bannockburn village	1,388	1,429	1,610	0.29%	2.41%
Barrington village (pt.)	4,345	4,461	4,584	0.26%	0.55%
Barrington Hills village (pt.)	698	503	558	-3.22%	2.10%
Beach Park village	9,513	10,072	12,501	0.57%	4.42%
Buffalo Grove village (pt.)	21,930	28,491	29,215	2.65%	0.50%
Deerfield village (pt.)	17,327	18,109	19,164	0.44%	1.14%
Deer Park village (pt.)	2,887	3,093	3,219	0.69%	0.80%
Fox Lake village (pt.)	7,430	8,969	10,219	1.90%	2.64%
Fox River Grove village (pt.)	-	173	194	NA	2.32%
Grayslake village	7,388	18,506	21,099	9.62%	2.66%
Green Oaks village	2,101	3,572	3,919	5.45%	1.87%
Gurnee village	13,701	28,834	30,819	7.72%	1.34%
Hainesville village	134	2,129	3,769	31.86%	12.10%
Hawthorn Woods village	4,423	6,002	7,196	3.10%	3.70%
Highland Park city	30,575	31,365	31,418	0.26%	0.03%
Highwood city	5,331	4,143	5,475	-2.49%	5.73%
Indian Creek village	247	194	539	-2.39%	22.68%
Island Lake village (pt.)	1,983	3,131	3,279	4.67%	0.93%
Kildeer village	2,257	3,460	4,016	4.36%	3.03%
Lake Barrington village	3,855	4,757	5,030	2.12%	1.12%
Lake Bluff village	5,513	6,056	6,259	0.94%	0.66%
Lake Forest city	17,836	20,059	21,147	1.18%	1.06%
Lakemoor village (pt.)	261	986	1,765	14.22%	12.35%
Lake Villa village	2,857	5,864	8,509	7.46%	7.73%
Lake Zurich village	14,947	18,104	20,219	1.93%	2.23%
Libertyville village	19,174	20,742	21,786	0.79%	0.99%
Lincolnshire village	4,931	6,108	6,849	2.16%	2.32%
Lindenhurst village	8,038	12,539	14,422	4.55%	2.84%
Long Grove village	4,740	6,735	7,842	3.58%	3.09%
Mettawa village	348	367	447	0.53%	4.02%

(Continued)

APPENDIX

Table 1 - Municipal Population (Continued)

Municipalities	Population			Annual % Change	
	1990 Census	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	1990-2000	2000-2005
Mundelein village	21,215	30,935	32,819	3.84%	1.19%
North Barrington village	1,787	2,918	3,210	5.03%	1.93%
North Chicago city	34,978	35,918	34,093	0.27%	-1.04%
Old Mill Creek village	73	251	252	13.14%	0.08%
Park City city	4,677	6,637	6,784	3.56%	0.44%
Port Barrington village (pt.)	99	177	426	5.98%	19.20%
Riverwoods village	2,868	3,843	4,105	2.97%	1.33%
Round Lake village	3,550	5,842	14,799	5.11%	20.43%
Round Lake Beach village	16,434	25,859	28,287	4.64%	1.81%
Round Lake Heights village	1,251	1,347	2,379	0.74%	12.05%
Round Lake Park village	4,045	6,038	6,231	4.09%	0.63%
Third Lake village	1,248	1,355	1,409	0.83%	0.78%
Tower Lakes village	1,333	1,310	1,331	-0.17%	0.32%
Vernon Hills village	15,319	20,120	23,986	2.76%	3.58%
Volo village	-	180	215	NA	3.62%
Wadsworth village	1,826	3,083	3,656	5.38%	3.47%
Wauconda village	6,294	9,448	10,935	4.15%	2.97%
Waukegan city	69,392	87,901	91,495	2.39%	0.80%
Wheeling village (pt.)	-	-	5	NA	NA
Winthrop Harbor village	6,240	6,670	7,098	0.67%	1.25%
Zion	19,775	22,866	24,331	1.46%	1.25%
Municipal Total	434,667	560,439	617,285	2.57%	1.95%
County Total	516,418	644,356	704,086	2.24%	1.79%

U.S. Census Bureau

APPENDIX

Table 2 - Unincorporated Population

Unincorporated Townships	Population			Annual % Change	
	1990 Census	2000 Census	2005 Estimate	1990-2000	2000-2005
Antioch Township	10,951	11,450	11,979	0.45%	0.91%
Avon Township	2,811	2,386	2,539	-1.63%	1.35%
Benton Township	1,339	1,455	1,457	0.83%	0.00%
Cuba Township	3,838	3,838	4,052	0.00%	1.16%
Ela Township	4,422	4,434	4,340	0.03%	0.17%
Fremont Township	4,552	5,421	5,775	1.76%	1.32%
Grant Township	7,666	8,592	8,879	1.15%	0.64%
Lake Villa Township	9,873	9,329	9,621	-0.57%	0.60%
Libertyville Township	5,336	4,461	4,685	-1.78%	0.96%
Moraine Township	0	203	205	NA	0.20%
Newport Township	1,985	1,322	1,499	-3.98%	2.52%
Shields Township	2,886	2,396	2,478	-1.84%	0.66%
Vernon Township	6,042	5,669	5,576	-0.64%	-0.31%
Warren Township	13,814	17,584	18,092	2.44%	0.56%
Wauconda Township	4,612	4,021	4,210	-1.36%	1.04%
Waukegan Township	1,249	959	999	-2.61%	0.64%
West Deerfield Township	375	397	415	0.57%	0.89%
Unincorporated Total	81,751	83,917	86,801	0.26%	0.71%
County Total	516,418	644,356	704,086	2.24%	1.75%

U.S. Census Bureau

Table 3 –Population by Race/Ethnicity

Race/Ethnicity	1990 Census	2000 Census	2005 Estimate
White (not Hispanic)	431,976	474,579	483,932
Black/African-American (not Hispanic)	34,080	44,117	44,899
Asian (not Hispanic)	12,038	25,267	38,274
Other or two or more races (not Hispanic)	1,589	7,677	9,082
Hispanic/Latino (any race)	36,735	92,716	127,899
Total	516,418	644,356	704,086

U.S. Census Bureau

APPENDIX

Table 4 - Per Capita and Household Median Income

Population	Median Income			Annualized Change	
	1990	2000	2005	1990-2000	2000-2005
Per Capita	\$21,765	\$32,102	\$32,216	4.0%	0.1%
Households	\$46,047	\$66,973	\$68,744	3.8%	0.5%
Families	\$52,308	\$76,424	\$80,998	3.9%	1.2%
Non-Family Households	\$25,665	\$37,328	\$39,355	3.8%	1.1%
Female Householder with children, no husband	NA	\$29,865	\$29,771	NA	-0.1%

U.S. Census Bureau

Table 5 - Family Median Income and Race/Ethnicity

Families	Median Income		Annualized Change
	2000	2005	2000-2005
All Families	\$66,973	\$68,744	0.5%
White, not Hispanic	\$72,285	\$77,224	1.3%
Black, alone	\$37,768	\$32,659	-2.9%
Asian, alone	\$81,889	\$89,896	1.9%
Hispanic/Latino	\$46,272	\$45,143	-0.5%

U.S. Census Bureau

Table 6 - Per Capita and Household Rates of Poverty

Population	Percent Below Poverty Level			Annualized Change	
	1990	2000	2005	1990-2000	2000-2005
Per Capita	5.2%	5.7%	7.1%	0.9%	4.5%
Households	--	5.3%	7.4%	--	7.0%
Families	3.7%	4.0%	5.5%	0.8%	6.6%
Non-Family Households	--	9.3%	12.8%	--	6.6%
Female Householder with children, no husband	25.8%	21.4%	32.3%	-1.8%	8.6%

U.S. Census Bureau

APPENDIX

Table 7 - Employment (Jobs)

Industry	Jobs			Annualized Change	
	Mar-90	Mar-00	Mar-05	1990-2000	2000-2005
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	297	688	476	8.8%	-7.1%
Construction and Utilities	12,255	17,184	16,783	3.4%	-0.5%
Manufacturing	49,851	55,743	51,083	1.1%	-1.7%
Wholesale Trade, Transportation & Warehsg.	14,850	26,069	27,434	5.8%	1.0%
Retail Trade	29,406	39,944	41,218	3.1%	0.6%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Mgmt.	17,053	22,959	27,227	3.0%	3.5%
Professional, Technical and Information	12,306	24,111	27,441	7.0%	2.6%
Waste Mgmt. and Remediation Services	8,487	23,909	21,337	10.9%	-2.3%
Educational Services	15,429	23,948	27,745	4.5%	3.0%
Health Care, Social Service & Public Admin.	31,209	34,019	37,927	0.9%	2.2%
Services	20,937	31,728	36,417	4.2%	2.8%
Unclassified	29	203	408	21.5%	15.0%
Totals	212,109	300,505	315,496	3.5%	1.0%

Illinois Dept. of Employment Security

Table 8 - Workplaces (Employers)

Industry	Employers			Annualized Change	
	Mar-90	Mar-00	Mar-05	1990-2000	2000-2005
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	47	73	54	4.5%	-5.9%
Construction and Utilities	1,575	1,998	2,270	2.4%	2.6%
Manufacturing	800	1,149	1,091	3.7%	-1.0%
Wholesale Trade, Transportation & Warehsg.	1,202	1,810	1,925	4.2%	1.2%
Retail Trade	1,665	2,037	2,070	2.0%	0.3%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Mgmt.	967	1,570	1,802	5.0%	2.8%
Professional, Technical and Information	1,352	3,182	3,486	8.9%	1.8%
Waste Mgmt. and Remediation Services	626	1,117	1,212	6.0%	1.6%
Educational Services	145	285	344	7.0%	3.8%
Health Care, Social Service & Public Admin.	955	1,324	1,554	3.3%	3.3%
Services	2,088	3,160	3,283	4.2%	0.8%
Unclassified	27	119	321	16.0%	22.0%
Totals	11,449	17,824	19,412	4.5%	1.7%

Illinois Dept. of Employment Security

APPENDIX

Table 9 – Housing Units

	Occupied Housing Units			Annual % Change	
	1990	2000	2005	1990-2000	2000-2005
Housing Units	183,283	225,919	246,761	2.11%	1.78%
Occupied Units	173,966	216,297	232,046	2.20%	1.42%
Vacant Units	9,317	9,622	14,715	0.32%	8.87%
Percent Vacant	5.1%	4.3%	6.0%		
Owner Occupied	129,036	168,301	180,830	2.69%	1.45%
Percent Vacant	1.5%	1.1%	2.1%		
Renter Occupied	44,930	47,996	51,216	0.66%	1.31%
Percent Vacant	6.0%	5.0%	7.1%		

U.S. Census Bureau

Table 10 - Building Permits and Construction Values

Year	One Family			Two & More Family				Total		
	Units	Percent of Total Units	Average Construction Value	Buildings	Units	Percent of Total Units	Average Construction Value	Buildings	Units	Average Construction Value
2000	3,168	76.6%	\$184,627	94	966	23.4%	\$ 55,439	3,262	4,134	\$154,439
2001	3,366	80.1%	\$182,965	87	837	19.9%	\$68,546	3,453	4,203	\$160,179
2002	3,695	88.6%	\$183,661	88	477	11.4%	\$93,896	3,783	4,172	\$173,398
2003	3,812	86.5%	\$182,818	34	594	13.5%	\$101,828	3,846	4,406	\$171,899
2004	4,071	89.3%	\$196,945	51	486	10.7%	\$131,232	4,122	4,557	\$189,936
2005	3,527	83.9%	\$238,794	50	679	16.1%	\$119,458	3,577	4,206	\$219,529
2006	2,261	90.3%	\$247,467	27	244	9.7%	\$126,695	2,288	2,505	\$235,703

U.S. Census Bureau

APPENDIX

Table 11 - Subdivision Activity

Year	Sub-Divisions	Lots
2000	166	2,384
2001	221	1,791
2002	205	2,962
2003	158	3,162
2004	163	2,915
2005	168	3,297
2006	158	2,320

Lake County Registrar and Map Services

Table 12 - Changes in Municipal Acreage: Annexations and Disconnections

MUNICIPALITY	2000-04 Change	2005-06 Change	MUNICIPALITY	2000-04 Change	2005-06 Change
ANTIOCH	407.8	47.7	LINDENHURST	140.9	2.6
BARRINGTON	21.1	2.4	LONG GROVE	245.1	4.3
BARRINGTON HILLS	-0.4	1.5	METTAWA	2.8	-36.7
BEACH PARK	294.2	0.7	MUNDELEIN	213.6	323.9
BUFFALO GROVE	69.1	-6.4	NORTH BARRINGTON	30.0	29.3
DEER PARK	15.2	4.9	NORTH CHICAGO	38.2	-1.3
DEERFIELD	20.9	-0.1	OLD MILL CREEK	283.9	29.7
FOX LAKE	46.2	20.0	PORT BARRINGTON	110.4	-5.8
FOX RIVER GROVE	33.0	0.2	RIVERWOODS	1.2	4.8
GRAYSLAKE	151.1	45.9	ROUND LAKE	854.0	5.5
GREEN OAKS	66.5	2.4	ROUND LAKE BEACH	5.2	0.4
GURNEE	100.9	12.7	ROUND LAKE HTS	1.9	-0.1
HAWTHORN WOODS	875.5	165.1	ROUND LAKE PARK	-593.4	5.1
HIGHLAND PARK	-90.4	0.0	THIRD LAKE	5.1	2.0
ISLAND LAKE	18.9	0.8	TOWER LAKE	0.0	3.1
KILDEER	83.9	8.1	VERNON HILLS	169.5	-1.6
LAKE BARRINGTON	25.8	20.1	VOLO	60.1	478.8
LAKE FOREST	109.9	80.8	WADSWORTH	469.7	1.4
LAKE VILLA	163.2	2.9	WAUCONDA	285.3	6.2
LAKE ZURICH	135.4	30.5	WAUKEGAN	21.0	119.5
LAKEMOOR	47.8	53.7	WINTHROP HARBOR	196.2	-23.2
LIBERTYVILLE	54.1	6.9	ZION	562.1	-1.9
LINCOLNSHIRE	166.2	26.4	TOTALS	5,917.9	1,474.3

*Note that municipalities with less than 1 acre change from 2000-2006 have not been included
Lake County Map Services

APPENDIX

Table 13 - Rezoning in Unincorporated Areas

Zoning	1/2000-11/2004			11/2004-9/2007		
	From	To	Net	From	To	Net
AG	126.1	18.7	-107.4	65.4	56.4	-9.0
E	209.4	3.0	-206.3	57.0	9.8	-47.2
GC	12.3	25.3	13.0	13.2	43.3	30.1
GO		16.9	16.9			
II					6.9	6.9
LC	5.7	1.5	-4.2			
LI		7.7	7.7		8.5	8.5
OS	12.7	11.9	-0.8	31.3		-31.3
R-1	10.1	292.1	282.1	15.8	58.2	42.4
R-3	23.7	3.3	-20.4	2.2	2.2	0.0
R-4	3.6	26.1	22.4		41.4	41.4
R-5					2.2	2.2
RC				34.8		-34.8
RE				9.3		-9.3
Total	403.6	406.6		229.1	229.1	

Lake County Planning, Building, and Development

Table 14 – Schools on Academic Early Warning and Watch 2006

School District	Early Warning	Watch
BARRINGTON CUSD 220		1
BEACH PARK CCSD 3		1
ANTIOCH - CHSD 117	1	
DIAMOND LAKE SD 76	1	
GRAYSLAKE CCSD 46	1	
GRAYSLAKE CHSD 127	1	
LAKE VILLA CCSD 41	1	
MUNDELEIN CHSD 120		1
NORTH CHICAGO SD 187	3	1
ROUND LAKE CUSD 116		3
HIGHLAND PARK -TWP HSD 113		1
WARREN TWP HSD 121		1
WAUKEGAN CUSD 60	2	9
WOODLAND CCSD 50	1	
ZION-BENTON TWP HSD 126		1
Total	11	19

Illinois State board of Education: Interactive Illinois Report Card

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Table 15 – School Districts on Financial Early Warning and Watch 2006

School District	Early Warning	Watch
WINTHROP HARBOR SD 1		X
BEACH PARK CCSD 3		X
ANTIOCH - EMMONS SD 33	X	
WAUKEGAN CUSD 60		X
LAKE FOREST SD 67	X	
LAKE ZURICH CUSD 95	X	
WAUCONDA CUSD 118		X
MUNDELEIN CHSD 120	X	
Total	4	4

ISBE: Financial Profile Scores

Table 16 - Commuting Information

	1990		2000		2005	
Workers - 16 years +	270,244	100.0%	305,589	100.0%	327,738	100.0%
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	200,994	74.4%	242,010	79.2%	262,656	80.1%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	30,358	11.2%	29,425	9.6%	28,005	8.5%
Public transportation	11,461	4.2%	14,833	4.9%	13,206	4.0%
Other means	2,704	1.0%	7,998	2.6%	9,713	3.0%
Worked at home	24,727	9.1%	11,323	3.7%	14,158	4.3%
Mean commute time to work (minutes)	--		30.0		30.7	

U.S. Census Bureau

APPENDIX

Table 17 - Lake County Metra Rail Station Boardings

Station	Line	1991	1995	2002	2006
Fox Lake	Milw-N	433	500	475	632
Ingleside	Milw-N	48	27	104	150
Long Lake	Milw-N	93	58	102	133
Round Lake	Milw-N	371	487	566	710
Grayslake	Milw-N	369	691	871	772
Prairie Crossing/Libertyville	Milw-N	--	--	--	344
Libertyville	Milw-N	1,139	1,222	1,119	1,169
Lake Forest	Milw-N	522	674	576	578
Deerfield	Milw-N	1,669	1,765	1,286	1,315
Winthrop Harbor	UP-N	28	57	77	79
Zion	UP-N	92	94	103	152
Waukegan	UP-N	780	841	893	1,030
North Chicago	UP-N	165	192	190	191
Great Lakes	UP-N	98	110	156	306
Lake Bluff	UP-N	357	379	504	519
Lake Forest	UP-N	700	652	726	725
Fort Sheridan	UP-N	338	296	285	279
Highwood	UP-N	290	246	311	279
Highland Park	UP-N	1,240	1,118	1,107	1,118
Ravinia	UP-N	346	416	330	332
Braeside	UP-N	324	275	340	341
Antioch	NCS	--	--	169	262
Lake Villa	NCS	--	--	143	150
Round Lake Beach	NCS	--	--	157	154
Washington/Grayslake	NCS	--	--	--	109
Prairie Crossing/Libertyville	NCS	--	--	76	117
Mundelein	NCS	--	--	235	283
Vernon Hills	NCS	--	--	284	353
Prairie View	NCS	--	--	255	299
Buffalo Grove	NCS	--	--	547	545
Total Lake County		9,402	10,100	11,987	13,426

Metra Office of Planning and Analysis

Table 18 - Acres of Protected Lands

	2000	2005	2009	2000-09 Change	Percent Change
State Parks and Natural Areas	9,631.6	9,631.6	9,676.2	44.6	0.5%
State Nature Preserves	5,257.2	6,655.4	6,720.9	1,463.7	27.8%
Lake County Forest Preserve Dist.	24,220.0	24,867.2	26,492.7	2,272.7	9.4%
Conservation Easements	2,878.9	4,438.7	4,616.9	1,738.0	60.4%
Other Conservation Districts & Agencies (Fee Simple)	2,150.1	2,208.3	2,330.0	179.9	8.4%
Total	NA	38,458.9	40,468.4	5,698.9	

Liberty Prairie Foundation, Lake County Forest Preserve District and Lake County Map Services