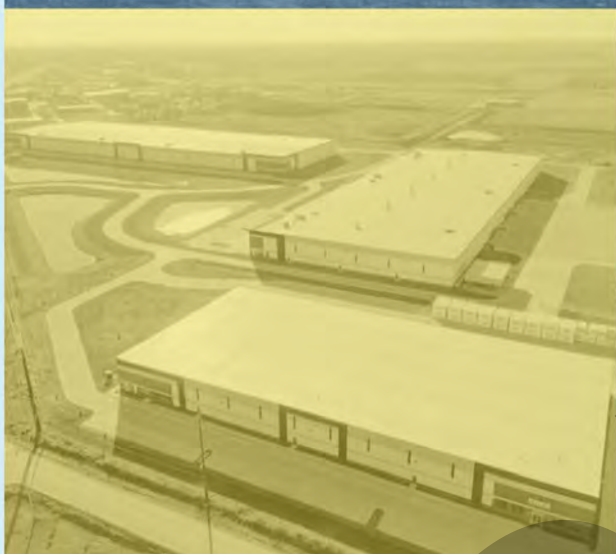

2026 CEDS

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy

Bi-State Regional Commission

Acknowledgements

The Bi-State Region 2026 Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) was produced, with direction from the CEDS Committee, by Bi-State Regional Commission staff members:

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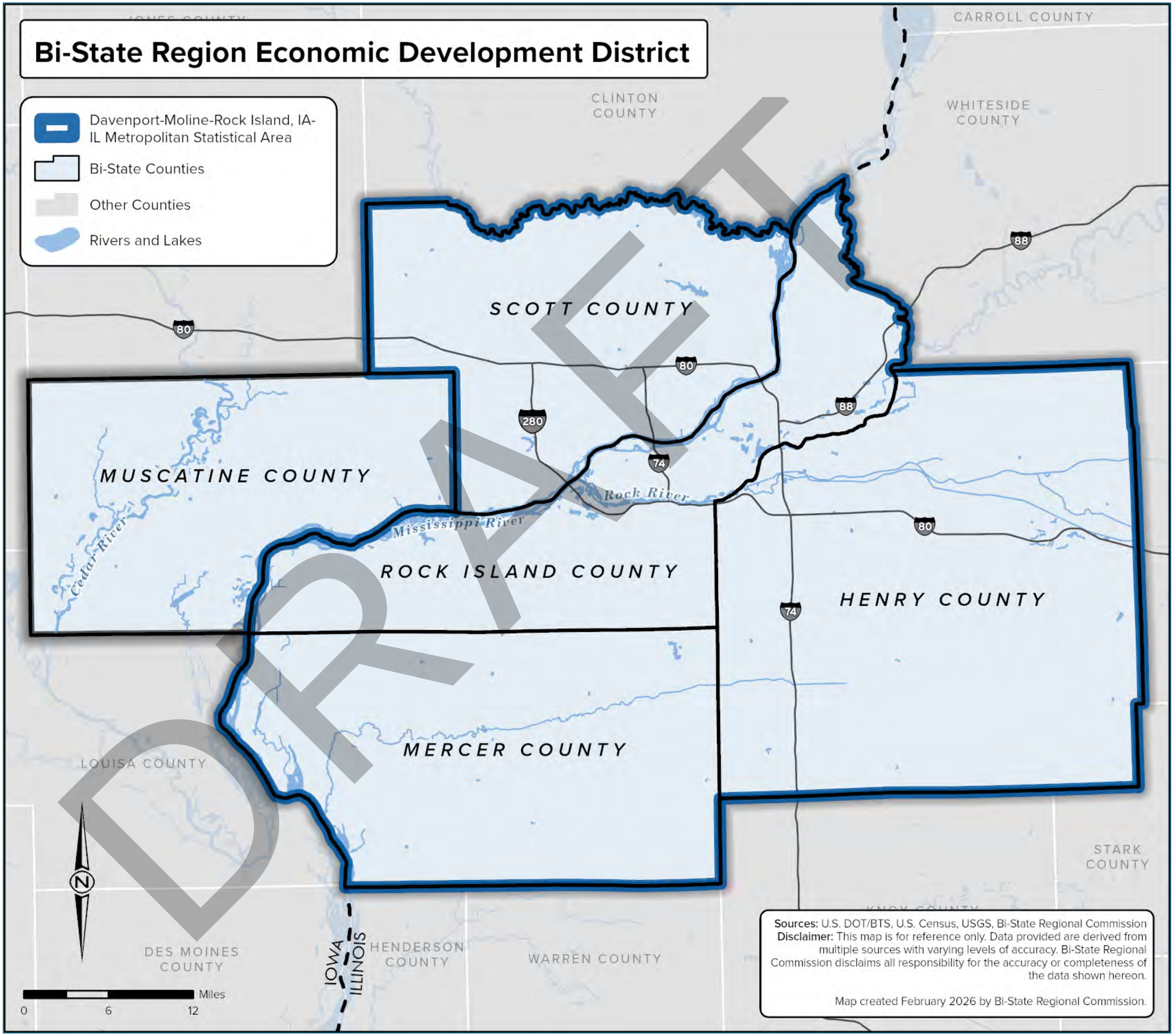

Bi-State Region Economic Development District
Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area
Bi-State Counties
Other Counties
Rivers and Lakes
CARROLL COUNTY
CLINTON COUNTY
WHITESIDE COUNTY
SCOTT COUNTY
MUSCATINE COUNTY
ROCK ISLAND COUNTY
HENRY COUNTY
MERCER COUNTY
LOUISA COUNTY
DES MOINES COUNTY
HENDERSON COUNTY
WARREN COUNTY
STARK COUNTY
Mississippi River
Rock River
Cedar River
IOWA
ILLINOIS
80
88
280
74
N
Miles
0
6
12
Sources: U.S. DOT/BTS, U.S. Census, USGS, Bi-State Regional Commission
Disclaimer: This map is for reference only. Data provided are derived from multiple sources with varying levels of accuracy. Bi-State Regional Commission disclaims all responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the data shown hereon.
Map created February 2026 by Bi-State Regional Commission.
DRAFT

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Table of Contents

Executive Summary

The Bi-State Region

The Bi-State Region Economic Development District (also known as the Bi-State Region) includes Muscatine and Scott Counties in Iowa and Henry, Mercer, and Rock Island Counties in Illinois. The Economic Development Administration (EDA) designated the Bi-State Region as an Economic Development District in 1980. The region includes the Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area (Henry, Mercer, and Rock Island Counties, Illinois and Scott County, Iowa), as well as Muscatine County, Iowa, which has been designated as a Micropolitan Statistical Area. A map of the region can be found on page ii.

About the CEDS

This Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) is the result of a locally-based, regionally-driven planning process designed to enhance the economic growth of the Bi-State Region. The purpose of the CEDS is to establish a coordinated process that will enhance all regional partners' efforts to create jobs, foster more stable and diversified economies, and improve living conditions. The CEDS provides a mechanism for compiling and communicating the efforts of individuals, organizations, local governments, and private industry concerned with economic development.

The planning process to develop this five-year update to the CEDS began in September of 2025 with the CEDS Committee meeting to discuss the state of the region's economy and set goals for the 2026 CEDS. The draft goals and background sections of the 2026 CEDS were reviewed at the February Bi-State Regional Commission meeting. On March 25, 2026 the full draft was provided to the Commission soliciting comments along with an announcement of its availability for public review at the Commission website. Comments on the plan have been minor, with small corrections to projects in the Appendix.

This CEDS document is made readily accessible to stakeholders in the community. In creating the CEDS, there is a continuing program of communication and outreach that encourages engagement, participation, and commitment of partners. The general public, government decision makers, and business investors are able to use this document as a guide to understanding and improving the regional economy. The CEDS broadly incorporates other planning efforts in the Bi-State Region to create overarching goals and strategies that are consistent with various local governments and partners throughout the five-county area.

This 2026 CEDS:

- Details the people, economy, and sense of place
- Describes the strengths, challenges, opportunities, and threats
- Presents the region's goals
- Establishes strategies and projects for implementation
- Establishes performance measures

Vision

To foster an innovative and economically resilient region that attracts businesses and cultivates an adaptable, talented workforce through regional collaboration—driving growth, competitiveness, and a high quality of life.

2026 Goals

With consideration of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and challenges identified throughout the region, the following goals were established to help guide the region toward achieving its vision.

GOAL 1: *Attract, retain, and expand businesses, while supporting business start-ups.*

GOAL 2: *Promote the redevelopment of blighted, underused, vacant, and environmentally-challenged sites with market potential and positive community impact.*

GOAL 3: *Improve the quality of life and attract a talented and multifaceted workforce by supporting projects related to housing, health care, recreation, culture, entertainment, and tourism.*

GOAL 4: *Build economic resilience within the region to better withstand natural disasters and economic downtowns.*

GOAL 5: *Invest in and support infrastructure improvements including roads, bridges, rail, sewers, stormwater, water, broadband, multi-modal transportation systems, development ready industrial sites, and energy utilities.*

GOAL 6: *Leverage resources available for workforce development and training through the university and community college systems, IowaWorks and American Job Center, and other partners to address the growing skill needs of businesses, industries, and individuals.*

GOAL 7: *Foster public-private and intergovernmental partnerships to address community and economic development needs in the Bi-State Region, while emphasizing cooperation over competition.*

People, Place, and State of the Regional Economy

The CEDS provides a summary background of people and place, followed with an analysis of the regional economy. This information informs the strategies to propel public-private and intergovernmental engagement. Highlights regarding people, place, and the state of the regional economy are noted below and further expanded upon in the full document.

Overall, the median age for the region is slowly increasing, and the total labor force in 2024 has declined 6.6% since 2019. These demographics highlight the need to carefully align existing labor force with regional needs. Considerations for housing are also vital to ensure that the demand for housing meets the needs of certain groups, such as seniors. Housing development is also a key factor in attracting new industry to various parts of the region.

The region has an overall lower cost of living compared to the national average. Recreational and cultural amenities are plentiful with travel and tourism forecasted to grow 3.5% year over year from 2025 to 2026. The total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the region has recovered since its lowest point in 2020 and continues a steady increase, reported at $24.95 billion in 2023.

The application of artificial intelligence (AI) is being rapidly introduced to various sectors of the economy and daily life. Helping businesses discover the value that AI can contribute to its growth is tempered with what AI may take from natural resources and the labor market.

Meeting costly and large infrastructure needs is imperative to the region's sustainability and growth. This sentiment arose as the top need in the public input survey and stakeholder meetings in all five counties. Addressing the growing needs of water and sewer infrastructure is a core challenge throughout the region. Governments have been working to repair and replace aging downtowns, streets, stormwater, water towers, and water and sewer lines. Local governments are faced with raising taxes to address these costly repairs that have a significant impact on smaller rural communities. Addressing aging downtown buildings and infrastructure is imperative to growth and stability to many central business districts.

The network of existing roadways, bridges, railroads, ports, and airports in the region is a core strength. The new I-74 bridge is complete, and the new I-80 bridge is expected to begin construction in FY 2028, followed by a future Centennial Bridge project. Locally, governments are faced with maintaining costly road and sidewalk repairs. These issues are more extensively addressed in this document, and a variety or projects are underway throughout the region as noted in the project lists.

Internet infrastructure has expanded in rural areas. This has helped fuel business growth and remote work opportunities. Additional efforts are underway to expand fiber to more areas. Investment in renewable energy, such as wind and solar adds to the region's energy resilience. New solar and wind farms are planned in rural areas as new tax incentives and subsides support this growth.

Information shared through stakeholder meetings and the local survey informed the strengths, challenges, opportunities, and threats to the region. These are listed below and elaborated upon in later sections of this document.

Strengths: Multimodal Connectivity; Rock Island Arsenal, Labor Force Resources; Economic Development Partnerships; Recreation, Parks and Trails; Healthcare Facilities

Challenges: Aligning Labor Market to Demand; Energy Needs; Rural Transit; Rural Ambulance & Pharmacy; Child Care Shortages; Business Succession Planning

Opportunities: Passenger Rail; Renewable Energy; Preservation & Revitalization; Support for Manufacturing; Port Districts; Transportation Infrastructure; Public and Private Resources; Tourism, Arts, and Quality of Life; Redevelopment Progress; E-Commerce

Threats: Reduction in Agricultural Industry; Base Realignment and Closure; Property Insurance; State Taxing Changes; Limited Industrial Park Space; Extreme Events; Funding for Infrastructure; Railroad Changes

Issues spanning more than one category included:

Challenges/Opportunities: Construction Costs/Tariffs; Housing Needs, Internet Infrastructure; Remote Work; Travel and Tourism; Automation Advances; Artificial Intelligence

Opportunities/Threats: Recreational Cannabis; Electric Vehicle Infrastructure

Strategies, Partnerships, and Progress

While the challenges and opportunities are many, the regional partnerships are the foundation for getting the work done. The Committee overseeing the development of this 2026 CEDS is joined by chamber representatives, economic development practitioners, city administrators, council members, place-making organizations, higher education members, utility partners, citizens, and more. These partnerships help drive a shared regional vision—one that builds on its strengths, confronts challenges directly, seizes emerging opportunities, and demonstrates resilience in the face of adversity.

A comprehensive set of strategies has been developed as a means for reaching the goals identified in this plan. These include an extensive list of activities from training the local labor force to place-making activities that showcase local assets and attract visitors to the region. Local and integrated partnerships are the fuel for driving these strategies that can be found in the "Strategic Direction" chapter of this plan.

The progress reported toward the stated strategies are self-reported by local governments and development organizations throughout the region. Known major expansions and dislocations can be found in Appendix D. In addition, the completed, underway, and planned projects can be found in the appendix and include only those that involved some type of government or development organization assistance. The listing is not exhaustive, but is provided to showcase the broad economic events occurring in the region.

2026 CEDS and Future Reports

Due to the dynamic nature of our daily economy and the scope of the region, it is challenging at best to capture a full and complete listing of every project and every issue impacting the region. The goals, strategies, and performance measures included in the CEDS are therefore captured as a summative representation of the regional economy based on the best information available at the time of publication.

This 2026 CEDS will be a continuously reviewed and developing document. An annual progress report will be prepared and filed annually with the Economic Development Administration. It is a goal of Bi-State Regional Commission and the CEDS Committee to maintain the goals and objectives as current representations of the regional direction. Please contact Bi-State Regional Commission for comments related to this plan.

Summary Background

Where Have We Been?

The Bi-State Region's earliest history started with Fort Armstrong (now the Rock Island Arsenal), which was established in 1816. Built along the banks of the Mississippi River, the area supported a growing riverboat navigation industry and served as waterpower for emerging industries. The first water-powered mill in the area, built in 1837, provided power for sawmilling, corn-milling and was responsible for attracting increasing industrial interest, including John Deere in 1848. The river also facilitated the growth of the button industry in Muscatine through the harvesting of freshwater mussel shells. Nearby communities began to develop around both farming and mining economies, due to fertile soil.

By World War I, the Quad Cities area began to gain a common identity (originally "Tri-Cities"), due to the clustering of the cities of Davenport, Moline, and Rock Island. Following World War II, the region experienced a post-war economic and population boom, with increased population growth until the farm crisis of the 1980s, which caused high unemployment and population decline, including the sudden loss of over 35,000 jobs following the loss of the construction and farm equipment manufacturers Caterpillar and International Harvester.

Korab, Balthazar, "Deere & Company Headquarters," c. 1956-64. (Public Domain-LOC)

Robert A, Ryan, J. Ceronia, and Bruce A. Harms, "Rock Island Arsenal, Quarters 1," March 1985. (Public Domain-HABS)

Where Are We Today?

Today, the region still relies on the Mississippi River as an asset for logistics and transportation, but is supplemented by multimodal transportation – interstates, railroads, and airports. While the region's population still has not recovered to its pre-farm crisis peak in 1980, the local economy has since become more diversified and resilient, supported by labor force resources and core economic development partnerships. Major manufacturers, such as the Rock Island Arsenal and John Deere, now share the economy with transportation and logistics companies, as well as leading healthcare providers, including MercyOne Genesis Health System and UnityPoint Health. Boasting a multitude of recreational opportunities and several regional destination marketing organizations, the region has many strengths contributing to a bright future.

WQAD and Muscatine Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

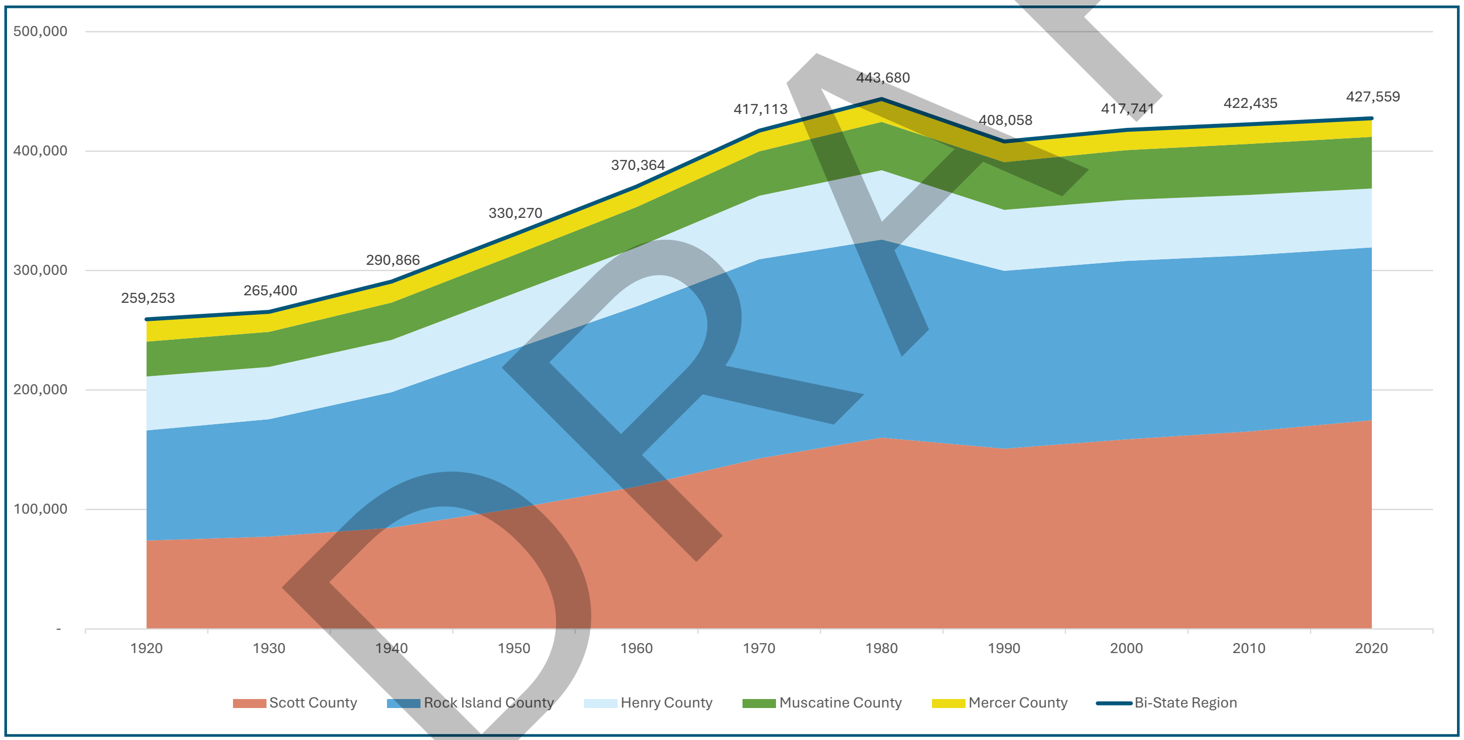
Regional Profile

People

Population

The 2020 population for the Bi-State Region from the Decennial Census was 427,559, a 1.2% increase since 2010. The region saw its largest population of 443,680 in 1980. The decrease from 1980 to 1990 is attributed to the farm crisis of the 1980s. The region's population has steadily increased since that period, increasing 4.8% since 1990. Since 2000, the region's population has been above pre-1980 Decennial Census counts.

Population

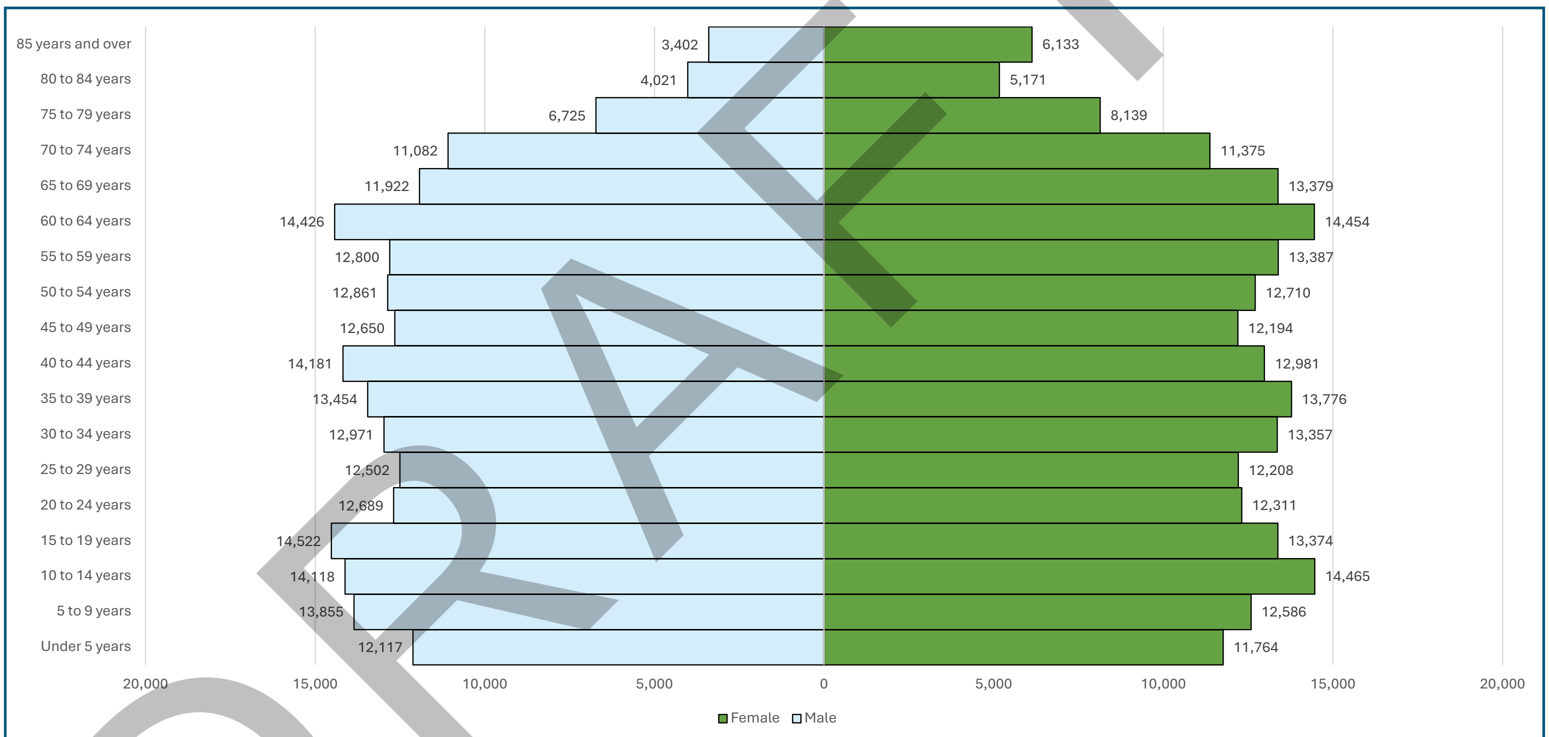


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Censuses, 1920-2020.

Age

The 2025 median age for the region was 41.0, continuing a slow increase in the median age. By 2030, the median age is projected to be 42.0, consistent with the national trend of an aging population. The population under 18 years old is 22.7%, 58.1% are between ages 18-to-64, and 19.2% are 65 years or over. Evaluating the region's age demographics is critical to anticipating future workforce requirements and housing demand.

Population Pyramid



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year estimates, 2020-24.

Race

The Bi-State Region is predominantly white at 78.3% of the population, and has seen increases in its non-white population over the years. 21.7% of the region identifies as non-white, with 7.2% identifying as Black or African American and 8.5% as two or more races. In comparison, the U.S. population is 39.0% racial minority (non-white).

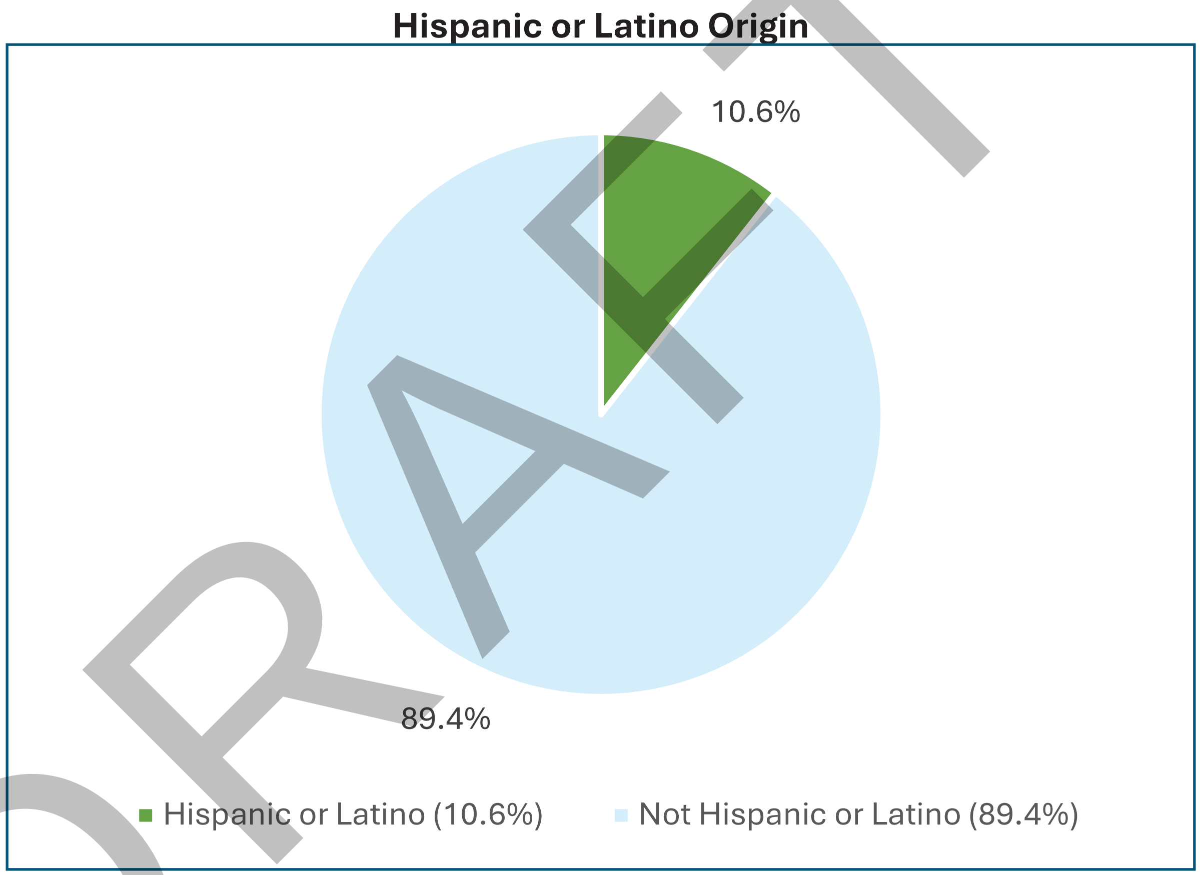
Race

Race	Percent of Population
White	78.3%
Black or African American	7.2%
Asian	2.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.2%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0.1%
Some other race	3.5%
Two or more races	8.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates, 2020-24.

Ethnicity

The region's population is 10.6% Hispanic or Latino (of any race), compared to the U.S., which is 19.3%. The region has seen an increase in Latino residents from 8.5% of the population in 2010. The trend of a growing Latino population is also seen nationally with a 3.6% increase from 2010 to 2024.



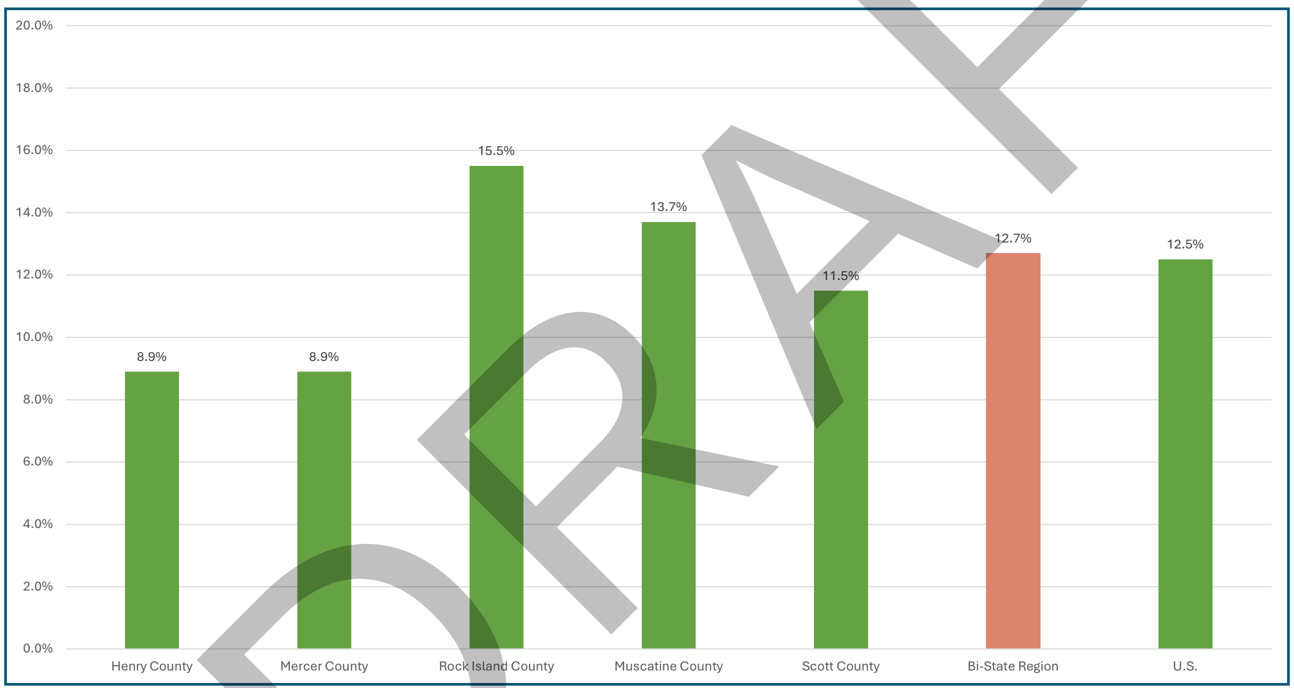
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates, 2020-24.

Poverty

The rate of poverty for the total population of the Bi-State Region is slightly higher at 12.7%, when compared to the U.S. The rate of poverty in the region for children under the age of five is 21.0% compared to the U.S. rate of 17.3%. The rate of poverty for 18-to-34-year-olds in the Bi-State Region is 15.9%, above the national rate of 14.2%.

Rates of poverty in the Bi-State Region by race and ethnicity are above the U.S. averages for most groups. The rate of poverty in the region is lower for those who have identified as "Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander", "American Indian and Alaska Native", and "Some Other Race" – it should be noted that these populations make up 0.1%, 0.2%, and 3.4% of the region's population.

Poverty



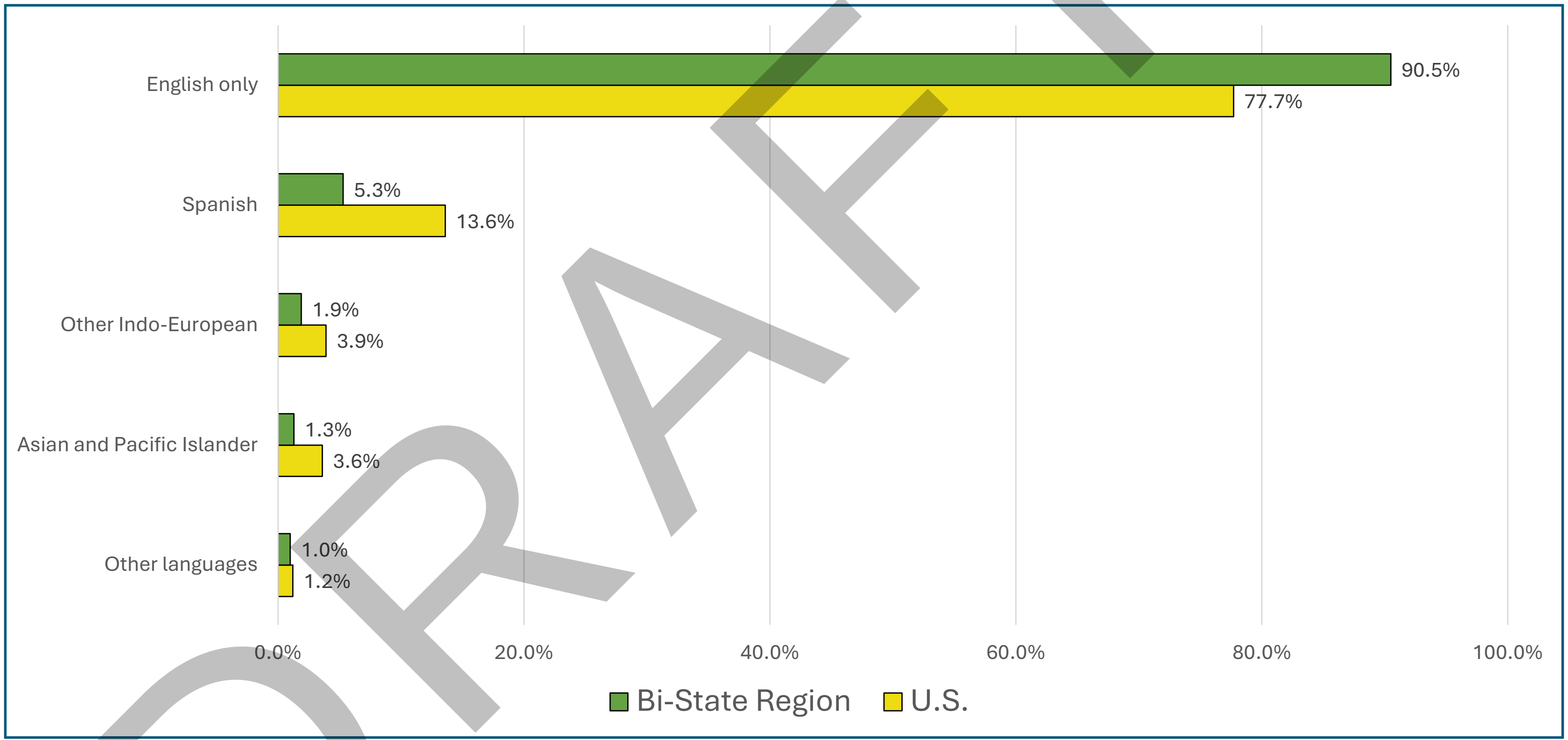
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates, 2020-24.

People

Language Spoken at Home

In the Bi-State Region, 90.5% of the population age 5 and over speak English only at home, compared to 77.7% of the U.S. population. The most common language spoken at home in the region other than English is Spanish, which is spoken at home among 5.3% of the Bi-State Region's population. Since 2010, the number of individuals in the region who speak a language other than English at home has increased, from 8.1% to 9.5%.

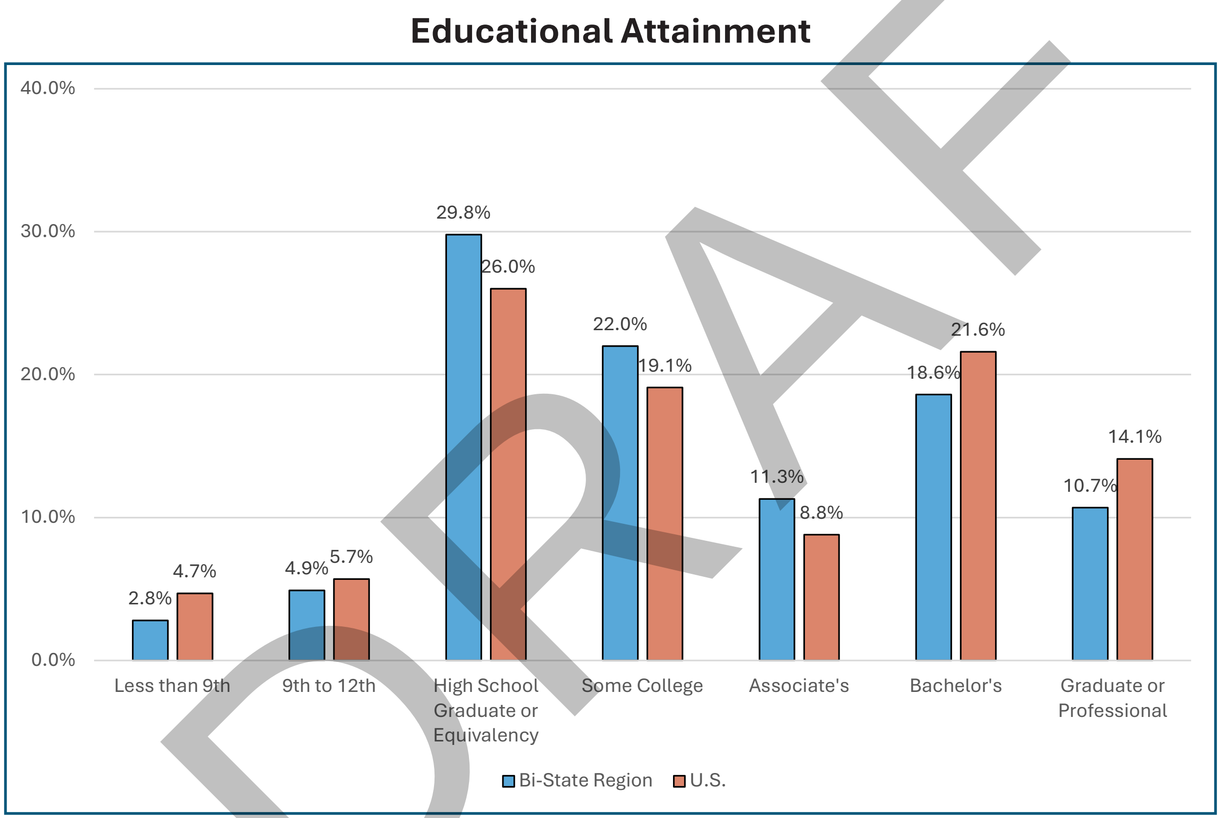
Language Spoken at Home



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates, 2020-24.

Educational Attainment

Of the region's population age 25 and over, 92.4% have graduated from high school (including those who received further education). This is higher than the U.S. rate of 89.6% for the same category. One-third (33.3%) of the region's population has some college or an associate's degree, which is higher than the U.S. rate (27.9%). This higher number of associate's degrees (which includes manual and technical fields) is correlated with the high concentration of industrial and manufacturing firms in the regional economy. In the region, 29.3% of the population age 25 and over have a bachelor's degree or higher, lower than the U.S. average of 35.7%. Persons with a bachelor's degree or higher have increased from 24.0% in 2010.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, ACS 5-year estimates, 2020-24.

Income

The region's median household income is $73,438, compared to the U.S. median household income of $81,624. The difference between the U.S. and region is largest when measuring average household income with the Bi-State Region being $22,165 less. The per capita income of the region is $39,433, compared to the U.S. per capita income of $45,360.

Household and Per Capita Incomes

Source: Esri Business Analyst, 2025.

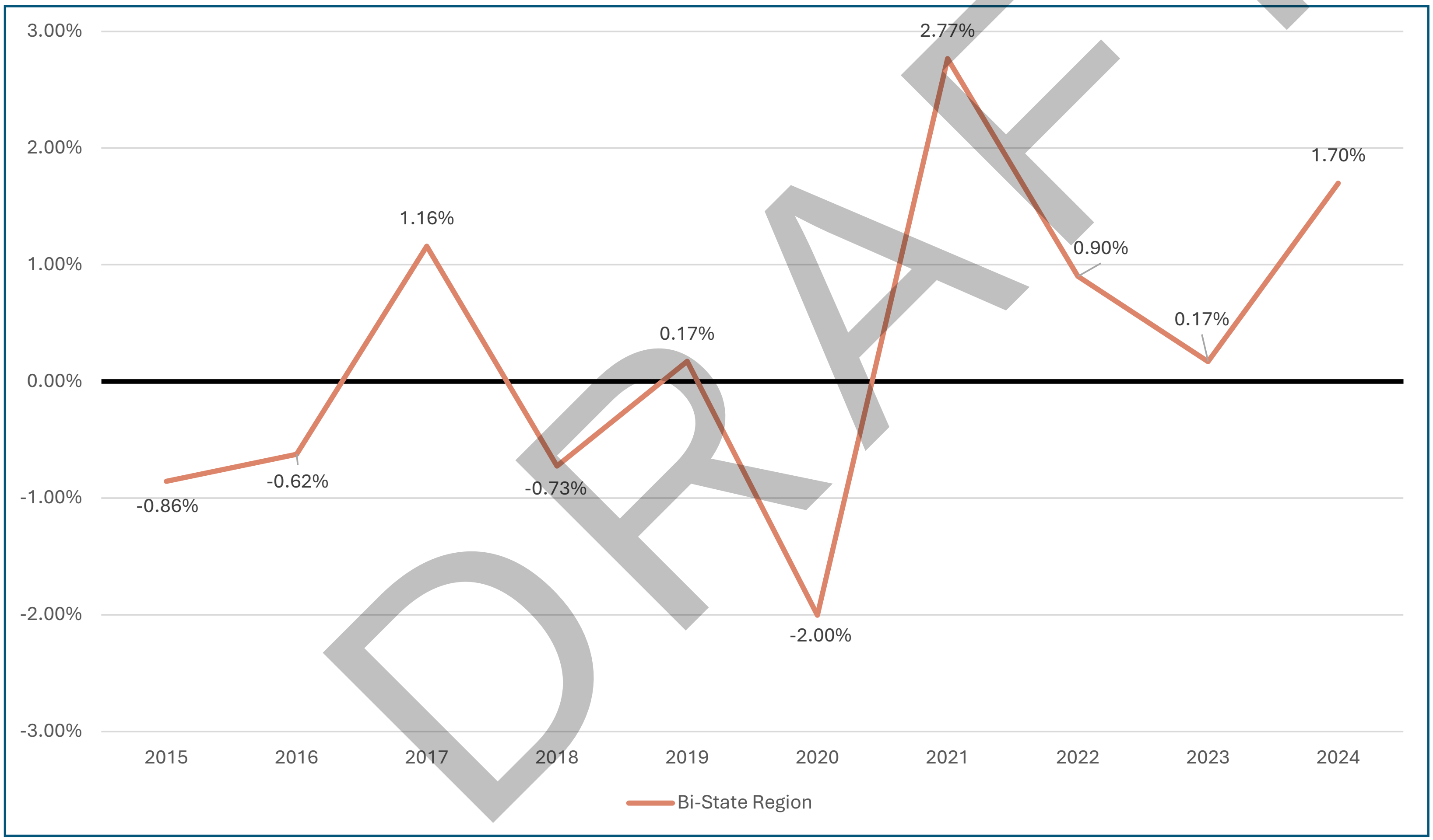
People

Economy

Gross Domestic Product

The total GDP for the Bi-State Region when adjusted for inflation (chained 2017 dollars) has increased 3.5% from $24.2 billion in 2015 to $25.0 billion in 2024. Over the past ten years, the region's GDP was lowest in 2020 and has steadily recovered since. The largest annual change in this recovery was 2.77% in 2021 followed most recently by 1.70% in 2024.

Annual Change in Gross Domestic Product

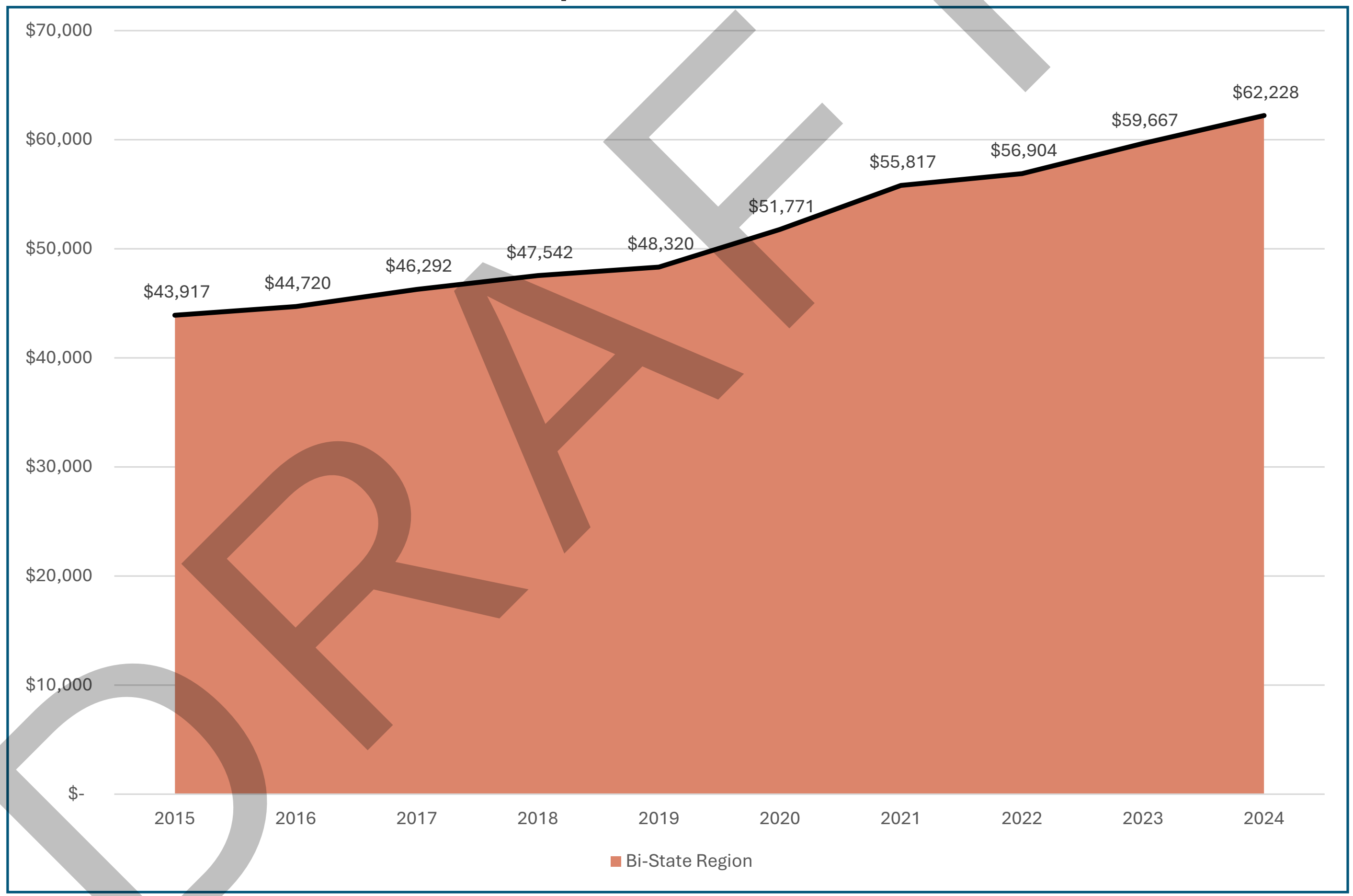


Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. New statistics for 2024; revised statistics for 2020-2023. Data is adjusted.

Personal Income

The per capita personal income for the region in 2024 was $62,228, and has increased 41.7% since 2015. Significant increases occurred over shorter periods of time from 2019 to 2021 (15.5%) and 2022 to 2024 (9.4%). Personal income figures from the Bureau of Economic Analysis are not adjusted for inflation, which likely accounts for much of the increase.

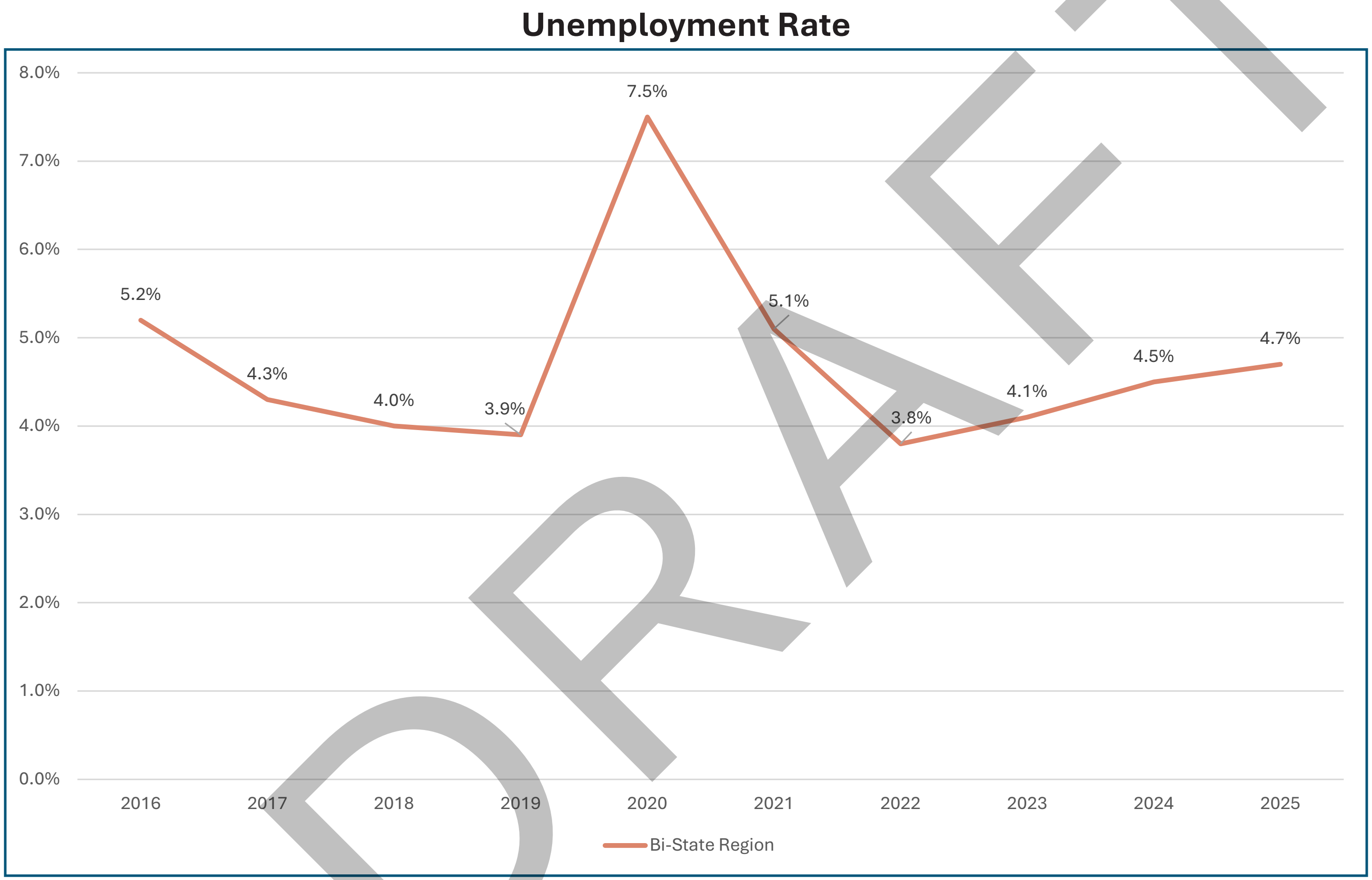
Per Capita Personal Income



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. New statistics for 2024; revised statistics for 2020-2023. Data not adjusted.

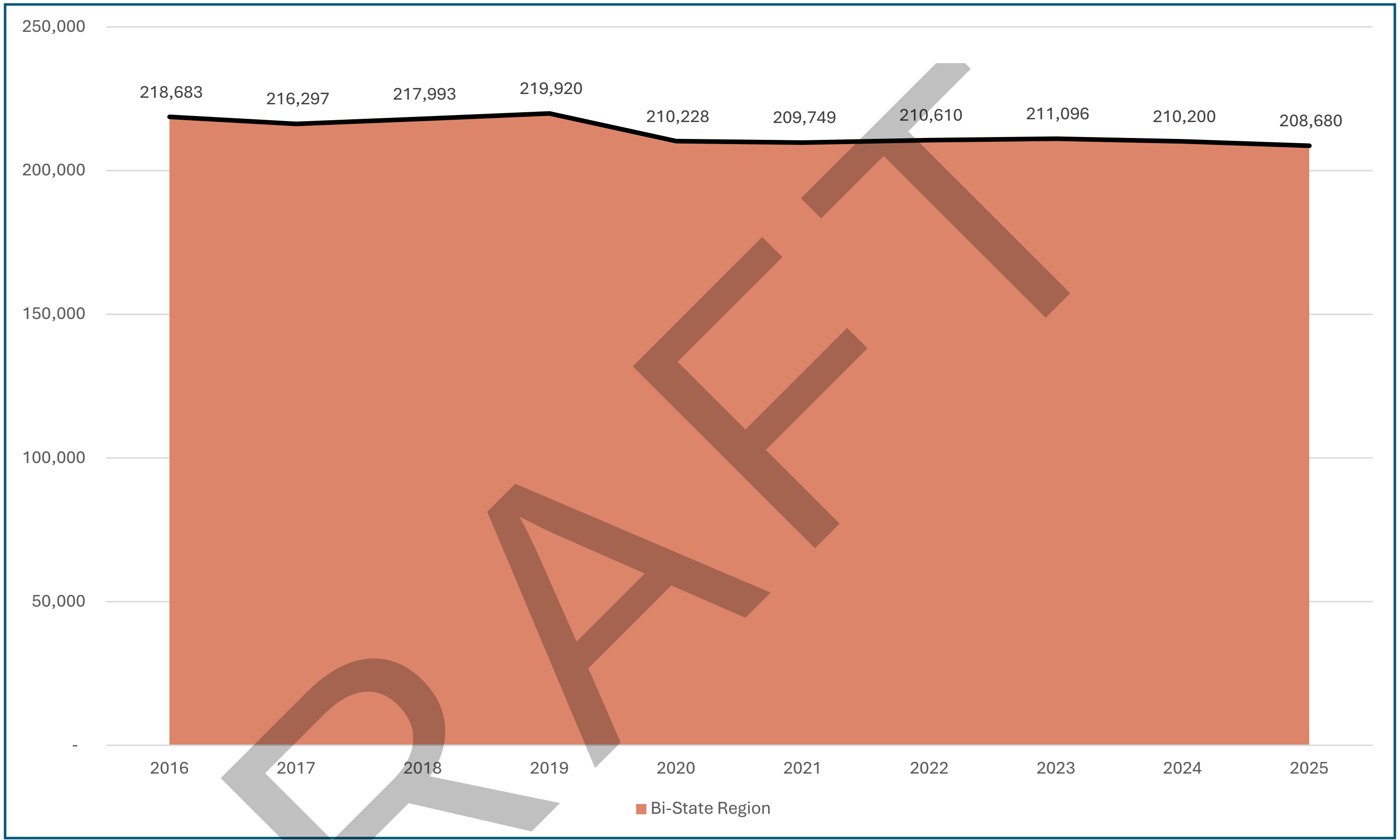
Employment

The unemployment rate for the region has recovered from an annual average of 7.5% in 2020 to 4.7% in 2025. However, the total labor force at 208,680 in 2025 is 5.1% below what it was in 2019. Labor force figures include both people who are employed and people who are unemployed and actively looking for work. Unemployment figures include only those who are unemployed and actively looking for work.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2025 data is preliminary.

Labor Force



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. 2025 data is preliminary.

Workforce

The Iowa Workforce Development and Illinois Department of Employment Security occupational projections for 2022-2032 indicate projected workforce increases as being in transportation, healthcare, management, and other service occupations. In addition to these projections, the Quad Cities Chamber has identified key occupational focuses to work with educational partners on through their *Thrive Quad Cities: An Educational and Workforce Analysis*, *Top 100 High-Priority Jobs Report*, and *2024 Graduate Inventory Report* discussed further in the "Strategic Direction" section. These reports also identify future industry needs, educational requirements to address these needs, and occupations that provide a living wage.

Occupational Projections in Iowa Mississippi Valley Local Workforce Development Area (LWDA)

Occupation	2022 Jobs	2032 Jobs	# Change	% Change
Transportation & Material Moving	20,620	23,410	2,790	13.5%
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	10,155	11,845	1,690	16.6%
Healthcare Support	7,350	8,870	1,520	20.7%
Management	13,040	14,160	1,120	8.6%
Construction & Extraction	9,265	10,345	1,080	11.7%
Installation, Maintenance & Repair	9,585	10,485	900	9.4%
Educational Instruction & Library	11,015	11,875	860	7.8%
Food Preparation & Serving	16,345	17,080	730	4.5%
Business & Financial Operations	7,620	8,305	685	9.0%
Sales	17,890	18,470	585	3.3%

Source: Iowa Workforce Development, Labor Market Information Division. Mississippi Valley LWDA includes Clinton, Des Moines, Henry, Jackson, Lee, Louisa, Muscatine, and Scott Counties.

Occupational Projections in Illinois Local Workforce Innovation Area (LWIA) 13

Occupation	2022 Jobs	2032 Jobs	# Change	% Change
Management	12,667	13,297	630	5.0%
Food Preparation & Serving	6,530	6,983	453	6.9%
Business & Financial Operations	6,661	6,976	315	4.7%
Computer & Mathematical	2,475	2,738	263	10.6%
Transportation & Material Moving	9,886	10,138	252	2.6%
Healthcare Practitioners & Technical	5,654	5,858	204	3.6%
Installation, Maintenance & Repair	4,043	4,230	187	4.6%
Personal Care & Service	1,861	2,039	178	9.6%
Architecture & Engineering	1,724	1,837	113	6.6%
Construction & Extraction	3,707	3,801	94	2.5%

Source: Illinois Department of Employment Security. LWIA 13 includes Henry, Mercer, and Rock Island Counties.

Industry Growth

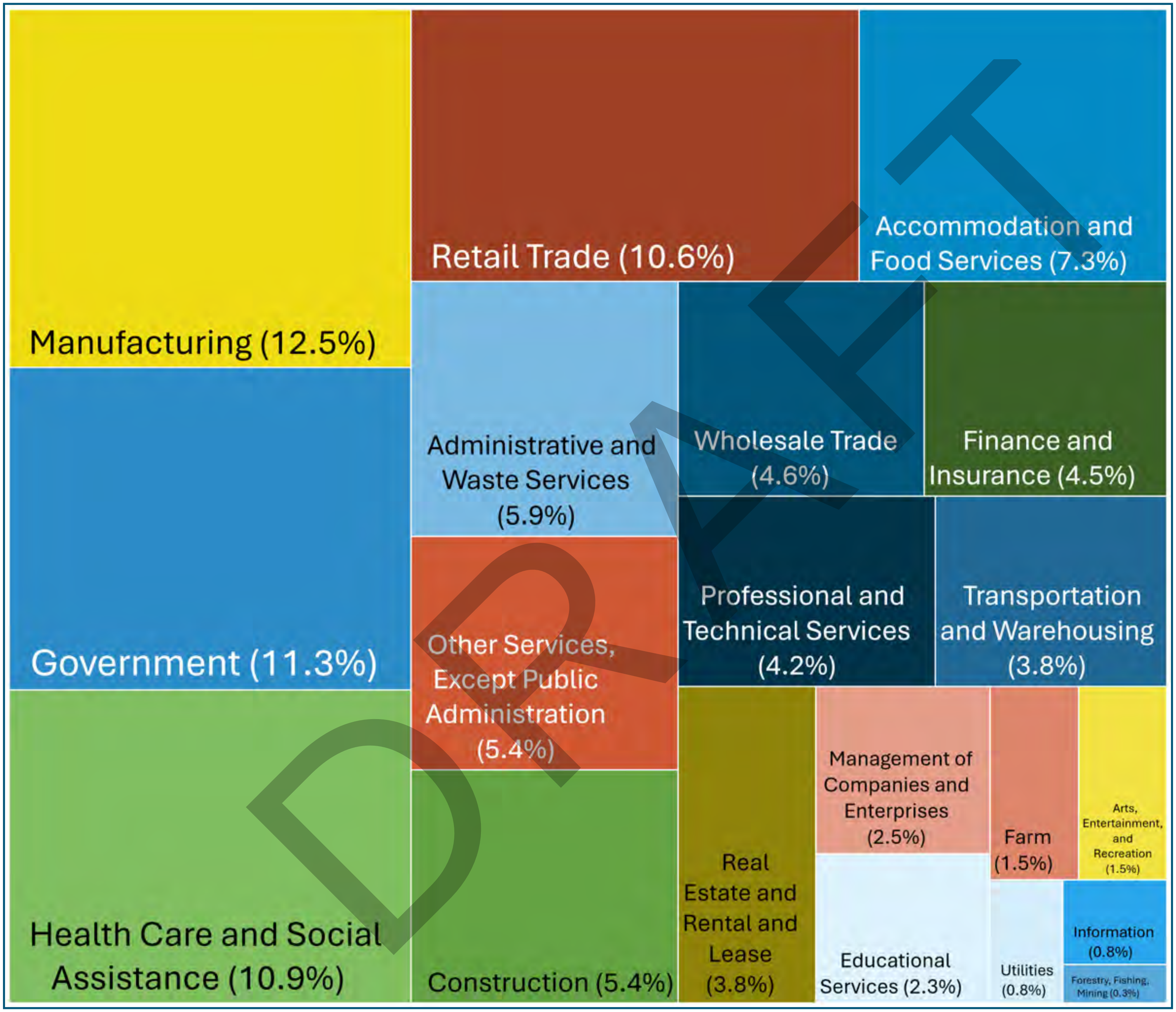
The region is forecasted to experience a 13.7% increase in total employment from 2025 to 2060. Management of Companies and Enterprises is projected to have a 250.9% increase in employment to 2060. Professional and Technical Services, Educational Services, Health Care and Social Assistance, and Accommodation and Food Services are also projected to experience significant increases in employment to 2060 relative to current employment.

Industry Growth Projections

Industry Sector Employment	2025	2030	2040	2050	2060	2025-2060 Change
Total	261,448	265,747	274,938	285,303	297,210	13.7%
Farm	3,901	3,827	3,672	3,520	3,373	-13.5%
Forestry, Fishing, Mining	901	845	754	674	599	-33.5%
Utilities	2,043	2,018	1,963	1,909	1,854	-9.3%
Construction	14,145	14,205	14,316	14,420	14,507	2.6%
Manufacturing	32,752	32,650	32,423	32,177	31,913	-2.6%
Wholesale Trade	11,995	11,491	10,483	9,485	8,492	-29.2%
Retail Trade	27,733	27,526	27,111	26,697	26,280	-5.2%
Transportation and Warehousing	9,986	9,955	9,963	10,017	10,130	1.4%
Information	2,003	1,899	1,701	1,518	1,351	-32.6%
Finance and Insurance	11,833	11,620	11,190	10,762	10,331	-12.7%
Real Estate and Rental and Lease	9,905	9,929	9,895	9,890	9,924	0.2%
Professional and Technical Services	11,104	11,871	13,512	15,308	17,277	55.6%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	6,632	8,250	12,120	17,021	23,273	250.9%
Administrative and Waste Services	15,441	15,429	15,354	15,243	15,104	-2.2%
Educational Services	5,903	6,531	7,781	9,052	10,364	75.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	28,616	30,219	33,403	36,559	39,688	38.7%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	3,875	3,848	3,793	3,745	3,701	-4.5%
Accommodation and Food Services	19,066	20,020	21,926	23,827	25,720	34.9%
Other Services, Except Public Administration	14,184	14,311	14,564	14,811	15,056	6.1%
Government	29,430	29,303	29,014	28,668	28,273	-3.9%

Source: Woods & Poole Economics, Inc., 2025.

Current Industry Employment



Source: Woods & Poole Economics, Inc., 2025.

Key Industries

MUSCATINE COUNTY

- Primary Metal Manufacturing
- Food Manufacturing
- Machinery Manufacturing
- Animal Production
- Truck Transportation

SCOTT COUNTY

- Primary Metal Manufacturing
- Machinery Manufacturing
- Warehousing & Storage
- Food Manufacturing
- Nonmetallic Mineral Product Manufacturing

KEY INDUSTRIES

The top five industry NAICS sub-sectors for each county in the Bi-State Region are based on Location Quotient (LQ) and total jobs. LQ is a measure of concentration of a certain industry sub-sector in an area relative to the concentration of the industry sub-sector in the U.S. An area's LQ can be used to quickly describe the industries that make up the economic base of a region.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages, 2025 2Q, Data for Private Industries, All Establishment Sizes.

MERCER COUNTY

- Animal Production
- Nursing & Residential Care Facilities
- Gas Stations / General Stores
- Wholesalers - Nondurable Goods
- Fabricated Metal Manufacturing

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY

- Machinery Manufacturing
- Wholesalers - Durable Goods
- Food Manufacturing
- Truck Transportation
- Rental & Leasing Services

HENRY COUNTY

- Crop Production
- Agriculture Support Activities
- Fabricated Metal Manufacturing
- Gas Stations / General Stores
- Specialty Trades

Industry Overview

The region's key industries represent roots in manufacturing, including both farm machinery manufacturing and small arms manufacturing and heavy influences of animal and crop production in the rural areas. These key industries are based on Location Quotient, the measure of the concentration of a certain industry sector in an area relative to the concentration of that industry sector in the U.S. The region's transportation infrastructure and logistical capacity, including rivers, rail, and interstates have contributed greatly to the growth of these industries.

Defense

The epicenter of the region's defense industry is the Rock Island Arsenal. Since its establishment in 1862, the Arsenal has been an important military asset and now is the largest government-owned weapons and munitions facility in the U.S. Additional companies in the region's defense industry include ArmaLite, Eaton, LMT Defense, Mandus Group, and Springfield Armory.

Manufacturing

The region has had a very strong tie to manufacturing throughout its history. Companies in this sector include 3M, Arconic, John Deere, and SSAB.

Food Processing

Food processing and manufacturing has been a large industry within the region, especially meat processing, dog and cat food, poultry processing, and animal slaughtering. Companies include KENT Corporation, Kraft Heinz, Nestle Purina, Tyson Foods, and West Liberty Foods.

Agriculture

Historically, agriculture is one of the longest-standing and predominant industries within the region and will continue to have an influential role in the future. The agricultural industry directly employs approximately 3,901 people. Its success is also directly related to the successes of the manufacturing, food processing, transportation, and logistics industries. This industry is seasonal in nature as well as closely tied to weather conditions and foreign trade.

Transportation and Logistics

The region's agricultural and manufacturing successes as well as its prime location to rivers, rail, and interstates has led to a successful transportation and logistics industry. Companies include Group O, Tennant Truck Lines, Von Maur, and XPAC.

Healthcare

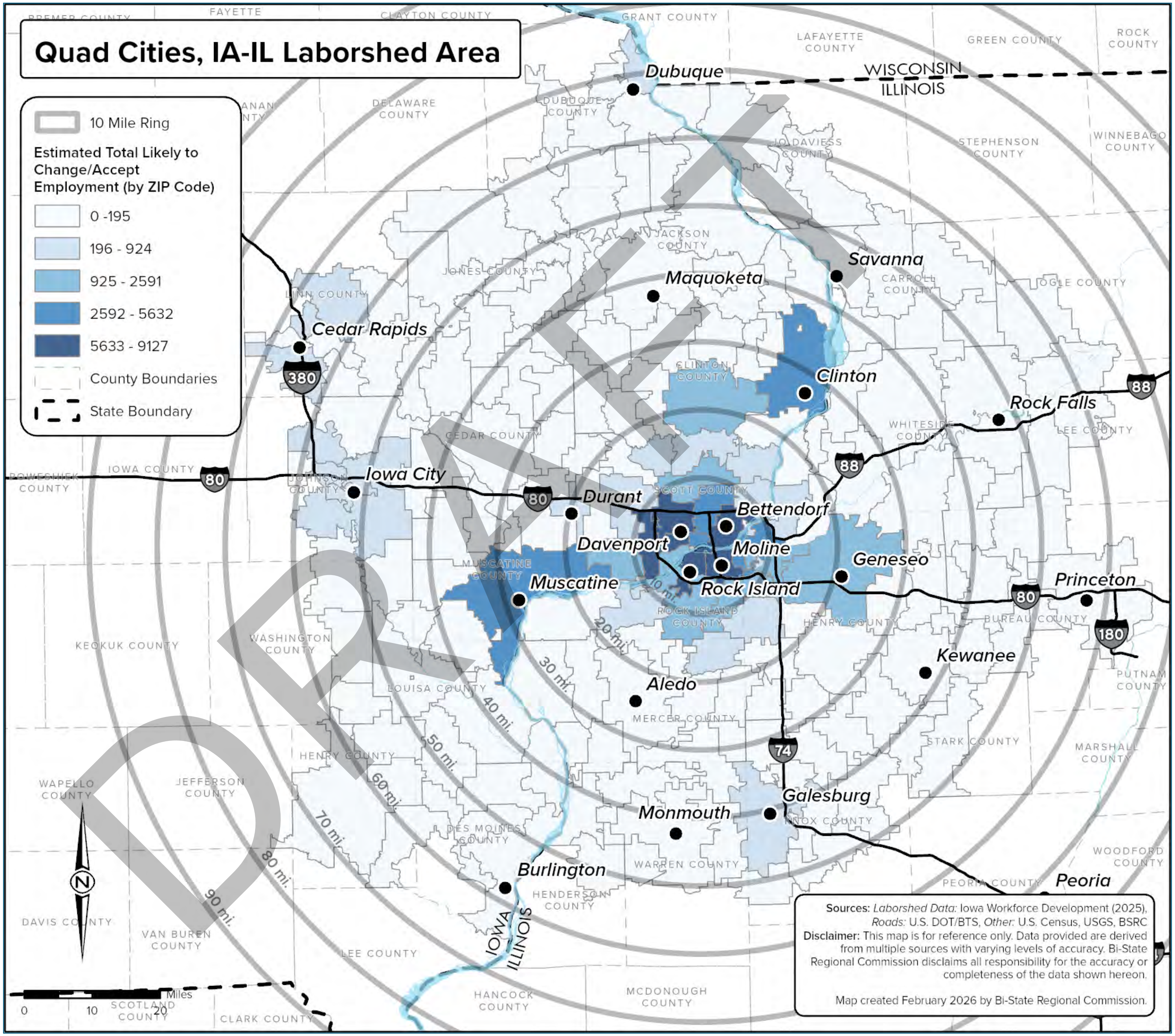
The region is a healthcare hub with hospitals in all five counties and access to a variety of specialists. Major providers include MercyOne Genesis, UnityPoint Health-Trinity, OSF Saint Luke, and Hammond-Henry Hospital.

Laborshed

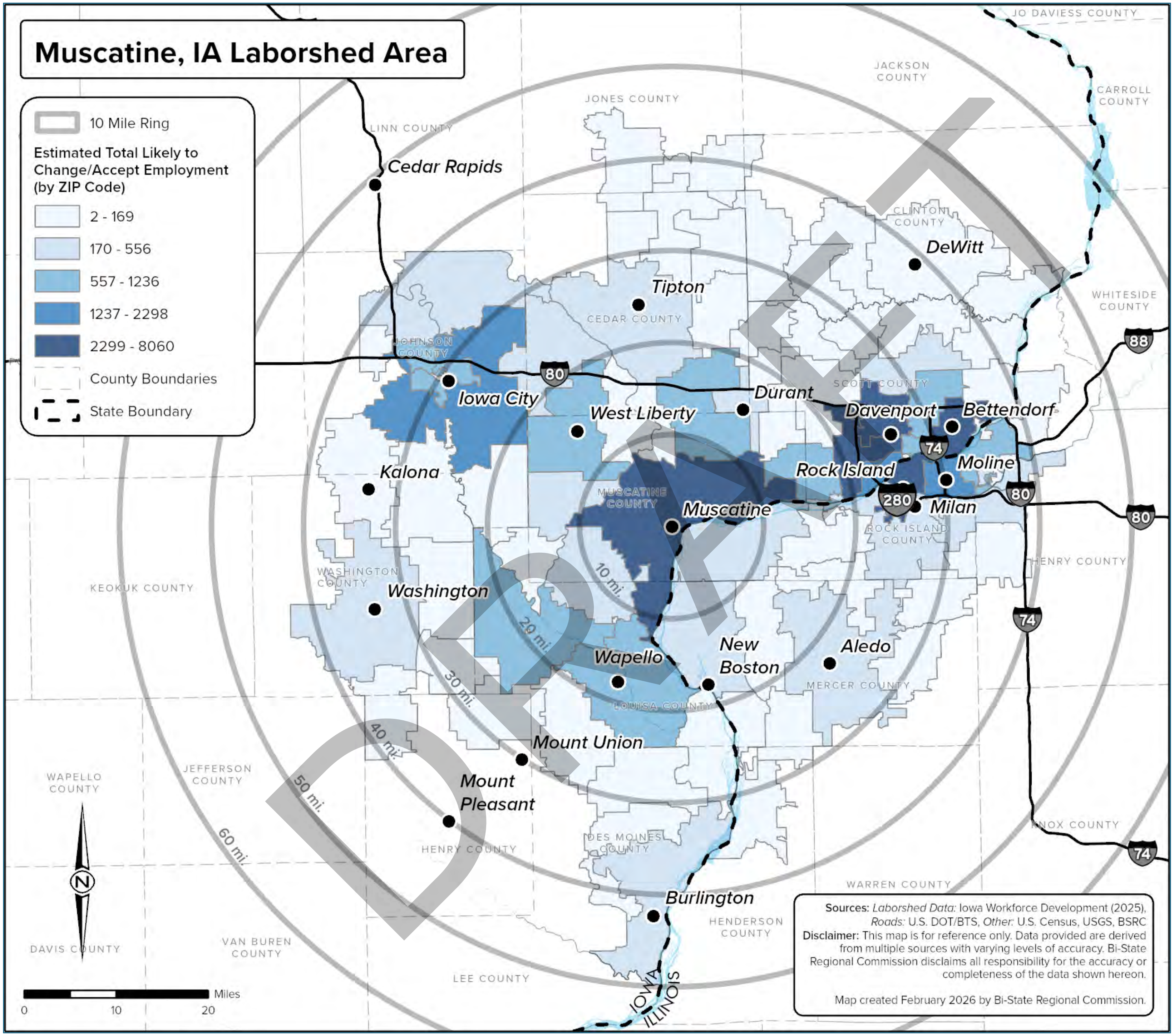
A laborshed is defined as the area from which an employment center draws the majority of its commuting workers. Laborshed studies also address underemployment, availability of labor, and the likeliness of the employed or not employed to change or accept employment.

The 2024 *Quad City Metro Laborshed Area Study* shows that the laborshed has an estimated adjusted labor force of 555,619, and a total population of 715,139 individuals for those aged 18-64. Currently, workers in the Quad Cities laborshed area have an average commute time of 19 minutes.

The Muscatine Laborshed Area has a 18-64 population of 380,937 and a total adjusted labor force of 291,750. The average worker commute to work time in Muscatine is 17 minutes.



Quad Cities, IA-IL Laborshed Area
10 Mile Ring
Estimated Total Likely to Change/Accept Employment (by ZIP Code)
0 -195
196 - 924
925 - 2591
2592 - 5632
5633 - 9127
County Boundaries
State Boundary
Dubuque
Savanna
Maquoketa
Cedar Rapids
Clinton
Rock Falls
Iowa City
Durant
Bettendorf
Davenport
Moline
Geneseo
Muscatine
Rock Island
Princeton
Kewanee
Aledo
Galesburg
Monmouth
Burlington
Peoria
WISCONSIN
ILLINOIS
IOWA
ILLINOIS
DRAFT
Sources: Laborshed Data: Iowa Workforce Development (2025), Roads: U.S. DOT/BTS, Other: U.S. Census, USGS, BSRC
Disclaimer: This map is for reference only. Data provided are derived from multiple sources with varying levels of accuracy. Bi-State Regional Commission disclaims all responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the data shown hereon.
Map created February 2026 by Bi-State Regional Commission.


Muscatine, IA Laborshed Area
10 Mile Ring
Estimated Total Likely to Change/Accept Employment (by ZIP Code)
2 - 169
170 - 556
557 - 1236
1237 - 2298
2299 - 8060
County Boundaries
State Boundary
Cedar Rapids
Iowa City
Tipton
West Liberty
Durant
Davenport
Bettendorf
Rock Island
Moline
Milan
Muscatine
DeWitt
Kalona
Washington
Wapello
New Boston
Aledo
Mount Union
Mount Pleasant
Burlington
LINN COUNTY
JONES COUNTY
JACKSON COUNTY
JO DAVIESS COUNTY
CARROLL COUNTY
CLINTON COUNTY
WHITESIDE COUNTY
CEDAR COUNTY
JOHNSON COUNTY
SCOTT COUNTY
MUSCATINE COUNTY
ROCK ISLAND COUNTY
HENRY COUNTY
WASHINGTON COUNTY
KEOKUK COUNTY
MERCER COUNTY
LOUISA COUNTY
KNOX COUNTY
WARREN COUNTY
WAPELLO COUNTY
JEFFERSON COUNTY
HENRY COUNTY
DES MOINES COUNTY
HENDERSON COUNTY
DAVIS COUNTY
VAN BUREN COUNTY
LEE COUNTY
IOWA
ILLINOIS
10 mi.
20 mi.
30 mi.
40 mi.
50 mi.
60 mi.
80
88
74
280
N
Miles
0
10
20
DRAFT
Sources: Laborshed Data: Iowa Workforce Development (2025), Roads: U.S. DOT/BTS, Other: U.S. Census, USGS, BSRC
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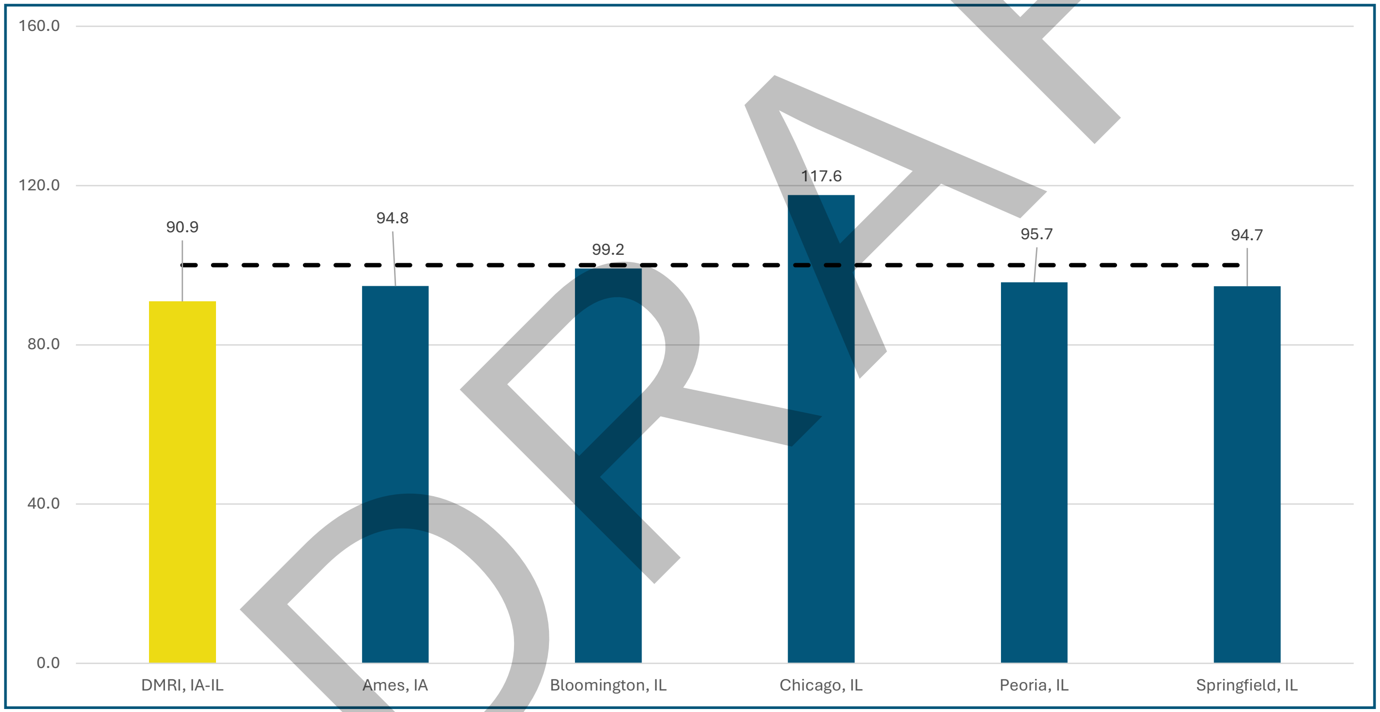
Place

Cost of Living Index

The Council for Community and Economic Research (C2ER) provides the Cost of Living Index to assess costs nationally in metropolitan areas compared to a national composite of 100. Areas under 100 indicate costs lower than the national average. The overall composite for the Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL Metropolitan Statistical Area (DMRI, IA-IL, MSA) was 90.9 in 2025. Contributing categories include grocery items, housing, utilities, transportation, health care, and miscellaneous goods and services. The DMRI, IA-IL MSA had lower costs in every category except transportation when compared to the national average – notably housing and utilities were 80.9 and 80.8.

Cost of Living Index



Source: C2ER, Cost of Living Index, 2025.

Residential Real Estate

The average house sales price increased throughout the region over the past year. The Illinois and Iowa Quad Cities Areas average house sale price both increased 5.8%, and in the Muscatine/Wilton area, the average house sales price increased 9.4% in the past year. However, Federal Housing Finance Agency (FHFA) data of year-over-year percent change as of Quarter 3 of 2025, indicates that the DMRI, IA-IL MSA experienced a 2.7% increase in house sales prices in the past year and 39.9% in since 2021. FHFA data also shows one-year increases of 2.3% nationally, 6.9% in Illinois, and 3.8% in Iowa.

Annual Average House Sales Price

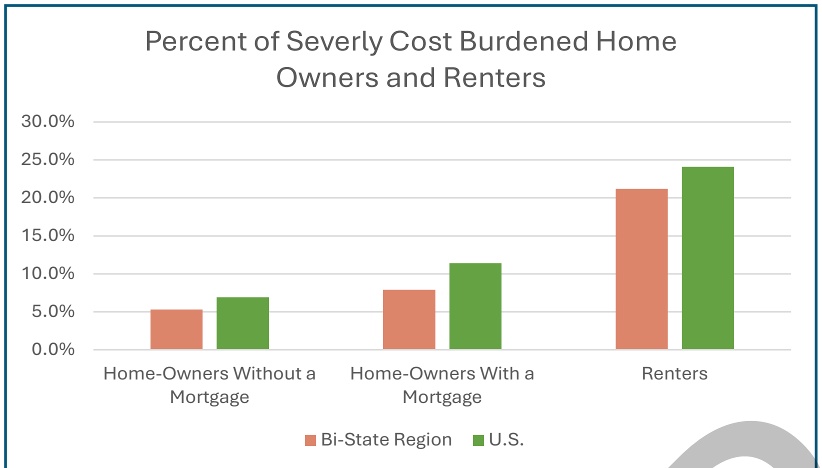
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2024-25 Change	2021-25 Change
Quad Cities (Combined)	$197,000	$207,000	$221,600	$237,300	$251,100	5.8%	27.5%
Illinois Quad Cities	$151,800	$154,800	$167,700	$177,500	$187,800	5.8%	23.7%
Iowa Quad Cities	$239,600	$255,300	$268,100	$289,700	$306,500	5.8%	27.9%
Muscatine/Wilton Area	$174,100	$198,800	$206,700	$204,000	$223,200	9.4%	28.2%

Source: Ruhl&Ruhl Realtors, Facts & Trends Reports (Winter 2021-26).

Housing Cost Burden

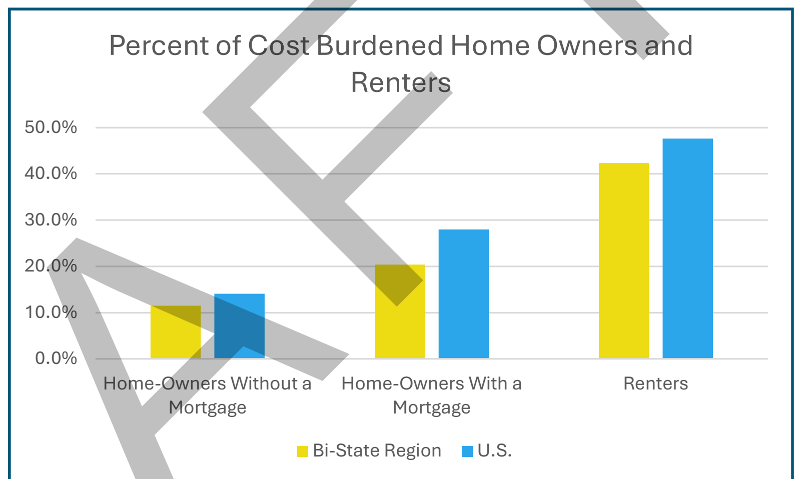
The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development considers households to be cost burdened when spending more than 30% of their income on housing costs and utilities; they are considered to be severely cost burdened when spending more than half of their income on housing costs and utilities. The percentages of cost burdened and severely cost burdened households in the Bi-State Region overall are below the national averages.

Cost Burdened Households



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2020-24.

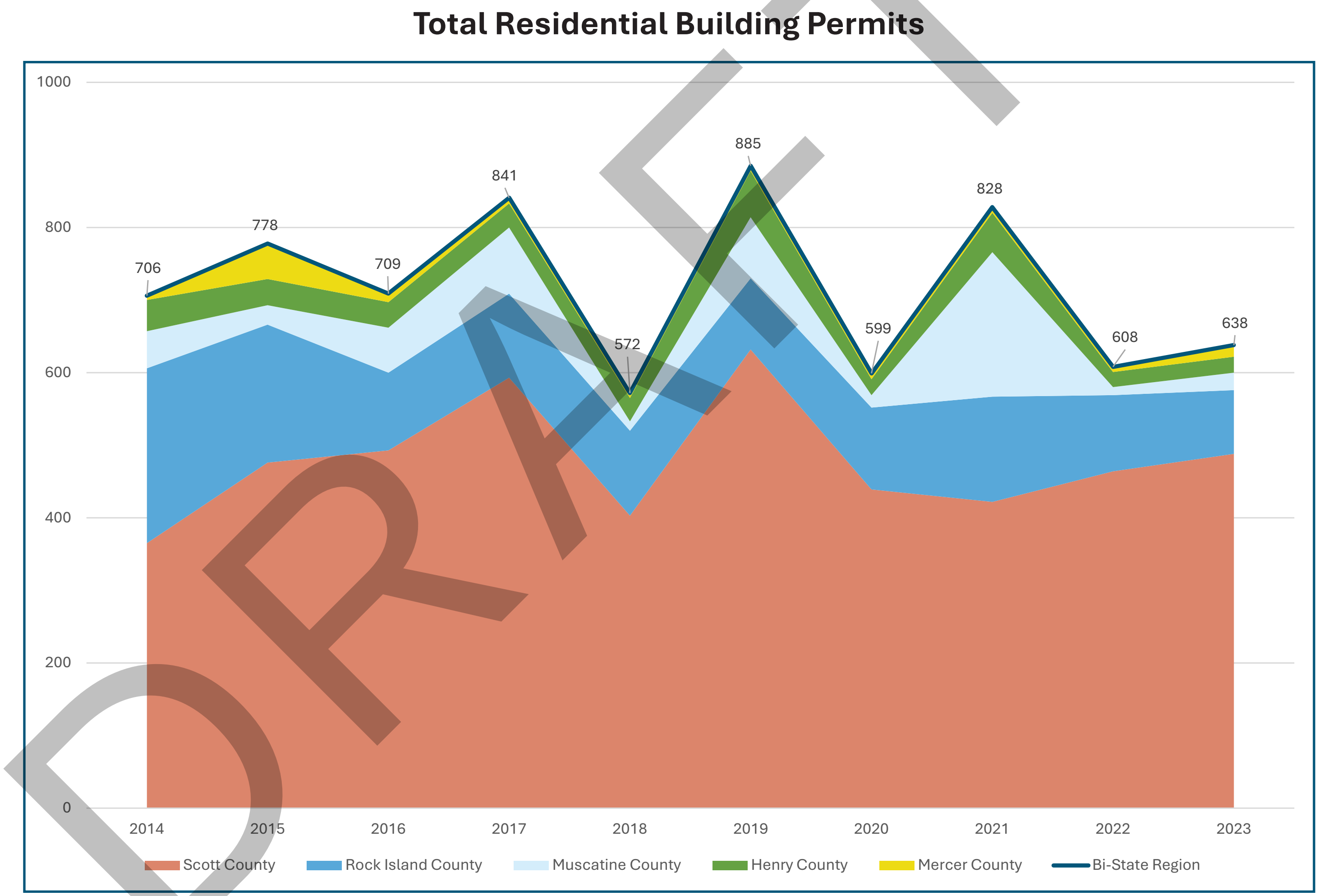
Severely Cost Burdened Households



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates, 2020-24

Building Permits

The Bi-State region saw a slight increase in new housing construction in the year 2023 with a 30 unit increase from 2022. Over a 75% of new housing unit construction occurred in Scott County. All counties, except for Rock Island County, had more permits than in 2022. Rehabilitation and redevelopment are more common in Rock Island County due to less available developable land near the urban area.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Building Permits Survey, 2014-23.

Place

Cultural and Recreational Amenities

The Bi-State Region includes diverse cultural and recreational amenities, such as arts, theatre, trails, parks, and a wide variety of greenways, parkways, and waterways, including the Mississippi, Rock, and Cedar Rivers. Located at the crossroads of two national trail systems, the American Discovery and the Mississippi River Trails, residents have a high quality of life and enjoy recreation and sightseeing.

Selected Cultural and Recreational Amenities

Cultural and Recreational Amenities	Location
Arsenal Museum	Rock Island, IL
B & B National Toy Museum	Cambridge, IL
Big River State Forest	Mercer County, IL
Bishop Hill Historic District	Bishop Hill, IL
Black Hawk State Historic Site	Rock Island, IL
Downtown Aledo Historic District	Aledo, IL
Buffalo Bill Museum	LeClaire, IA
Essley-Noble Museum	Aledo, IL
Family Museum	Bettendorf, IA
Figge Art Museum	Davenport, IA
German American Heritage Center	Davenport, IA
Great River Road	Along Mississippi River
Hauberg Civic Center	Rock Island, IL
John Deere Commons	Moline, IL
Lock and Dam 17 Historic District	New Boston, IL
Muscatine Art Center	Muscatine, IA
Muscatine History and Industry Center	Muscatine, IA
Port Louisa National Wildlife Refuge	Mercer County, IL

Cultural and Recreational Amenities	Location
Putnam Museum and Science Center	Davenport, IA
Quad City Botanical Center	Rock Island, IL
Ryan Round Barn	Kewanee, IL
The Verdurette	New Boston, IL
Train Depot Aledo	Aledo, IL
Woodland Palace	Kewanee, IL
West Liberty Heritage Foundation Depot Museum and Trail	West Liberty, IA
Trails	**Location**
American Discovery Trail	Henry and Rock Island Counties, IL and Scott County, IA
Duck Creek Parkway Trail	Scott County, IA
Grand Illinois Trail	Henry and Rock Island Counties, IL
Great River Trail	Rock Island County, IL
Hennepin Canal State Parkway Trail	Henry and Rock Island Counties, IL
Illinois and Iowa Mississippi River Trail	Rock Island County, IL and Muscatine and Scott Counties, IA

Selected Attractions and Events

Attractions and Events	Location	Attractions and Events	Location
Alternating Currents Festival	Davenport, IA	Mercer County Motorsports	Aledo, IL
Annawan Canal Ambush Mini Triathlon	Annawan, IL	Mississippi Valley Blues Festival	Davenport, IA
Antique Days & Car Show	Aledo, IL	More Fun on 81	Andover/Cambridge, IL
Antique Engine Tractor Association Festival	Atkinson, IL	Muscatine Aquatic Center	Muscatine, IA
Atkinson Motorsports Park	Atkinson, IL	Muscatine County Fair	West Liberty, IA
Back Road Music Festival	Galva, IL	New Boston Fish Fry	New Boston, IL
Bald Eagle Days	Rock Island, IL	New Windsor Fair and Rodeo	New Windsor, IL
Be Downtown	Bettendorf, IA	Old Fashioned 4th of July Festival	Bettendorf, IA
Celebration Belle Riverboat	Moline, IL	Old Threshers	Viola, IL
Children’s Latino Festival	West Liberty, IA	Orion Fall Festival	Orion, IL
Christmas in LeClaire	LeClaire, IA	Prairie Chicken Festival	Kewanee, IL
Christmas on the Square	Cambridge, IL	Putnam Museum	Davenport, IA
Christmas Walk	Andover, IL	Quad Cities Balloon Fest	Davenport, IA
Christmas Walk	Geneseo, IL	Quad Cities Marathon	Moline, IL
Fiesta West Liberty	West Liberty, IA	Quad Cities River Bandits	Davenport, IA
Figge Art Museum	Davenport, IA	Quad City Air Show	Davenport, IA
Firecracker Run	East Moline, IL	Quad City Botanical Center	Rock Island, IL
Food Truck Fight	East Moline, IL Muscatine, IA	Quad City Storm	Moline, IL
Great Mississippi Valley Fair	Davenport, IA	Quad City Times Bix 7 Run	Davenport, IA
Haven Hills Campground & Resort	Aledo, IL	Rhubarb Festival	Aledo, IL
Hennepin Hoopla	Milan, IL	Ride 17	Mercer County, IL
Henry County Fair	Cambridge, IL	Rock Island Grand Prix	Rock Island, IL
Holly Days	Aledo, IL	The Rust Belt	East Moline, IL
Jackson Concert Series	Muscatine, IA	TBK Bank Sports Complex	Bettendorf, IA
John Deere Classic Golf Tournament	Silvis, IL	Trains, Planes & Automobiles	Geneseo, IL
Julmarknad (Christmas Market)	Bishop Hill, IL	Tug Fest	LeClaire, IA/Port Byron, IL
Kewanee Hog Days	Kewanee, IL	Vettes on the River	LeClaire, IA
Mercado on Fifth	Moline, IL	Woodhull Fun Fest	Woodhull, IL
Mercer County Fair	Aledo, IL		

Analysis of Regional Economy

SUMMARY of ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS

Multimodal/Connectivity	Economic Dev. Partnerships
Rock Island Arsenal	Recreation, Parks & Trails
Labor force Resources	Healthcare Facilities

CHALLENGES

Aligning Labor Market to Demand	Child Care Shortages
Energy Needs	Business Succession Planning
Rural Transit	
Rural Ambulance & Pharmacy	

CHALLENGES/OPPORTUNITES

Construction Costs/Tariffs	Travel & Tourism
Housing Needs	Automation Advances
Internet Infrastructure	Artificial Intelligence
Remote Work	

OPPORTUNITES

Passenger Rail	Transportation Infrastructure
Renewable Energy	Public & Private Resources
Preservation & Revitalization	Tourism, Arts, Quality of Life
Support for Manufacturing	Redevelopment Progress
Port Districts	E-Commerce

OPPORTUNITIES/THREATS

Recreational Cannabis	Electric Vehicle Infrastructure

THREATS

Reduction in Agricultural Industry	Limited Industrial Park Space
Base Realignment and Closure	Extreme Events
Property Insurance	Funding for Infrastructure
State Taxing Changes	Railroad Changes

The CEDS Committee and stakeholders conducted an extensive Strengths, Challenges, Opportunities, and Threats analysis of the regional economy. This analysis was informed through four meetings held throughout the five-county region. A public input survey was also distributed to gain input on the regional economy and goals that should be advanced in the five-year plan.

A SWOT Analysis includes an identification of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats. As in past years, this analysis refers to "weaknesses" as "challenges."

- **Strengths** are established qualities that are viewed as positively affecting economic development.
- **Challenges** are ongoing items that may have a negative impact on economic development in the future.
- **Opportunities** are new or emerging items that will or could have a positive impact on economic development.
- **Threats** are issues with ongoing and future effects that have a negative impact on economic development.

Some topics fit under more than one category because they are complex or require more monitoring. These topics are identified as **"Challenges/Opportunities"** and "**Opportunities / Threats**." The narrative that follows provides a more detailed explanation supported by a variety of sources including: local data, public input, emerging regional, state, and national policies or trends.

STRENGTHS

Strengths of the regional economy are considered to be the positive attributes that characterize the region, including resources and unique capabilities. These include *Multimodal Transportation and Connectivity; the Rock Island Arsenal; Labor force Resources; Economic Development Partnerships; Tourism, Recreation, Parks & Trails; and Healthcare Facilities.*

Multimodal Transportation/Connectivity

A strength of the region is its unique geography which is marked by vast waterways and proximity to multiple transportation modes. The connectivity of the Bi-State Region give it an economic advantage over many similarly sized communities.

Roadways: Located at the crossroads of Interstates 74, 80, 88, and 280; U.S. Highways 6, 61, 67, and 150; and multiple state highways, the region offers residents and businesses abundant east-west and north-south access to major metropolitan areas. The Interstate 74 Corridor reconstruction project, the largest public works project in the region's history, is complete. The twin spans have opened to vehicle traffic, adding significant capacity for the movement of people and goods, bike/pedestrian use, as well as opening up many acres of developable land in the footprint of the former bridge. The project has spurred development along the corridor. With the vacating of the right-of-way along the corridor, Moline and Bettendorf have supported housing, corporate headquarters, retail, and public space development and redevelopment. Both communities have updated downtown redevelopment plans. The I-74 construction has also led to upgrades to local utilities infrastructure in Bettendorf and Moline.

Waterways and Ports: Waterborne commerce with four locks and dams (14, 15, 16, and 17) and recreation thrive along the region's 168-mile stretch of the Mississippi River. The creation of the port statistical area for the upper portions of the Mississippi River in both Iowa and Illinois has provided further exposure of the many terminals and ports that move goods in the region, and the tonnages are being reported for this area. The City of Rock Island formed the Rock Island Regional Port District and is studying how best to develop the area. Scott and Muscatine Counties joined three adjacent counties and formed the Ports of Eastern Iowa Authority through Iowa Code 28J.

Railroads: There are three railroads spanning the region, including two Class I railroads (BNSF and CPKC); and a Class II (Iowa Interstate Railroad).

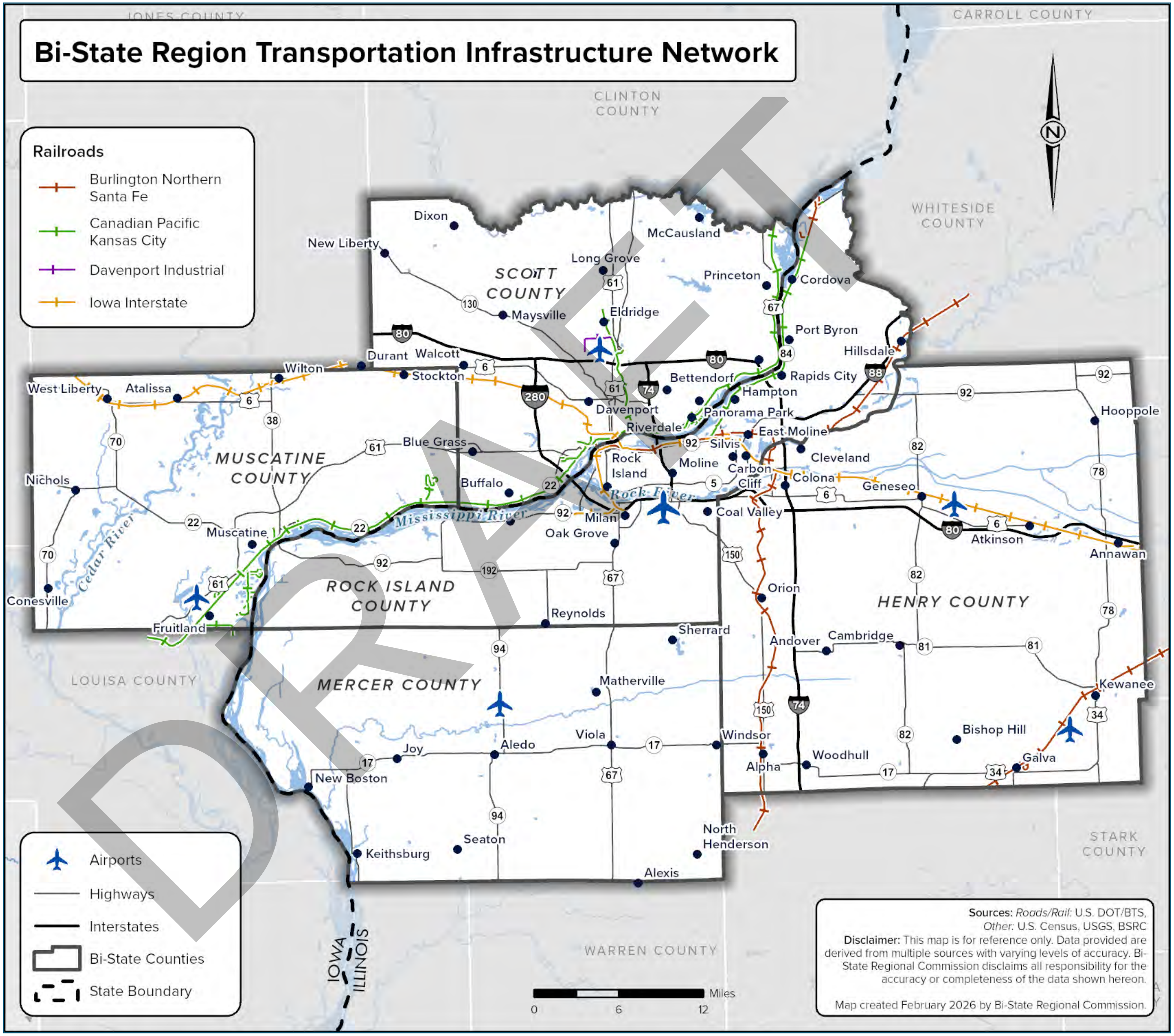
Airports: A prosperous region and a thriving local airport are intrinsically linked. The Quad Cities International Airport (QCIA) host four airlines (Allegiant, American, Delta, and United) with 11 routes, has an annual economic impact of $700 million dollars, and employ 1,400 persons. The QCIA provides competitive operations and aggressive incentives for new service with conditions based on frequency, location, and other factors. The QCIA to seeks to meet regional growth needs and regional successes include increased frequencies to Chicago O'Hare with American and United, increased use of the CRJ 550, a larger jet with United, increased frequency to Dallas-Ft. Worth with American, seasonal service to Sarasota with Allegiant, and completion of Project GATEWAY Phase 1.

Project GATEWAY is a $40-60 million project was funded through FAA grants, airport capital and debt service with no airline rates and fees be increased. The project includes baggage screening and handling improvements with a unified baggage make-up location and centralized baggage screening behind the ticket counters. Curbside and pre-security terminal renovations including a curbside canopy will be constructed. Restrooms will be renovated to exceed ADA requirements with family/companion care restrooms, and mother's rooms. Other project amenities consist of a public conference room and meeting space and an indoor/outdoor observation garden and patio. Phase 1 included the baggage improvements and has been completed with Phases 2-4 planned over the next few years. The Airport has also planned $105 million of projects in their Capital Improvement Program with taxiway improvements, runway and roadway rehabilitation, snow removal equipment, and airport firehouse upgrades. The QCIA receives airport entitlement and discretionary funds (AIP funds through FAA) and receives approximately $2.9 million each year for five years as part of Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.

Public Transportation: The diversification of technology and transportation options within the region allows for more accessible transportation to a wider user base. MetroLINK in the Illinois Quad Cities and Davenport CitiBus and Bettendorf public transit in the Iowa Quad Cities use smart phone apps for real-time route information. This allows passengers to track their bus in real-time and get accurate arrival predictions for all fixed-route systems in the Quad Cities. A microtransit service in Milan allows riders to schedule pick up and drop off times and locations within a designated area. MuscaBus in the City of Muscatine has implemented their fixed-routes on Google Maps, which allows users to find directions using the local bus network. MetroLINK, Davenport City Bus, and Riverbend Transit have begun purchasing and using electric buses and/or placing electric charging stations within their transit garages.

Rural Transit: The region also benefits from rural transit service in Rock Island County from RICO Rural Transit, Henry County Public Transportation, and River Bend Transit, serving Muscatine and Scott Counties. Mercer County has begun partnering with Warren County Public Transportation for transit services. Together, they offer transit services in the rural portions of the Bi-State Region, connecting residents to jobs and other necessities, such as medical appointments.

Other Transportation: Other transportation options in the Bi-State Region provide added connectivity. Uber launched its services in 2015 and in 2018, Uber expanded their service to include Uber Eats. Lyft launched service in 2017. These services allow consumers to use a phone application to request service at an affordable fare and provide a more diverse transportation network. The services are available in the metropolitan area and some cities such as Geneseo, Kewanee, and Muscatine.


Bi-State Region Transportation Infrastructure Network
Railroads
Burlington Northern Santa Fe
Canadian Pacific Kansas City
Davenport Industrial
Iowa Interstate
Airports
Highways
Interstates
Bi-State Counties
State Boundary
JONES COUNTY
CLINTON COUNTY
CARROLL COUNTY
WHITESIDE COUNTY
SCOTT COUNTY
MUSCATINE COUNTY
ROCK ISLAND COUNTY
MERCER COUNTY
HENRY COUNTY
LOUISA COUNTY
WARREN COUNTY
STARK COUNTY
IOWA
ILLINOIS
Mississippi River
Rock River
Cedar River
Dixon
New Liberty
McCausland
Long Grove
Princeton
Cordova
Maysville
Eldridge
Port Byron
Hillsdale
Durant
Walcott
Stockton
Wilton
West Liberty
Atalissa
Bettendorf
Rapids City
Hampton
Davenport
Panorama Park
Riverdale
East Moline
Silvis
Carbon Cliff
Cleveland
Rock Island
Moline
Colona
Geneseo
Hooppole
Blue Grass
Buffalo
Nichols
Muscatine
Milan
Oak Grove
Coal Valley
Atkinson
Annawan
Conesville
Fruitland
Orion
Reynolds
Sherrard
Andover
Cambridge
Matherville
Kewanee
Viola
Aledo
Joy
New Boston
Windsor
Alpha
Woodhull
Bishop Hill
Galva
Seaton
Keithsburg
North Henderson
Alexis
Miles
0
6
12
Sources: Roads/Rail: U.S. DOT/BTS, Other: U.S. Census, USGS, BSRC
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Map created February 2026 by Bi-State Regional Commission.
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Rock Island Arsenal

The Rock Island Arsenal (RIA) has a significant global and strategic reach. RIA is the largest local employer in the Bi-State Region employing over 7,000 with 1,000 active military. Forty-four percent of this workforce is veterans. The induced employment impact of RIA is over 14,000 community jobs. The regional reach may also be demonstrated through the distribution of the employees of RIA that are 54% from Iowa and 46% from Illinois. Salaries average $89,288, and the local economic impact of RIA is over $1.28 billion per year.

The RIA is committed to community partnerships and is actively seeking additional partnerships, such as Defense Community Infrastructure Program, which is a competitive grant program funding repairs to the Moline viaduct and Intergovernmental Support Agreement (IGSA) – agreements between the Army and local governments for services like solid waste collection and water supply.

The RIA is the only full-service Army installation in Iowa, Illinois, and Minnesota. It supports more than 54K active, reserve, and retired military; civilian employees; and family members within a 150-mile radius. The Rock Island Arsenal is home to over 50 Department of Defense organizations and private companies with a global impact. RIA houses five major Commands that reach 32 states and 20 countries, including Army Sustainment Command, Joint Munitions Command, Army Contracting Command, First Army, and the Army Corps of Engineers.

The RIA has been a national treasure and cornerstone of the Bi-State Region. The RIA was designated a National Historic Landmark in 1988 including historic Quarters One built in 1871; the swing-span bridge completed in 1896; the Rock Island Arsenal Museum established in 1905 (the Army's second oldest and was reopened in 2023 after a $3 million renovation); the Clock Tower Building built in 1867; the hydroelectric plant built in 1901; the National Cemetery established in 1863 and still active; the Arsenal Island Golf Course established in 1897; and Fort Armstrong established in 1816.

Laborforce Resources

The region has a highly productive, well-trained labor force with a strong work ethic. A cooperative attitude exists between labor and management. Workforce training opportunities exist among multiple organizations. Career connector, training, and cruising programs provide a talent link for the healthcare, logistics, advanced manufacturing, and IT industries. The use of the Thrive Quad Cities analyses provides a guide to workforce development efforts to help communities align education opportunities with workforce needs by creating a comprehensive workforce and education landscape.

Innovative Training and Skills Upgrading: Innovative training opportunities include programs such as the Quad Cities Chapter of the Federation for Advanced Manufacturing, Eastern Iowa Community College's robotic and automation training and skilled trades programs, and Black Hawk College's Highway Construction Careers Training Program.

Other training resources are available at Eastern Iowa Community College, Blackhawk College, Western Illinois University, St. Ambrose, and Augustana Colleges, along with numerous technical colleges in the Bi-State Region.

Efforts to attract those who are underemployed are underway. For example, the Illinois Department of Corrections converted the Illinois Youth Center into the Kewanee Life Skills Re-Entry Center, preserving jobs while providing critical life and workforce skills, while reducing recidivism. The Center now offers pre-vocational and re-entry related skills training, adult basic education, high school equivalency, and vocational training in the areas of welding, manufacturing, restaurant management, and custodial maintenance

Workforce Development Boards: There are active Workforce Development Boards in Iowa and Illinois composed of members who are business, workforce, governmental, and community leaders, established to carry out the functions described in the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act. The workforce system is nationwide, funded with federal dollars. Local administration and oversight help to serve business executives, managers, and owners improve productivity and develop the economy as well as serve individuals to help them become financially self-sufficient. Their offices in the Region include Iowa Works, three American Job Centers, and four Youth Workforce Investment Activity locations.

Economic Development Partnerships

The Bi-State Region is fortunate to be served by many economic development partners in the five-county area. General economic development initiatives and the needs of businesses are identified through local units of government, chambers of commerce, tourism bureaus, development corporations, utility companies, and education/workforce partners.

Chambers and EDO's: A sampling of chambers and economic development organizations (EDOs) in the Region includes the Geneseo Chamber of Commerce, Greater Muscatine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (GMCCI), Kewanee Economic Development Corps, LeClaire Chamber of Commerce, Milan Chamber of Commerce, North Scott Chamber of Commerce, Quad Cities Chamber of Commerce and Grow Quad Cities, West Liberty Chamber of Commerce/West Liberty Economic Development (WeLead), and Wilton Development Corporation and Chamber.

Economic Development Collaboratives: The establishment of economic development collaboratives including Mercer County Better Together, Mercer County Prosperity Development Group, and Henry County Economic Development Partnership have served to strengthen the Bi-State Region's economy. Other support organizations with a local focus include Development Association of Rock Island, Downtown Bettendorf Organization, Downtown Davenport Partnership, Redeem East Moline, and Renew Moline. Many of these collaboratives provide support, networking and resources to local businesses.

Business Assistance Resources: Business assistance including business planning, market development, and small business information is also provided by local Small Business Development Centers who are focusing on three pillars – veteran business entrepreneurs, manufacturing businesses, and rural businesses. Volunteer assistance is also provided by the Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE) that offers one-on-one consulting in management, finance and marketing, information and referral services, and coordination of economic development assistance for small businesses.

Tourism, Recreation, Parks, and Trails

These economic development partnerships are strengthened by the cultural and recreational opportunities throughout the region, which help drive a positive quality of life for residents and visitors.

Regional Destination Marketing Organizations: Regional destination marketing organizations including Visit Quad Cities, Visit MerCo, Visit Muscatine, and the Henry County

Tourism Bureau, showcase area attractions and add significant value to the local economy.

Diverse Recreation Venues: The region has a wide network of recreational venues and opportunities that can be enjoyed throughout the year. Several attractions and recreation facilities have emerged, expanded or been restored to provide for new recreation opportunities. Most recently, these include the expanded TBK Bank Sports Complex, the opening of the MuscaDome and restoration of the Aledo Opera House.

Vibrant Arena and the River Center continue to provide excellent venues for concerts attracting thousands of visitors to the region each year. In the summertime, local aquatic centers and splashpads provide space to cool off. Additional places such as Modern Woodman Park provides indoor and outdoor amenities. An outdoor Ice Rink recently opened in Bettendorf; while skiing and snowtubing are other outdoor activities can be enjoyed in the winter. These regular venues are complimented throughout the year with scheduled festivals, farmers markets, parades, races and outdoor concerts.

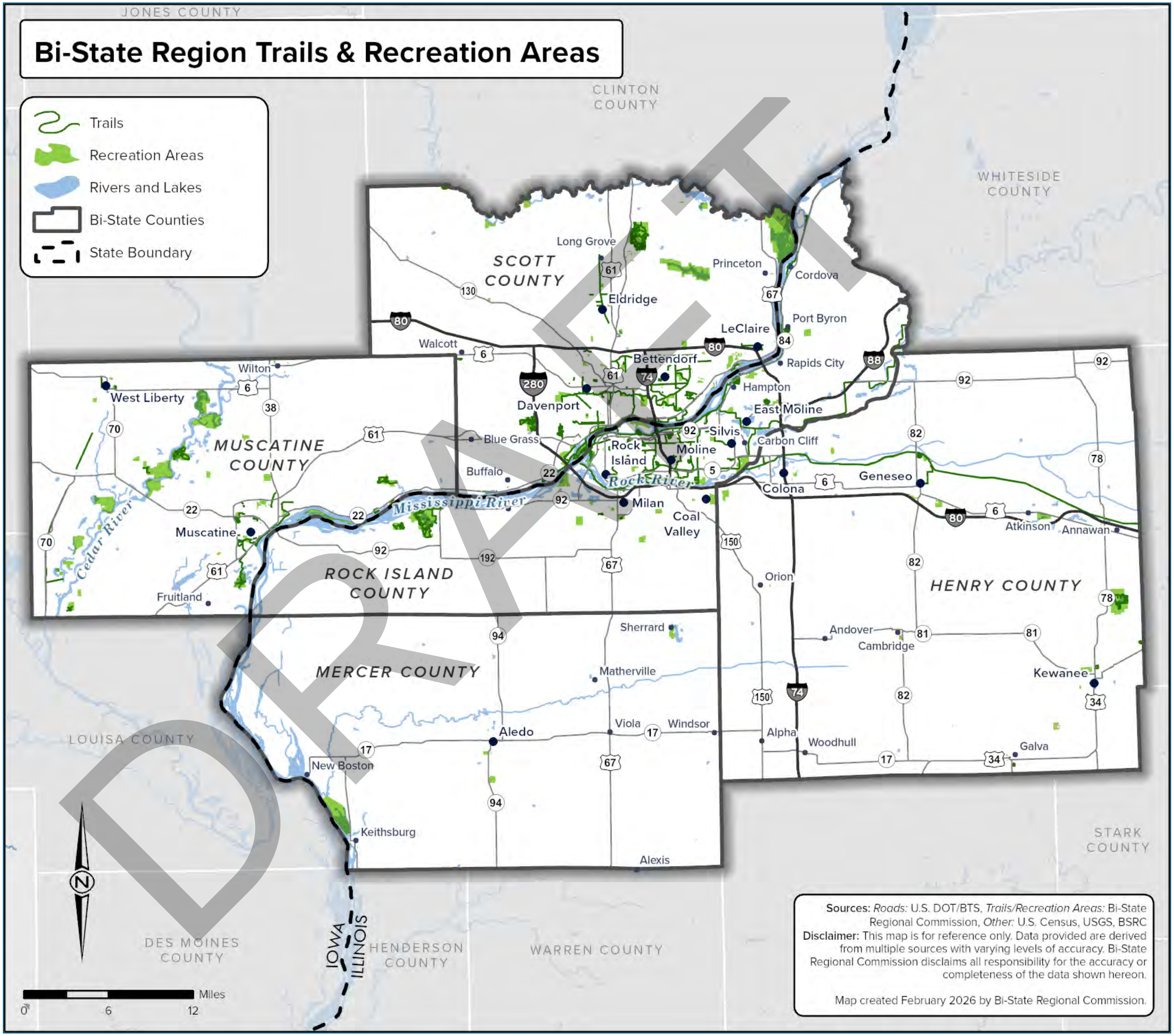
Parks and Trails: A rich network of parks spans the region to enhance quality of life. These include neighborhood parks and riverfront parks, many of which are connected with an expansive trail system in the Quad Cities that enhances regional tourism and caters to active lifestyles. These 500 miles of paved, water and dirt bike trails improve the quality of life. Three national trails, the Mississippi River Trail, American Discovery Trail, and the Great American Rail Trail intersect in the Quad Cities, with trails of statewide significance in Illinois and Iowa cross the region. A trail across the I-74 Bridge was opened in 2022.

A trail will be included in the new I-80 Bridge, which is expected to begin construction in FY 2028 and the future Centennial Bridge project will continue to provide trail/pedestrian access.

Healthcare Facilities

The Bi-State Region benefits from numerous health care facilities. Each of the five counties is served by at least one hospital. UnityPoint Health-Trinity hospitals are located in Rock Island, Moline, Bettendorf, and Muscatine. MercyOne Genesis hospitals are located in Aledo, Davenport (two), Silvis, and one is to be built in Bettendorf. Henry County has Hammond-Henry Hospital in Geneseo and OSF Saint Luke in Kewanee. In addition to these hospitals, the region benefits from many clinics and specialty facilities. With the Genesis Health merger with MercyOne, the potential to provide expertise in additional disciplines is anticipated.

The Quad Cities Behavioral Health Coalition continues its efforts to advance the behavioral health of residents in Rock Island and Scott County. This work includes increasing awareness of mental health services as well as hosting education/training opportunities. The Coalition maintains a dashboard of behavioral health measurements collected across behavioral health providers.


Bi-State Region Trails & Recreation Areas
Trails
Recreation Areas
Rivers and Lakes
Bi-State Counties
State Boundary
JONES COUNTY
CLINTON COUNTY
WHITESIDE COUNTY
SCOTT COUNTY
MUSCATINE COUNTY
ROCK ISLAND COUNTY
MERCER COUNTY
HENRY COUNTY
LOUISA COUNTY
DES MOINES COUNTY
HENDERSON COUNTY
WARREN COUNTY
STARK COUNTY
IOWA
ILLINOIS
Long Grove
Princeton
Cordova
Eldridge
Port Byron
LeClaire
Walcott
Rapids City
Bettendorf
Hampton
Davenport
East Moline
Blue Grass
Silvis
Carbon Cliff
Rock Island
Moline
Buffalo
Colona
Geneseo
Milan
Coal Valley
Atkinson
Annawan
Wilton
West Liberty
Muscatine
Fruitland
Orion
Andover
Cambridge
Sherrard
Matherville
Kewanee
Aledo
Viola
Windsor
Alpha
Woodhull
Galva
New Boston
Keithsburg
Alexis
Mississippi River
Rock River
Cedar River
Miles
0
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12
Sources: Roads: U.S. DOT/BTS, Trails/Recreation Areas: Bi-State Regional Commission, Other: U.S. Census, USGS, BSRC
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Map created February 2026 by Bi-State Regional Commission.

CHALLENGES

Challenges are ongoing items that may have a negative impact on economic development in the future. These include: Aligning the Labor Market with Demand; Meeting Energy Demands; Meeting Rural Healthcare Needs; Shortages in Child Care; and Business Succession Planning.

Aligning Labor Market With Demand

While there are many robust workforce training and support efforts, attracting and retaining people to hire or train continues to be a significant challenge. Various businesses have closed due to the lack of qualified and skilled people. With an aging workforce and shrinking working-age population, recruiting a younger workforce into entry-level positions in order to fill positions due to retirement is a challenge in the region.

The Thrive Quad Cities report outlines challenges regarding career awareness among students and other job seekers. Noting K–12 education, adult education, the workforce system, and industry could better coordinate pathways to align to labor market demand.

There is a need to match workforce education to career paths including skilled trades, such as electricians, plumbers, carpenters, and more. Gaps also exist for high-skilled occupations such as structural and mechanical engineering and for occupations with specialized skill sets, including computer numerical control machining (CNC), fabrication, nursing, social work, the mental health professions, other medical professions, and K–12 teacher training. Encouraging greater numbers of youth seeking post-secondary credentials of some kind and or apprenticeships would address this issue, in part.

Economic mobility is also of concern. The ability of individuals to improve their economic status is important, so that the region captures all possible workers and helps individuals realize their potential. Additional supports are also needed for workers and families such as child care. Black Hawk College is reviewing training options for adult education to increase pathways to credit options that can lead to graduation.

Meeting Energy Demands

Illinois Energy Policy: Illinois' recent energy policy updates center around the 2025 Clean and Reliable Grid Affordability (CRGA) Act which focused heavily on energy storage, virtual power plants (VPPs), geothermal incentives, and grid modernization while building on the foundation of the 2021 Climate and Equitable Jobs Act (CEJA). Debates continue over costs and implementation. A separate bill, SB 25, also lifted the ban on large nuclear plants but added regulatory requirements.

Key developments from the CRGA Act include: requiring the Illinois Power Agency (IPA) to procure 3 gigawatts (GW) of energy storage by 2030 for grid stability and renewable integration, with provisions to ensure equitable access; creating programs to aggregate distributed energy resources, like rooftop solar and home batteries, to provide grid services; introducing programs to support geothermal heating systems; establishing Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) for comprehensive system planning and boosts utility energy efficiency programs; simplifying administrative processes for siting clean energy projects by using Administrative Law Judges (ALJs) to expedite decisions.

According to the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, there are concerns that the measure also increases costs to consumers including $7 billion for battery storage projects beginning in 2030. CRGA streamlines local permitting processes giving counties only 60 days to approve or deny energy-storage permits otherwise the permit is automatically approved. It also set limits on local municipalities ability to demand property-value guarantees, impose approval timelines, excessive fees, or set strict environmental or safety rules. SB 25 introduces new layers of bureaucracy that threaten to increase energy prices and undercut the benefits of nuclear expansion. Of note is that Illinois already gets 54% of its electricity from six nuclear power plants and 11 reactors, making it one of the most nuclear reliant states in the nation.

Iowa Energy Policy: In Iowa, legislation was introduced in January 2025 to support increasing energy demand while keeping electricity prices low and the grid strong. While Iowa ranks first in the U.S. for electricity produced by renewable generation (64.3%) and ranks in the top 10 for power grid reliability, modernizing the existing Energy Infrastructure Revolving Loan Program is needed to allow businesses and municipalities to access low interest loans for critical energy and infrastructure projects tied to economic development.

The proposed legislation required rate-regulated electric utilities file a non-contested integrated resource plan with the Iowa Utilities Commission (IUC) once every five years and the IUC along with Iowa State University to conduct transparent, independent load forecasting and energy assessments for electric infrastructure planning. The proposed legislation also granted incumbent utilities the right of first refusal on new electric transmission line infrastructure projects. This portion of the legislation passed in House File 834 and Senate File 585 and expanded the projects that can pursue ratemaking principles and set rules for utility resource planning. Opponents argued these elements of the bills would give big utilities full authority to add more capital investments in the state regardless of impact to rate paying Iowans. Utility companies MidAmerican Energy and Alliant Energy were in favor of the bill and noted that the policies in the bill allow them to deliver on our promise to provide safe, reliable and affordable energy when customers need it.

Additional Investment Needs: The majority of the Bi-State Region is part of the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) grid which is the largest Regional Transmission Organization in the U.S. MISO Grid operators have indicated that additional transmission investment will be needed soon to address increasing load growth driven by data centers and other economic development efforts.

In late 2024, the MISO board approved a $21.9 billion long-range transmission plan that includes building a 765-kV backbone across the grid to support reliability for customers and provide low-cost energy resources. But the project(s) will require approval by state regulators and would come online from 2032 through 2034. The key concern is getting the transmission projects in service.

In December 2025, it was reported that about 6.1 GW of potential projects have entered into the Midcontinent Independent System Operator's fast-track interconnection review process' second cycle, bringing the total capacity under review to about 11.2 GW. In 2025, public interest groups sued to overturn the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval of MISO's fast-track interconnection review program, stating that they give the reviewed projects an unfair advantage over projects in the grid operators' standard interconnection queues.

The Northern Illinois grid is part of the PJM Interconnection LLC (PJM). PJM is a regional transmission organization (RTO) in the United States and a small part of northern Rock Island and Henry Counties are part of this RTO. In November 2025, the PJM Board of Managers authorized changes to existing projects in the Regional Transmission Expansion Plan (RTEP) as well as transmission system improvements. New projects with signed Interconnection Service Agreements (ISAs), project scope changes, and project cancellations have resulted in a net increase of $604.4 million for network upgrades with some planned for Illinois.

Energy Utilization for Data Centers: Concerns about energy utilization related to data centers continue. Data centers are often large warehouses filled with servers packed with graphics processing units (GPUs), networking equipment, and backup systems. The GPUs are energy-intensive, generating a significant amount of heat. It is estimated that data centers could require up to 123 gigawatts (GW) of capacity in the U.S. by 2035, compared to roughly 4 GW today. A 300 MW facility running around the clock would consume about 2.6 terawatt-hours a year, roughly the annual electricity use of 250,000 U.S. homes and their continuous operation electricity demands would require, in many climates, hundreds of thousands of gallons of cooling water per day.

Meeting Rural Transit Needs

The availability of rural transit resources is limited in scope, due to funding and the ability to attract drivers. The limited number of trips are often scheduled in advance for medical purposes making it difficult for last minute scheduling to occur for work trips or other purposes. Also, most medical trips are scheduled only on business days and during the same approximate office hours since most physicians' offices have similar schedules.

Consolidation of medical offices has resulted in rural communities losing certain avenues of care, such as dialysis treatment. Those riders must now travel longer distances to receive their treatment. In both rural and urban areas, more direct work trips are needed to larger employers, and in some cases, to grocery stores and pharmacies. Working on solutions to these issues is needed.

Rural Ambulance Services Pharmacies

In addition to meeting rural transit needs of rural communities, additional challenges include providing ambulance and pharmacy services in these areas. Addressing these challenges is a critical component to quality of life and economic growth.

Ambulance Services: There are challenges in providing ambulance services in rural parts of the Bi-State Region. The Rural Policy Research Institute recognizes rural ambulance agencies and providers as a fundamental component of the rural emergency medical services (EMS) system. However, they face issues such as long distances and challenging terrain that lengthen emergency response and transport times. There are insufficient payments by insurers to cover standby and fixed costs. In addition, there is a changing workforce that historically relied on volunteers but increasingly must include paid personnel. A lack of regional EMS planning for coordinated services is coupled with insufficient State and Federal policy alignment across oversight agencies. Policies that address rural ambulance agency issues are needed that include increasing ambulance payments to adequately cover reasonable standby and fixed costs and treating EMS as an essential service similar to firefighting and law enforcementMap: Energy SourcesEnergy Sources

Pharmacies: Some community pharmacies have been closing for various reasons but, are in large part due to reduced reimbursement for prescription drugs. Most community pharmacies operate under a business model centered on dispensing medications that relies on insurer reimbursements and cash payments from patients. Minor revenue comes from front-end sales of over-the-counter products and other items. However, pharmacy benefit managers, companies that manage prescription drug benefits for insurers and employers, have cut reimbursement rates in an effort to lower drug costs in recent years. As a result, pharmacists often have to dispense prescription drugs at very low margins or even at a loss. In some cases, pharmacists are forced to transfer prescriptions to other pharmacies willing to absorb the financial hit. Other times, pharmacists choose not to stock certain drugs at all.

Shortages in Child Care

There continues to be a need for additional affordable quality childcare throughout the region. Childcare-related work benefits are a valuable tool for businesses looking to develop, grow, and retain workforce. Research shows that access to quality, affordable child care options is a critical role in workforce retention. While some progress has been made toward this goal, gaps in care remain.   In 2025, construction began for a new 32,500-square-foot childcare campus by Skip-a-Long. The new facility will increase its capacity to serve 25% more children than its current site, which will close once the new building opens. This new facility will include 12 classrooms and innovative intergenerational learning spaces shared with Friendship Manor in Rock Island. One of the aspects of the project is a model of bringing children and seniors together to read, play, and learn. These models and others should be evaluated and considered to increase access and potentially assist in paying for child care.

Services such as Child Care Resource and Referral are helpful for matching providers and parent . Local Head Start programs operated through nonprofits also provide care for eligible working families, however the demand for these spaces continue to outmatch current resources.

Business Succession Planning

With the region's aging population, the number of retirements continue to increase. The retirement of small business owners and skilled trades businesses with no one to purchase or continue their business is especially impactful in smaller communities. As businesses close, this can lead to the loss of essential services, compound building vacancies and trouble downtown districts.

While programs for business mentoring, such as SCORE, exist in the region, succession planning will continue to be a challenge as the Baby Boomer generation begins to retire in large numbers.

While an existing owner retiring presents a potential challenge for a business, it can also provide an opportunity for a new owner to retool and rejuvenate a business that may otherwise be stagnating. Oftentimes, a new owner may be more open to pivoting the business model and strategies, potentially drawing in new clients and customers.

In addition, there is a need to foster the development of entrepreneurs to assist with business creation and product development. Development of an incubator would be helpful along with new investors.

CHALLENGES/OPPORTUNITIES

Challenges and opportunities are topics having both positive and potentially adverse implications. For some topics, such as Artificial Intelligence, it is too soon in the industry to know how the broad implications may impact the community overall. Issues identified in this category include: Construction Costs and Tariffs; Housing Needs; Internet and Infrastructure Access; Automation Advances; Remote Work; Travel & Tourism; and Artificial Intelligence.

Construction Costs and Tariffs

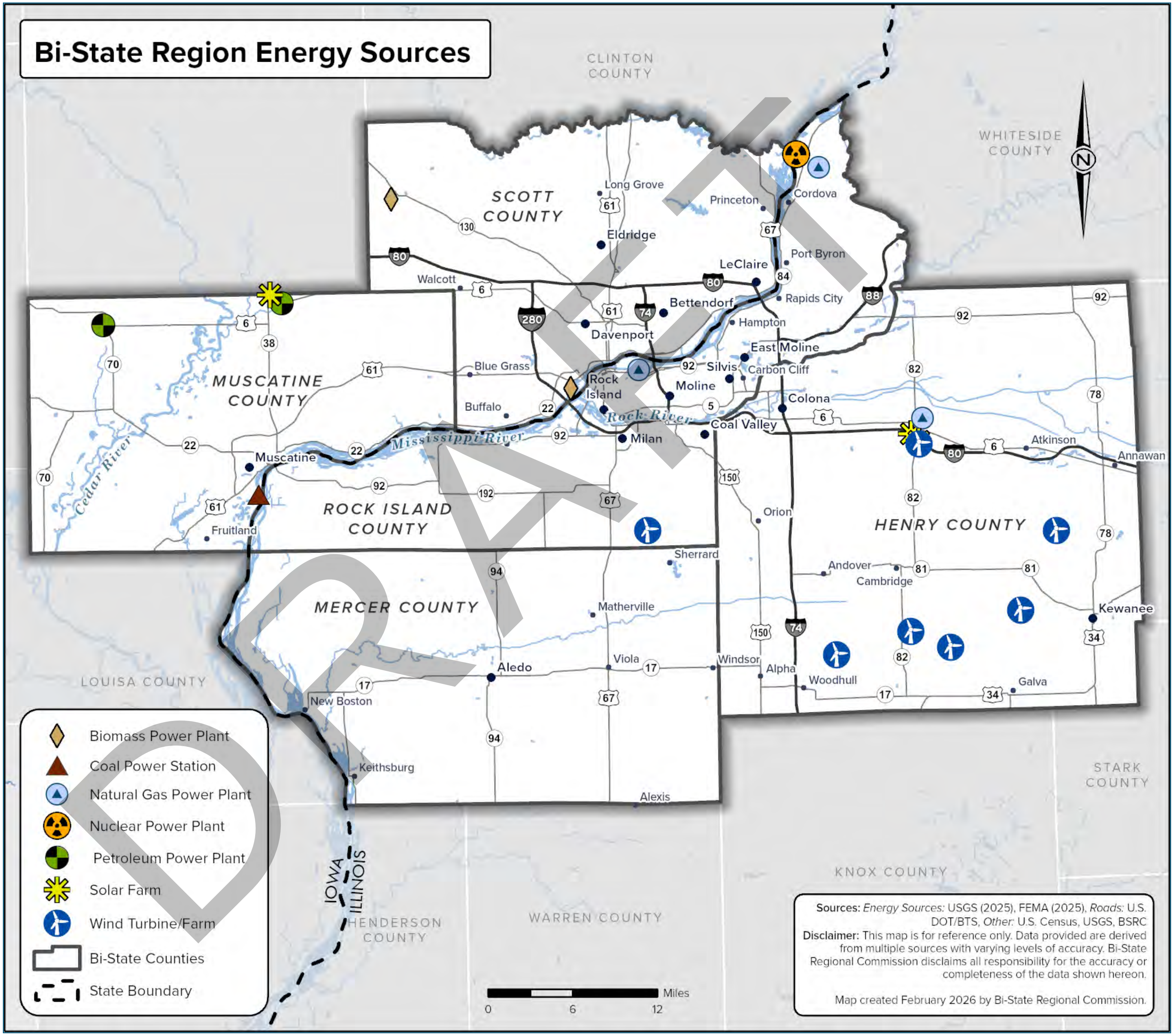
In 2026, the construction industry will experience challenges and emerging opportunities. Rising material costs, ongoing labor shortages, and policy uncertainty continue to challenge business owners. The labor shortage in construction is unlikely to go away in 2026. With many experienced workers retiring and fewer younger, skilled workers entering the industry, the competition remains strong for skilled talent which is driving up wages.

Tariffs on key materials like copper, steel, and plastics still exist and could increase costs even more. Since the future of trade deals is uncertain, pricing volatility could continue throughout the year. However, federal tax incentives could boost domestic production and help ease pressure on supply chains. Construction activity slowed in 2025, largely due to high interest rates and uncertainty surrounding federal policy. Commercial construction was especially uneven. But 2026 may bring some improvement due to better financing conditions if interest rates continue to fall, more clarity on federal policies that could revive delayed projects, and new tax credits that spark demand for specific types of projects.

Public infrastructure has remained strong due to the Infrastructure and Jobs Act of 2021, but that funding is set to expire in October 2026. Without additional supportive legislation, such as a new transportation act, public-sector activity could slow significantly after 2026.

Housing Needs

The development of housing at both market rate and affordable rates is a challenge for many communities. This challenge is tempered with opportunities for infill development, incentives and other programs which activate growth potential in the region. Communities recognize they need to offer a diverse housing stock to cater to more individuals and families, but the development of housing is not always cohesive with population growth or the needs of residents. For example, as the population ages, housing, new housing types such as condominiums may need to be developed to provide more senior living options and to facilitate the transition of existing housing to new families. There is also a shortage of housing for workers being recruited to various industries in the region. Another strain on affordable housing stock is the tendency for affordable housing to be purchased by investors to rent. This often leads to properties diminishing in value and becoming problem properties for a community when they are not maintained by ownersVarious studies support the need for new housing, rehabilitation and preservation of the existing housing stock. Moline, Rock Island, and Davenport completed their regional housing needs assessment in 2025. The report shared projections for housing needs in 2044. If population trends continue with the status quo, the tri-cities will need approximately 3,300 new units. If the population trends in a more optimistic direction, the area could need more than 15,000 additional units in 2044.


Bi-State Region Energy Sources
CLINTON COUNTY
WHITESIDE COUNTY
SCOTT COUNTY
MUSCATINE COUNTY
ROCK ISLAND COUNTY
MERCER COUNTY
HENRY COUNTY
LOUISA COUNTY
STARK COUNTY
KNOX COUNTY
WARREN COUNTY
HENDERSON COUNTY
IOWA
ILLINOIS
Mississippi River
Rock River
Cedar River
Long Grove
Princeton
Cordova
Eldridge
Port Byron
LeClaire
Walcott
Rapids City
Bettendorf
Hampton
Davenport
East Moline
Blue Grass
Silvis
Carbon Cliff
Rock Island
Moline
Colona
Buffalo
Coal Valley
Milan
Atkinson
Annawan
Muscatine
Orion
Fruitland
Sherrard
Andover
Cambridge
Matherville
Kewanee
Windsor
Alpha
Viola
Aledo
Woodhull
Galva
New Boston
Keithsburg
Alexis
Biomass Power Plant
Coal Power Station
Natural Gas Power Plant
Nuclear Power Plant
Petroleum Power Plant
Solar Farm
Wind Turbine/Farm
Bi-State Counties
State Boundary
0 6 12 Miles
Sources: Energy Sources: USGS (2025), FEMA (2025), Roads: U.S. DOT/BTS, Other: U.S. Census, USGS, BSRC
Disclaimer: This map is for reference only. Data provided are derived from multiple sources with varying levels of accuracy. Bi-State Regional Commission disclaims all responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the data shown hereon.
Map created February 2026 by Bi-State Regional Commission.
DRAFT

A housing study was completed for Muscatine County in 2024. The findings report that a variety of unit types and prices are needed to accommodate the future demographics in the county. The Quad Cities Housing Cluster recently analyzed housing needs and found a shortage of over 6,000 housing units between Rock Island and Scott Counties. The University of Illinois is also conducting a housing needs assessment and survey for Henry, Mercer, and Stark Counties with a final document planned for release in the near future.

Many opportunities for incentivizing new housing development are available. Both the Illinois Housing Development Authority (IHDA) and Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA) administer Tax Credit programs which provide tax benefits to developers to provide housing in eligible areas, especially focused on projects using abandoned, empty, or dilapidated properties. Housing rehabilitation programs are also available throughout the region to aid families in making critical repairs to homes.

Amending zoning and building codes to allow for smaller lot sizes has been another strategy for incentivizing growth and diversifying the housing stock. There has been an interest in "tiny homes" that potentially offer a more affordable option for owning permanent single-family housing. Upper story rehabilitation and new downtown developments are being created.

Many communities have advanced housing goals through projects including infill, rental and new housing development. Multifamily, single-family homes, apartment construction, and senior living facilities are being developed in portions of the region. These projects are noted in the Project Lists appearing in the Appendix D. As housing challenges are addressed, this adds value to the local economy by providing opportunities for attracting workforce and increasing the local tax base.

internet Infrastructure and Access

High quality internet is inconsistent within the region. Urban areas have more access to high-speed internet, but pockets within those areas may still be underserved. Smaller communities indicate the lack of reliable high-speed internet inhibits business growth and the attraction of young working professionals to their areas.

The federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act includes $65 billion for improving internet access. Illinois was awarded $1.04 billion and Iowa $415 million in federal BEAD Program funds by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) to continue efforts to connect all homes and businesses to modern high-speed internet. The BEAD Program rules require states to fund broadband projects for unserved/underserved locations and community anchor institutions.

To expedite rollout of high-speed internet, the option to lay fiber-compliant conduit in conjunction with new or rebuilt infrastructure is proposed. This could offset costs of digging up right-of-way when installing new fiber lines. In addition, counties are looking for ways to extend fiber to rural homes.

Local governments and businesses are working together to create a more robust high-speed internet network within the region. These advances have included completion of fiber buildout by Metronet in Bettendorf, Davenport and Moline. Other communities in the region are working to bring fiber to the home including Eldridge, LeClaire, Rock Island, Milan, East Moline, Colona and Silvis. Muscatine Power and Water completed a fiber-to-home project and various internet providers are available in the county.

Projects are evident throughout the region with a sample listed below and additional projects listed in the Performance Measures.

- Henry county extended fiber to over 4,500 homes, funded in part by ARPA dollars.

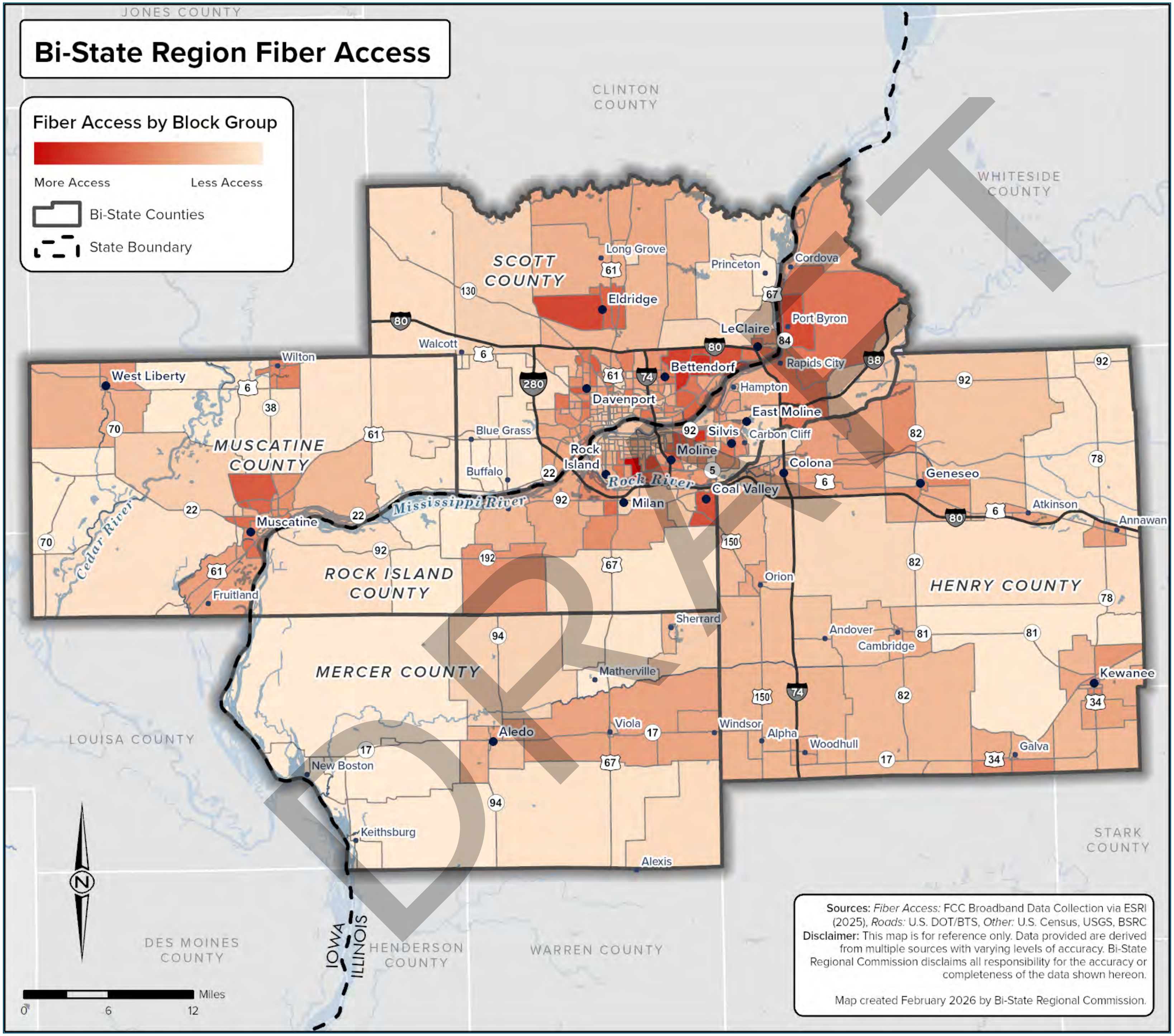
Geneseo Communications installed high speed internet Fiber to the Premise (FTTP) to all homes outside Geneseo city limits as well as all of Atkinson, Annawan, Cambridge and Galva, parts of Coal Valley and the Wolf Road corridor in 2022.

Diverse Communications installed FTTP for Lynn Center and Ophiem, all have FTTP within city limits that are completed. Service in the northern portion of Henry County, north of Geneseo, is proposed to be installed at a cost of $20 million. Diverse Communications Inc. was awarded a Connect Illinois Round 3 grant with the help, in part, of Henry County funding to build a buried fiber optic network bringing high speed internet to approximately 800 homes, businesses and farms in rural parts of Andover, Cambridge, Clover, Colona, Lynn, Osco, Weller, and Western Townships. They completed the project in 2025.

Mercer County Better Together (MCBT) created the Mercer County Strategic Broadband Plan, in June 2020. Currently, Mercer County's Prosperity Development Team is working with the various phone companies in the county to extend fiber to the municipalities with a goal of 90% of homes being served in five years. T-Mobile supplies 5G ultra capacity service in Aledo. Viola Telephone and Frontier Communications have installed fiber optic service to all of Aledo. New Windsor Communications has provided service to Sherrard. However, the need for more affordable service, as well as providing reliable internet service to the rural areas, remains in Mercer County.

Automation Advances

Increased automation in business and industry is regarded as a challenge and an opportunity. Automation in the retail settings allow for businesses to remain open and customers to serve themselves when adequate staff may not be available. While automation allows for greater production, switching to automated processes can be expensive and takes time. Automation is considered a threat when it results in the reduction of jobs, especially if those jobs are well-paying higher skilled jobs.



Sources: *Fiber Access:* FCC Broadband Data Collection via ESRI (2025), *Roads:* U.S. DOT/BTS, *Other:* U.S. Census, USGS, BSRC
Disclaimer: This map is for reference only. Data provided are derived from multiple sources with varying levels of accuracy. Bi-State Regional Commission disclaims all responsibility for the accuracy or completeness of the data shown hereon.

Map created February 2026 by Bi-State Regional Commission.

Remote Work

Remote work became common for many employers during the pandemic, allowing businesses to remain open during the height of the pandemic. In some cases, businesses changed their operations to continue this practice because they found it to be effective. Remote work provides an opportunity to hire a highly skilled position that may not be readily available in the region. However, these businesses may be left with vacant office spaces. In addition, local governments (especially smaller communities) may be left with a diminishing population causing stress on the service industry within and near their boundaries.

In others cases, workers were not ready to return to their former work setting when some businesses require in-person operations and are struggling to regain the workforce. Businesses have closed in the region due to the inability to find workers. In January 2023, a portion of the federal workforce was required to return to the office. In January 2025, all federal workers, where practicable, were required to return to work in person. This changing dynamic will continue to be monitored in the future.

Travel and Tourism

Due to the adverse impacts from COVID-19, the travel, tourism, and hospitality industries are still in recovery and continue to experience volatility in the marketplace particularly with workforce and supply chain challenges. Total travel spending is forecasted to grow 3.5% year over year (YOY) from 2025 to 2026. Domestic leisure travel spending will increase 3.7% while domestic business travel spending will increase 2.8% YOY.

Visitor spending in the Quad Cities regional destination was $1.38 billion in 2024 per Tourism Economics and U.S. Travel Association and has rebounded from $958.76 million in 2020 due to the global pandemic. Domestically, travel accounted for $1.35 trillion in direct spending in 2025 and is forecasted to exceed $1.39 trillion in 2026. The travel and tourism industry supports 15.8 million American jobs.

Visit Quad Cities uses visitor profile business intelligence through Datafy. During FY25 there were 6.1 million total visits representing 13.9 million visitor days with an average length of stay of 2.3 days. Per Tourism Economics, the State of Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO), and the Iowa Economic Development Authority (IEDA), the $1.38 billion in visitor spending resulted in the Quad Cities Area realizing $79.46 million in local taxes generated and $86.70 million in state taxes generated. There are 9,222 jobs supported by tourism in the region per Tourism Economics.

The hotel industry is projected to continually soften due to overall demand and forecasted economic conditions, such as possible inflationary concerns. During calendar year 2025, (per CoStar and STR, Inc.) hotel occupancy rates overall in the market were 51.3% with an Average Daily Rate (ADR) of $102.82. Revenue Per Available Room (RevPAR) was $52.17. Overall hotel room revenue in the market for 2025 was $133.5 million. Hotels are holding rates well in the market; however, that does not translate to profitability due to the rise in the cost of doing business in the hospitality industry. Visit Quad Cities will continue to monitor these trends and the possible impacts they may cause. There are currently 78 hotel properties in the greater Bi-State region representing 7,018 rooms in supply.

Artificial Intelligence

It is difficult to estimate the impact of AI on the economy, society, and physical environment and its effects require monitoring. A recent MIT study estimates that, in the next 10 years, only about 5% of tasks will be able to be profitably performed by AI and the GDP increase would be 1.1 to 1.8% over that period. This is less than the 10-year forecast by Goldman Sachs who projects AI will significantly boost economic growth and raise the global GDP by 7%. They also note automation could affect up to 300 million jobs globally. New job creation historically offsets displacement, through short-term labor market shifts and increased demand for computer power.

The MIT study concludes that nearly 20% of all tasks in the U.S. labor market could be replaced or augmented by AI. However, only about a quarter of those tasks, or 5% economy-wide, could be profitably performed because, with the other 75% of tasks, costs for implementation may exceed the benefits. In part, because generative AI has mostly been used for easy-to-learn repetitive tasks. As AI expands in the economy, it will be applied to a greater number of hard tasks and initially productivity gains will be more limited. It is noted, AI is rarely used including electrician, plumber, nurse, educator, and clerical worker.

Goldman Sachs notes employment growth in industries such as marketing consulting, graphic design, office administration, and telephone call centers has fallen due to reduced labor demand because of AI. In addition, employment growth in technology-sector occupations such as computer systems design, software publishing, and web search portals has slowed sharply. They concluded that occupations at the highest risk of being displaced by AI in the coming years include computer programmers, accountants and auditors, legal and administrative assistants, customer service representatives, telemarketers, copy editors, and credit analysts. Those at the least risk of being displaced are air traffic controllers, chief executives, radiologists, pharmacists, residential advisors, photographers, and members of the clergy.

According to American Planning Association Zoning Practices, the AI industry also has a physical impact on communities. The infrastructure needed to support AI includes transmission lines, substations, power generation facilities, battery energy storage, and fiber installations is often regulated under different entities and levels of government or not regulated at all. The equipment generates noise and the employment footprint is minimal. The primary home of AI is the data center with some being sleek and high-tech but many looking like large windowless warehouses filled with servers packed with graphics processing units (GPUs), networking equipment, and backup systems. The GPUs are energy-intensive and generate a significant amount of heat. It is estimated that AI-driven data centers could require up to 123 gigawatts (GW) of capacity in the U.S. by 2035, compared to roughly 4 GW today. Similarly, land use estimates, based on recent projects which average 0.5 to 1.5 acres per MW, would translate into roughly 96 to 288 square miles of U.S. land devoted to AI-related data center campuses by 2035. A 300 MW facility running around the clock would consume about 2.6 terawatt-hours a year, roughly the annual electricity use of 250,000 U.S. homes. Their continuous operation electricity demands would require, in many climates, hundreds of thousands of gallons of cooling water per day.

OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunities are new or emerging items that will or could have a positive impact on economic development. Opportunities identified in the region include: *Passenger Rail; Renewable Energy; Preservation and Revitalization; Support for Manufacturing; Port Districts; Completed & Planned Infrastructure; Public & Private Resources; Recreation, Arts & Quality of Life; Redevelopment Progress; and E-Commerce.*

Passenger Rail

Plans to establish a Chicago-to-Quad Cities passenger rail line continues. The State of Illinois recently signed the Northern Illinois Transit Authority (NITA) Act which funds this long-awaited passenger rail line, providing around $475 million for startup capital, enabling necessary track upgrades with Iowa Interstate Railroad. The Act provides dedicated funding the state needs to move forward with the Chicago-to-Moline line.

While funding is secured, significant work remains, including detailed engineering, environmental studies, and agreements with Iowa Interstate Railroad. Officials anticipate trains could be running within 5-7 years. Previously, Illinois DOT had received approval for an extension of the U.S. Department of Transportation $177 million grant. The Q multi-modal station and Element Hotel on the passenger rail line were completed early 2018 to serve as a hub for future economic activity. The region actively supported this effort with the creation of the Rock Island County Passenger Rail Committee and ongoing efforts of the City of Moline.

Renewable Energy

Opportunities related to renewable and other energy sources are growing. The abundance of dependable and redundant energy sources throughout the region is a strength for attracting and supporting business and manufacturing. Development of wind and solar farms has increased over the years along with residential solar applications. Renewal natural gas facilities have also been initiated in the region, with the Scott County Landfill most recently developing a system to convert waste into natural gas. Other recent efforts are widely distributed throughout the region, as noted in the performance measures.

Iowa's tax incentives and subsidies for renewable energy over the past several decades have fostered a thriving wind and solar industry. Illinois' renewable energy incentives include the Illinois Shines Program which provides upfront payments for solar production and tax credits and utility rebates. Energy proponents and analysts note that these incentives must be balanced so they do not offset or detract from other clean energy sources to meet growing energy demands.

Preservation and Revitalization

Preserving and rehabilitating historic structures throughout the region serves as a catalyst for economic development, especially in downtown areas. In 2025 the $4M Aledo Opera House renovation was completed, balancing historic preservation with modern upgrades. Other projects in the region have been completed using various incentive such as the McKee Button Factory which utilized $5.5M in tax credits to convert the former button factory into office space for Kent Industries.

Both Illinois and Iowa have State Historic Tax Credit (SHTC) programs that provide a state income tax credit equal to 25% of a certified rehabilitation project's qualified expenses to the owners of certified historic structures for making improvements to retain historical character. These can be paired with the Federal Historic Tax Credits which provides a 20% federal credit for income-producing properties. More funding is needed to assist with historic preservation projects.

Main Street America™ is an organization focused on preservation-based economic development and community revitalization. The organization facilitates hundreds of programs to help improve local economies and enhance quality of life. Some Main Street America™ members include Davenport Hilltop Campus Village and the Cities of Silvis and Aledo. Galva and Orion also have Main Street organizations. Main Street America™ is committed to strengthening communities through preservation-based economic development in older and historic downtowns and neighborhood commercial districts.

Support for Manufacturing

Manufacturing technology partnerships assist small and medium-sized manufacturers to implement plant automation and management techniques to improve their competitiveness. The Quad Cities Manufacturing Institute (QCMI) is a university-led initiative of Western Illinois University, University of Illinois, and Iowa State University focused on workforce development, tech transfer, and innovation for advanced manufacturing, closely linked with the Rock Island Arsenal. Iowa's primary manufacturing technology partnership is the Manufacturing 4.0 Technology Investment Program which offers grants for small-to-mid-sized manufacturers to adopt technology like robotics, IIoT, data analytics, and AI for increased productivity.

Additionally, the state of Iowa supports manufacturers through the national Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) through the Center for Industrial Research and Service (CIRAS) for operational improvements providing sales tax exemptions for manufacturing equipment. Illinois offers several manufacturing technology partnership programs, primarily through the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) and the Illinois Manufacturing Excellence Center (IMEC), including the Made in Illinois Grant Program for tech adoption and the Manufacturing Training Academy (MTA) for workforce development, alongside initiatives like the new AIM Tax Credit Program for major investments.

Port Districts

Opportunities for multi-modal transportation in the Bi-State Region are being developed. The Bi-State Region participated with other planning organizations and agencies in the development of a port statistical area (PSA), the Upper Mississippi River Ports (UMRP). This federally recognized PSA leverages industry partnerships to promote economic opportunities and raise national awareness of its strategic importance for shipping commodities. The UMRP will ensure accurate data is collected along a 220-mile stretch of the Mississippi River. It will also highlight the importance and the tonnage of commodities moved on the river while marketing the area for terminal and port utilization. The improvement and expansion of ports/

terminals continue to be considered. The UMRP recently joined with adjacent port statistical areas to form the Corn Belt Ports.

Legislation for a Rock Island Regional Port District was approved in 2023, and a port development master plan will be prepared by a consultant. In addition, the Ports of Eastern Iowa Authority (PEIA) was created in 2024 for a five-county area including Muscatine and Scott Counties. They are considering developing a capital improvement plan and have requested the PEIA be ranked on the annual Leading US Ports List.

Transportation Infrastructure

In addition to the PORT Districts noted above, many large-scale projects have been completed which further enhance the region's ability to foster economic development and business growth.

The City of Davenport's Transload Facility was completed several years ago through investment with $6.7 million in EDA infrastructure funding. The facility has direct access to the CP Class 1 rail line, over 20 railcar storage areas, and 20,000 square feet of indoor warehousing with indoor railcar/truck loading and unloading. Access to the transload facility was helpful in attracting Sterilite and Kraft/Heinz and will attract future rail users to the Eastern Iowa Industrial Center.

The Interstate 74 Bridge project has been completed. The alternative analysis for the I-80 Bridge has been completed, and the project has moved into Phase II engineering. Illinois and Iowa Departments of Transportation (DOT) along with Rock Island County and LeClaire have agreed to include a bike trail on the new bridge. Construction on the project is expected to begin in 2027 or 2028. Improvements to the Centennial Bridge are needed including potential reconstruction. A consultant has been hired to conduct Phase I engineering work with the Illinois and Iowa DOTs and the Cities of Rock Island and Davenport to identify a preferred alternative.

In addition, The Cities of Davenport, Bettendorf, Eldridge, and LeClaire have begun a transit route optimization study. This study will assess the efficiency, potential opportunities, and overall suitability of public transportation services within the Iowa Quad Cities. The initiative is intended to improve transit accessibility, reliability, and sustainability for the local communities served.

Public and Private Resources

Financial institutions have substantial funds available to invest in area projects. These resources are enhanced by public sector programs for leveraging private dollars and loan guarantees at local, regional, state, and federal levels. Revolving loan fund programs, tax increment financing (TIF) districts, enterprise zones, opportunity zones, and Small Business Administration programs are all available. Bridge Investment is a Community Development Financial Institution (CDFI) which helps fill the gap beyond traditional financing to help small businesses and entrepreneurs in low-income areas access capital. Central States Development Partners, Inc. (Central States) is a national Community Development Entity (CDE), that incentivizes private-sector investment in distressed communities through the distribution of New Markets Tax Credit (NMTC). Central States parent non-profit, Economic Growth Corporation (GROWTH) revitalizes communities by developing and managing mixed-use and affordable housing, supporting businesses and entrepreneurs, and facilitating access to capital.

Enterprise Zones: Henry County and the Illinois Quad Cities were awarded Enterprise Zone designations by the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) in 2018. The Enterprise Zone designation is an important tool for economic development that allows sales tax exemptions for building materials and UTILITY tax exemptions for high-energy users. During the past 15 years, the Kewanee and now Kewanee/Henry County Enterprise Zone averaged in excess of $50 million per year in investment with 140 jobs created or retained. The application submitted through a collaborative effort expanded the original zone to include additional areas in and around Kewanee as well as areas in Annawan, Atkinson, Cambridge, Galva, Geneseo, Orion, and Woodhull.

In 2022, the Henry County Enterprise Zone processed or administered applications for 8 unique projects, totaling $15.4 million and creating or retaining an estimated 87 jobs. A number of projects that began in 2021 included a project with 200 jobs and an investment of $15 million.

For 2025, the Illinois Quad Cities Enterprise Zone processed 25 projects and 114 certificates. The estimated full-time employees created or retained was 8459. The building materials costs were estimated at $55,140,000.00 prior to construction. The labor costs were estimated at $50,304,000.00.

River Edge Redevelopment Zone: The Cities of East Moline, Moline, and Rock Island have been invited to be part of the River Edge Redevelopment Zone program in the Illinois. This program will mirror and enhance the incentives available through the Enterprise Zone. The cities have been working with consultants to prepare their River Edge Redevelopment Zone applications and determine which parcels to remove from the Illinois Quad Cities Enterprise Zone. This will allow for additional parcels to be added to the Enterprise Zone. Two of the three cities have completed their applications. Modifications to local incentives are being considered with these changes.

Recreation, Arts, Quality of Life

Local governments and partners in the Region are increasing opportunities for year-round outdoor recreation including festivals, camping, trails for side-by-sides, snowmobiles, horseback riding, skiing (cross country and downhill), snowshoeing, ice skating, snow tubing, and kayaking among others.

The 75-acre TBK Sports Plex sports and entertainment complex in Bettendorf was completed in 2018 and includes outdoor fields for baseball, softball, and soccer and indoor basketball courts, soccer, fitness center, and family entertainment center. An outdoor golf complex, reconstruction of Middle and Forest Grove Road interchange, and the opening of a new hotel and commercial strip have been completed. ORA and MercyOne have begun building large scale medical facilities across Middle Road from TBK.

Henry County and municipalities received a planning grant from the State of Illinois to enhance cultural, social, and economic vitality by providing a local tourism coordinator in the county. Mercer County developed an economic development plan that includes reinstating a tourism presence. Both plans were completed, and a Henry County Tourism Bureau was created along with funding for a full-time director

Placemaking projects with murals and public art are being implemented in most central business districts and community gateways. Examples include Moline's public art projects and programs downtown, LeClaire Cody Road Corridor, Rock Island downtown hardscape improvements and Arts Alley, Muscatine River Drive and downtown revitalization, Aledo's Market Plaza and Opera House, Davenport riverfront and downtown improvements and art including the Figge Evanescent Field light display and Motor Row/Bucktown Alley beautification, and East Moline's Bend and downtown RAISE funded project.

Redevelopment Progress

A number of projects have been completed throughout the region, adding to the economic vitality of the area and positioning the region well for future growth.

- In the City of Muscatine, recently completed projects include the Merrill Hotel & Conference Center, the reconstruction of Mississippi River Boulevard, reconstruction of the HNI world headquarters, reuse of the prior HNI headquarters into Muscatine's Musser Public Library, and the prior library into the Stanley Center for Peace. Others include the reuse of the McKee Button Factory for Kent Worldwide offices, development of upper-story housing at Carver Corners, the $80 million Kent Corporation cat litter factory, and the city's $7 million indoor sports complex.
- Reconstruction of John Deere Road in Moline, a $65 million project, was completed six months ahead of schedule in 2018. Upgrades to the existing infrastructure build capacity for future development along an already thriving corridor. The new construction also allowed for sewer and water lines to be improved and future plans include the reconstruction of John Deere Road at the I-74 interchange. A $3 million improvement to 19th Street including a multi-purpose path was completed in 2024 and a $3.7 million improvement to 7th Avenue including round about installation has been completed. Also, the $7 million Riverside Riverslide project opened in 2024. Parr Instrument Company completed a 54,000 square foot expansion to their existing building at $22.5 million. Thirty-two new market-rate apartments will be completed at a cost of nearly $7 million in the downtown area in 2025 and the $11.5 million RIA viaduct reconstruction was begun.
- QCR Holding headquarters will be completed in 2025. Sewer service is being extended under I-80 to allow for development of the northern portion of the I-80 at Middle Road interchange. A pedestrian overpass will be completed in 2026 and the I-80 Middle Road interchange reconstruction is continuing.
- Davenport is continuing its riverfront redevelopment plans and recently completed hardscape improvements to complement future development. They received a $9.4 million tourism attraction grant for their riverfront Main Street landing project and Evanescent lighting feature for the Figge with project costs totaling $24 million and future downtown projects totally over $37 million including Riverwatch. Commercial and office expansion continues along 53rd Street in Davenport. Fair Oaks Foods has announced that construction of its $134 million bacon processing facility in Davenport, Iowa, is resumed and is expected to create nearly 250 jobs.
- Over $8.7 million in to downtown Rock Island has been completed including street, sewer, and water reconstruction, along with streetscaping and placemaking improvements throughout the Downtown Rock Island Historic District including the installation of murals throughout the District and the completion of Arts Alley.
- In Silvis, the Railroad Heritage of Midwest America is progressing with creating the largest historic railroad equipment restoration facility in the country and became home to two Union Pacific steam locomotives.
- A $10 million redevelopment in Aledo included the renovation of the Opera House, old Dollar General, and

meat market; and development of an aquatic center and a splash pad.

- Corteva has invested $18 million in their Woodhull location for soybean processing.
- Big River Resources in Galva is making a $13.2 million investment to their heat and power unit.
- In Cambridge, Henry County has completed a $15 million improvement to the courthouse complex.
- In Colona, a $15.5 million improvement to Illinois 84 has begun.
- In Eldridge, MercyOne's 7,700 square foot expansion was completed in 2025.
- Wilton is beginning a $7 million reconstruction of 5th Street that will also include a bike path.
- LeClaire is completing a $7.7 million dollar complete streets improvement on Wisconsin Street as well as Cody Road improvements.
- Geneseo is completing a multi-phased road, sewer and water replacement project for North State Street at a cost of over $6.0 million.

Further, central business district plans are being implemented in other communities throughout the Bi-State Region in Atkinson, Cambridge, Coal Valley, Kewanee, LeClaire, Milan, Rock Island, Viola, West Liberty, and others.

E-Commerce

E-commerce is seen as an opportunity for the long-term viability of larger corporations and for small businesses and entrepreneurs. These smaller businesses may start out entirely selling online and then experience the interest in having an attached retail "storefront." This can benefit the community and potentially main streets or central business districts by increasing foot traffic. Local governments can prepare for these conversions by developing flexibilities in their zoning ordinances to allow for light assembly/production on the premises. Conversely, retail storefronts may be added into industrially zoned areas with appropriate safety precautions.

OPPORTUNITIES/THREATS

The following issues are considered threats/opportunities at this time, as they are still being evaluated to understand the true impact. Topics considered in this category include: *Recreational cannabis; and Electrical Vehicle Infrastructure*.

Recreational Cannabis

As of January 1, 2020, recreational cannabis became legal in the state of Illinois. Approximately $20 million was spent at dispensaries across the state within the first 12 days of legalization. According to the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, adult-use cannabis sales were over $1.5 billion in 2022, and state tax revenues from the sale of adult-use cannabis and medical cannabis was $445 million for 2022.

In 2025, sales reached $1.5 billion statewide, and tax revenues in the same year were $490 million. While there are clearly economic development opportunities for communities who choose to allow the sale of legal cannabis, issues of perception, law enforcement, and visitor experience are being considered by communities in the region. Currently, there are four dispensaries located in the region, two in Milan and two in Moline. New dispensaries are being considered in other Illinois communities in the Bi-State Region. Communities are considering proposals to allow cannabis cafes, which could create another revenue source. The impact on the Bi-State Region will continue to be monitored as more communities adapt to the legalization.

Electric Vehicle Infrastructure

- The use of electric vehicles (EVs) will continue. Past funding, through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, helped develop EV charging stations throughout the U.S., initially along Interstate and highway corridors. There are opportunities for businesses and local governments to apply for funding for these stations. The status of grants and the EV program will continue to be monitored. Both states charge an annual excise fee when electric vehicles are registered. Illinois charges $0.03 per kilowatt-hour (kWh) and Iowa c an additional $0.026 per kWh for non-residential charging. Issues related to these taxes and fees include whether the excise tax rates and annual registration fees are adequate to cover the costs to the road system, that the fees are the same regardless of size or use, and that the tax rates and fees are not indexed. EV contributions to road use and construction needs will continue to be monitored. Other issues that continue to be evaluated are the ability to meet the future demand for battery replacement, battery storage and volatility. As scaling of electric and transit buses has ramped up in recent years, some battery manufacturers have scaled back production in the face of changing economic policy and uncertainty.

THREATS

Threats to the region are issues with ongoing and future effects that have a negative impact on economic development. The key threats identified include: Reductions in the Agricultural Industry; Base Realignment and Closure; Limited Industrial Park Space; Extreme Events; Aging infrastructure; Revitalizing Downtowns; State Taxing Changes; Insurance; and Railroad Changes.

Reductions in Agricultural Industry

Deere & Co. cut more than 2,000 jobs in 2024, including salaried positions, as declining grain prices reduced farmer's income and causing them to buy less new equipment. In 2025, John Deere had additional rounds of layoffs due to the downturn in the farm economy, continued reduction in farmer demand for machinery, and anticipated tariff impacts of $500-600 million. In January 2025, approximately 190 workers were laid off in Waterloo and Davenport Works and in August, 238 workers were laid off in East Moline, Moline, and Waterloo facilities.

Deere & Co. ended fiscal year 2025, reporting higher tractor and construction equipment sales in the fourth quarter. While they reported worldwide net sales and revenue of $12.3 billion in the fourth quarter, up 11% over 2024, higher production costs and tariffs affected net income which was nearly $1.1 billion or 14% down from 2024. The company is forecasting sales of its large agriculture products to be down roughly 15% to 20% in 2026 with construction and forestry sales expected to grow 5% or be flat for the region.

There are concerns about the impact of the Deere layoffs to the regional economy. Workers may leave the region rather that retraining and finding a job in the area, compounding current workforce challenges. This could also impact the housing inventory depressing housing prices and potentially reducing school enrollments.

Businesses that supply products to the Deere facilities will also reduce their production and the hours of work for their employees. In the event an industry closes a plant, it may take a long period of time to reuse/redevelop the land, and it could ultimately turn into a brownfield. This emphasizes the need to diversify the economy.

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, overall farm cash receipts are forecast to increase by $24.0 billion (4.7 percent) from 2024 to $535.2 billion in 2025 in nominal dollars. Total crop receipts are forecast to decrease by $6.1 billion (2.5 percent) from 2024 levels to $236.6 billion in 2025 following lower receipts for soybeans, corn, and wheat. Conversely, total animal/animal product receipts are projected to increase by $30.0 billion (11.2 percent) to $298.6 billion in 2025. Receipts for cattle, eggs, hogs, broilers, and turkeys are forecast to rise relative to 2024.

Direct Government farm payments are forecast at $40.5 billion for 2025, a $30.4-billion increase from 2024. The forecast increase is largely because of supplemental and ad hoc disaster assistance to farmers and ranchers from the American Relief Act of 2025. Direct Government farm payments include Federal farm program payments paid to farmers and ranchers but exclude U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) loans and insurance indemnity payments made by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC).

Total production expenses, including those associated with operator dwellings, are forecast to increase $12.0 billion (2.6 percent) from 2024 to $467.4 billion in 2025. Spending on livestock/poultry purchases are expected to see the largest increase relative to 2024 at $10.6 billion (21.5 percent) while spending on feed is expected to decline in $4.6 billion (6.2 percent) in 2025.

According to projections published by the Rural and Farm Finance Policy Analysis Center (RaFF) and the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Net farm income in Illinois is projected to decrease $1.75 billion (-28%) in 2026 as government payments recede and cash receipts for both crops and livestock decline modestly. Crop receipts are projected to decrease by $381.09 million (-2%), while livestock expenses are expected to drop by $85.68 million (-2%). Net farm income averages $5.06 billion across the 10-year baseline projection (2025-2034).

Iowa State University and RaFF project Iowa net farm income to drop by $2.99 billion (-24%) to $9.33 billion in 2026. The primary driver of the decrease in net farm income is the change in crop inventory value, followed by a $1.10 billion (-36%) projected decrease in direct government payments. The net cash farm income, which excludes the value of inventory change from its calculation, is expected to decline by 12% in Iowa, from $13.08 billion in 2025 to $11.56 billion in 2026. Net farm income is estimated to average $10.01 billion across the 10-year baseline projection (2025-2034).

Base Realignment and Closure

If there is a future Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC), it could negatively affect the region The last BRAC in 2005 resulted in a loss of 1,100 jobs on the RIA. In addition, job loss can occur outside of a BRAC and affect other supporting industries. As an example, there was a decrease in workload at the Joint Manufacturing Technology Center (JMTC) due to budget reductions. A 2020 IMPLAN analysis estimated the 1,069 jobs at RIA's JMTC created an impact of $120 million in total labor income and created 1,881 total jobs in the community that resulted from the indirect and induced effect of the Center. Additionally, the 2020 analysis estimated that RIA's JMTC has a total impact of $494 million including salaries, property income, taxes, and other spinoff effects. It is estimated that the RIA has a regional economic impact of over $1.2 billion per year, with over 6,000 direct jobs and 14,000 induced employment.

Limited Industrial Park Space

The region has limited availability of industrial park space and state-of-the-art industrial areas, particularly large-scale industrial sites served by rail. Speculative (spec) buildings for industrial development are also desired. Sites that are pre-certified and development-ready are needed throughout the region, but require millions of dollars to extend infrastructure and utilities. While an Illinois grant program was announced in 2024 to assist with this site readiness, finding accessible sites without environmental issues is a challenge.

The Quad Cities Chamber conducted a consultant led regional site readiness strategic plan in 2024 to look at existing sites and funding for future sites. The City of Davenport is extending sewer service west of I-280 with the intention of developing additional industrial sites, while Rock Island is working to develop infill industrial sites along IL 92 and in their southwest business area. East Moline is studying the potential for development at I-80 and I-88 and Geneseo is seeking to develop industrial areas within the Kewanee/Henry County Enterprise Zone along U.S. 6 and I-80.

Extreme Events

Extreme events are occurrences of unusually severe weather that may cause devastating impacts on agriculture, communities and natural ecosystems. Weather-related extreme events are often short-lived and include heat waves, freezes, heavy downpours, tornadoes, and floods. It is difficult to prepare adequately for the actual events, though the region has invested in hazard mitigation planning to minimize impacts. Tornadoes and high wind events are increasing. The National Weather Service reported the total number of tornadoes in Iowa for 2024 was 125, setting a new record for the state. In Illinois, there were 141 tornadoes reported in 2025 up from the 2023 number of 121.

River flooding has been the most prevalent extreme weather event impacting the region. For example, the 2019 flood, set records for Mississippi River flood crest and caused approximately $2 billion in damages along the riverfront and severe economic damages to the agricultural sector of the region

Forecasts for increased probability of similar flooding events are causing communities on the riverfront throughout the region to evaluate mitigation efforts. In response, the City of Davenport conducted a study to analyze alternatives to redevelop the riverfront area and allow for flood resilience and protection and have begun implementing the study recommendations. Flash flooding of low-lying areas due to intense heavy rainfall is also occurring throughout the Region in streams, streets, and drainage systems.

Increases in flood insurance premiums make living and conducting business in the floodplain a financial hardship. This creates a challenge for a large part of the region built before floodplains were delineated. This is exacerbated by proposed floodplain and floodway mapping revisions in the Illinois portions of the Bi-State Region. The proposed mapping revisions could remove some of the largest developable land sites in the Bi-State Region from use. In addition, it has made it impossible for some home owners to sell their properties. The region is addressing these issues in multiple ways including construction and improvement to existing flood protection infrastructure, such as near the Muscatine industrial area and in Keithsburg, protecting the Iowa Quad City water treatment plant, and purchasing/removing flood-prone homes. Hazard mitigation plans are regularly updated and amended to include these important projects.

The Bi-State Regional Commission completed an Extreme Weather Resilience Assessment in 2021, which conducted a vulnerability assessment and determined strategies to mitigate effects of extreme weather to the multi-modal transportation system in the Quad Cities Metropolitan Planning Area (MPA). This assessment steered extreme weather hazard planning toward shaping a more resilient and durable Quad Cities transportation system in the 2050 and 2055 Long Range Transportation Plans.

Funding for Infrastructure

Though large infrastructure improvement projects are being implemented throughout the region, aging infrastructure continues to present challenges to local governments and at a regional level. Governments have been working to repair and replace aging downtowns, streets, stormwater, water towers, water and sewer lines. Local governments are faced with raising taxes to address these costly repairs, having a greater impact on smaller rural communities.

Locks and dams, the I-80 Bridge widening, the Centennial Bridge, and railroad crossings over the Mississippi River are all facing functional and/or capacity concerns and the need for replacement. Other projects in the region include U.S. 61 expansion in Muscatine County, U.S. 6 expansion in Rock Island/Henry Counties and reconstruction in Scott, Muscatine and Cedar Counties, John Deere Road, IL 92, IL 82, IL 78, IL 17, Indian Bluff Road.

Funding through the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) is a significant investment in the nation's infrastructure. This legislation is providing funding for water infrastructure, high-speed internet, roads and bridges, transit, air and marine ports, passenger rail, and EV infrastructure.

IIJA funds are also being utilized for maintenance of locks and dams on the Upper Mississippi River as well as for the Upper Mississippi River Ports operations and maintenance backlog. However, this funding sunsets in 2026 and it is unclear what future funding will be provided. In addition, progress on the next transportation act will be monitored. Bi-State will continue to support efforts to improve infrastructure.

The revitalization and upkeep of the downtown area for communities has become problematic for some due to a lack of funding. There are no current funding programs to assist communities in demolishing dilapidated commercial buildings leaving blighted areas in their business districts. While some façade grants have been received for a few downtown areas in the Iowa portion of the region, the program is very competitive, and a similar program is not offered in Illinois. With insufficient funding, many communities are not able to provide the required updates to the downtown buildings and infrastructure, which affects the aesthetic component of the downtown area, making it difficult to retain and attract long-term businesses. A commercial building demolition grant program is being proposed in Illinois which may help to mitigate this issue along with organizations like Main Street and downtown development partnerships.

Also, worsening downtown revitalization in historic areas is the issue that some early houses and buildings were built with bricks that were very soft. Soft brick masonry in historic Illinois and Iowa buildings refers to early, underfired bricks (often 18th-19th century) that are porous, have a harder outer crust but softer interior, and absorb significant water, requiring specific, soft lime-based mortars for repairs. Brick erosion and wear may occur and not hold up over time causing walls or an entire building to collapse. This type of damage has been observed throughout the Bi-State Region

State Taxing Changes

Legislators in Iowa and Illinois continue to make changes to income and property taxes. Iowa passed property tax cuts in 2013 and starting in 2023; the "backfill" funding to partially address the loss of revenue to local governments is being incrementally removed every year, reducing revenue to local governments. Also, Iowa local governments were limited to a 3% property tax increase per year in the 2025 legislative session. Further property tax cuts are being proposed for FY 2026 with the Governor's proposal of $3 billion over six years. The Iowa Department of Management provided a Business Property Tax Credit Payment from the state to local governments for the FY 25 budget to fund the revenue losses. The amount was not adequate, and a prorated amount was dispersed. It is not known if this will be offered in FY 26. Tied with the property tax discussion in Iowa are Tax Increment Financing (TIF) districts. Various forms of limitations to TIFs are being recommended in 2026.

In Illinois, the state takes 10% of the income tax sent to municipalities and has swept a portion of the local government share of Motor Fuel Taxes. Ten percent of total income tax collections was intended to be dedicated to the Local Government Distributive Funds (LGDF) for distribution to municipalities and counties. Since 2011, the state has decreased the local government share of LGDF, so that as of State Fiscal Year 2024, it is 6.47% of individual income tax collections. This percent continued in SFY 25 and will in SFY 26.

If property taxes are allowed to increase, and revenues are reduced for local governments, it is recognized that this hampers the ability to effectively participate with neighboring states in economic development opportunities.

Property tax increases are of concern in Illinois along with the potential impact of increases in Equalized Assessed Valuations (EAVs). EAVs in Illinois are generally increasing due to market value changes and the state's equalization process, which often applies multipliers to bring assessments to a required one-third of market value, especially between mandated reassessment cycles.

Property Insurance

The property insurance market is facing significant challenges globally due to inflation, supply chain disruptions and severe weather events leading to high loss ratios for insurers. Home insurance costs jumped 62% from 2022 to 2025, based on Forbes analysis. Tariffs and high building costs are also part of the cause and more insurers are using artificial intelligence to process inspections and claims. It is too soon to tell how that will affect rates, it may impact pricing in the future. The cost of labor and materials are folded into the cost of insurance. Tariffs are a concern due to sourcing of car parts and home materials.

Moody's notes that cumulative pricing increases in the past several years improved profit margins for personal motor and homeowner's insurance policies which helps primary insurers sustain profitability for personal insurance in 2026. However, Moody's warns that weather events and the US casualty landscape remain key sources of volatility for carriers.

Over the past five years, annual insured losses from natural catastrophe events have exceeded $100 billion, driven in recent years by small to mid-sized events such as severe convective storms, wildfires, and floods. In 2023 reinsurers moved away from these exposures, primary insurers have retained a greater share of the losses as reinsurance attachment points rose.

Moody's expects that primary insurers will continue to retain a large proportion of losses from small to mid-sized events and will remain exposed to earnings volatility as reinsurers do not take on these risks. Property reinsurance rates declined by up to 20% at the January 1st, 2026 renewals and Moody's Ratings expects costs for insurance buyers to continue to come down in 2026 from their recent peak.

Railroad Changes

The Canadian Pacific Railroad merged with the Kansas City Southern Railroad. Local governments along the trackage are concerned about noise, vibration, safety, derailments, access across the tracks, impacts on natural areas and riverfront and park development, and many other issues raised by the increase in rail traffic. Some communities signed agreements with the railroad for funding to mitigate impacts. The Environmental Impact Study conducted by the Surface Transportation Board found no significant impact to the merger. Affected local governments are working to find funding to mitigate impacts by developing quiet zones, grade separated crossings.

2026 Strategic Direction and Performance Measures

This section sets forth goals and strategies necessary to strengthen the economy and/or to capitalize on the resources of the Bi-State Region. **Goals** are broad, primary Bi-State Region expectations. **Strategies** are more specific than goals, measurable and realistic considering what can be accomplished over the five-year period of the CEDS by partners in the Bi-State Region. The following goals and strategies were developed with input from the CEDS Committee and are directly related to information shown in the Summary Background and identified in the Analysis of Bi-State Regional Economy section.

GOAL 1: *Attract, retain, and expand businesses while supporting business startups.*

GOAL 2: *Promote the redevelopment of blighted, underused, vacant, and environmentally-challenged sites with market potential and positive community impact.*

GOAL 3: *Continue to improve the quality of life in the Bi-State Region through projects that support housing, health care, recreation, culture, entertainment, and tourism to attract and retain a talented and multifaceted workforce.*

GOAL 4: *Make the Bi-State Region more economically resilient to both natural disasters and economic downturns.*

GOAL 5: *Invest in and support infrastructure improvements, such as roads, bridges, rail, sewers, storm water, water, broadband, multi-modal transportation systems, development ready industrial sites, and energy utilities.*

GOAL 6: *Leverage the resources available for workforce development and training through the university and community college systems, IowaWorks and American Job Center, and other partners to address the growing skill needs of businesses, industries, and individuals.*

GOAL 7: *Foster public-private and intergovernmental partnerships to address community and economic development needs in the Bi-State Region while emphasizing cooperation over competition.*

Performance Measures

Performance measures serve as a framework to gauge the success of implementation of the CEDS while providing information for the CEDS Annual Progress Report. These regular updates keep the strategic direction and action plan outlined in the CEDS current and relevant. Based on the evaluation of the performance measures, strategies may be revised to readjust to the Bi-State Region's needs. Following is a report of progress toward performance measures. These collective measures help to demonstrate the region's work toward meeting stated goals. Communities within the Bi-State Region have submitted their planned and underway community and economic development projects that help support these goals and strategies. The projects lists can be found in the Appendix. This listing is intended to be representative of the full range of activity happening throughout the region. Any revisions will be addressed in the CEDS Annual Progress Reports.

GOAL 1: *Attract, retain, and expand businesses while supporting business startups.*

Strategy A.
Conduct business outreach activities to identify needs of businesses.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Report number of jobs created and retained	a: The Project Lists (Appendix E) estimate 950 jobs created and 1,085 jobs retained, for a total of 2,035 jobs in 2025. For infrastructure projects, jobs created and retained relate to construction. b: The net jobs impact of Major Expansions and Dislocations (Appendix D) was the addition of 1,274 jobs.
2: Report Regional Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	a: Total GDP for the Bi-State Region, when adjusted for inflation (chained 2017 dollars), has increased 3.5% from $24.2 billion in 2015 to $25.0 billion in 2024. b: Over the past ten years, the region's GDP was lowest in 2020 and has steadily recovered since. The largest annual change in this recovery was 2.77% in 2021 followed most recently by 1.70% in 2024.

Strategy B.
Use financial incentives, such as Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Districts, Business Development Districts, Enterprise Zones, River Edge Redevelopment Zone, and Revolving Loan Funds (RLFs) to attract and support businesses.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Number of loans and total through programs	a: Quad Cities Enterprise Zone – In 2025, there were 25 projects and 114 certificates. Estimated jobs created or retained were 8,459. Building materials costs were estimated at $55,140,000. Labor costs were estimated at $50,304,000. b: Bi-State (Rock Island/Scott Counties) RLF – No new loans were made in 2025. In total, the RLF has made 108 loans for an investment of $436,907,528 and 3,947 jobs created or retained. c: Bi-State (Rock Island/Scott Counties) CARES RLF – No new loans were made in 2025. In total, the RLF has made 8 loans for an investment of $21,353,959 and 678 jobs created or retained. d: Mercer/Muscatine Counties RLF – No new loans were made in 2025. In total, the RLF has made 5 loans for an investment of $42,532,600 and 75 jobs created or retained. e: Henry County RLF (Legacy) – Two loans were made in 2025 for an investment of $1,228,669 and 12 jobs created or retained. In total, the RLF has made 97 loans for an investment of $23,639,211 and 1,197 jobs created or retained. f: Henry County COVID RLF (Economic Development Fund) – Three loans were made in 2025 for an investment of $1,281,140 and 17 jobs created or retained. In total, the RLF has made 41 loans for an investment of $4,071,780 and 349 jobs created or retained.

Strategy C.

Market and promote the use of the Quad Cities Manufacturing Institute, Extension Partnerships, Illinois Manufacturing Excellence Center (IMEC), and the Center for Industrial Research and Service (CIRAS) for technical assistance, seminars, networking, and research connections.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Describe annual impacts	a: IMEC (Illinois) – In 2025 (statewide): ▪ 3,742 companies assisted ▪ $905.7M aggregate impact ▪ 19:1 return on investment ▪ 6,871 jobs created or retained ▪ $3.6M average new and retained sales (per client/project) ▪ $314,993 average cost savings (per client/project) b: CIRAS (Iowa) – From 2021-2025: ▪ Muscatine County – 42 distinct clients served, $13.6M in economic impact, 49 jobs created or retained ▪ Scott County – 231 distinct clients served, $473.6M in economic impact, 7,628 jobs created or retained

Strategy D.

Foster entrepreneurship with support initiatives through Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs), SCORE, colleges and other community partners.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Describe entrepreneurial programs offered	a: Black Hawk College – Launching a new program, “Build Brave,” a small business development mentorship program to equip students for building businesses and uplifting their communities. b: SBDC at Eastern Iowa Community College (EICC) – One-on-one counseling on business operations, financing, and grants, as well as business forums, and workshops on typical software are some of the services offered. c: SBDC at Western Illinois University (WIU) – Technical assistance in business formation, financial readiness, access to capital, compliance, and strategic planning.
2: Report number of participants in programs	a: Black Hawk College – Launched in spring 2026, the Build Brave program has three students with several more interested in participating in the future. b: SBDC at EICC – Services to 260 clients, 105 of which were in rural Scott County or Muscatine County. c: SBDC at WIU – Services to 284 clients.

Strategy D.

Foster entrepreneurship with support initiatives through Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs), SCORE, colleges and other community partners.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
3: Describe outcomes of programs	a: SBDC at EICC – Sales increased $7.2M with businesses serviced and helped establish 13 new businesses. Hosted 25 capital events with over $7M in capital infusions. b: SBDC at WIU – 13 sponsored or co-sponsored training events reaching 121 attendees.

Strategy E.

Reach out to business owners regarding succession planning to minimize business closures.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Describe activities encouraging business continuity and succession planning	a: Quad Cities Chamber – Offers business-to-business connections through networking events, peer roundtables, and specialized business councils. The Chamber's Generation Next program offers young to mid-career professionals a resource to become involved in the community and creating positive change.

Strategy F.

Leverage public and private investments to create additional industrial land and building inventory.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Describe efforts to create additional industrial land and building inventory	a: East Moline – Awarded a $128,000 Site Readiness Planning Grant from the Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) for the I-80/I-88 Interchange in 2025. This is matched by $30,000 from the city and $2,000 from REDEEM. b: Mercer County Better Together – Features sites and buildings for sale via their website. c: Muscatine – Offers an Industrial Tax Abatement for qualifying companies. d: Quad Cities Chamber – Features sites and buildings for sale via the LocationOne Information System (LOIS). e: Quad Cities Regional Economic Development Authority – Offers Industrial Revenue Bonds that may be used to build or rehabilitate manufacturing facilities, acquire land or existing facilities, and for equipment. f: Multiple communities manage RLFs to fill funding gaps and help purchase inventory

GOAL 2: *Promote the redevelopment of blighted, underused, vacant, and environmentally-challenged sites with market potential and positive community impact.*

Strategy A.
Revitalize downtowns, malls, corridors, and vacant commercial, industrial, and residential buildings.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Describe status of ongoing projects and efforts	a: Place Management Organizations (PMO) spearheaded by the Chamber to focus on pillars of Business & Economic Growth; Infrastructure & Livability; and Advocacy & Promotion by providing resources and coordination. PMOs include: ▪ Downtown Bettendorf Organization ▪ Downtown Davenport Partnership ▪ Rock Island Downtown Alliance b: East Moline started a $30 Million downtown revitalization project to connect 15th Avenue with key places including the Rust Belt and Bend c: Bettendorf completed a $4.5 M redevelopment of Duck Creek Plaza, including renovating a former grocery store into an indoor theme park
2: List completed projects	a: Aledo – Opera House $4M renovation. b: Aledo – $4.7 Million Market Plaza renovation to downtown to host festivals, markets, and community gatherings c: Kent Worldwide opened new Headquarters in former historic McKee Button Co. building in June 2025 d: Muscatine – MUSCO Sports Center opened in June 2025. e: Rock Island – $8.7 Million renovation to downtown including streetscaping, lighting patio areas, and Arts Alley renovation f: Additional downtown revitalization projects completed or underway are noted in the Project List.

Strategy B.
Monitor Opportunity Zone projects.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: List projects implemented in Opportunity Zones	a: Opportunity Zones currently exist in Davenport, Muscatine, Rock Island, and Kewanee. b: Davenport – Over $82M in completed project investments with an assessed property value within the zone increasing over 145%. c: Kewanee – $244,000 investment in over 10 projects, and recent renovation of an older building to a restaurant. d: Muscatine – Over $545M in total investment within the zone. The Hawkeye project is underway, and the Merge/Carver Corner project is expected to begin in 2026. e: Rock Island – Over $220,000 invested through five different grant programs.

Strategy C.
Assist in the removal and redevelopment of blighted residential and commercial properties.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Describe efforts to remove and redevelop blighted properties	a: Muscatine – Five blighted residential buildings removed through nuisance property and abandoned building funding from the Iowa Economic Development & Finance Authority. Properties are being redeveloped with community partners.

GOAL 3: *Continue to improve the quality of life in the Bi-State Region through projects that support housing, health care, recreation, culture, entertainment, and tourism to attract and retain a talented and multifaceted workforce.*

Strategy A.
Support the tourism industry and visitor/tourism bureaus.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Number of jobs in the arts, entertainment, and hospitality industries	a: Henry County Tourism Board – 450 employed related to tourism, generating $18.8M in total labor income in 2024. b: Visit Quad Cities – In FY25, 9,346 Quad Citizens were employed in the visitor economy.
2: Describe visitor numbers, visitor spending, and tourism related tax revenues	a: Henry County Tourism Board – $54.6M in visitor spending. $8.7M generated in state and local taxes. b: Muscatine – In 2024, $61.4M in direct tourism spending. c: Visit Quad Cities – In FY25, 6.1M visits, 13.9M visitor days, 681.121 Quad Cities International Airport passengers, $1.4B annual visitor spending, and $46.2M direct economic impact.

Strategy B.
Expand local trial network interconnectivity with local, state, and national trails and promote the trail system through the use of QCTrails.org.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Describe major trail improvements that increase interconnectivity	a: Progress continues on a trail connection between Veterans Memorial Parkway and the Duck Creek Trail along Goose Creek. Phase II is complete. Phase III will begin construction in 2026. Phase IV will take place at a later date. The Duck Creek Trail was extended with the goal of completing the west end of the trail loop between it, Sunderbruch Park, and eventually the Mississippi River Trail.
2: Number of miles of trails added	a: In 2025, 6.51 miles of trails were added.
3: Report QCTrails.org analytics	a: QCTrails.org had 1,744 user profiles at the end of 2025.

Strategy C.
Promote riverfront amenities along the Mississippi River and its tributaries.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: List new riverfront assets	a: Bettendorf – Planning is underway for a Phase 4 ($50M) and Phase 5 ($60M) Riverfront/Downtown redevelopment. b: Davenport – Main Street Landing is a 10-acre attraction expected to open in late 2026. The $27.3M project is supported by multiple funding sources.

Strategy D.
Expand and promote year-round recreation activities.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Describe new year-round recreation facilities and events	a: Bettendorf – The Landing Ice Rink was expanded in size and provides amenities to keep warm. b: Davenport – Main Street Landing is a four-season park, plaza, and green space providing year-round recreation opportunities. c: Muscatine – MUSCO Sports Center, 122,000 sq. feet, opened in 2025. It is Iowa's largest inflatable sports dome, open year-round, temperature controlled, and accommodates multiple sports. d: The region offers a wide variety of outdoor facilities, ATV trails, water trails, cross-country and downhill skiing, winter tubing, and ice rinks. A list of selected events and attractions is listed in the Summary Background chapter. Visit Quad Cities hosts a calendar of such events on their website.

Strategy E.

Provide and maintain a diverse housing stock by supporting organizations that develop affordable housing, workforce housing and related initiatives.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Number of units completed and underway	a: Aledo – Built 2 new condominiums for Independent (55+) living, completed 15 upper story units completed, and single-family homes at Sponsler's Third Addition are being completed in phases. b: Bettendorf – Completed 288 units at Authentix in North Bettendorf, and 38 units on South Devils Glen at Creekview at Devils Glen. c: Coal Valley – Improved Candlelight Mobile Home Park. d: Davenport – Apartments on Main and Bucktown Lofts. e: East Moline – Planning for Oak Grove neighborhood revitalization project to create new affordable and workforce housing. f: Geneseo – Started developing 8 new single-family units and condominium addition on Olivia Drive. g: LeClaire – Construction of 80 homes in the Johnson Homes subdivision is continuing. h: Moline – Constructed 44 new market-rate townhomes near downtown, and 16 unit rate condominium/townhomes on 49th Street. i: Muscatine – Housing developments underway include Arbor Commons, Carver Corners. Planned housing developments of single family and townhomes off of Clara Beck Lane and University Drive. j: Rock Island – Planned 25 small home rentals specifically for veterans, as well as 60 other units, along with 60 units for low to moderate income seniors. k: Quad Cities Housing Council – Received $300,000 to create 25 affordable units in Davenport's Central Community Circle neighborhood. l: Wilton – Platted old school property for infill lots called School House Meadows. Completed Chandler Pointe affordable senior living. m: West Liberty– Buysse Addition has begun with 30 single-family homes. n: Woodhull – Homes were developed in the American Dream Subdivision.
2: Describe status of housing assessments conducted and actions to address needs	a: Impediments and to Fair Housing and Needs Assessment studies completed in 2024 for Moline, Rock Island and Davenport. b: Muscatine County – Completed Housing Study in 2024. c: Quad Cities Housing Cluster – Analyzed housing needs finding shortage of over 6,000 housing units. d: University of Illinois conducting a Housing Needs Assessment for Henry, Mercer, and Stark Counties.

Strategy E.

Provide and maintain a diverse housing stock by supporting organizations that develop affordable housing, workforce housing and related initiatives.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
3: Report on housing density projects and initiatives, such as zoning code amendments	a: Moline – Amended R2 zoning code to encourage new housing development on smaller lots.
4: Number of new home rehabilitation projects	a: Davenport – Established the Extreme DREAM program at $2.1M to allow for renovation of vacant and abandoned structures. b: Tri-Cities Housing Lottery – Established in 2026 to help homeowners in East Moline, Moline, and Silvis with repairs, serving 25 households with $1.2M in funding available.
5: Describe strategies to support home ownership	a: Live/Work Rock Island – Provided $210,227 in closing costs assistance, supporting $3.1M in real estate transactions.
6: Describe financial literacy strategies and numbers served	a: Economic Growth Corporation – Homebuyer education course had 127 participants.

GOAL 4: *Make the Bi-State Region more economically resilient to both natural disasters and economic downturns.*

Strategy A.

Support continued government and private sector operations at the Rock Island Arsenal (RIA) by enhancing the Center of Excellence for Advanced and Additive Manufacturing at RIA, identifying ways to attract additional jobs to RIA, and determining where communities can be supportive of military based at RIA.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Describe activities supporting the RIA	a: The 2026 Defense Appropriations bill designated $100M for the RIA to maintain employees, help build and maintain military vehicles, research new artillery weapons systems, and advance drone technology.

Strategy B.

Support programs that broaden regional economies and boost recovery from disasters and economic setbacks.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: List initiatives undertaken that support economic diversification and resilience	a: Monthly QC Emergency Planning Committee meetings to coordinate planning and programs to support resilience and emergency preparedness

Strategy C.

Promote disaster planning, including updating and implementing multi-jurisdictional hazard mitigation plans to lessen the impacts of disasters.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Describe status of hazard mitigation plans	a: Scott County – FEMA approval expires 3/12/2028. Adopted by all participating jurisdictions. Funding secured for update. b: Rock Island County – FEMA approval expires 1/13/2027. Adopted by all participating jurisdictions. Funding is being secured for an update. c: Henry and Stark Counties – FEMA approval expires 9/16/2030. Adopted by some jurisdictions and pending adoption for some jurisdictions. d: Muscatine County – Adopted March 2026 by county.
2: Describe completed and underway hazard mitigation projects including green infrastructure projects and public health initiatives	a: Davenport – Planned $6M Flood Resilience Project for 2026.
3: Describe completed and underway resiliency projects in the Long Range Transportation Plan	a: Davenport PROTECT Grant b: Railroad Overpass to Sewage Plant c: Multi-Use Trails/Shared-Use Paths – Bettendorf, Davenport, LeClaire, Moline, Silvis d: Electric Vehicle Charging Station – Moline e: Roundabouts – Davenport, Moline f: Sidewalks – Moline, Rock Island

GOAL 5: *Invest in and support infrastructure improvements, such as roads, bridges, rail sewers, storm water, water, broadband, multi-modal transportation systems, development ready industrial sites, and energy utilities.*

Strategy A.

Implement Thrive 2055: Quad Cities Long Range Transportation Plan, 2050 Iowa Region 9 Long Range Transportation Plan, and the Bi-State Region Freight Plan to maintain and improve transportation infrastructure.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: List number and value of projects completed from the long range transportation plans	a: In FY25, 38 projects constructed, total funds $161.2M; of that, federal funds were $128.2M.
2: Describe status of federal transportation act adoption	a: Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) was enacted in November 2021. It will expire in September 2026. Monitoring reauthorization is underway as draft bills are released.
3: Describe commodity tonnages transported by mode as described in the long range plan and Bi-State Freight Plan Addendum	a: The Bi-State Region generated a total of 83.2M tons of freight worth nearly $80.6B (2022) The most important domestic mode is trucks, moving 68.9M tons (83% of the total) worth $67.9B in value (84% of total). The next most important mode is rail, moving 9.4M tons (11%) of commodities worth $2.6M in value (3%).

Strategy B.

Begin preparation/planning for subsequent Bi-State Region long-range transportation plans.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Describe status of planning process for future transportation plans	a: *Thrive 2055: Quad Cities Long Range Plan* will be considered for adoption in March 2026.

Strategy C.
Support efforts to improve major roadway and rail infrastructure.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: List activities undertaken to implement projects	a: Reconstruction of the I-80 Mississippi River Bridge and corridor will begin in 2028 with final engineering underway. b: U.S. 67/Centennial Bridge corridor is currently being evaluated under a feasibility study. c: Davenport is implementing a PROTECT grant through a series of projects. d: East Moline – RAISE project for downtown streetscaping is under construction. e: Completed Quad Cities-Kewanee-Muscatine Traffic Safety Action Plan. f: Completed Andalusia/Indian Bluff Road Corridor Study for Milan, Moline, Rock Island, and Rock Island County.

Strategy D.
Support continued federal and state funding for Quad Cities to Chicago passenger rail service.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Describe status of funding and construction of the passenger rail project	a: Passenger rail is currently in preliminary engineering. ILDOT Multi-Year Program includes a $177M FRA grant, $45M Illinois Jobs Now! Funding, and $225M Rebuild Illinois program (FY2026-2031). The Chicago-Quad Cities corridor was selected by FRA into its Corridor ID Program to allow additional service planning and identify capital improvements required for service improvements. b: A Passenger Rail Committee was formed to support project implementation. Illinois transit bill passed October 31 includes two provisions allowing new use of transit money for passenger rail service.

Strategy E.
Support efforts for funding lock and dam maintenance on the Upper Mississippi River and implementation of the Upper Mississippi River Ports initiative.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Describe activities to acquire additional funding	a: Monitoring federal Navigation and Ecosystem Sustainability Program for projects on Upper Mississippi River.
2: Describe tonnages and commodities transported through the Upper Mississippi River Ports statistical area	a: CY23 had 6.4M tons move through the area, down from 8.7M tons in CY20. The decrease resulted primarily from less food and farm product tonnage (2.9M tons in CY23 vs. 4.7M tons in CY20). b: Crude materials (CY23 1.4M tons), chemicals and related products (CY23 1.4M tons), and primary manufactured goods (CY23 0.6M tons) are also key commodities moving through the area, but they did not see the same significant decrease since CY20.

Strategy F.

Seek federal, state, and local funding for infrastructure improvements across the Bi-State Region.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Report number and value of grants awarded	a: In 2025, $7.0M in grants were applied for with the assistance of the Bi-State Regional Commission for projects totaling $15.6M in costs.
2: List completed projects reported by local governments and in the Transportation Improvement Programs	a: New bridge deck, resurfacing, and patching on Interstate 80 from the Rock River to U.S. 6. b: Planning, purchase, and operational support for Bettendorf Transit, Davenport Citibus, and MetroLink. c: Bridge cleaning at I-80, I-280, Rock River Crossings, and Mississippi River crossings. d: Aledo – Multi-use paths and four electric vehicle charging stations. e: Alpha – Waste water lagoon rehabilitation. f: Bettendorf – Middle Road & Forest Grove Improvements, Phase 4 (to I-80); road widening (Devils Glen, 53rd Street); and Middle Road redesign from 53rd to Forest Grove. g: Blue Grass – Micro-surfacing of City Street; Lamphere Drive reconstruction. h: Carbon Cliff – Route 84 water main extension (Phase 1); 6th Street widening. i: East Moline – American Discovery Trail (Phase I); Bend streetscaping. j: Eldridge – First Street intersection and overlay project; Townsend Farms Rec Trail (Phase 1); Stormwater projects; 2024 Eldridge Street improvement project. k: Fruitland – Shared-use path from Crimson Avenue to Muscatine Street. l: Geneseo – Orange Street water service replacement; North State Street Infrastructure replacement (Phase 1) and electric work (Phase 1 and 2). m: LeClaire – Trails work (Eagle Ridge, 15th Street); city center plaza reconstruction; Vets Plex Baseball Diamond renovation. n: Muscatine – Fulliam Street reconstruction (phase 1 & 2); Muscatine High School Baseball/Softball Complex; Grant, Jefferson and Madison Elementary additions; Muscatine Community Schools food service facility. o: Port Byron – Bike path resurfacing. p: Rock Island County – Resurfacing and patchwork (County Highways 62, 14, 78). q: Scott County – Resurfacing work (Territorial Road, Z30, 275th Street, 278th Avenue); bridge replacement on 10th Avenue over Big Elkhorn Creek. r: Silvis – Phipps Park ADA path; 1st Avenue sidewalk; 13th Street watermain; 14th Street replacement. s: Walcott – CIPP sewer main lining.

Strategy F.

Seek federal, state, and local funding for infrastructure improvements across the Bi-State Region.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
3: Describe efforts to expand broadband	a: Aledo and Viola – Residential fiber optic installation projects in 2025. b: Moline – Signed an agreement for buildout by Metronet, which was completed in 2024 and invested over $19 million in the project. c: Eldridge, LeClaire, Rock Island, Milan, East Moline, Colona, and Silvis – Working with Metronet to bring fiber to the home. d: Henry County – Extended fiber to over 4,500 homes, funded in part by ARPA dollars. Geneseo Communications installed high speed internet Fiber to the Premise (FTTP) to all homes outside Geneseo city limits as well as all of Atkinson, Annawan, Cambridge, Galva, parts of Coal Valley, and the Wolf Road corridor. Diverse Communications/Woodhull Telephone has installed 126.5 miles of fiber in the western part of the county servicing 85+ homes through Connect Illinois funding. e: Diverse Communications installed FTTP for Lynn Center and Ophiem; all have FTTP within city limits that are completed. Service in the northern portion of Henry County, north of Geneseo, is proposed to be installed at a cost of $20 million. Diverse Communications Inc. was awarded a Connect Illinois Round 3 grant with the help, in part, of Henry County funding to build a buried fiber optic network bringing high speed internet to approximately 800 homes, businesses, and farms in rural parts of Andover, Cambridge, Clover, Colona, Lynn, Osco, Weller, and Western Townships. They completed the project in 2025. f: Mercer County – Mercer County Better Together created the Mercer County Strategic Broadband Plan, in June 2020. A $30M grant was applied for through the Illinois Broadband Infrastructure program, but was denied due to lack of matching funds. Local companies are still working to expand service though. T-Mobile supplies 5G ultra capacity service in Aledo. Viola Telephone and Frontier Communications have installed fiber optic service to all of Aledo. New Windsor Communications has provided service to Sherrard.

Strategy G.
Support energy projects in the Bi-State Region.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: List completed or planned energy projects	a: Natural Gas ▪ East Moline – Facilitating the Ameresco Renewable Energy Landfill Methane Capture project. ▪ Scott County – Generation station in northern part county. Landfill methane gas conversion to bio methane for grid. b: Solar ▪ Henry County – Five solar fields. ▪ Mercer County – Three solar fields. In 2025, a 38-acre array was completed powering 850 homes and businesses. ▪ Muscatine County – One solar field. c: Wind ▪ Henry County – Twenty-two wind turbines as well as additional 60-70 Big Blue Stem turbines producing five times more power than standard.
2: Monitor energy related concerns, such as equipment supply chain issues and data center development	a: This continues to be monitored. The region continues to develop energy redundancy and invest in renewable energy to meet existing demand.

GOAL 6: *Leverage the resources available for workforce development and training through the university and community college systems, IowaWorks and American Job Center, and other partners to address the growing skill needs of businesses industries, and individuals.*

Strategy A.
Adjust training of the workforce based on the needs of businesses and entrepreneurs.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Describe efforts to address industry training needs and innovative business opportunities	a: EICC – Offers apprenticeship programs for different trades. Just over half of the apprentices enrolled in programs at EICC are on custom training plans with their employers. b: Black Hawk College – One of 11 community colleges in Illinois that hosts the Highway Construction Careers Training Program and is tied for first place for the highest placement rate in the state for graduates entering a Department of Labor approved apprenticeship.
2: Report on indicators related to factors of interest to persons entering the workforce associated types of work/ benefits, etc.	a: EICC – Apprenticeship program has grown 40% within the last five months as of February 2026. b: Black Hawk College – The number of people going through the process for entry into the Highway Construction Careers Training Program continues to grow. The last several classes have resulted in interviews held for over 35 people in each class, with the program offering 15 spots in each class.

Strategy B.
Support the strategies of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA).

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Describe efforts funded through WIOA and the activities of IowaWorks and the Tri-County Consortium American Job Centers (AJCs), such as the efforts of the Workforce Development Boards (WDBs), including incumbent workforce training and business outreach to align training programs with industry needs	AJCs carry out different activities in the region, but collaborate with similar partners including: the workforce system, economic development organizations, labor groups, K-12 education community-based organizations, foundations, businesses, community colleges, and state apprenticeship agencies. a: Mississippi Valley WDB – WIOA through its American Jobs Center (IowaWorks) centers supported the following activities in program year 2024 (July 2024-June, 2025): ▪ Accelerate Iowa held 161 Virtual Training Facility Simulations where participants explored 320 different careers ▪ Rapid Response Services were deployed in response to Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notifications (WARN) events and services rendered for Muscatine and Scott Counties were 72 and 1,456 respectively for adult, dislocated worker, and youth participants. ▪ SkillUp Mississippi Valley was launched to expand training for individuals. There have been more than 1,400 individuals who have participated so far. b: Tri-County Consortium – Oversees Henry, Mercer, and Rock Island Counties in Illinois, and facilities the American Jobs Center. The following are services are provided: ▪ Adult, dislocated worker, and youth employment and training activities under WIOA Title I. ▪ Adult education and literacy activities under WIOA Title II. ▪ Wagner-Peyser Act services. ▪ Vocational rehabilitation service activities under WIOA Title IV. ▪ Relevant secondary and post-secondary education programs and activities with education and workforce investment activities. ▪ Work with other workforce development programs to support service alignment and needs identified in regional or local level assessments. ▪ Provide supportive services, such as transportation to those utilizing services.

Strategy C.

Support strategies identified in the Illinois Economic Development Region 6 Regional Plan, the Local Workforce Investment Area 13 Plan, and the Kewanee Life Skills Re-Entry Center program to assist individuals with barriers to employment.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1. Describe strategies implemented and numbers of individuals served	a: Kewanee Life Skills Re-Entry Center – As of 2023, 11 people were participating in a custodial maintenance class through Lake Land College. In addition, 16 individuals were taking a CAT simulator class. b: Illinois Economic Development Region 6 Regional – Illinois EDR 6 covers the Bi-State region and other areas in the Northwest portion of the state. The core goals of the plan center on preparing an educated and skilled workforce. Specific strategies cover employer-driven partnerships, expanded career pathways through work-based training and industry-recognized credentials, career services and opportunities for those facing barriers, and information sharing to employers and jobseekers about economic development, workforce development, and education initiatives. c: Illinois Local Workforce Investment Area 13 – The LWIA 13 Plan outlines different strategies to combat barriers to employment, but is a collaborative effort between multiple organizations. Key strategies include: expanding access to employment, training, education, and supportive services for eligible individuals; helping students achieve their high school diploma; working on basic skills while earning credential for in-demand occupations; and working with employers to provide a more holistic support.

Strategy D.

Access New Jobs Training 260E and 260F and job training tax credits to retrain workers in technology shifts and provide training to dislocated workers.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Number and value of 260E, 260F, and job training tax credits used to retrain dislocated workers	a: Eastern Iowa Community College administers both the 260E Iowa New Jobs Training Program and the 260F Iowa Jobs Training Program. In FY 2025, EICC issued bonds for $3,660,000 in 260E training funds to assist businesses with training new employees, which pledged 492 new jobs and awarded $497,262 in 260F funds to assist 19 businesses with training 478 existing employees.
2: Report regional unemployment and labor force participation rates	a: Unemployment rate – 4.7% b: Labor force participation rate – 63.5%

Strategy E.
Support continued growth and success of existing higher education and trade institutions.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Monitor workforce educational attainment	a: The percentage of individuals with a bachelor's degree or higher has increased since 2010 ACS 5-year estimates from 24.0% to 29.3% as of 2024 5-year estimates. b: The top 100 High-Priority Jobs Report from the Grow Quad Cities identifies jobs in the region in the most demand, accounting for 2,300 job openings annually. The report highlights 40 occupations projected to add approximately 600 new jobs by 2028. The report is a reference for creating training and workforce development initiatives.

Strategy F.
Support continuation and development of mentoring, pre-apprenticeship, and apprenticeship programs.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Describe pre-apprenticeship, apprenticeship, and mentoring programs	a: EICC – Has a robust apprenticeship program that allows students to work with the college and/or through their employer to receive further training in their field. With 82 participants, EICC has 25 employer partners. b: Black Hawk College – The Build Brave program has seven students total interested in business mentorship. The Highway Construction Careers Training Program hosts up to 15 students in each class.

GOAL 7: *Foster public-private and intergovernmental partnerships to address community and economic development needs in the Bi-State Region while emphasizing cooperation over competition.*

Strategy A.

Continue to foster coordination among Local Economic Development Organizations (LEDOs) through meeting and networking opportunities.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: List collaborative efforts between LEDOs	a: Multiple organizations are working throughout the region to advance local and regional efforts. These organizations have hosted multiple events over the past year including business development seminars, including Chambers of Commerce and Economic Development Organizations. ▪ Chambers of Commerce – Aledo, Geneseo, Greater Muscatine, Kewanee, LeClaire, Milan, North Scott, Walcott, Quad Cities, and the Greater Quad Cities Hispanic Chamber of Commerce ▪ Economic Development Organizations – GROW Quad Cities, Muscatine Economic Growth Alliance, Henry County Economic Development Partnership, Mercer County Better Together, QC Empowerment Network, SCORE Chapters, WeLead (West Liberty), Development Association of Rock Island, REDEEM (East Moline), Renew (Moline), Greater Davenport Redevelopment Corporation, Downtown Bettendorf, Quad Cities Regional Development Authority, and others

Strategy B.

Support legislative advocacy efforts to inform federal and state agencies and legislators on the needs and concerns of the Bi-State Region.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: Describe advocacy efforts	a: For the 2026 legislative season, mental health and public safety initiatives led by the Muscatine Police Department and local government campaigns addressing infrastructure and economic development continued as well as having met with IEDA to discuss workforce housing issues in 2025. They attend legislative forums to discuss these issues and others. b: Quad Cities local governments and the Chamber continued to support a consultant for ongoing work on issues to strengthen the Rock Island Arsenal. The Rock Island Arsenal Defense Alliance promotes advanced manufacturing and workforce development that strengthens Rock Island Arsenal's role in the national industrial base. Funding for the Joint Manufacturing and Technology Center for a Weapons Quality Assurance and additive manufacturing robotics were among the accomplishments. They also met with Iowa and Illinois legislatures regarding site readiness issues. c: Henry County – Met with state legislators in spring 2025 supporting various infrastructure funding needs including road funding and historic preservation activities at Bishop Hill. Project timing for funding was also discussed. d: Mercer County – Officials have communicated with state legislators regarding the loss of the Department of Motor Vehicle location in Aledo and construction of the Aquatic Center. e: The region actively supported the creation of the Rock Island County Passenger Rail Committee and ongoing efforts of the City of Moline. The State of Illinois recently signed the Northern Illinois Transit Authority (NITA) Act that funds the Chicago-Quad Cities passenger rail line, providing approximately $475M to move forward.

Strategy C.

Provide support for community and economic development strategic plans.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: List new community and economic development strategic plans and support activities	a: Comprehensive Plans – Colona (underway), East Moline (underway), Milan (underway), Muscatine (adopted January 2026), and Muscatine County (adopted February 2025). b: Hazard Mitigation Plans were recently adopted for Henry and Stark Counties (2025), and Muscatine County (2026). c: Support Activities – Continue for other local plans including the Downtown Davenport Master Plan, East Moline Downtown Development Plan, Destination QC Master Plan, Make it Muscatine, Moline River Front & Center Plan, Bettendorf Downtown Master Plan.

Strategy D.
Leverage all available public and private resources to improve the scope of impact.

MEASURE	PROGRESS TOWARD MEASURE
1: List of grants awarded	a: In 2025, \$7.0M in grants were applied for with the assistance of the Bi-State Regional Commission for projects totaling \$15.6M in costs.

Appendix A

Bi-State Regional Commission

Serving local governments in Muscatine and Scott Counties, Iowa;
Henry, Mercer, and Rock Island Counties, Illinois

RESOLUTION OF THE BI-STATE REGIONAL COMMISSION IN SUPPORT OF THE COMPREHENSIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

WHEREAS, the Bi-State Regional Commission serves local government within Muscatine and Scott Counties, Iowa, and Henry, Mercer, and Rock Island Counties, Illinois; and

WHEREAS, the Bi-State Regional Commission has established continued economic development in the region as a major priority; and

WHEREAS, the economic opportunities and limitations exist in the Region that influence development possibilities; and

WHEREAS, the surveillance and analysis of these economic factors promote long range development consideration for coordinated action within the Region;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE Bi-State Regional Commission hereby adopts the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy for May 1, 2026 to April 30, 2031 and the policies set forth therein.

Passed this 29th day of April 2026 by the Bi-State Regional Commission.

Signed:	Attest:
By: ______________________	______________________
Brad Bark, Chair	Member
Bi-State Regional Commission	Bi-State Regional Commission

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Regional Economic Development Cooperation Resolution

WHEREAS, the Quad Cities economy functions as a single unit with many common interests and resources, where growth and development anywhere within the Quad Cities region enhances the overall vitality for all people and localities; and

WHEREAS, the best way to promote economic development is for local governments and private/nonprofit economic development entities to join forces, working and communicating together to attract new business and retain and expand existing business; and

WHEREAS, businesses seek to maximize their private economic gains and local governments seek to maximize jobs and tax base within their communities, creating competition between governments to offer various financial and other incentives to business to entice the development within their community; and

WHEREAS, local government may provide expansion resources and assistance to businesses, however, there is no net gain to the total Quad Cities region economy if limited resources are committed to assisting businesses to move within the area with no increase in jobs; and

WHEREAS, private and nonprofit entities are similarly involved in economic development projects and should also follow the policy set forth herein.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the participant local governments to the agreement that:

Section 1. All elected officials and staff of signatory local governments or private/nonprofit economic development organizations in the Quad Cities region will work together to promote and facilitate economic development.

Section 2. Local governments and private/nonprofit economic development organizations, within the Quad Cities region, will not initiate contact with existing local businesses in an effort to entice these businesses to leave one local government for another local government within the region.

Section 3. When a local government or private/nonprofit economic development organizations is contacted by a business that currently has facilities elsewhere in the Quad Cities region and the business intends to vacate or downsize its current facilities as part of a move within the Quad Cities region, the contacted local government is obligated to inform the government that currently houses the business of the proposed relocation. This contact may be made directly between the two governments. Alternatively, the involved business may make the contact and provide a letter documenting their conversation with the local government in which they are currently located.

Section 4. If a business decides to relocate from one local government to another, within the Quad Cities region, only previously existing incentives may be offered by the receiving local government. No new incentives may be developed for the purpose of facilitating the relocation of a business from one local government to another in the Quad Cities region.

Section 5. The provisions of this resolution cannot be superseded by agreements for confidentiality or other contracts between a local government or nonprofit economic development organizations and a business. Local business will be made aware of this resolution immediately upon contacting a local government about relocating within the region.

Technical Addendum to Regional Economic Development Cooperation Resolution

The following scenarios depict how several common situations should be handled by signatories to the resolution.

Scenario 1 – City A's economic development staff is committed to the Regional Economic Development Cooperation Resolution and has followed it judiciously over the years. In the past year, City A provided local incentives to a developer that built a spec office building and retail center. The developer has completed the building and is now encouraging existing businesses in nearby City B to relocate to the new development in City A. The result would be the vacating of operations in City B and opening identical operations in City A. Recently, City A became aware of the developer's recruitment activity. The economic development staff at City A is concerned that because the developer is using local incentives, allowing her to recruit in such a manner may violate the Regional Economic Development Cooperation Resolution.

To prevent this kind of "poaching by proxy," local governments should create development agreements that specifically disallow this type of local recruitment when local incentives are used. Once a local government becomes aware of such a scenario, it must notify all local governments that may be impacted.

Scenario 2 – An economic developer staff person from City Y is approached by a large retailer in City Z that is looking to expand and completely move its operation. The business owner has stated that City Y is not to tell anyone about the planned relocation, and if word gets out it could jeopardize the project and force the business to leave the region entirely.

In keeping with the Regional Economic Development Cooperation Resolution, City Y must disclose to City Z that a business has contacted them about relocating from City Y to City Z. This communication should occur at the department director level. City Y must also inform the developer that a standing agreement among local governments in the Quad Cities region requires them to notify City Z of the contact from the business. This agreement supersedes any confidentiality agreement requested by the business.

Scenario 3– A City Q manufacturer has decided to move to County L. From the beginning of the proposed relocation, the County L economic development staff has been in contact with City Q's economic development staff. In an effort to keep the manufacturer, City Q has developed a new incentive program aimed at retaining the business. An equivalent incentive program is not available in County L. After learning of the new incentives available in City Q, the business owner asks County L to match or beat the city's offer.

To remain consistent with the Regional Economic Development Cooperation Resolution, County L must not offer any new incentives to the business, aside from those that existed when the contact was initially made.

Appendix B

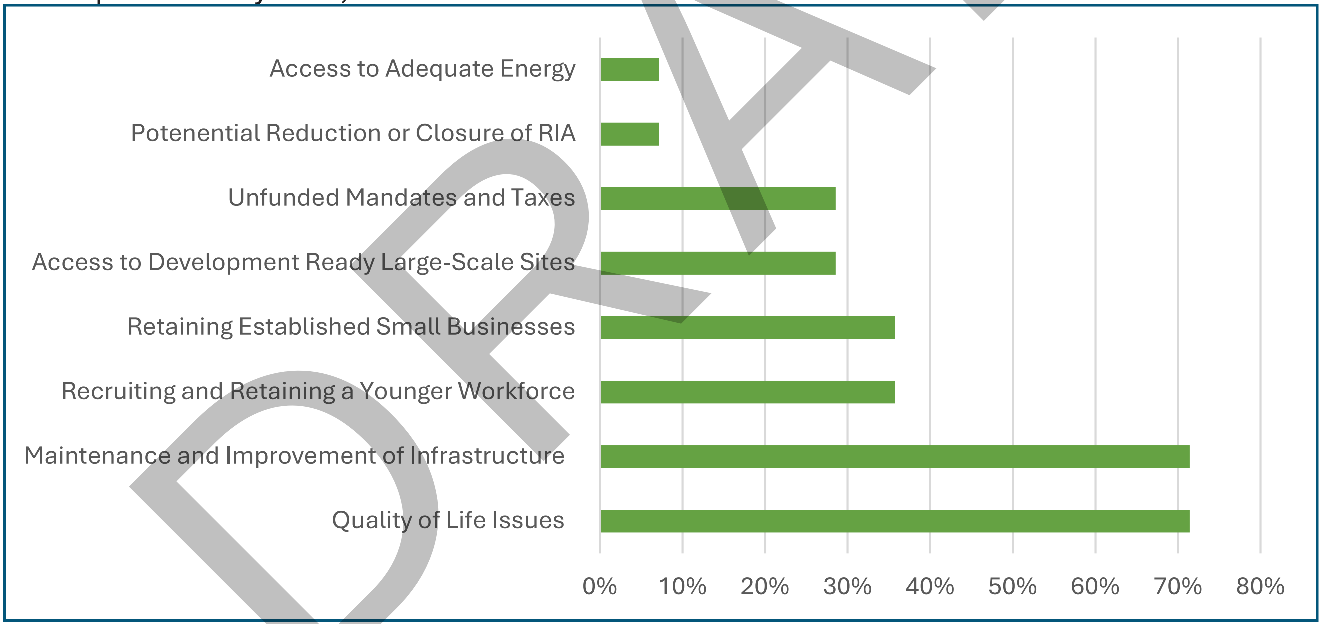
2026 CEDS SURVEY RESULTS

Top Responses

As a method of soliciting input for the 2026 CEDS Goals, economic development topics were shared through an online survey platform, via Survey Monkey. The survey covered topics including opportunities, challenges and most impactful activities for the regional economy. Fourteen responses were received and are summarized below. While the total responses were low, additional feedback received throughout the planning period and during individual meetings held with stakeholders in each county affirmed the overall goals, challenges and priorities.

TOP THREE CHALLENGES TO ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

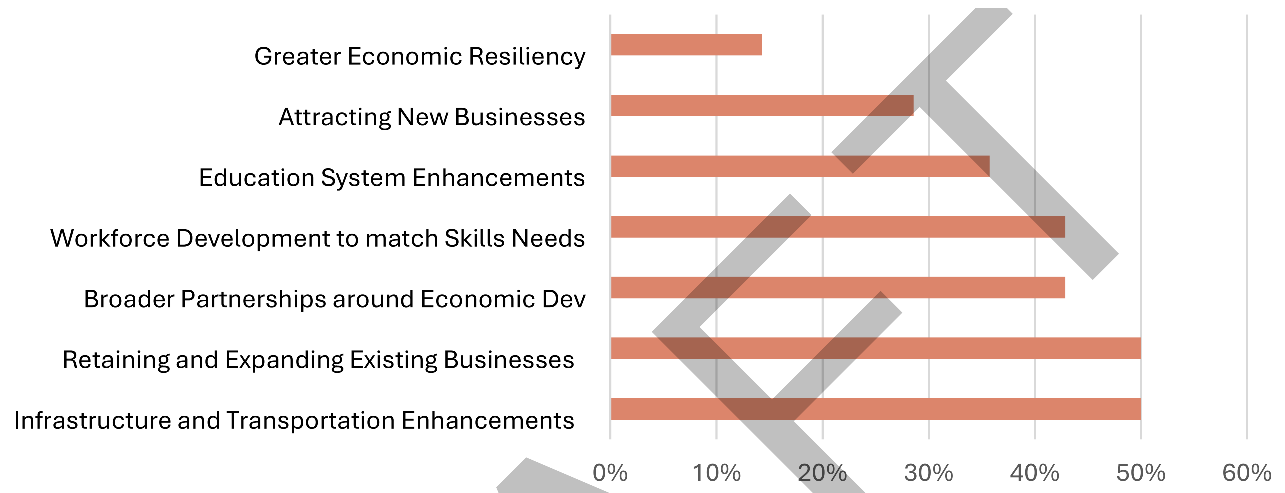
Participants were asked to identify their top challenges related to increasing economic activity. Infrastructure needs continue to be the most crucial issues facing the region. This was followed by quality-of-life issues, such as barriers to housing development. Recruitment and retention of the workforce and retention of small business were also challenges, followed by access to development ready sites, unfunded mandates and taxes.



Appendix B

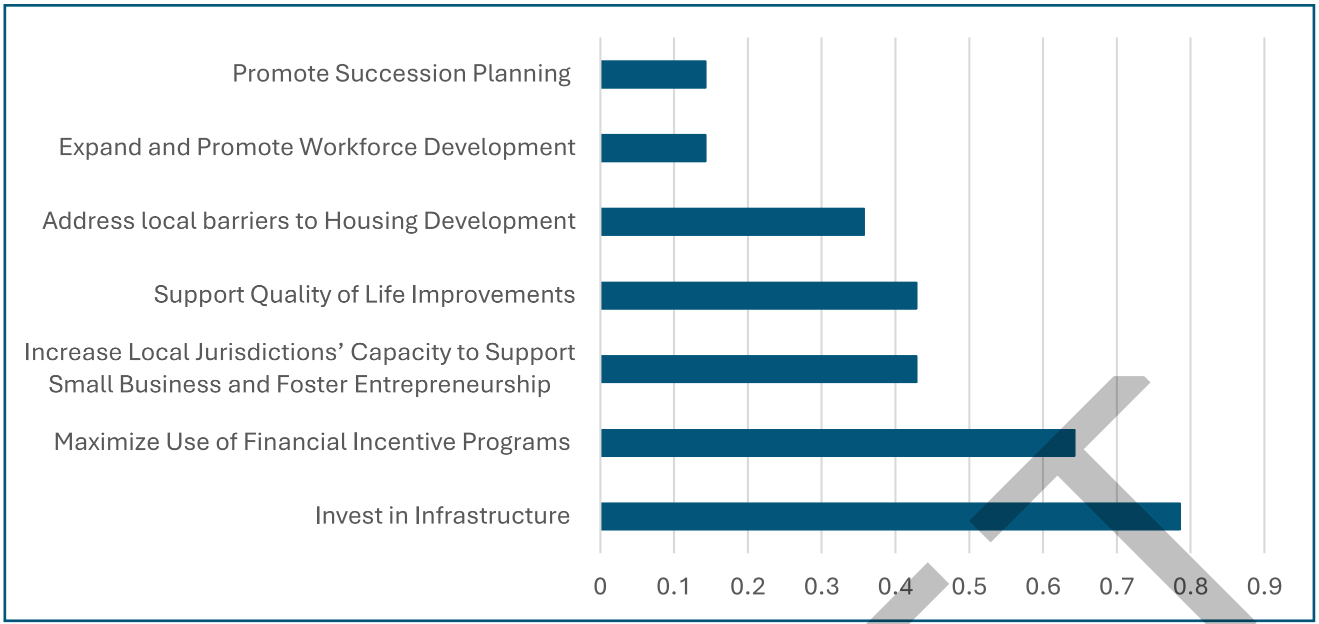
TOP THREE ACTIVIES TO INCREASE ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Respondents identified the list of the top three activities they felt were most effective in advancing economic activity. These activities were identified as infrastructure investment, including roads, sewer, water, rail, energy, and lock and dam improvements. Strong support was also expressed for business retention activities, workforce development, sustaining broad economic development partnerships and attracting new businesses.



TOP THREE ACTIVITIES HAVING THE MOST POSITIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IMPACT ON THE REGION

Activities regarded to be most impactful to the economy coincided with addressing the greatest challenges. These included investing in critical infrastructure (roads, sanitary sewer, wastewater, bridges). Additional areas of emphasis were making quality of life improvements (especially housing development) and increasing local jurisdictions' capacity to support small businesses and entrepreneurship. Some respondents highlighted the importance of succession planning to reduce the loss of small and medium-sized businesses, as well as expanding workforce development and training programs. Maximizing use of available financial incentives throughout the region and increasing the capacity of local jurisdictions to support business growth were also regarded as impactful activities.



COMMENTS RECEIVED

Participants were asked to provide additional, open-ended comments. The following summary of comments were received reflecting development trends, investments, and challenges.

- Continued challenges with industrial site readiness, particularly access to utilities needed to support new industrial development.
- Downtown Revitalization & Business Growth continues to be a challenge, however significant progress is being made in several communities. Removal of blighted properties is expensive and a barrier to downtown revitalization and growth.
- Significant expansion of fiber-to-the-home (FTTH) broadband service across the region continues.
- There will be increased investment in alternative energy, including solar developments and wind.
- Improved access to public transit services are needed to support workforce and talent retention is needed, especially in rural areas.
- Growth in tourism-related events and visitation, with comprehensive data analysis forthcoming.
- Reported layoffs at largest employers has had significant impact on the regional workforce.
- Ongoing limitations in industrial site readiness and utility access constraining industrial recruitment and expansion efforts.
- Redevelop business corridors and housing.
- Attract Developers.

Appendix C

County Profiles

Henry County, Illinois
Selected Social Characteristics

Label	Estimate	Percent
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	20,272	20,272
Married-couple household	10,297	50.8%
With children of the householder under 18 years	3,541	17.5%
Cohabiting couple household	1,604	7.9%
With children of the householder under 18 years	621	3.1%
Male householder, no spouse/partner present	3,779	18.6%
With children of the householder under 18 years	157	0.8%
Householder living alone	3,068	15.1%
65 years and over	1,136	5.6%
Female householder, no spouse/partner present	4,592	22.7%
With children of the householder under 18 years	922	4.5%
Householder living alone	2,849	14.1%
65 years and over	1,896	9.4%
Households with one or more people under 18 years	5,799	28.6%
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	7,420	36.6%
Average household size	2.36	(X)
Average family size	2.91	(X)
RELATIONSHIP		
Population in households	47,924	47,924

Label	Estimate	Percent
Householder	20,272	42.3%
Spouse	10,385	21.7%
Unmarried partner	1,504	3.1%
Child	13,272	27.7%
Other relatives	1,854	3.9%
Other nonrelatives	637	1.3%
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	19,987	19,987
Never married	6,472	32.4%
Now married, except separated	10,506	52.6%
Separated	100	0.5%
Widowed	884	4.4%
Divorced	2,025	10.1%
Females 15 years and over	20,210	20,210
Never married	4,470	22.1%
Now married, except separated	11,030	54.6%
Separated	230	1.1%
Widowed	2,087	10.3%
Divorced	2,393	11.8%
FERTILITY		
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	448	448
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	196	43.8%
Per 1,000 unmarried women	39	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	45	(X)

Label	Estimate	Percent
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	4	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	80	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	30	(X)
GRANDPARENTS		
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	693	693
Grandparents responsible for grandchildren	296	42.7%
Years responsible for grandchildren		
Less than 1 year	91	13.1%
1 or 2 years	34	4.9%
3 or 4 years	38	5.5%
5 or more years	133	19.2%
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	296	296
Who are female	174	58.8%
Who are married	185	62.5%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	10,764	10,764
Nursery school, preschool	868	8.1%
Kindergarten	713	6.6%
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	4,676	43.4%
High school (grades 9-12)	2,655	24.7%
College or graduate school	1,852	17.2%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Population 25 years and over	34,788	34,788
Less than 9th grade	907	2.6%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,752	5.0%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	11,745	33.8%
Some college, no degree	7,733	22.2%
Associate's degree	4,045	11.6%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Bachelor's degree	5,830	16.8%
Graduate or professional degree	2,776	8.0%
High school graduate or higher	32,129	92.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	8,606	24.7%
VETERAN STATUS		
Civilian population 18 years and over	38,127	38,127
Civilian veterans	2,842	7.5%
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION		
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	47,968	47,968
With a disability	6,459	13.5%
Under 18 years	10,516	10,516
With a disability	407	3.9%
18 to 64 years	27,150	27,150
With a disability	2,984	11.0%
65 years and over	10,302	10,302
With a disability	3,068	29.8%
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO		
Population 1 year and over	48,257	48,257
Same house	43,638	90.4%
Different house (in the U.S. or abroad)	4,619	9.6%
Different house in the U.S.	4,537	9.4%
Same county	2,657	5.5%
Different county	1,880	3.9%
Same state	1,345	2.8%
Different state	535	1.1%
Abroad	82	0.2%
PLACE OF BIRTH		
Total population	48,643	48,643
Native	47,806	98.3%
Born in United States	47,526	97.7%
State of residence	37,563	77.2%
Different state	9,963	20.5%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	280	0.6%
Foreign-born	837	1.7%
U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS		
Foreign-born population	837	837
Naturalized U.S. citizen	527	63.0%
Not a U.S. citizen	310	37.0%
YEAR OF ENTRY		
Population born outside the United States	1,117	1,117
Native	280	280
Entered 2010 or later	76	27.1%
Entered before 2010	204	72.9%
Foreign-born	837	837
Entered 2010 or later	125	14.9%
Entered before 2010	712	85.1%
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN		
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	837	837
Europe	34	4.1%
Asia	199	23.8%
Africa	11	1.3%
Oceania	0	0.0%
Latin America	550	65.7%
Northern America	43	5.1%
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME		
Population 5 years and over	46,302	46,302
English only	44,239	95.5%
Language other than English	2,063	4.5%
Speak English less than "very well"	850	1.8%
Spanish	1,667	3.6%
Speak English less than "very well"	757	1.6%
Other Indo-European languages	269	0.6%
Speak English less than "very well"	58	0.1%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	97	0.2%
Speak English less than "very well"	33	0.1%
Other languages	30	0.1%
Speak English less than "very well"	2	0.0%
ANCESTRY		
Total population	48,643	48,643
American	2,933	6.0%
Arab	9	0.0%
Czech	256	0.5%
Danish	206	0.4%
Dutch	924	1.9%
English	5,182	10.7%
French (except Basque)	869	1.8%
French Canadian	124	0.3%
German	11,086	22.8%
Greek	123	0.3%
Hungarian	93	0.2%
Irish	5,936	12.2%
Italian	1,462	3.0%
Lithuanian	214	0.4%
Norwegian	489	1.0%
Polish	1,278	2.6%
Portuguese	20	0.0%
Russian	46	0.1%
Scotch-Irish	306	0.6%
Scottish	901	1.9%
Slovak	75	0.2%
Subsaharan African	32	0.1%
Swedish	3,994	8.2%
Swiss	147	0.3%
Ukrainian	3	0.0%
Welsh	297	0.6%
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	33	0.1%
COMPUTERS AND INTERNET USE		
Total households	20,272	20,272
With a computer	18,899	93.2%
With a broadband Internet subscription	17,581	86.7%

Henry County, Illinois
Selected Economic Characteristics

Label	Estimate	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Population 16 years and over	39,411	39,411
In labor force	24,431	62.0%
Civilian labor force	24,431	62.0%
Employed	23,252	59.0%
Unemployed	1,179	3.0%
Armed Forces	0	0.0%
Not in labor force	14,980	38.0%
Civilian labor force	24,431	24,431
Unemployment Rate	(X)	4.8%
Females 16 years and over	19,809	19,809
In labor force	11,625	58.7%
Civilian labor force	11,625	58.7%
Employed	10,991	55.5%
Own children of the householder under 6 years	2,914	2,914
All parents in family in labor force	2,301	79.0%
Own children of the householder 6 to 17 years	7,139	7,139
All parents in family in labor force	6,103	85.5%
COMMUTING TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	22,906	22,906
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	18,325	80.0%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	1,709	7.5%
Public transportation	30	0.1%
Walked	565	2.5%
Other means	291	1.3%
Worked from home	1,986	8.7%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.2	(X)
OCCUPATION		

Label	Estimate	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	23,252	23,252
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	8,434	36.3%
Service occupations	3,668	15.8%
Sales and office occupations	4,765	20.5%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	2,438	10.5%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	3,947	17.0%
INDUSTRY		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	23,252	23,252
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	788	3.4%
Construction	1,714	7.4%
Manufacturing	3,714	16.0%
Wholesale trade	635	2.7%
Retail trade	2,843	12.2%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,416	6.1%
Information	275	1.2%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	1,446	6.2%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1,229	5.3%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	5,151	22.2%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	1,474	6.3%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Other services, except public administration	1,192	5.1%
Public administration	1,375	5.9%
CLASS OF WORKER		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	23,252	23,252
Private wage and salary workers	17,749	76.3%
Government workers	3,904	16.8%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	1,544	6.6%
Unpaid family workers	55	0.2%
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2024 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)		
Total households	20,272	20,272
Less than $10,000	747	3.7%
$10,000 to $14,999	709	3.5%
$15,000 to $24,999	1,293	6.4%
$25,000 to $34,999	1,329	6.6%
$35,000 to $49,999	2,676	13.2%
$50,000 to $74,999	3,860	19.0%
$75,000 to $99,999	2,645	13.0%
$100,000 to $149,999	3,496	17.2%
$150,000 to $199,999	2,065	10.2%
$200,000 or more	1,452	7.2%
Median household income (dollars)	71,911	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	93,368	(X)
With earnings	14,655	72.3%
Mean earnings (dollars)	95,504	(X)
With Social Security	7,478	36.9%
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	24,097	(X)
With retirement income	6,460	31.9%
Mean retirement income (dollars)	32,743	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	773	3.8%
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	11,447	(X)

Label	Estimate	Percent
With cash public assistance income	444	2.2%
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	3,320	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	2,696	13.3%
Families	13,342	13,342
Less than $10,000	187	1.4%
$10,000 to $14,999	255	1.9%
$15,000 to $24,999	517	3.9%
$25,000 to $34,999	564	4.2%
$35,000 to $49,999	1,436	10.8%
$50,000 to $74,999	2,574	19.3%
$75,000 to $99,999	1,858	13.9%
$100,000 to $149,999	2,854	21.4%
$150,000 to $199,999	1,772	13.3%
$200,000 or more	1,325	9.9%
Median family income (dollars)	89,840	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	111,504	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	39,614	(X)
Nonfamily households	6,930	6,930
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	42,907	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	53,734	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	45,653	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	66,292	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	49,296	(X)
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE		
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	47,968	47,968
With health insurance coverage	46,029	96.0%
With private health insurance	36,220	75.5%

Label	Estimate	Percent
With public coverage	18,384	38.3%
No health insurance coverage	1,939	4.0%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 19 years	10,948	10,948
No health insurance coverage	272	2.5%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years	26,718	26,718
In labor force:	21,952	21,952
Employed:	20,935	20,935
With health insurance coverage	19,735	94.3%
With private health insurance	18,315	87.5%
With public coverage	2,167	10.4%
No health insurance coverage	1,200	5.7%
Unemployed:	1,017	1,017
With health insurance coverage	858	84.4%
With private health insurance	429	42.2%
With public coverage	554	54.5%
No health insurance coverage	159	15.6%
Not in labor force:	4,766	4,766
With health insurance coverage	4,487	94.1%
With private health insurance	2,779	58.3%
With public coverage	2,133	44.8%
No health insurance coverage	279	5.9%
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL		

Label	Estimate	Percent
All families	(X)	6.1%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	8.0%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	18.3%
Married couple families	(X)	2.7%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	1.7%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	0.0%
Families with female householder, no spouse present	(X)	19.3%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	24.5%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	51.8%
All people	(X)	8.9%
Under 18 years	(X)	10.5%
Related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	10.1%
Related children of the householder under 5 years	(X)	15.5%
Related children of the householder 5 to 17 years	(X)	8.6%
18 years and over	(X)	8.5%
18 to 64 years	(X)	7.9%
65 years and over	(X)	10.0%
People in families	(X)	6.1%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	(X)	20.9%

Appendix C

Henry County, Illinois
Selected Housing Characteristics

Label	Estimate	Percent
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	22,210	22,210
Occupied housing units	20,272	91.3%
Vacant housing units	1,938	8.7%
Homeowner vacancy rate	0.8	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	3.7	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
Total housing units	22,210	22,210
1-unit, detached	19,278	86.8%
1-unit, attached	275	1.2%
2 units	699	3.1%
3 or 4 units	475	2.1%
5 to 9 units	350	1.6%
10 to 19 units	197	0.9%
20 or more units	555	2.5%
Mobile home	381	1.7%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	0.0%
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
Total housing units	22,210	22,210
Built 2020 or later	90	0.4%
Built 2010 to 2019	496	2.2%
Built 2000 to 2009	1,234	5.6%
Built 1990 to 1999	1,643	7.4%
Built 1980 to 1989	1,119	5.0%
Built 1970 to 1979	3,998	18.0%
Built 1960 to 1969	2,714	12.2%
Built 1950 to 1959	2,359	10.6%
Built 1940 to 1949	1,719	7.7%
Built 1939 or earlier	6,838	30.8%
ROOMS		
Total housing units	22,210	22,210
1 room	200	0.9%
2 rooms	291	1.3%
3 rooms	827	3.7%
4 rooms	2,486	11.2%
5 rooms	3,804	17.1%
6 rooms	4,744	21.4%

Label	Estimate	Percent
7 rooms	3,447	15.5%
8 rooms	2,471	11.1%
9 rooms or more	3,940	17.7%
Median rooms	6.2	(X)
BEDROOMS		
Total housing units	22,210	22,210
No bedroom	262	1.2%
1 bedroom	1,472	6.6%
2 bedrooms	5,377	24.2%
3 bedrooms	10,259	46.2%
4 bedrooms	4,113	18.5%
5 or more bedrooms	727	3.3%
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	20,272	20,272
Owner-occupied	16,207	79.9%
Renter-occupied	4,065	20.1%
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.43	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.09	(X)
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Occupied housing units	20,272	20,272
Moved in 2023 or later	654	3.2%
Moved in 2020 to 2022	2,487	12.3%
Moved in 2010 to 2019	7,223	35.6%
Moved in 2000 to 2009	3,685	18.2%
Moved in 1990 to 1999	2,795	13.8%
Moved in 1989 and earlier	3,428	16.9%
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
Occupied housing units	20,272	20,272
No vehicles available	1,338	6.6%
1 vehicle available	5,623	27.7%
2 vehicles available	8,191	40.4%
3 or more vehicles available	5,120	25.3%
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Occupied housing units	20,272	20,272
Utility gas	14,778	72.9%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Bottled or tank gas (propane, butane, etc.)	2,136	10.5%
Electricity	2,821	13.9%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	61	0.3%
Coal or coke	0	0.0%
Wood	160	0.8%
Solar energy	24	0.1%
Other fuel	80	0.4%
No fuel used	212	1.0%
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
Occupied housing units	20,272	20,272
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	86	0.4%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	225	1.1%
No telephone service available	80	0.4%
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM		
Occupied housing units	20,272	20,272
1.00 or less	20,116	99.2%
1.01 to 1.50	119	0.6%
1.51 or more	37	0.2%
VALUE		
Owner-occupied units	16,207	16,207
Less than $50,000	1,782	11.0%
$50,000 to $99,999	3,273	20.2%
$100,000 to $149,999	2,954	18.2%
$150,000 to $199,999	2,548	15.7%
$200,000 to $299,999	3,445	21.3%
$300,000 to $499,999	1,719	10.6%
$500,000 to $999,999	438	2.7%
$1,000,000 or more	48	0.3%
Median (dollars)	151,600	(X)
MORTGAGE STATUS		
Owner-occupied units	16,207	16,207
Housing units with a mortgage	8,399	51.8%
Housing units without a mortgage	7,808	48.2%
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)		
Housing units with a mortgage	8,399	8,399

Label	Estimate	Percent
Less than $500	57	0.7%
$500 to $999	1,844	22.0%
$1,000 to $1,499	2,769	33.0%
$1,500 to $1,999	2,008	23.9%
$2,000 to $2,499	1,010	12.0%
$2,500 to $2,999	235	2.8%
$3,000 or more	476	5.7%
Median (dollars)	1,414	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	7,808	7,808
Less than $250	445	5.7%
$250 to $399	1,173	15.0%
$400 to $599	2,570	32.9%
$600 to $799	1,798	23.0%
$800 to $999	1,038	13.3%
$1,000 or more	784	10.0%
Median (dollars)	581	(X)
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)		
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	8,346	8,346
Less than 20.0 percent	5,084	60.9%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	1,189	14.2%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	592	7.1%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	346	4.1%
35.0 percent or more	1,135	13.6%
Not computed	53	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	7,724	7,724
Less than 10.0 percent	3,270	42.3%
10.0 to 14.9 percent	1,759	22.8%
15.0 to 19.9 percent	1,011	13.1%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	478	6.2%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	263	3.4%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	128	1.7%
35.0 percent or more	815	10.6%
Not computed	84	(X)
GROSS RENT		

Label	Estimate	Percent
Occupied units paying rent	3,616	3,616
Less than $500	571	15.8%
$500 to $999	1,875	51.9%
$1,000 to $1,499	862	23.8%
$1,500 to $1,999	165	4.6%
$2,000 to $2,499	8	0.2%
$2,500 to $2,999	38	1.1%
$3,000 or more	97	2.7%
Median (dollars)	842	(X)
No rent paid	449	(X)

Label	Estimate	Percent
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)		
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	3,563	3,563
Less than 15.0 percent	816	22.9%
15.0 to 19.9 percent	558	15.7%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	412	11.6%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	348	9.8%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	271	7.6%
35.0 percent or more	1,158	32.5%
Not computed	502	(X)

Henry County, Illinois
ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates

Label	Estimate	Percent
SEX AND AGE		
Total population	48,643	48,643
Male	24,208	49.8%
Female	24,435	50.2%
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	99.1	(X)
Under 5 years	2,341	4.8%
5 to 9 years	3,025	6.2%
10 to 14 years	3,080	6.3%
15 to 19 years	3,020	6.2%
20 to 24 years	2,389	4.9%
25 to 34 years	5,303	10.9%
35 to 44 years	6,078	12.5%
45 to 54 years	6,025	12.4%
55 to 59 years	3,357	6.9%
60 to 64 years	3,434	7.1%
65 to 74 years	6,111	12.6%
75 to 84 years	3,141	6.5%
85 years and over	1,339	2.8%
Median age (years)	43.6	(X)
Under 18 years	10,516	21.6%
16 years and over	39,411	81.0%
18 years and over	38,127	78.4%
21 years and over	36,728	75.5%
62 years and over	12,751	26.2%
65 years and over	10,591	21.8%
18 years and over	38,127	38,127
Male	18,939	49.7%
Female	19,188	50.3%
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	98.7	(X)
65 years and over	10,591	10,591
Male	5,038	47.6%
Female	5,553	52.4%
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	90.7	(X)
RACE		
Total population	48,643	48,643

Label	Estimate	Percent
One race	44,804	92.1%
Two or More Races	3,839	7.9%
One race	44,804	92.1%
White	42,780	87.9%
Egyptian	4	0.0%
English	5,014	10.3%
German	4,507	9.3%
Irish	2,325	4.8%
Italian	463	1.0%
Lebanese	5	0.0%
Other White	30,462	62.6%
Black or African American	535	1.1%
African American	361	0.7%
Ethiopian	0	0.0%
Haitian	6	0.0%
Jamaican	0	0.0%
Nigerian	0	0.0%
Somali	0	0.0%
Other Black or African American	168	0.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	5	0.0%
Aztec	0	0.0%
Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana	0	0.0%
Maya	0	0.0%
Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government	0	0.0%
Navajo Nation	0	0.0%
Nome Eskimo Community	0	0.0%
Other American Indian and Alaska Native	5	0.0%
Asian	254	0.5%
Asian Indian	22	0.0%
Chinese	100	0.2%
Filipino	70	0.1%
Japanese	4	0.0%
Korean	58	0.1%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Vietnamese	0	0.0%
Other Asian	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3	0.0%
Chamorro	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0%
Samoan	0	0.0%
Other Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	3	0.0%
Some Other Race	1,227	2.5%
Two or More Races	3,839	7.9%
White and Black or African American	227	0.5%
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	874	1.8%
White and Asian	117	0.2%
White and Some Other Race	2,120	4.4%
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0.0%
Black or African American and Some Other Race	242	0.5%
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races		
Total population	48,643	48,643
White	46,185	94.9%
Black or African American	1,049	2.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	954	2.0%
Asian	536	1.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	45	0.1%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Some Other Race	3,768	7.7%
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	48,643	48,643
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	3,366	6.9%
Mexican	2,855	5.9%
Puerto Rican	268	0.6%
Cuban	9	0.0%
Other Hispanic or Latino	234	0.5%
Not Hispanic or Latino	45,277	93.1%
White alone	42,305	87.0%
Black or African American alone	480	1.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	5	0.0%
Asian alone	254	0.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	3	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	291	0.6%
Two or More Races	1,939	4.0%
Two races including Some Other Race	871	1.8%
Two races excluding Some Other Race, and three or more races	1,068	2.2%
Total housing units	22,210	(X)
CITIZEN, VOTING AGE POPULATION		
Citizen, 18 and over population	37,817	37,817
Male	18,793	49.7%
Female	19,024	50.3%

Mercer County, Illinois
Selected Social Characteristics

Label	Estimate	Percent
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	6,565	6,565
Married-couple household	3,887	59.2%
With children of the householder under 18 years	1,376	21.0%
Cohabiting couple household	437	6.7%
With children of the householder under 18 years	104	1.6%
Male householder, no spouse/partner present	1,026	15.6%
With children of the householder under 18 years	103	1.6%
Householder living alone	807	12.3%
65 years and over	346	5.3%
Female householder, no spouse/partner present	1,215	18.5%
With children of the householder under 18 years	168	2.6%
Householder living alone	919	14.0%
65 years and over	528	8.0%
Households with one or more people under 18 years	1,890	28.8%
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	2,317	35.3%
Average household size	2.33	(X)
Average family size	2.80	(X)
RELATIONSHIP		
Population in households	15,327	15,327
Householder	6,565	42.8%
Spouse	3,860	25.2%
Unmarried partner	465	3.0%
Child	3,818	24.9%
Other relatives	472	3.1%
Other nonrelatives	147	1.0%
MARITAL STATUS		

Label	Estimate	Percent
Males 15 years and over	6,520	6,520
Never married	1,676	25.7%
Now married, except separated	4,016	61.6%
Separated	107	1.6%
Widowed	249	3.8%
Divorced	472	7.2%
Females 15 years and over	6,388	6,388
Never married	1,235	19.3%
Now married, except separated	3,979	62.3%
Separated	22	0.3%
Widowed	582	9.1%
Divorced	570	8.9%
FERTILITY		
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	182	182
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	54	29.7%
Per 1,000 unmarried women	39	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	58	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	2	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	113	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	35	(X)
GRANDPARENTS		
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	162	162
Grandparents responsible for grandchildren	76	46.9%
Years responsible for grandchildren		
Less than 1 year	29	17.9%
1 or 2 years	11	6.8%

Label	Estimate	Percent
3 or 4 years	12	7.4%
5 or more years	24	14.8%
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	76	76
Who are female	51	67.1%
Who are married	56	73.7%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	3,044	3,044
Nursery school, preschool	275	9.0%
Kindergarten	139	4.6%
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	1,496	49.1%
High school (grades 9-12)	794	26.1%
College or graduate school	340	11.2%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Population 25 years and over	11,123	11,123
Less than 9th grade	184	1.7%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	498	4.5%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	4,287	38.5%
Some college, no degree	2,462	22.1%
Associate's degree	1,369	12.3%
Bachelor's degree	1,536	13.8%
Graduate or professional degree	787	7.1%
High school graduate or higher	10,441	93.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2,323	20.9%
VETERAN STATUS		
Civilian population 18 years and over	12,262	12,262
Civilian veterans	1,029	8.4%
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION		
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	15,329	15,329
With a disability	1,988	13.0%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Under 18 years	3,230	3,230
With a disability	145	4.5%
18 to 64 years	8,775	8,775
With a disability	804	9.2%
65 years and over	3,324	3,324
With a disability	1,039	31.3%
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO		
Population 1 year and over	15,343	15,343
Same house	14,310	93.3%
Different house (in the U.S. or abroad)	1,033	6.7%
Different house in the U.S.	1,013	6.6%
Same county	468	3.1%
Different county	545	3.6%
Same state	312	2.0%
Different state	233	1.5%
Abroad	20	0.1%
PLACE OF BIRTH		
Total population	15,495	15,495
Native	15,329	98.9%
Born in United States	15,261	98.5%
State of residence	10,790	69.6%
Different state	4,471	28.9%
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	68	0.4%
Foreign-born	166	1.1%
U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS		
Foreign-born population	166	166
Naturalized U.S. citizen	112	67.5%
Not a U.S. citizen	54	32.5%
YEAR OF ENTRY		
Population born outside the United States	234	234
Native	68	68
Entered 2010 or later	26	38.2%
Entered before 2010	42	61.8%
Foreign-born	166	166
Entered 2010 or later	19	11.4%
Entered before 2010	147	88.6%

Label	Estimate	Percent
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN		
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	166	166
Europe	34	20.5%
Asia	35	21.1%
Africa	0	0.0%
Oceania	0	0.0%
Latin America	95	57.2%
Northern America	2	1.2%
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME		
Population 5 years and over	14,757	14,757
English only	14,344	97.2%
Language other than English	413	2.8%
Speak English less than “very well”	150	1.0%
Spanish	305	2.1%
Speak English less than “very well”	116	0.8%
Other Indo-European languages	41	0.3%
Speak English less than “very well”	11	0.1%
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	47	0.3%
Speak English less than “very well”	23	0.2%
Other languages	20	0.1%
Speak English less than “very well”	0	0.0%
ANCESTRY		
Total population	15,495	15,495
American	891	5.8%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Arab	4	0.0%
Czech	103	0.7%
Danish	72	0.5%
Dutch	202	1.3%
English	1,781	11.5%
French (except Basque)	290	1.9%
French Canadian	38	0.2%
German	3,216	20.8%
Greek	10	0.1%
Hungarian	11	0.1%
Irish	1,889	12.2%
Italian	233	1.5%
Lithuanian	12	0.1%
Norwegian	172	1.1%
Polish	130	0.8%
Portuguese	7	0.0%
Russian	24	0.2%
Scotch-Irish	163	1.1%
Scottish	155	1.0%
Slovak	22	0.1%
Subsaharan African	0	0.0%
Swedish	1,203	7.8%
Swiss	42	0.3%
Ukrainian	15	0.1%
Welsh	90	0.6%
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	0	0.0%
COMPUTERS AND INTERNET USE		
Total households	6,565	6,565
With a computer	6,100	92.9%
With a broadband Internet subscription	5,941	90.5%

Mercer County, Illinois
Selected Economic Characteristics

Label	Estimate	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Population 16 years and over	12,592	12,592
In labor force	7,651	60.8%
Civilian labor force	7,648	60.7%
Employed	7,407	58.8%
Unemployed	241	1.9%
Armed Forces	3	0.0%
Not in labor force	4,941	39.2%
Civilian labor force	7,648	7,648
Unemployment Rate	(X)	3.2%
Females 16 years and over	6,226	6,226
In labor force	3,551	57.0%
Civilian labor force	3,551	57.0%
Employed	3,452	55.4%
Own children of the householder under 6 years	846	846
All parents in family in labor force	589	69.6%
Own children of the householder 6 to 17 years	2,264	2,264
All parents in family in labor force	1,565	69.1%
COMMUTING TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	7,262	7,262
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	5,746	79.1%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	581	8.0%
Public transportation	0	0.0%
Walked	172	2.4%
Other means	29	0.4%
Worked from home	734	10.1%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	28.1	(X)
OCCUPATION		

Label	Estimate	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	7,407	7,407
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	2,393	32.3%
Service occupations	1,123	15.2%
Sales and office occupations	1,535	20.7%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	1,231	16.6%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,125	15.2%
INDUSTRY		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	7,407	7,407
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	472	6.4%
Construction	784	10.6%
Manufacturing	1,037	14.0%
Wholesale trade	124	1.7%
Retail trade	934	12.6%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	479	6.5%
Information	89	1.2%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	404	5.5%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	337	4.5%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	1,483	20.0%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	422	5.7%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Other services, except public administration	433	5.8%
Public administration	409	5.5%
CLASS OF WORKER		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	7,407	7,407
Private wage and salary workers	5,885	79.5%
Government workers	1,044	14.1%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	461	6.2%
Unpaid family workers	17	0.2%
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2024 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)		
Total households	6,565	6,565
Less than $10,000	324	4.9%
$10,000 to $14,999	165	2.5%
$15,000 to $24,999	440	6.7%
$25,000 to $34,999	451	6.9%
$35,000 to $49,999	806	12.3%
$50,000 to $74,999	1,141	17.4%
$75,000 to $99,999	749	11.4%
$100,000 to $149,999	1,341	20.4%
$150,000 to $199,999	667	10.2%
$200,000 or more	481	7.3%
Median household income (dollars)	74,182	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	92,846	(X)
With earnings	4,843	73.8%
Mean earnings (dollars)	91,660	(X)
With Social Security	2,447	37.3%
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	23,573	(X)
With retirement income	2,145	32.7%
Mean retirement income (dollars)	28,421	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	252	3.8%
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	13,464	(X)

Label	Estimate	Percent
With cash public assistance income	131	2.0%
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	4,724	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	652	9.9%
Families	4,527	4,527
Less than $10,000	118	2.6%
$10,000 to $14,999	69	1.5%
$15,000 to $24,999	157	3.5%
$25,000 to $34,999	148	3.3%
$35,000 to $49,999	434	9.6%
$50,000 to $74,999	887	19.6%
$75,000 to $99,999	575	12.7%
$100,000 to $149,999	1,105	24.4%
$150,000 to $199,999	609	13.5%
$200,000 or more	425	9.4%
Median family income (dollars)	95,557	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	107,841	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	39,391	(X)
Nonfamily households	2,038	2,038
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	39,430	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	56,159	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	45,418	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	69,692	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	46,380	(X)
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE		
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	15,329	15,329
With health insurance coverage	14,620	95.4%
With private health insurance	11,651	76.0%

Label	Estimate	Percent
With public coverage	5,530	36.1%
No health insurance coverage	709	4.6%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 19 years	3,373	3,373
No health insurance coverage	115	3.4%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years	8,632	8,632
In labor force:	6,912	6,912
Employed:	6,700	6,700
With health insurance coverage	6,457	96.4%
With private health insurance	6,088	90.9%
With public coverage	562	8.4%
No health insurance coverage	243	3.6%
Unemployed:	212	212
With health insurance coverage	156	73.6%
With private health insurance	81	38.2%
With public coverage	75	35.4%
No health insurance coverage	56	26.4%
Not in labor force:	1,720	1,720
With health insurance coverage	1,428	83.0%
With private health insurance	961	55.9%
With public coverage	601	34.9%
No health insurance coverage	292	17.0%
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL		

Label	Estimate	Percent
All families	(X)	6.5%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	13.1%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	19.4%
Married couple families	(X)	4.0%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	8.1%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	17.6%
Families with female householder, no spouse present	(X)	28.4%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	37.5%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	75.0%
All people	(X)	8.9%
Under 18 years	(X)	12.2%
Related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	11.2%
Related children of the householder under 5 years	(X)	11.5%
Related children of the householder 5 to 17 years	(X)	11.1%
18 years and over	(X)	8.1%
18 to 64 years	(X)	8.6%
65 years and over	(X)	6.5%
People in families	(X)	6.6%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	(X)	20.3%

Mercer County, Illinois
Selected Housing Characteristics

Label	Estimate	Percent
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	7,285	7,285
Occupied housing units	6,565	90.1%
Vacant housing units	720	9.9%
Homeowner vacancy rate	0.2	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	10.4	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
Total housing units	7,285	7,285
1-unit, detached	6,406	87.9%
1-unit, attached	75	1.0%
2 units	50	0.7%
3 or 4 units	210	2.9%
5 to 9 units	201	2.8%
10 to 19 units	39	0.5%
20 or more units	89	1.2%
Mobile home	213	2.9%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	2	0.0%
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
Total housing units	7,285	7,285
Built 2020 or later	14	0.2%
Built 2010 to 2019	218	3.0%
Built 2000 to 2009	497	6.8%
Built 1990 to 1999	543	7.5%
Built 1980 to 1989	379	5.2%
Built 1970 to 1979	1,300	17.8%
Built 1960 to 1969	862	11.8%
Built 1950 to 1959	773	10.6%
Built 1940 to 1949	468	6.4%
Built 1939 or earlier	2,231	30.6%
ROOMS		
Total housing units	7,285	7,285
1 room	145	2.0%
2 rooms	59	0.8%
3 rooms	271	3.7%
4 rooms	707	9.7%
5 rooms	1,397	19.2%
6 rooms	1,410	19.4%

Label	Estimate	Percent
7 rooms	1,183	16.2%
8 rooms	966	13.3%
9 rooms or more	1,147	15.7%
Median rooms	6.3	(X)
BEDROOMS		
Total housing units	7,285	7,285
No bedroom	161	2.2%
1 bedroom	459	6.3%
2 bedrooms	1,988	27.3%
3 bedrooms	3,045	41.8%
4 bedrooms	1,216	16.7%
5 or more bedrooms	416	5.7%
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	6,565	6,565
Owner-occupied	5,499	83.8%
Renter-occupied	1,066	16.2%
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.39	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.04	(X)
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Occupied housing units	6,565	6,565
Moved in 2023 or later	126	1.9%
Moved in 2020 to 2022	839	12.8%
Moved in 2010 to 2019	2,420	36.9%
Moved in 2000 to 2009	1,249	19.0%
Moved in 1990 to 1999	864	13.2%
Moved in 1989 and earlier	1,067	16.3%
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
Occupied housing units	6,565	6,565
No vehicles available	187	2.8%
1 vehicle available	1,608	24.5%
2 vehicles available	2,732	41.6%
3 or more vehicles available	2,038	31.0%
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Occupied housing units	6,565	6,565
Utility gas	3,962	60.4%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Bottled or tank gas (propane, butane, etc.)	1,523	23.2%
Electricity	835	12.7%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	66	1.0%
Coal or coke	0	0.0%
Wood	64	1.0%
Solar energy	8	0.1%
Other fuel	69	1.1%
No fuel used	38	0.6%
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
Occupied housing units	6,565	6,565
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	32	0.5%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	80	1.2%
No telephone service available	26	0.4%
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM		
Occupied housing units	6,565	6,565
1.00 or less	6,523	99.4%
1.01 to 1.50	21	0.3%
1.51 or more	21	0.3%
VALUE		
Owner-occupied units	5,499	5,499
Less than $50,000	529	9.6%
$50,000 to $99,999	1,068	19.4%
$100,000 to $149,999	1,223	22.2%
$150,000 to $199,999	922	16.8%
$200,000 to $299,999	1,087	19.8%
$300,000 to $499,999	562	10.2%
$500,000 to $999,999	82	1.5%
$1,000,000 or more	26	0.5%
Median (dollars)	146,700	(X)
MORTGAGE STATUS		
Owner-occupied units	5,499	5,499
Housing units with a mortgage	3,172	57.7%
Housing units without a mortgage	2,327	42.3%
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)		
Housing units with a mortgage	3,172	3,172

Label	Estimate	Percent
Less than $500	60	1.9%
$500 to $999	592	18.7%
$1,000 to $1,499	1,460	46.0%
$1,500 to $1,999	537	16.9%
$2,000 to $2,499	294	9.3%
$2,500 to $2,999	131	4.1%
$3,000 or more	98	3.1%
Median (dollars)	1,327	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	2,327	2,327
Less than $250	235	10.1%
$250 to $399	433	18.6%
$400 to $599	620	26.6%
$600 to $799	541	23.2%
$800 to $999	285	12.2%
$1,000 or more	213	9.2%
Median (dollars)	562	(X)
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)		
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	3,167	3,167
Less than 20.0 percent	1,959	61.9%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	358	11.3%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	125	3.9%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	117	3.7%
35.0 percent or more	608	19.2%
Not computed	5	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	2,258	2,258
Less than 10.0 percent	1,072	47.5%
10.0 to 14.9 percent	526	23.3%
15.0 to 19.9 percent	202	8.9%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	119	5.3%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	89	3.9%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	43	1.9%
35.0 percent or more	207	9.2%
Not computed	69	(X)
GROSS RENT		

Label	Estimate	Percent
Occupied units paying rent	979	979
Less than $500	193	19.7%
$500 to $999	623	63.6%
$1,000 to $1,499	160	16.3%
$1,500 to $1,999	3	0.3%
$2,000 to $2,499	0	0.0%
$2,500 to $2,999	0	0.0%
$3,000 or more	0	0.0%
Median (dollars)	786	(X)
No rent paid	87	(X)
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)		

Label	Estimate	Percent
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	979	979
Less than 15.0 percent	236	24.1%
15.0 to 19.9 percent	155	15.8%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	95	9.7%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	124	12.7%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	114	11.6%
35.0 percent or more	255	26.0%
Not computed	87	(X)

Mercer County, Illinois
ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates

Label	Estimate	Percent
SEX AND AGE		
Total population	15,495	15,495
Male	7,830	50.5%
Female	7,665	49.5%
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	102.2	(X)
Under 5 years	738	4.8%
5 to 9 years	767	4.9%
10 to 14 years	1,082	7.0%
15 to 19 years	995	6.4%
20 to 24 years	790	5.1%
25 to 34 years	1,594	10.3%
35 to 44 years	1,882	12.1%
45 to 54 years	1,961	12.7%
55 to 59 years	1,073	6.9%
60 to 64 years	1,224	7.9%
65 to 74 years	1,944	12.5%
75 to 84 years	1,078	7.0%
85 years and over	367	2.4%
Median age (years)	44.7	(X)
Under 18 years	3,230	20.8%
16 years and over	12,592	81.3%
18 years and over	12,265	79.2%
21 years and over	11,704	75.5%
62 years and over	4,107	26.5%
65 years and over	3,389	21.9%
18 years and over	12,265	12,265
Male	6,207	50.6%
Female	6,058	49.4%
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	102.5	(X)
65 years and over	3,389	3,389
Male	1,627	48.0%
Female	1,762	52.0%
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	92.3	(X)
RACE		
Total population	15,495	15,495

Label	Estimate	Percent
One race	14,926	96.3%
Two or More Races	569	3.7%
One race	14,926	96.3%
White	14,589	94.2%
Egyptian	0	0.0%
English	1,924	12.4%
German	1,596	10.3%
Irish	689	4.4%
Italian	68	0.4%
Lebanese	0	0.0%
Other White	10,312	66.6%
Black or African American	93	0.6%
African American	63	0.4%
Ethiopian	0	0.0%
Haitian	0	0.0%
Jamaican	0	0.0%
Nigerian	0	0.0%
Somali	0	0.0%
Other Black or African American	30	0.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native	14	0.1%
Aztec	0	0.0%
Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana	10	0.1%
Maya	0	0.0%
Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government	0	0.0%
Navajo Nation	0	0.0%
Nome Eskimo Community	0	0.0%
Other American Indian and Alaska Native	4	0.0%
Asian	56	0.4%
Asian Indian	6	0.0%
Chinese	0	0.0%
Filipino	14	0.1%
Japanese	0	0.0%
Korean	27	0.2%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Vietnamese	0	0.0%
Other Asian	9	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Chamorro	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0%
Samoan	0	0.0%
Other Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	174	1.1%
Two or More Races	569	3.7%
White and Black or African American	126	0.8%
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	77	0.5%
White and Asian	58	0.4%
White and Some Other Race	283	1.8%
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0.0%
Black or African American and Some Other Race	0	0.0%
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races		
Total population	15,495	15,495
White	15,158	97.8%
Black or African American	232	1.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	110	0.7%
Asian	123	0.8%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	9	0.1%
Some Other Race	457	2.9%
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	15,495	15,495
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	534	3.4%
Mexican	464	3.0%
Puerto Rican	27	0.2%
Cuban	7	0.0%
Other Hispanic or Latino	36	0.2%
Not Hispanic or Latino	14,961	96.6%
White alone	14,426	93.1%
Black or African American alone	93	0.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	14	0.1%
Asian alone	56	0.4%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	4	0.0%
Two or More Races	368	2.4%
Two races including Some Other Race	113	0.7%
Two races excluding Some Other Race, and three or more races	255	1.6%
Total housing units	7,285	(X)
CITIZEN, VOTING AGE POPULATION		
Citizen, 18 and over population	12,218	12,218
Male	6,192	50.7%
Female	6,026	49.3%

Muscatine County, Illinois
Selected Social Characteristics

Label	Estimate	Percent
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	17,345	17,345
Married-couple household	7,869	45.4%
With children of the householder under 18 years	3,076	17.7%
Cohabiting couple household	1,638	9.4%
With children of the householder under 18 years	606	3.5%
Male householder, no spouse/partner present	3,411	19.7%
With children of the householder under 18 years	230	1.3%
Householder living alone	2,433	14.0%
65 years and over	846	4.9%
Female householder, no spouse/partner present	4,427	25.5%
With children of the householder under 18 years	1,002	5.8%
Householder living alone	2,364	13.6%
65 years and over	1,495	8.6%
Households with one or more people under 18 years	5,625	32.4%
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	5,597	32.3%
Average household size	2.41	(X)
Average family size	2.98	(X)
RELATIONSHIP		
Population in households	41,851	41,851
Householder	17,345	41.4%
Spouse	7,783	18.6%
Unmarried partner	1,760	4.2%
Child	12,005	28.7%
Other relatives	2,254	5.4%
Other nonrelatives	704	1.7%

Label	Estimate	Percent
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	17,176	17,176
Never married	5,773	33.6%
Now married, except separated	8,599	50.1%
Separated	165	1.0%
Widowed	578	3.4%
Divorced	2,061	12.0%
Females 15 years and over	17,098	17,098
Never married	4,710	27.5%
Now married, except separated	7,961	46.6%
Separated	443	2.6%
Widowed	1,732	10.1%
Divorced	2,252	13.2%
FERTILITY		
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	526	526
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	199	37.8%
Per 1,000 unmarried women	38	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	58	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	0	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	109	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	30	(X)
GRANDPARENTS		
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	1,087	1,087
Grandparents responsible for grandchildren	338	31.1%
Years responsible for grandchildren		

Label	Estimate	Percent
Less than 1 year	57	5.2%
1 or 2 years	9	0.8%
3 or 4 years	44	4.0%
5 or more years	228	21.0%
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	338	338
Who are female	161	47.6%
Who are married	297	87.9%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	9,234	9,234
Nursery school, preschool	820	8.9%
Kindergarten	286	3.1%
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	4,590	49.7%
High school (grades 9-12)	2,198	23.8%
College or graduate school	1,340	14.5%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Population 25 years and over	28,892	28,892
Less than 9th grade	967	3.3%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2,021	7.0%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	10,085	34.9%
Some college, no degree	5,840	20.2%
Associate's degree	3,308	11.4%
Bachelor's degree	4,598	15.9%
Graduate or professional degree	2,073	7.2%
High school graduate or higher	25,904	89.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	6,671	23.1%
VETERAN STATUS		
Civilian population 18 years and over	32,263	32,263
Civilian veterans	1,946	6.0%
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION		

Label	Estimate	Percent
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	41,805	41,805
With a disability	6,156	14.7%
Under 18 years	10,171	10,171
With a disability	563	5.5%
18 to 64 years	24,265	24,265
With a disability	3,031	12.5%
65 years and over	7,369	7,369
With a disability	2,562	34.8%
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO		
Population 1 year and over	42,102	42,102
Same house	37,010	87.9%
Different house (in the U.S. or abroad)	5,092	12.1%
Different house in the U.S.	4,997	11.9%
Same county	3,627	8.6%
Different county	1,370	3.3%
Same state	945	2.2%
Different state	425	1.0%
Abroad	95	0.2%
PLACE OF BIRTH		
Total population	42,559	42,559
Native	39,658	93.2%
Born in United States	39,234	92.2%
State of residence	29,755	69.9%
Different state	9,479	22.3%
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	424	1.0%
Foreign-born	2,901	6.8%
U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS		
Foreign-born population	2,901	2,901
Naturalized U.S. citizen	1,307	45.1%
Not a U.S. citizen	1,594	54.9%
YEAR OF ENTRY		
Population born outside the United States	3,325	3,325
Native	424	424
Entered 2010 or later	239	56.4%
Entered before 2010	185	43.6%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Foreign-born	2,901	2,901
Entered 2010 or later	714	24.6%
Entered before 2010	2,187	75.4%
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN		
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	2,901	2,901
Europe	225	7.8%
Asia	234	8.1%
Africa	489	16.9%
Oceania	0	0.0%
Latin America	1,884	64.9%
Northern America	69	2.4%
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME		
Population 5 years and over	40,088	40,088
English only	34,444	85.9%
Language other than English	5,644	14.1%
Speak English less than "very well"	1,730	4.3%
Spanish	4,825	12.0%
Speak English less than "very well"	1,488	3.7%
Other Indo-European languages	663	1.7%
Speak English less than "very well"	198	0.5%
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	111	0.3%
Speak English less than "very well"	44	0.1%
Other languages	45	0.1%
Speak English less than "very well"	0	0.0%
ANCESTRY		

Label	Estimate	Percent
Total population	42,559	42,559
American	2,782	6.5%
Arab	4	0.0%
Czech	425	1.0%
Danish	304	0.7%
Dutch	494	1.2%
English	4,143	9.7%
French (except Basque)	719	1.7%
French Canadian	120	0.3%
German	10,388	24.4%
Greek	33	0.1%
Hungarian	130	0.3%
Irish	3,706	8.7%
Italian	377	0.9%
Lithuanian	0	0.0%
Norwegian	699	1.6%
Polish	594	1.4%
Portuguese	36	0.1%
Russian	17	0.0%
Scotch-Irish	417	1.0%
Scottish	445	1.0%
Slovak	20	0.0%
Subsaharan African	463	1.1%
Swedish	651	1.5%
Swiss	100	0.2%
Ukrainian	68	0.2%
Welsh	142	0.3%
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	24	0.1%
COMPUTERS AND INTERNET USE		
Total households	17,345	17,345
With a computer	16,384	94.5%
With a broadband Internet subscription	15,674	90.4%

Muscatine County, Illinois
Selected Economic Characteristics

Label	Estimate	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Population 16 years and over	33,670	33,670
In labor force	21,871	65.0%
Civilian labor force	21,746	64.6%
Employed	21,051	62.5%
Unemployed	695	2.1%
Armed Forces	125	0.4%
Not in labor force	11,799	35.0%
Civilian labor force	21,746	21,746
Unemployment Rate	(X)	3.2%
Females 16 years and over	16,883	16,883
In labor force	10,225	60.6%
Civilian labor force	10,116	59.9%
Employed	9,837	58.3%
Own children of the householder under 6 years	2,961	2,961
All parents in family in labor force	2,189	73.9%
Own children of the householder 6 to 17 years	6,816	6,816
All parents in family in labor force	5,703	83.7%
COMMUTING TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	20,867	20,867
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	16,668	79.9%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	2,018	9.7%
Public transportation	27	0.1%
Walked	484	2.3%
Other means	332	1.6%
Worked from home	1,338	6.4%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.0	(X)
OCCUPATION		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	21,051	21,051
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	6,565	31.2%
Service occupations	3,411	16.2%
Sales and office occupations	3,648	17.3%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	2,008	9.5%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	5,419	25.7%
INDUSTRY		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	21,051	21,051
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	640	3.0%
Construction	1,273	6.0%
Manufacturing	5,686	27.0%
Wholesale trade	373	1.8%
Retail trade	2,057	9.8%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	1,426	6.8%
Information	102	0.5%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	711	3.4%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	1,073	5.1%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	4,697	22.3%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	1,420	6.7%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Other services, except public administration	923	4.4%
Public administration	670	3.2%
CLASS OF WORKER		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	21,051	21,051
Private wage and salary workers	16,784	79.7%
Government workers	3,156	15.0%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	1,091	5.2%
Unpaid family workers	20	0.1%
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2024 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)		
Total households	17,345	17,345
Less than $10,000	750	4.3%
$10,000 to $14,999	705	4.1%
$15,000 to $24,999	1,371	7.9%
$25,000 to $34,999	1,148	6.6%
$35,000 to $49,999	1,975	11.4%
$50,000 to $74,999	3,387	19.5%
$75,000 to $99,999	2,120	12.2%
$100,000 to $149,999	3,736	21.5%
$150,000 to $199,999	1,242	7.2%
$200,000 or more	911	5.3%
Median household income (dollars)	69,396	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	86,373	(X)
With earnings	13,192	76.1%
Mean earnings (dollars)	86,885	(X)
With Social Security	5,805	33.5%
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	23,452	(X)
With retirement income	4,560	26.3%
Mean retirement income (dollars)	26,904	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	731	4.2%
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	13,670	(X)

Label	Estimate	Percent
With cash public assistance income	424	2.4%
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	3,893	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	2,093	12.1%
Families	11,135	11,135
Less than $10,000	305	2.7%
$10,000 to $14,999	386	3.5%
$15,000 to $24,999	531	4.8%
$25,000 to $34,999	526	4.7%
$35,000 to $49,999	937	8.4%
$50,000 to $74,999	2,003	18.0%
$75,000 to $99,999	1,534	13.8%
$100,000 to $149,999	3,068	27.6%
$150,000 to $199,999	1,004	9.0%
$200,000 or more	841	7.6%
Median family income (dollars)	87,361	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	102,607	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	35,349	(X)
Nonfamily households	6,210	6,210
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	42,271	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	51,354	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	42,442	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	60,956	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	46,147	(X)
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE		
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	41,805	41,805
With health insurance coverage	40,013	95.7%
With private health insurance	30,291	72.5%

Label	Estimate	Percent
With public coverage	16,374	39.2%
No health insurance coverage	1,792	4.3%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 19 years	10,627	10,627
No health insurance coverage	173	1.6%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years	23,809	23,809
In labor force:	19,553	19,553
Employed:	18,991	18,991
With health insurance coverage	17,935	94.4%
With private health insurance	16,202	85.3%
With public coverage	2,545	13.4%
No health insurance coverage	1,056	5.6%
Unemployed:	562	562
With health insurance coverage	470	83.6%
With private health insurance	338	60.1%
With public coverage	144	25.6%
No health insurance coverage	92	16.4%
Not in labor force:	4,256	4,256
With health insurance coverage	3,794	89.1%
With private health insurance	2,173	51.1%
With public coverage	2,003	47.1%
No health insurance coverage	462	10.9%
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL		

Label	Estimate	Percent
All families	(X)	11.4%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	19.8%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	20.1%
Married couple families	(X)	5.3%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	9.5%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	2.0%
Families with female householder, no spouse present	(X)	30.1%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	40.1%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	62.9%
All people	(X)	13.7%
Under 18 years	(X)	18.3%
Related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	18.0%
Related children of the householder under 5 years	(X)	20.7%
Related children of the householder 5 to 17 years	(X)	17.1%
18 years and over	(X)	12.2%
18 to 64 years	(X)	12.7%
65 years and over	(X)	10.4%
People in families	(X)	11.1%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	(X)	23.4%

Muscatine County, Illinois
Selected Housing Characteristics

Label	Estimate	Percent
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	18,454	18,454
Occupied housing units	17,345	94.0%
Vacant housing units	1,109	6.0%
Homeowner vacancy rate	0.6	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	5.5	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
Total housing units	18,454	18,454
1-unit, detached	13,943	75.6%
1-unit, attached	486	2.6%
2 units	847	4.6%
3 or 4 units	714	3.9%
5 to 9 units	361	2.0%
10 to 19 units	513	2.8%
20 or more units	527	2.9%
Mobile home	1,049	5.7%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	14	0.1%
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
Total housing units	18,454	18,454
Built 2020 or later	145	0.8%
Built 2010 to 2019	552	3.0%
Built 2000 to 2009	1,924	10.4%
Built 1990 to 1999	2,111	11.4%
Built 1980 to 1989	1,765	9.6%
Built 1970 to 1979	2,778	15.1%
Built 1960 to 1969	1,887	10.2%
Built 1950 to 1959	1,330	7.2%
Built 1940 to 1949	1,009	5.5%
Built 1939 or earlier	4,953	26.8%
ROOMS		
Total housing units	18,454	18,454
1 room	209	1.1%
2 rooms	221	1.2%
3 rooms	1,366	7.4%
4 rooms	2,658	14.4%
5 rooms	3,724	20.2%
6 rooms	2,845	15.4%

Label	Estimate	Percent
7 rooms	2,511	13.6%
8 rooms	2,185	11.8%
9 rooms or more	2,735	14.8%
Median rooms	5.9	(X)
BEDROOMS		
Total housing units	18,454	18,454
No bedroom	220	1.2%
1 bedroom	1,595	8.6%
2 bedrooms	5,077	27.5%
3 bedrooms	7,432	40.3%
4 bedrooms	3,208	17.4%
5 or more bedrooms	922	5.0%
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	17,345	17,345
Owner-occupied	12,820	73.9%
Renter-occupied	4,525	26.1%
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.54	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.04	(X)
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Occupied housing units	17,345	17,345
Moved in 2023 or later	717	4.1%
Moved in 2020 to 2022	3,163	18.2%
Moved in 2010 to 2019	6,312	36.4%
Moved in 2000 to 2009	2,977	17.2%
Moved in 1990 to 1999	2,074	12.0%
Moved in 1989 and earlier	2,102	12.1%
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
Occupied housing units	17,345	17,345
No vehicles available	662	3.8%
1 vehicle available	5,637	32.5%
2 vehicles available	6,144	35.4%
3 or more vehicles available	4,902	28.3%
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Occupied housing units	17,345	17,345
Utility gas	12,161	70.1%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Bottled or tank gas (propane, butane, etc.)	1,913	11.0%
Electricity	3,004	17.3%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	0	0.0%
Coal or coke	0	0.0%
Wood	133	0.8%
Solar energy	17	0.1%
Other fuel	1	0.0%
No fuel used	116	0.7%
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
Occupied housing units	17,345	17,345
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	89	0.5%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	168	1.0%
No telephone service available	66	0.4%
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM		
Occupied housing units	17,345	17,345
1.00 or less	17,061	98.4%
1.01 to 1.50	165	1.0%
1.51 or more	119	0.7%
VALUE		
Owner-occupied units	12,820	12,820
Less than $50,000	960	7.5%
$50,000 to $99,999	1,382	10.8%
$100,000 to $149,999	2,132	16.6%
$150,000 to $199,999	2,551	19.9%
$200,000 to $299,999	2,887	22.5%
$300,000 to $499,999	2,176	17.0%
$500,000 to $999,999	486	3.8%
$1,000,000 or more	246	1.9%
Median (dollars)	182,100	(X)
MORTGAGE STATUS		
Owner-occupied units	12,820	12,820
Housing units with a mortgage	7,531	58.7%
Housing units without a mortgage	5,289	41.3%
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)		
Housing units with a mortgage	7,531	7,531

Label	Estimate	Percent
Less than $500	9	0.1%
$500 to $999	1,391	18.5%
$1,000 to $1,499	2,703	35.9%
$1,500 to $1,999	1,640	21.8%
$2,000 to $2,499	1,048	13.9%
$2,500 to $2,999	389	5.2%
$3,000 or more	351	4.7%
Median (dollars)	1,424	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	5,289	5,289
Less than $250	171	3.2%
$250 to $399	584	11.0%
$400 to $599	1,635	30.9%
$600 to $799	1,524	28.8%
$800 to $999	882	16.7%
$1,000 or more	493	9.3%
Median (dollars)	628	(X)
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)		
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	7,529	7,529
Less than 20.0 percent	4,171	55.4%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	1,074	14.3%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	532	7.1%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	422	5.6%
35.0 percent or more	1,330	17.7%
Not computed	2	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	5,227	5,227
Less than 10.0 percent	2,162	41.4%
10.0 to 14.9 percent	994	19.0%
15.0 to 19.9 percent	558	10.7%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	487	9.3%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	149	2.9%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	157	3.0%
35.0 percent or more	720	13.8%
Not computed	62	(X)
GROSS RENT		

Label	Estimate	Percent
Occupied units paying rent	4,283	4,283
Less than $500	375	8.8%
$500 to $999	1,953	45.6%
$1,000 to $1,499	1,673	39.1%
$1,500 to $1,999	257	6.0%
$2,000 to $2,499	16	0.4%
$2,500 to $2,999	0	0.0%
$3,000 or more	9	0.2%
Median (dollars)	971	(X)
No rent paid	242	(X)

Label	Estimate	Percent
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)		
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	4,165	4,165
Less than 15.0 percent	578	13.9%
15.0 to 19.9 percent	787	18.9%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	519	12.5%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	394	9.5%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	300	7.2%
35.0 percent or more	1,587	38.1%
Not computed	360	(X)

Muscatine County, Illinois
ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates

Label	Estimate	Percent
SEX AND AGE		
Total population	42,559	42,559
Male	21,402	50.3%
Female	21,157	49.7%
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	101.2	(X)
Under 5 years	2,471	5.8%
5 to 9 years	2,457	5.8%
10 to 14 years	3,357	7.9%
15 to 19 years	2,932	6.9%
20 to 24 years	2,450	5.8%
25 to 34 years	5,009	11.8%
35 to 44 years	5,267	12.4%
45 to 54 years	5,230	12.3%
55 to 59 years	2,722	6.4%
60 to 64 years	2,973	7.0%
65 to 74 years	4,636	10.9%
75 to 84 years	2,223	5.2%
85 years and over	832	2.0%
Median age (years)	39.6	(X)
Under 18 years	10,171	23.9%
16 years and over	33,670	79.1%
18 years and over	32,388	76.1%
21 years and over	30,656	72.0%
62 years and over	9,397	22.1%
65 years and over	7,691	18.1%
18 years and over	32,388	32,388
Male	16,187	50.0%
Female	16,201	50.0%
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	99.9	(X)
65 years and over	7,691	7,691
Male	3,560	46.3%
Female	4,131	53.7%
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	86.2	(X)
RACE		
Total population	42,559	42,559

Label	Estimate	Percent
One race	39,154	92.0%
Two or More Races	3,405	8.0%
One race	39,154	92.0%
White	34,297	80.6%
Egyptian	0	0.0%
English	4,614	10.8%
German	6,003	14.1%
Irish	1,134	2.7%
Italian	203	0.5%
Lebanese	0	0.0%
Other White	22,343	52.5%
Black or African American	958	2.3%
African American	233	0.5%
Ethiopian	0	0.0%
Haitian	24	0.1%
Jamaican	0	0.0%
Nigerian	0	0.0%
Somali	0	0.0%
Other Black or African American	701	1.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	136	0.3%
Aztec	38	0.1%
Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana	0	0.0%
Maya	0	0.0%
Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government	0	0.0%
Navajo Nation	0	0.0%
Nome Eskimo Community	0	0.0%
Other American Indian and Alaska Native	98	0.2%
Asian	272	0.6%
Asian Indian	156	0.4%
Chinese	24	0.1%
Filipino	10	0.0%
Japanese	0	0.0%
Korean	20	0.0%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Vietnamese	21	0.0%
Other Asian	41	0.1%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Chamorro	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian	0	0.0%
Samoan	0	0.0%
Other Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	3,491	8.2%
Two or More Races	3,405	8.0%
White and Black or African American	556	1.3%
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	227	0.5%
White and Asian	223	0.5%
White and Some Other Race	2,155	5.1%
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	0	0.0%
Black or African American and Some Other Race	128	0.3%
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races		
Total population	42,559	42,559
White	37,554	88.2%
Black or African American	1,727	4.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native	447	1.1%
Asian	515	1.2%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	5,818	13.7%
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	42,559	42,559
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	8,005	18.8%
Mexican	6,064	14.2%
Puerto Rican	234	0.5%
Cuban	97	0.2%
Other Hispanic or Latino	1,610	3.8%
Not Hispanic or Latino	34,554	81.2%
White alone	31,908	75.0%
Black or African American alone	946	2.2%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	46	0.1%
Asian alone	272	0.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	0	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	63	0.1%
Two or More Races	1,319	3.1%
Two races including Some Other Race	303	0.7%
Two races excluding Some Other Race, and three or more races	1,016	2.4%
Total housing units	18,454	(X)
CITIZEN, VOTING AGE POPULATION		
Citizen, 18 and over population	30,929	30,929
Male	15,446	49.9%
Female	15,483	50.1%

Rock Island County, Illinois
Selected Social Characteristics

Label	Estimate	Percent
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	61,733	61,733
Married-couple household	26,034	42.2%
With children of the householder under 18 years	8,362	13.5%
Cohabiting couple household	4,647	7.5%
With children of the householder under 18 years	1,724	2.8%
Male householder, no spouse/partner present	12,701	20.6%
With children of the householder under 18 years	929	1.5%
Householder living alone	9,822	15.9%
65 years and over	3,358	5.4%
Female householder, no spouse/partner present	18,351	29.7%
With children of the householder under 18 years	3,869	6.3%
Householder living alone	11,097	18.0%
65 years and over	6,518	10.6%
Households with one or more people under 18 years	16,609	26.9%
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	21,536	34.9%
Average household size	2.23	(X)
Average family size	2.85	(X)
RELATIONSHIP		
Population in households	137,663	137,663
Householder	61,733	44.8%
Spouse	25,934	18.8%
Unmarried partner	4,755	3.5%
Child	36,508	26.5%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Other relatives	5,604	4.1%
Other nonrelatives	3,129	2.3%
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	57,149	57,149
Never married	20,608	36.1%
Now married, except separated	27,891	48.8%
Separated	806	1.4%
Widowed	2,022	3.5%
Divorced	5,822	10.2%
Females 15 years and over	59,163	59,163
Never married	17,793	30.1%
Now married, except separated	26,397	44.6%
Separated	1,270	2.1%
Widowed	6,072	10.3%
Divorced	7,631	12.9%
FERTILITY		
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	1,549	1,549
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	796	51.4%
Per 1,000 unmarried women	44	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	50	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	11	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	83	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	33	(X)
GRANDPARENTS		
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	2,473	2,473

Label	Estimate	Percent
Grandparents responsible for grandchildren	949	38.4%
Years responsible for grandchildren		
Less than 1 year	106	4.3%
1 or 2 years	305	12.3%
3 or 4 years	225	9.1%
5 or more years	313	12.7%
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	949	949
Who are female	561	59.1%
Who are married	767	80.8%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	33,426	33,426
Nursery school, preschool	2,055	6.1%
Kindergarten	2,010	6.0%
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	13,797	41.3%
High school (grades 9-12)	7,385	22.1%
College or graduate school	8,179	24.5%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Population 25 years and over	98,032	98,032
Less than 9th grade	3,561	3.6%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	5,581	5.7%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30,314	30.9%
Some college, no degree	24,087	24.6%
Associate’s degree	10,256	10.5%
Bachelor’s degree	15,377	15.7%
Graduate or professional degree	8,856	9.0%
High school graduate or higher	88,890	90.7%
Bachelor’s degree or higher	24,233	24.7%
VETERAN STATUS		

Label	Estimate	Percent
Civilian population 18 years and over	110,409	110,409
Civilian veterans	7,839	7.1%
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION		
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	140,270	140,270
With a disability	21,572	15.4%
Under 18 years	32,087	32,087
With a disability	2,507	7.8%
18 to 64 years	79,928	79,928
With a disability	9,847	12.3%
65 years and over	28,255	28,255
With a disability	9,218	32.6%
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO		
Population 1 year and over	141,317	141,317
Same house	124,746	88.3%
Different house (in the U.S. or abroad)	16,571	11.7%
Different house in the U.S.	16,078	11.4%
Same county	9,029	6.4%
Different county	7,049	5.0%
Same state	3,705	2.6%
Different state	3,344	2.4%
Abroad	493	0.3%
PLACE OF BIRTH		
Total population	142,757	142,757
Native	130,363	91.3%
Born in United States	129,075	90.4%
State of residence	91,146	63.8%
Different state	37,929	26.6%
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	1,288	0.9%
Foreign-born	12,394	8.7%
U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS		
Foreign-born population	12,394	12,394
Naturalized U.S. citizen	5,794	46.7%
Not a U.S. citizen	6,600	53.3%

Label	Estimate	Percent
YEAR OF ENTRY		
Population born outside the United States	13,682	13,682
Native	1,288	1,288
Entered 2010 or later	458	35.6%
Entered before 2010	830	64.4%
Foreign-born	12,394	12,394
Entered 2010 or later	4,801	38.7%
Entered before 2010	7,593	61.3%
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN		
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	12,394	12,394
Europe	699	5.6%
Asia	2,839	22.9%
Africa	4,105	33.1%
Oceania	30	0.2%
Latin America	4,633	37.4%
Northern America	88	0.7%
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME		
Population 5 years and over	134,525	134,525
English only	115,935	86.2%
Language other than English	18,590	13.8%
Speak English less than "very well"	7,750	5.8%
Spanish	9,808	7.3%
Speak English less than "very well"	3,730	2.8%
Other Indo-European languages	4,212	3.1%
Speak English less than "very well"	1,814	1.3%
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	1,893	1.4%
Speak English less than "very well"	1,044	0.8%
Other languages	2,677	2.0%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Speak English less than "very well"	1,162	0.9%
ANCESTRY		
Total population	142,757	142,757
American	4,953	3.5%
Arab	356	0.2%
Czech	506	0.4%
Danish	615	0.4%
Dutch	1,619	1.1%
English	13,246	9.3%
French (except Basque)	1,873	1.3%
French Canadian	360	0.3%
German	26,754	18.7%
Greek	683	0.5%
Hungarian	152	0.1%
Irish	15,197	10.6%
Italian	3,811	2.7%
Lithuanian	296	0.2%
Norwegian	1,775	1.2%
Polish	2,281	1.6%
Portuguese	37	0.0%
Russian	453	0.3%
Scotch-Irish	862	0.6%
Scottish	2,204	1.5%
Slovak	120	0.1%
Subsaharan African	3,027	2.1%
Swedish	5,948	4.2%
Swiss	249	0.2%
Ukrainian	181	0.1%
Welsh	857	0.6%
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	157	0.1%
COMPUTERS AND INTERNET USE		
Total households	61,733	61,733
With a computer	58,614	94.9%
With a broadband Internet subscription	55,897	90.5%

Rock Island County, Illinois
Selected Economic Characteristics

Label	Estimate	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Population 16 years and over	114,535	114,535
In labor force	70,140	61.2%
Civilian labor force	69,883	61.0%
Employed	65,971	57.6%
Unemployed	3,912	3.4%
Armed Forces	257	0.2%
Not in labor force	44,395	38.8%
Civilian labor force	69,883	69,883
Unemployment Rate	(X)	5.6%
Females 16 years and over	58,347	58,347
In labor force	33,807	57.9%
Civilian labor force	33,801	57.9%
Employed	31,936	54.7%
Own children of the householder under 6 years	9,538	9,538
All parents in family in labor force	7,032	73.7%
Own children of the householder 6 to 17 years	20,991	20,991
All parents in family in labor force	16,866	80.3%
COMMUTING TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	64,387	64,387
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	49,546	77.0%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	5,784	9.0%
Public transportation	831	1.3%
Walked	1,878	2.9%
Other means	834	1.3%
Worked from home	5,514	8.6%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.7	(X)
OCCUPATION		

Label	Estimate	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	65,971	65,971
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	23,166	35.1%
Service occupations	11,281	17.1%
Sales and office occupations	13,271	20.1%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	5,120	7.8%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	13,133	19.9%
INDUSTRY		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	65,971	65,971
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	622	0.9%
Construction	4,078	6.2%
Manufacturing	10,293	15.6%
Wholesale trade	1,685	2.6%
Retail trade	7,777	11.8%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	4,299	6.5%
Information	995	1.5%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	3,759	5.7%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	6,085	9.2%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	14,909	22.6%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	5,760	8.7%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Other services, except public administration	2,484	3.8%
Public administration	3,225	4.9%
CLASS OF WORKER		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	65,971	65,971
Private wage and salary workers	53,865	81.6%
Government workers	9,098	13.8%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	2,933	4.4%
Unpaid family workers	75	0.1%
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2024 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)		
Total households	61,733	61,733
Less than $10,000	3,965	6.4%
$10,000 to $14,999	2,515	4.1%
$15,000 to $24,999	4,293	7.0%
$25,000 to $34,999	5,114	8.3%
$35,000 to $49,999	7,762	12.6%
$50,000 to $74,999	10,401	16.8%
$75,000 to $99,999	8,517	13.8%
$100,000 to $149,999	10,497	17.0%
$150,000 to $199,999	4,952	8.0%
$200,000 or more	3,717	6.0%
Median household income (dollars)	67,159	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	85,299	(X)
With earnings	44,201	71.6%
Mean earnings (dollars)	85,826	(X)
With Social Security	21,371	34.6%
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	23,537	(X)
With retirement income	19,461	31.5%
Mean retirement income (dollars)	33,650	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	2,617	4.2%
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	10,882	(X)

Label	Estimate	Percent
With cash public assistance income	2,023	3.3%
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	2,468	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	9,845	15.9%
Families	36,778	36,778
Less than $10,000	1,359	3.7%
$10,000 to $14,999	791	2.2%
$15,000 to $24,999	1,588	4.3%
$25,000 to $34,999	1,801	4.9%
$35,000 to $49,999	4,006	10.9%
$50,000 to $74,999	5,865	15.9%
$75,000 to $99,999	6,172	16.8%
$100,000 to $149,999	8,062	21.9%
$150,000 to $199,999	3,959	10.8%
$200,000 or more	3,175	8.6%
Median family income (dollars)	87,978	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	103,596	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	36,842	(X)
Nonfamily households	24,955	24,955
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	40,667	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	54,673	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	41,050	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	61,000	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	48,464	(X)
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE		
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	140,270	140,270
With health insurance coverage	131,765	93.9%
With private health insurance	94,159	67.1%

Label	Estimate	Percent
With public coverage	58,296	41.6%
No health insurance coverage	8,505	6.1%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 19 years	33,904	33,904
No health insurance coverage	1,529	4.5%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years	78,111	78,111
In labor force:	63,057	63,057
Employed:	59,710	59,710
With health insurance coverage	55,150	92.4%
With private health insurance	48,718	81.6%
With public coverage	8,588	14.4%
No health insurance coverage	4,560	7.6%
Unemployed:	3,347	3,347
With health insurance coverage	2,384	71.2%
With private health insurance	1,171	35.0%
With public coverage	1,278	38.2%
No health insurance coverage	963	28.8%
Not in labor force:	15,054	15,054
With health insurance coverage	13,641	90.6%
With private health insurance	7,535	50.1%
With public coverage	6,643	44.1%
No health insurance coverage	1,413	9.4%
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL		

Label	Estimate	Percent
All families	(X)	11.0%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	19.8%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	22.6%
Married couple families	(X)	5.0%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	9.1%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	5.0%
Families with female householder, no spouse present	(X)	28.4%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	36.4%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	57.0%
All people	(X)	15.5%
Under 18 years	(X)	23.7%
Related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	23.1%
Related children of the householder under 5 years	(X)	29.4%
Related children of the householder 5 to 17 years	(X)	21.0%
18 years and over	(X)	13.1%
18 to 64 years	(X)	14.5%
65 years and over	(X)	9.0%
People in families	(X)	13.0%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	(X)	23.6%

Rock Island County, Illinois
Selected Housing Characteristics

Label	Estimate	Percent
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	66,759	66,759
Occupied housing units	61,733	92.5%
Vacant housing units	5,026	7.5%
Homeowner vacancy rate	0.7	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	6.4	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
Total housing units	66,759	66,759
1-unit, detached	46,872	70.2%
1-unit, attached	2,645	4.0%
2 units	1,924	2.9%
3 or 4 units	2,553	3.8%
5 to 9 units	3,157	4.7%
10 to 19 units	2,589	3.9%
20 or more units	5,233	7.8%
Mobile home	1,786	2.7%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	0.0%
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
Total housing units	66,759	66,759
Built 2020 or later	317	0.5%
Built 2010 to 2019	2,523	3.8%
Built 2000 to 2009	4,129	6.2%
Built 1990 to 1999	3,760	5.6%
Built 1980 to 1989	5,124	7.7%
Built 1970 to 1979	9,682	14.5%
Built 1960 to 1969	10,369	15.5%
Built 1950 to 1959	10,354	15.5%
Built 1940 to 1949	5,858	8.8%
Built 1939 or earlier	14,643	21.9%
ROOMS		
Total housing units	66,759	66,759
1 room	1,314	2.0%
2 rooms	1,723	2.6%
3 rooms	5,531	8.3%
4 rooms	10,804	16.2%
5 rooms	13,259	19.9%
6 rooms	11,902	17.8%

Label	Estimate	Percent
7 rooms	8,466	12.7%
8 rooms	6,228	9.3%
9 rooms or more	7,532	11.3%
Median rooms	5.6	(X)
BEDROOMS		
Total housing units	66,759	66,759
No bedroom	1,388	2.1%
1 bedroom	7,362	11.0%
2 bedrooms	20,349	30.5%
3 bedrooms	26,849	40.2%
4 bedrooms	8,830	13.2%
5 or more bedrooms	1,981	3.0%
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	61,733	61,733
Owner-occupied	43,002	69.7%
Renter-occupied	18,731	30.3%
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.34	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	1.97	(X)
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Occupied housing units	61,733	61,733
Moved in 2023 or later	2,340	3.8%
Moved in 2020 to 2022	11,120	18.0%
Moved in 2010 to 2019	23,350	37.8%
Moved in 2000 to 2009	10,369	16.8%
Moved in 1990 to 1999	6,786	11.0%
Moved in 1989 and earlier	7,768	12.6%
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
Occupied housing units	61,733	61,733
No vehicles available	5,286	8.6%
1 vehicle available	22,347	36.2%
2 vehicles available	23,509	38.1%
3 or more vehicles available	10,591	17.2%
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Occupied housing units	61,733	61,733
Utility gas	47,961	77.7%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Bottled or tank gas (propane, butane, etc.)	1,866	3.0%
Electricity	11,047	17.9%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	30	0.0%
Coal or coke	12	0.0%
Wood	47	0.1%
Solar energy	61	0.1%
Other fuel	316	0.5%
No fuel used	393	0.6%
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
Occupied housing units	61,733	61,733
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	169	0.3%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	681	1.1%
No telephone service available	647	1.0%
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM		
Occupied housing units	61,733	61,733
1.00 or less	60,701	98.3%
1.01 to 1.50	756	1.2%
1.51 or more	276	0.4%
VALUE		
Owner-occupied units	43,002	43,002
Less than $50,000	2,505	5.8%
$50,000 to $99,999	7,936	18.5%
$100,000 to $149,999	10,992	25.6%
$150,000 to $199,999	7,694	17.9%
$200,000 to $299,999	8,635	20.1%
$300,000 to $499,999	4,406	10.2%
$500,000 to $999,999	696	1.6%
$1,000,000 or more	138	0.3%
Median (dollars)	150,400	(X)
MORTGAGE STATUS		
Owner-occupied units	43,002	43,002
Housing units with a mortgage	24,895	57.9%
Housing units without a mortgage	18,107	42.1%
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)		
Housing units with a mortgage	24,895	24,895

Label	Estimate	Percent
Less than $500	119	0.5%
$500 to $999	4,793	19.3%
$1,000 to $1,499	10,020	40.2%
$1,500 to $1,999	4,956	19.9%
$2,000 to $2,499	3,053	12.3%
$2,500 to $2,999	1,088	4.4%
$3,000 or more	866	3.5%
Median (dollars)	1,360	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	18,107	18,107
Less than $250	1,070	5.9%
$250 to $399	2,442	13.5%
$400 to $599	5,197	28.7%
$600 to $799	4,395	24.3%
$800 to $999	2,642	14.6%
$1,000 or more	2,361	13.0%
Median (dollars)	614	(X)
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)		
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	24,771	24,771
Less than 20.0 percent	14,188	57.3%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	3,742	15.1%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	1,623	6.6%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	1,240	5.0%
35.0 percent or more	3,978	16.1%
Not computed	124	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	17,880	17,880
Less than 10.0 percent	7,565	42.3%
10.0 to 14.9 percent	4,098	22.9%
15.0 to 19.9 percent	2,294	12.8%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	1,200	6.7%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	770	4.3%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	380	2.1%
35.0 percent or more	1,573	8.8%
Not computed	227	(X)
GROSS RENT		

Label	Estimate	Percent
Occupied units paying rent	17,579	17,579
Less than $500	2,529	14.4%
$500 to $999	8,478	48.2%
$1,000 to $1,499	5,117	29.1%
$1,500 to $1,999	901	5.1%
$2,000 to $2,499	260	1.5%
$2,500 to $2,999	66	0.4%
$3,000 or more	228	1.3%
Median (dollars)	889	(X)
No rent paid	1,152	(X)

Label	Estimate	Percent
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)		
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	17,007	17,007
Less than 15.0 percent	3,043	17.9%
15.0 to 19.9 percent	1,980	11.6%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	1,886	11.1%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	1,989	11.7%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	1,423	8.4%
35.0 percent or more	6,686	39.3%
Not computed	1,724	(X)

Rock Island County, Illinois
ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates

Label	Estimate	Percent
SEX AND AGE		
Total population	142,757	142,757
Male	70,622	49.5%
Female	72,135	50.5%
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	97.9	(X)
Under 5 years	8,232	5.8%
5 to 9 years	8,832	6.2%
10 to 14 years	9,381	6.6%
15 to 19 years	9,438	6.6%
20 to 24 years	8,842	6.2%
25 to 34 years	17,174	12.0%
35 to 44 years	17,505	12.3%
45 to 54 years	16,247	11.4%
55 to 59 years	8,426	5.9%
60 to 64 years	9,619	6.7%
65 to 74 years	16,857	11.8%
75 to 84 years	8,774	6.1%
85 years and over	3,430	2.4%
Median age (years)	40.3	(X)
Under 18 years	32,091	22.5%
16 years and over	114,535	80.2%
18 years and over	110,666	77.5%
21 years and over	104,697	73.3%
62 years and over	34,887	24.4%
65 years and over	29,061	20.4%
18 years and over	110,666	110,666
Male	54,219	49.0%
Female	56,447	51.0%
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	96.1	(X)
65 years and over	29,061	29,061
Male	12,997	44.7%
Female	16,064	55.3%
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	80.9	(X)
RACE		
Total population	142,757	142,757

Label	Estimate	Percent
One race	129,317	90.6%
Two or More Races	13,440	9.4%
One race	129,317	90.6%
White	102,074	71.5%
Egyptian	12	0.0%
English	9,965	7.0%
German	12,064	8.5%
Irish	6,503	4.6%
Italian	1,582	1.1%
Lebanese	42	0.0%
Other White	71,906	50.4%
Black or African American	16,270	11.4%
African American	8,024	5.6%
Ethiopian	102	0.1%
Haitian	23	0.0%
Jamaican	18	0.0%
Nigerian	78	0.1%
Somali	0	0.0%
Other Black or African American	8,025	5.6%
American Indian and Alaska Native	555	0.4%
Aztec	82	0.1%
Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana	0	0.0%
Maya	37	0.0%
Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government	0	0.0%
Navajo Nation	2	0.0%
Nome Eskimo Community	0	0.0%
Other American Indian and Alaska Native	434	0.3%
Asian	3,943	2.8%
Asian Indian	1,137	0.8%
Chinese	168	0.1%
Filipino	405	0.3%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Japanese	109	0.1%
Korean	73	0.1%
Vietnamese	164	0.1%
Other Asian	1,887	1.3%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	231	0.2%
Chamorro	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian	231	0.2%
Samoan	0	0.0%
Other Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	0	0.0%
Some Other Race	6,244	4.4%
Two or More Races	13,440	9.4%
White and Black or African American	3,214	2.3%
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	705	0.5%
White and Asian	812	0.6%
White and Some Other Race	7,279	5.1%
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	384	0.3%
Black or African American and Some Other Race	155	0.1%
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races		
Total population	142,757	142,757
White	114,636	80.3%
Black or African American	20,434	14.3%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,115	1.5%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Asian	4,968	3.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	326	0.2%
Some Other Race	14,235	10.0%
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	142,757	142,757
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	20,305	14.2%
Mexican	17,493	12.3%
Puerto Rican	640	0.4%
Cuban	152	0.1%
Other Hispanic or Latino	2,020	1.4%
Not Hispanic or Latino	122,452	85.8%
White alone	96,160	67.4%
Black or African American alone	15,568	10.9%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	92	0.1%
Asian alone	3,770	2.6%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	49	0.0%
Some Other Race alone	524	0.4%
Two or More Races	6,289	4.4%
Two races including Some Other Race	1,318	0.9%
Two races excluding Some Other Race, and three or more races	4,971	3.5%
Total housing units	66,759	(X)
CITIZEN, VOTING AGE POPULATION		
Citizen, 18 and over population	104,873	104,873
Male	51,109	48.7%
Female	53,764	51.3%

Scott County, Illinois
Selected Social Characteristics

Label	Estimate	Percent
HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE		
Total households	73,132	73,132
Married-couple household	33,727	46.1%
With children of the householder under 18 years	13,143	18.0%
Cohabiting couple household	5,990	8.2%
With children of the householder under 18 years	1,731	2.4%
Male householder, no spouse/partner present	14,081	19.3%
With children of the householder under 18 years	1,316	1.8%
Householder living alone	10,653	14.6%
65 years and over	3,208	4.4%
Female householder, no spouse/partner present	19,334	26.4%
With children of the householder under 18 years	3,551	4.9%
Householder living alone	12,223	16.7%
65 years and over	6,279	8.6%
Households with one or more people under 18 years	21,058	28.8%
Households with one or more people 65 years and over	22,029	30.1%
Average household size	2.34	(X)
Average family size	2.95	(X)
RELATIONSHIP		
Population in households	171,124	171,124
Householder	73,132	42.7%
Spouse	33,482	19.6%
Unmarried partner	6,233	3.6%
Child	47,293	27.6%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Other relatives	6,715	3.9%
Other nonrelatives	4,269	2.5%
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	69,376	69,376
Never married	24,352	35.1%
Now married, except separated	35,219	50.8%
Separated	589	0.8%
Widowed	1,783	2.6%
Divorced	7,433	10.7%
Females 15 years and over	72,090	72,090
Never married	21,575	29.9%
Now married, except separated	34,553	47.9%
Separated	738	1.0%
Widowed	6,006	8.3%
Divorced	9,218	12.8%
FERTILITY		
Number of women 15 to 50 years old who had a birth in the past 12 months	1,921	1,921
Unmarried women (widowed, divorced, and never married)	720	37.5%
Per 1,000 unmarried women	32	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 50 years old	48	(X)
Per 1,000 women 15 to 19 years old	2	(X)
Per 1,000 women 20 to 34 years old	95	(X)
Per 1,000 women 35 to 50 years old	19	(X)
GRANDPARENTS		
Number of grandparents living with own grandchildren under 18 years	1,804	1,804

Label	Estimate	Percent
Grandparents responsible for grandchildren	754	41.8%
Years responsible for grandchildren		
Less than 1 year	145	8.0%
1 or 2 years	161	8.9%
3 or 4 years	146	8.1%
5 or more years	302	16.7%
Number of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren under 18 years	754	754
Who are female	481	63.8%
Who are married	427	56.6%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT		
Population 3 years and over enrolled in school	41,755	41,755
Nursery school, preschool	2,710	6.5%
Kindergarten	2,758	6.6%
Elementary school (grades 1-8)	18,154	43.5%
High school (grades 9-12)	9,675	23.2%
College or graduate school	8,458	20.3%
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Population 25 years and over	119,426	119,426
Less than 9th grade	2,607	2.2%
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	4,390	3.7%
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	30,638	25.7%
Some college, no degree	24,171	20.2%
Associate's degree	13,914	11.7%
Bachelor's degree	27,029	22.6%
Graduate or professional degree	16,677	14.0%
High school graduate or higher	112,429	94.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	43,706	36.6%
VETERAN STATUS		

Label	Estimate	Percent
Civilian population 18 years and over	133,952	133,952
Civilian veterans	10,040	7.5%
DISABILITY STATUS OF THE CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONALIZED POPULATION		
Total Civilian Noninstitutionalized Population	172,974	172,974
With a disability	22,233	12.9%
Under 18 years	40,380	40,380
With a disability	2,085	5.2%
18 to 64 years	102,791	102,791
With a disability	11,239	10.9%
65 years and over	29,803	29,803
With a disability	8,909	29.9%
RESIDENCE 1 YEAR AGO		
Population 1 year and over	172,586	172,586
Same house	149,229	86.5%
Different house (in the U.S. or abroad)	23,357	13.5%
Different house in the U.S.	22,687	13.1%
Same county	14,022	8.1%
Different county	8,665	5.0%
Same state	2,881	1.7%
Different state	5,784	3.4%
Abroad	670	0.4%
PLACE OF BIRTH		
Total population	174,608	174,608
Native	166,224	95.2%
Born in United States	165,188	94.6%
State of residence	102,247	58.6%
Different state	62,941	36.0%
Born in Puerto Rico, U.S. Island areas, or born abroad to American parent(s)	1,036	0.6%
Foreign-born	8,384	4.8%
U.S. CITIZENSHIP STATUS		
Foreign-born population	8,384	8,384
Naturalized U.S. citizen	4,596	54.8%
Not a U.S. citizen	3,788	45.2%

Label	Estimate	Percent
YEAR OF ENTRY		
Population born outside the United States	9,420	9,420
Native	1,036	1,036
Entered 2010 or later	354	34.2%
Entered before 2010	682	65.8%
Foreign-born	8,384	8,384
Entered 2010 or later	3,304	39.4%
Entered before 2010	5,080	60.6%
WORLD REGION OF BIRTH OF FOREIGN-BORN		
Foreign-born population, excluding population born at sea	8,384	8,384
Europe	843	10.1%
Asia	4,091	48.8%
Africa	1,140	13.6%
Oceania	72	0.9%
Latin America	2,039	24.3%
Northern America	199	2.4%
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME		
Population 5 years and over	164,509	164,509
English only	153,060	93.0%
Language other than English	11,449	7.0%
Speak English less than "very well"	4,281	2.6%
Spanish	4,558	2.8%
Speak English less than "very well"	1,600	1.0%
Other Indo-European languages	2,513	1.5%
Speak English less than "very well"	945	0.6%
Asian and Pacific Islander languages	3,137	1.9%
Speak English less than "very well"	1,334	0.8%
Other languages	1,241	0.8%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Speak English less than "very well"	402	0.2%
ANCESTRY		
Total population	174,608	174,608
American	5,736	3.3%
Arab	468	0.3%
Czech	1,350	0.8%
Danish	1,660	1.0%
Dutch	2,740	1.6%
English	18,107	10.4%
French (except Basque)	2,605	1.5%
French Canadian	387	0.2%
German	53,607	30.7%
Greek	1,384	0.8%
Hungarian	311	0.2%
Irish	26,830	15.4%
Italian	4,236	2.4%
Lithuanian	114	0.1%
Norwegian	3,456	2.0%
Polish	3,457	2.0%
Portuguese	20	0.0%
Russian	392	0.2%
Scotch-Irish	1,383	0.8%
Scottish	3,134	1.8%
Slovak	85	0.0%
Subsaharan African	1,620	0.9%
Swedish	5,093	2.9%
Swiss	500	0.3%
Ukrainian	174	0.1%
Welsh	913	0.5%
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	425	0.2%
COMPUTERS AND INTERNET USE		
Total households	73,132	73,132
With a computer	69,425	94.9%
With a broadband Internet subscription	66,178	90.5%

Scott County, Illinois
Selected Economic Characteristics

Label	Estimate	Percent
EMPLOYMENT STATUS		
Population 16 years and over	138,999	138,999
In labor force	91,268	65.7%
Civilian labor force	91,023	65.5%
Employed	87,697	63.1%
Unemployed	3,326	2.4%
Armed Forces	245	0.2%
Not in labor force	47,731	34.3%
Civilian labor force	91,023	91,023
Unemployment Rate	(X)	3.7%
Females 16 years and over	71,008	71,008
In labor force	43,359	61.1%
Civilian labor force	43,358	61.1%
Employed	41,838	58.9%
Own children of the householder under 6 years	11,960	11,960
All parents in family in labor force	9,251	77.3%
Own children of the householder 6 to 17 years	26,424	26,424
All parents in family in labor force	21,244	80.4%
COMMUTING TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	86,297	86,297
Car, truck, or van -- drove alone	67,755	78.5%
Car, truck, or van -- carpooled	5,983	6.9%
Public transportation	434	0.5%
Walked	1,801	2.1%
Other means	922	1.1%
Worked from home	9,402	10.9%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.3	(X)
OCCUPATION		

Label	Estimate	Percent
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	87,697	87,697
Management, business, science, and arts occupations	37,888	43.2%
Service occupations	13,075	14.9%
Sales and office occupations	16,317	18.6%
Natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations	7,036	8.0%
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	13,381	15.3%
INDUSTRY		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	87,697	87,697
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	1,056	1.2%
Construction	5,986	6.8%
Manufacturing	15,314	17.5%
Wholesale trade	1,713	2.0%
Retail trade	9,698	11.1%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	5,014	5.7%
Information	1,218	1.4%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	4,710	5.4%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	6,677	7.6%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	20,704	23.6%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	7,144	8.1%
Other services, except public administration	3,795	4.3%
Public administration	4,668	5.3%
CLASS OF WORKER		
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	87,697	87,697
Private wage and salary workers	71,052	81.0%
Government workers	12,294	14.0%
Self-employed in own not incorporated business workers	4,247	4.8%
Unpaid family workers	104	0.1%
INCOME AND BENEFITS (IN 2024 INFLATION-ADJUSTED DOLLARS)		
Total households	73,132	73,132
Less than $10,000	3,293	4.5%
$10,000 to $14,999	2,077	2.8%
$15,000 to $24,999	4,541	6.2%
$25,000 to $34,999	5,278	7.2%
$35,000 to $49,999	7,258	9.9%
$50,000 to $74,999	12,651	17.3%
$75,000 to $99,999	9,721	13.3%
$100,000 to $149,999	13,717	18.8%
$150,000 to $199,999	7,219	9.9%
$200,000 or more	7,377	10.1%
Median household income (dollars)	78,277	(X)
Mean household income (dollars)	103,843	(X)
With earnings	56,458	77.2%
Mean earnings (dollars)	103,822	(X)
With Social Security	22,052	30.2%
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	25,397	(X)
With retirement income	20,289	27.7%
Mean retirement income (dollars)	30,944	(X)
With Supplemental Security Income	3,319	4.5%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Mean Supplemental Security Income (dollars)	12,363	(X)
With cash public assistance income	1,875	2.6%
Mean cash public assistance income (dollars)	4,292	(X)
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits in the past 12 months	7,544	10.3%
Families	44,760	44,760
Less than $10,000	1,167	2.6%
$10,000 to $14,999	674	1.5%
$15,000 to $24,999	1,540	3.4%
$25,000 to $34,999	2,161	4.8%
$35,000 to $49,999	2,815	6.3%
$50,000 to $74,999	7,117	15.9%
$75,000 to $99,999	6,524	14.6%
$100,000 to $149,999	10,079	22.5%
$150,000 to $199,999	6,088	13.6%
$200,000 or more	6,595	14.7%
Median family income (dollars)	101,641	(X)
Mean family income (dollars)	128,052	(X)
Per capita income (dollars)	43,847	(X)
Nonfamily households	28,372	28,372
Median nonfamily income (dollars)	47,374	(X)
Mean nonfamily income (dollars)	62,510	(X)
Median earnings for workers (dollars)	47,180	(X)
Median earnings for male full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	72,745	(X)
Median earnings for female full-time, year-round workers (dollars)	54,914	(X)
HEALTH INSURANCE COVERAGE		
Civilian noninstitutionalized population	172,974	172,974

Label	Estimate	Percent
With health insurance coverage	164,006	94.8%
With private health insurance	125,034	72.3%
With public coverage	63,724	36.8%
No health insurance coverage	8,968	5.2%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population under 19 years	42,731	42,731
No health insurance coverage	1,242	2.9%
Civilian noninstitutionalized population 19 to 64 years	100,440	100,440
In labor force:	82,644	82,644
Employed:	79,654	79,654
With health insurance coverage	74,490	93.5%
With private health insurance	67,209	84.4%
With public coverage	10,420	13.1%
No health insurance coverage	5,164	6.5%
Unemployed:	2,990	2,990
With health insurance coverage	2,325	77.8%
With private health insurance	984	32.9%
With public coverage	1,504	50.3%
No health insurance coverage	665	22.2%
Not in labor force:	17,796	17,796
With health insurance coverage	15,947	89.6%
With private health insurance	9,126	51.3%
With public coverage	7,992	44.9%
No health insurance coverage	1,849	10.4%

Label	Estimate	Percent
PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES AND PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS IS BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL		
All families	(X)	7.3%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	12.1%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	16.1%
Married couple families	(X)	2.8%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	3.5%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	2.6%
Families with female householder, no spouse present	(X)	26.7%
With related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	35.3%
With related children of the householder under 5 years only	(X)	55.3%
All people	(X)	11.5%
Under 18 years	(X)	13.3%
Related children of the householder under 18 years	(X)	12.8%
Related children of the householder under 5 years	(X)	16.4%
Related children of the householder 5 to 17 years	(X)	11.5%
18 years and over	(X)	11.0%
18 to 64 years	(X)	11.7%
65 years and over	(X)	8.4%
People in families	(X)	7.9%
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	(X)	23.9%

Scott County, Illinois
Selected Housing Characteristics

Label	Estimate	Percent
HOUSING OCCUPANCY		
Total housing units	78,537	78,537
Occupied housing units	73,132	93.1%
Vacant housing units	5,405	6.9%
Homeowner vacancy rate	0.8	(X)
Rental vacancy rate	5.6	(X)
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
Total housing units	78,537	78,537
1-unit, detached	53,566	68.2%
1-unit, attached	5,095	6.5%
2 units	2,240	2.9%
3 or 4 units	2,272	2.9%
5 to 9 units	3,575	4.6%
10 to 19 units	4,325	5.5%
20 or more units	5,884	7.5%
Mobile home	1,546	2.0%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	34	0.0%
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
Total housing units	78,537	78,537
Built 2020 or later	1,204	1.5%
Built 2010 to 2019	6,341	8.1%
Built 2000 to 2009	8,819	11.2%
Built 1990 to 1999	6,923	8.8%
Built 1980 to 1989	6,147	7.8%
Built 1970 to 1979	12,896	16.4%
Built 1960 to 1969	10,777	13.7%
Built 1950 to 1959	7,459	9.5%
Built 1940 to 1949	3,932	5.0%
Built 1939 or earlier	14,039	17.9%
ROOMS		
Total housing units	78,537	78,537
1 room	1,273	1.6%
2 rooms	2,090	2.7%
3 rooms	6,176	7.9%
4 rooms	10,818	13.8%
5 rooms	12,966	16.5%
6 rooms	13,176	16.8%

Label	Estimate	Percent
7 rooms	9,794	12.5%
8 rooms	8,382	10.7%
9 rooms or more	13,862	17.7%
Median rooms	6.0	(X)
BEDROOMS		
Total housing units	78,537	78,537
No bedroom	1,455	1.9%
1 bedroom	7,534	9.6%
2 bedrooms	21,293	27.1%
3 bedrooms	28,755	36.6%
4 bedrooms	15,553	19.8%
5 or more bedrooms	3,947	5.0%
HOUSING TENURE		
Occupied housing units	73,132	73,132
Owner-occupied	51,176	70.0%
Renter-occupied	21,956	30.0%
Average household size of owner-occupied unit	2.46	(X)
Average household size of renter-occupied unit	2.07	(X)
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Occupied housing units	73,132	73,132
Moved in 2023 or later	4,317	5.9%
Moved in 2020 to 2022	14,490	19.8%
Moved in 2010 to 2019	29,042	39.7%
Moved in 2000 to 2009	11,695	16.0%
Moved in 1990 to 1999	6,980	9.5%
Moved in 1989 and earlier	6,608	9.0%
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
Occupied housing units	73,132	73,132
No vehicles available	4,911	6.7%
1 vehicle available	24,309	33.2%
2 vehicles available	28,324	38.7%
3 or more vehicles available	15,588	21.3%
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Occupied housing units	73,132	73,132
Utility gas	54,088	74.0%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Bottled or tank gas (propane, butane, etc.)	2,947	4.0%
Electricity	15,198	20.8%
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	66	0.1%
Coal or coke	0	0.0%
Wood	201	0.3%
Solar energy	37	0.1%
Other fuel	313	0.4%
No fuel used	282	0.4%
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
Occupied housing units	73,132	73,132
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	171	0.2%
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	705	1.0%
No telephone service available	413	0.6%
OCCUPANTS PER ROOM		
Occupied housing units	73,132	73,132
1.00 or less	72,287	98.8%
1.01 to 1.50	570	0.8%
1.51 or more	275	0.4%
VALUE		
Owner-occupied units	51,176	51,176
Less than $50,000	2,288	4.5%
$50,000 to $99,999	3,497	6.8%
$100,000 to $149,999	7,904	15.4%
$150,000 to $199,999	9,179	17.9%
$200,000 to $299,999	11,258	22.0%
$300,000 to $499,999	12,455	24.3%
$500,000 to $999,999	4,034	7.9%
$1,000,000 or more	561	1.1%
Median (dollars)	222,000	(X)
MORTGAGE STATUS		
Owner-occupied units	51,176	51,176
Housing units with a mortgage	33,531	65.5%
Housing units without a mortgage	17,645	34.5%
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS (SMOC)		
Housing units with a mortgage	33,531	33,531

Label	Estimate	Percent
Less than $500	281	0.8%
$500 to $999	4,409	13.1%
$1,000 to $1,499	10,866	32.4%
$1,500 to $1,999	7,785	23.2%
$2,000 to $2,499	4,787	14.3%
$2,500 to $2,999	2,359	7.0%
$3,000 or more	3,044	9.1%
Median (dollars)	1,572	(X)
Housing units without a mortgage	17,645	17,645
Less than $250	486	2.8%
$250 to $399	2,166	12.3%
$400 to $599	5,881	33.3%
$600 to $799	4,332	24.6%
$800 to $999	2,445	13.9%
$1,000 or more	2,335	13.2%
Median (dollars)	611	(X)
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (SMOCAPI)		
Housing units with a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	33,429	33,429
Less than 20.0 percent	18,875	56.5%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	5,120	15.3%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	2,813	8.4%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	2,032	6.1%
35.0 percent or more	4,589	13.7%
Not computed	102	(X)
Housing unit without a mortgage (excluding units where SMOCAPI cannot be computed)	17,302	17,302
Less than 10.0 percent	8,507	49.2%
10.0 to 14.9 percent	3,614	20.9%
15.0 to 19.9 percent	1,744	10.1%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	1,063	6.1%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	497	2.9%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	440	2.5%
35.0 percent or more	1,437	8.3%
Not computed	343	(X)
GROSS RENT		

Label	Estimate	Percent
Occupied units paying rent	20,876	20,876
Less than $500	1,161	5.6%
$500 to $999	9,197	44.1%
$1,000 to $1,499	6,532	31.3%
$1,500 to $1,999	2,458	11.8%
$2,000 to $2,499	576	2.8%
$2,500 to $2,999	224	1.1%
$3,000 or more	728	3.5%
Median (dollars)	1,005	(X)
No rent paid	1,080	(X)

Label	Estimate	Percent
GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME (GRAPI)		
Occupied units paying rent (excluding units where GRAPI cannot be computed)	20,056	20,056
Less than 15.0 percent	3,618	18.0%
15.0 to 19.9 percent	2,543	12.7%
20.0 to 24.9 percent	2,258	11.3%
25.0 to 29.9 percent	2,148	10.7%
30.0 to 34.9 percent	1,762	8.8%
35.0 percent or more	7,727	38.5%
Not computed	1,900	(X)

Scott County, Illinois
ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates

Label	Estimate	Percent
SEX AND AGE		
Total population	174,608	174,608
Male	86,236	49.4%
Female	88,372	50.6%
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	97.6	(X)
Under 5 years	10,099	5.8%
5 to 9 years	11,360	6.5%
10 to 14 years	11,683	6.7%
15 to 19 years	11,511	6.6%
20 to 24 years	10,529	6.0%
25 to 34 years	21,958	12.6%
35 to 44 years	23,660	13.6%
45 to 54 years	20,952	12.0%
55 to 59 years	10,609	6.1%
60 to 64 years	11,630	6.7%
65 to 74 years	18,210	10.4%
75 to 84 years	8,840	5.1%
85 years and over	3,567	2.0%
Median age (years)	39.4	(X)
Under 18 years	40,411	23.1%
16 years and over	138,999	79.6%
18 years and over	134,197	76.9%
21 years and over	127,994	73.3%
62 years and over	37,938	21.7%
65 years and over	30,617	17.5%
18 years and over	134,197	134,197
Male	65,752	49.0%
Female	68,445	51.0%
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	96.1	(X)
65 years and over	30,617	30,617
Male	13,930	45.5%
Female	16,687	54.5%
Sex ratio (males per 100 females)	83.5	(X)
RACE		
Total population	174,608	174,608

Label	Estimate	Percent
One race	159,630	91.4%
Two or More Races	14,978	8.6%
One race	159,630	91.4%
White	138,119	79.1%
Egyptian	107	0.1%
English	12,081	6.9%
German	24,870	14.2%
Irish	8,368	4.8%
Italian	1,868	1.1%
Lebanese	22	0.0%
Other White	90,803	52.0%
Black or African American	12,617	7.2%
African American	7,970	4.6%
Ethiopian	7	0.0%
Haitian	1	0.0%
Jamaican	215	0.1%
Nigerian	43	0.0%
Somali	22	0.0%
Other Black or African American	4,359	2.5%
American Indian and Alaska Native	332	0.2%
Aztec	29	0.0%
Blackfeet Tribe of the Blackfeet Indian Reservation of Montana	0	0.0%
Maya	17	0.0%
Native Village of Barrow Inupiat Traditional Government	0	0.0%
Navajo Nation	61	0.0%
Nome Eskimo Community	0	0.0%
Other American Indian and Alaska Native	225	0.1%
Asian	4,993	2.9%
Asian Indian	1,768	1.0%
Chinese	785	0.4%
Filipino	282	0.2%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Japanese	70	0.0%
Korean	517	0.3%
Vietnamese	692	0.4%
Other Asian	879	0.5%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	92	0.1%
Chamorro	0	0.0%
Native Hawaiian	37	0.0%
Samoan	21	0.0%
Other Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	34	0.0%
Some Other Race	3,477	2.0%
Two or More Races	14,978	8.6%
White and Black or African American	3,996	2.3%
White and American Indian and Alaska Native	1,041	0.6%
White and Asian	1,262	0.7%
White and Some Other Race	6,667	3.8%
Black or African American and American Indian and Alaska Native	367	0.2%
Black or African American and Some Other Race	186	0.1%
Race alone or in combination with one or more other races		
Total population	174,608	174,608
White	152,068	87.1%
Black or African American	18,187	10.4%
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,399	1.4%

Label	Estimate	Percent
Asian	6,983	4.0%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	251	0.1%
Some Other Race	10,788	6.2%
HISPANIC OR LATINO AND RACE		
Total population	174,608	174,608
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	12,902	7.4%
Mexican	10,689	6.1%
Puerto Rican	504	0.3%
Cuban	38	0.0%
Other Hispanic or Latino	1,671	1.0%
Not Hispanic or Latino	161,706	92.6%
White alone	134,498	77.0%
Black or African American alone	12,341	7.1%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	177	0.1%
Asian alone	4,959	2.8%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	92	0.1%
Some Other Race alone	775	0.4%
Two or More Races	8,864	5.1%
Two races including Some Other Race	1,736	1.0%
Two races excluding Some Other Race, and three or more races	7,128	4.1%
Total housing units	78,537	(X)
CITIZEN, VOTING AGE POPULATION		
Citizen, 18 and over population	130,873	130,873
Male	64,109	49.0%
Female	66,764	51.0%

Appendix D

Major Expansions and Dislocations

Employer	Location	Type	Jobs Added	Jobs Retained	Jobs Lost	Net Jobs Impact	Status
ORA Orthopedics	Bettendorf, IA	Expansion	150	0	0	150	Complete
Greystone Manufacturing	Bettendorf, IA	Layoff	0	0	-85	-85	Complete
MercyOne Genesis Health System	Bettendorf, IA	New	TBD	0	0	TBD	Complete
QCR Holdings, Inc.	Bettendorf, IA	New	TBD	0	0	TBD	Underway
Amazon	Davenport, IA	Expansion	100	0	0	100	Underway
Burlington Trailways	Davenport, IA	Layoff	0	0	-13	-13	Complete
Electro Freeze	Davenport, IA	New	200	0	0	200	Planned
Fair Oaks Foods	Davenport, IA	New	247	0	0	247	Underway
Meta Data Center	Davenport, IA	New	35	0	0	35	Planned
Quad City Times	Davenport, IA	Layoff	0	0	-49	-49	Complete
Superior Tube Products, Inc	Davenport, IA	Layoff	0	0	-28	-28	Complete
United States Cellular Corporation	Davenport, IA	Layoff	0	0	-17	-17	Complete
Ryder Integrated Logistics, Inc.	East Moline, IL	Layoff	0	0	-32	-32	Complete
MercyOne Genesis Health System	Eldridge, IA	Expansion	TBD	0	0	TBD	Complete
Parr Instrument	Moline, IL	Expansion	TBD	0	0	TBD	Complete
Ascent Professional Staffing	Muscatine, IA	Closing	0	0	32	-32	Complete
Kraft Heinz	Muscatine, IA	Expansion	0	400	0	400	Planned
Muscatine Indoor Sports Complex	Muscatine, IA	New	TBD	0	0	TBD	Complete
KENT Pet Group	Muscatine, IA	Expansion	30	0	0	30	Underway
United States Cellular Corporation	Muscatine, IA	Layoff	0	0	-8	-8	Complete
Liferaft	Muscatine County, IA	New	50	0	0	50	Planned
Arconic	Riverdale, IA	Expansion	40	0	0	40	Underway
Alter Logistics Company	Rock Island, IL	Expansion	10	15	0	25	Planned
Crawford Company	Rock Island, IL	Expansion	15	10	0	25	Planned
Fresh Films	Rock Island, IL	Expansion	TBD	0	0	TBD	Planned
Friendship Manor	Rock Island, IL	Expansion	200	0	0	200	Complete
Skip-A-Long	Rock Island, IL	Expansion	36	0	0	36	Underway

April 1, 2025 - March 31, 2026

Appendix E

Completed Projects as of December 31, 2025

Location	Description	FTE Jobs Created	FTE Jobs Retained	Total FTE Jobs Impact	Total Cost	Private Investment	Public Investment
Aledo, IL	Aledo Opera House Renovation	10.67	12.18	22.85	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$0
Aledo, IL	Aledo Improvement Project Central Park Redesign and Pedestrian Spine Project	10.29	11.75	22.04	$3,858,490	$300,000	$3,558,490
Aledo, IL	Sponsler Manor 4th Addition	0.13	0.14	0.27	$47,253	$0	$47,253
Aledo, IL	City of Aledo Bark Park Neighborhood Vehicle Path	1.17	1.34	2.51	$439,700	$439,700	$0
Aledo, IL	Safe Routes to School SE 6th St	1.00	1.14	2.14	$374,224	$10,754	$363,470
Aledo, IL	Residential Fiber Optic Installation	8.00	9.13	17.13	$3,000,000	$3,000,000	$0
Aledo, IL	Country View Villas	1.37	1.57	2.94	$515,000	$515,000	$0
Aledo, IL	9th Avenue Multiuse Path	2.45	2.80	5.24	$918,000	$0	$918,000
Aledo, IL	SE 8th Avenue Multiuse Path	1.36	1.55	2.90	$508,434	$0	$508,434
Aledo, IL	Electric Vehicle Chargers	0.14	0.16	0.31	$53,871	$53,871	$0
Aledo, IL	Aledo Masonic Lodge Renovation (TIF Façade Grant)	0.05	0.06	0.12	$20,210	$19,435	$775
Aledo, IL	Cooper Floor Covering Renovation (TIF Façade Grant)	0.08	0.09	0.16	$28,700	$23,700	$5,000
Aledo, IL	Smith's Meats Renovation of Old Casey's (TIF Grant)	0.61	0.69	1.30	$227,102	$217,102	$10,000
Aledo, IL	Skinner Landscaping New Building	0.07	0.09	0.16	$28,000	$28,000	$0
Aledo, IL	Community Bible Fellowship New Sanctuary	5.87	6.70	12.57	$2,200,000	$2,200,000	$0

Location	Description	FTE Jobs Created	FTE Jobs Retained	Total FTE Jobs Impact	Total Cost	Private Investment	Public Investment
Aledo, IL	Heritage Tractor Company HVAC	0.06	0.07	0.12	$21,500	$21,500	$0
Aledo, IL	Mercer County Crisis Center Sidewalk and Driveway	0.05	0.06	0.11	$19,600	$19,600	$0
Aledo, IL	Rush's Maytag Electrical	0.01	0.01	0.03	$4,500	$4,500	$0
Aledo, IL	Diamond Ag HVAC	0.08	0.09	0.17	$30,000	$30,000	$0
Aledo, IL	Old Lantern Apartments	0.06	0.07	0.14	$24,000	$24,000	$0
Aledo, IL	Fiber Optic Installation	5.87	6.70	12.57	$2,200,000	$2,200,000	$0
Alpha, IL	Waste Water Lagoon Rehabilitation	1.63	1.87	3.50	$612,825	$0	$612,825
Bettendorf, IA	Duck Creek Plaza Redevelopment	12.00	13.70	25.70	$4,500,000	$4,500,000	$0
Bettendorf, IA	23rd St from Lincoln to Middle Rd	1.73	1.98	3.71	$650,000	$0	$650,000
Bettendorf, IA	Middle Rd & Forest Grove improvements, Phase 4 to I-80	10.67	12.18	22.85	$4,000,000	$0	$4,000,000
Bettendorf, IA	The Landing Pool and Ice Rink	64.00	73.08	137.08	$24,000,000	$6,000,000	$18,000,000
Bettendorf, IA	Devils Glen Widening from 53rd to Forest Grove	2.80	3.20	6.00	$1,050,000	$0	$1,050,000
Bettendorf, IA	Middle Rd Design from Crow Creek to Forest Grove	3.33	3.81	7.14	$1,250,000	$0	$1,250,000
Bettendorf, IA	Authentix Multi-Family Housing	120.00	137.02	257.02	$45,000,000	$45,000,000	$0
Bettendorf, IA	53rd St Widening	3.47	3.96	7.42	$1,300,000	$0	$1,300,000
Blue Grass, IA	Lamphere Dr Reconstruction	1.81	2.06	3.87	$676,952	$0	$676,952
Blue Grass, IA	Restroom Project Black Bear Park	0.13	0.15	0.27	$47,922	$27,484	$20,438
Blue Grass, IA	Restroom Project Gless Field	0.13	0.15	0.28	$48,872	$37,484	$11,388
Blue Grass, IA	Micro-Surfacing of City Streets	1.23	1.40	2.63	$460,024	$0	$460,024
Carbon Cliff, IL	Rt 84 2nd Ave Water Main Extension Phase 1	0.45	0.52	0.97	$170,000	$0	$170,000

Location	Description	FTE Jobs Created	FTE Jobs Retained	Total FTE Jobs Impact	Total Cost	Private Investment	Public Investment
Carbon Cliff, IL	6th St Widening	0.56	0.64	1.20	$210,449	$0	$210,449
Davenport, IA	Russell Industrial Park	69.33	79.17	148.50	$26,000,000	$26,000,000	$0
Davenport, IA	Renewal By Anderson	10.67	12.18	22.85	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$0
Davenport, IA	I 80 AIP LLC Industrial Warehouse	22.13	25.27	47.41	$8,300,000	$8,300,000	$0
Davenport, IA	Amazon Distribution	66.66	76.12	142.79	$25,000,000	$25,000,000	$0
Durant, IA	Stormwater Vegatative Swale and Stormwater Wetland	2.65	3.03	5.68	$994,000	$10,000	$994,000
Durant, IA	Roadway Beautification	0.04	0.05	0.09	$15,000	$15,000	$0
Durant, IA	JC Park Pickle Ball and Basketball New Courts	0.43	0.49	0.91	$160,000	$160,000	$0
Durant, IA	2nd Ave Water Main Replacement, Visaline Sewer Lines, and Upsize Storm Sewer	$613,000	$0	$613,000	done		
Durant, IA	600 Block of 5th St Curb, Gutter, Sidewalk and Steps	0.59	0.67	1.26	$220,000	$0	$220,000
Durant, IA	Park Concession, Shelter, Restrooms and Accessible Playground	TBD	TBD	TBD	$520,000	$140,000	$380,000
Durant, IA	Community Center and Emergancy Shelter Generator (FEMA Funding)	0.23	0.26	0.49	$85,000	$0	$85,000
East Moline, IL	Carpenters & Millwrights Union Training Facility	32.00	36.54	68.54	$12,000,000	$10,000,000	$2,000,000
East Moline, IL	MyPlace Hotel Connected to The Bend XPO	14.97	17.10	32.07	$5,614,658	$5,614,658	$0
East Moline, IL	Bank Orion Office Renovation	1.44	1.64	3.08	$540,000	$540,000	$0

Location	Description	FTE Jobs Created	FTE Jobs Retained	Total FTE Jobs Impact	Total Cost	Private Investment	Public Investment
East Moline, IL	Bend Streetscaping (Add Sidewalks and Trails Bend Blvd, Mississippi Pky)	2.48	2.83	5.32	$930,600	$0	$930,600
East Moline, IL	Casey's	8.00	9.13	17.13	$3,000,000	$3,000,000	$0
East Moline, IL	Scooters Coffee Shop	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
East Moline, IL	Bi-State Masonry	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
East Moline, IL & Silvis, IL	American Discovery Trail, Phase I: Construct 7-mile trail segment to connect the American Discovery Trail and the Mississippi River Trail. Will also close a gap in the Grand Illinois Trail. (RAISE Grant)	10.30	11.76	22.06	$3,862,922	$0	$3,862,922
Eldridge, IA	1st St intersection	9.87	11.27	21.13	$3,700,000	$0	$3,700,000
Eldridge, IA	LeClaire Road Corridor Study	0.17	0.20	0.37	$65,000	$0	$65,000
Eldridge, IA	Townsend Farms Rec Trail Phase 1	1.00	1.14	2.14	$375,000	$0	$375,000
Eldridge, IA	Street Patching	1.09	1.25	2.34	$410,000	$0	$410,000
Eldridge, IA	Stormwater Projects: Permeable Pavement Alleyways, Streambank Restoration in Elmegreen Park, and Soil Quality Restoration Projects	2.09	2.39	4.48	$785,000	$0	$785,000
Eldridge, IA	S 1st St Overlay Project	3.18	3.63	6.82	$1,193,500	$0	$1,193,500
Eldridge, IA	Eldridge St Improvements Project	1.37	1.56	2.93	$512,850	$0	$512,850
Fruitland, IA	Shared Use Path from Crimson Ave to Muscatine St	1.12	1.27	2.39	$418,560	$0	$418,560

Location	Description	FTE Jobs Created	FTE Jobs Retained	Total FTE Jobs Impact	Total Cost	Private Investment	Public Investment
Geneseo, IL	Orange St Water Service Replacement	0.73	0.83	1.56	$274,000	$0	$274,000
Geneseo, IL	Annual Street Milling and Overlay	0.67	0.76	1.43	$250,000	$0	$250,000
Geneseo, IL	N State St Phase 1 Total Infrastructure Replacement Park to Wells	6.67	7.61	14.28	$2,500,000	$0	$2,500,000
Geneseo, IL	N State St Electric Underground and New Street Lights Phase 1 & 2	0.44	0.50	0.94	$165,195	$0	$165,195
Geneseo, IL	Richmond Hill Park Performance Stage	0.24	0.27	0.51	$90,000	$50,000	$40,000
Geneseo, IL	Manhole & Sewer Lining	0.27	0.30	0.57	$100,000	$0	$100,000
Geneseo, IL	Wash and Treat Exterior South Water Tower	0.11	0.12	0.23	$40,000	$0	$40,000
Geneseo, IL	Downtown Façade TIF grants (6)	0.51	0.58	1.09	$191,450	$143,681	$47,769
Geneseo, IL	Transformer Conversion	0.27	0.30	0.57	$100,000	$0	$100,000
Geneseo, IL	Desplinter Electric Headquarters Building (County RLF and Advantage Illinois)	1.60	1.83	3.43	$600,000	$275,000	$325,000
Geneseo, IL	Flock Cameras	0.02	0.02	0.04	$7,500	$0	$7,500
Henry County, IL	Broadband Expansion of Western half of County with Woodhull Communications	34.67	39.58	74.25	$13,000,000	TBD	$999,000
Henry County, IL	Courthouse Window Replacement	2.67	3.04	5.71	$1,000,000	$0	$1,000,000
Henry County, IL	Courthouse Drainage and Concrete Replacement	5.33	6.09	11.42	$2,000,000	$0	$2,000,000
Henry County, IL	Veteran Memorial Repairs	0.27	0.30	0.57	$100,000	TBD	TBD

Location	Description	FTE Jobs Created	FTE Jobs Retained	Total FTE Jobs Impact	Total Cost	Private Investment	Public Investment
Henry County, IL	Broadband Expansion to Include Annawan, Atkinson, Cambridge, Wolf Rd Subdivisions, Opheim, Lynn Center	30.40	34.71	65.11	$11,400,000	$8,200,000	$3,200,000
Henry County, IL	County PLC (Jail)	3.20	3.65	6.85	$1,200,000	$0	$1,200,000
LeClaire, IA	Starbucks Coffee Shop	2.67	3.04	5.71	$1,000,000	$1,000,000	$0
LeClaire, IA	Trail Eagle Ridge, Steventons to Canal Shore	0.87	0.99	1.86	$325,000	$0	$325,000
LeClaire, IA	15th Street Trail Huckleberry Park to Wisconsin St	1.04	1.18	2.22	$389,000	$0	$389,000
LeClaire, IA	City Center Plaza Reconstruction	1.60	1.83	3.43	$600,000	$0	$600,000
LeClaire, IA	Vets Plex Baseball Diamond Renovation	1.07	1.22	2.28	$400,000	$0	$400,000
LeClaire, IA	Pleasant Valley Jr High Expansion	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
LeClaire, IA	Downtown Mixed Use Condo & Retail Development	2.13	2.44	4.57	$800,000	$0	$34,208
LeClaire, IA	Two Unit Downtown Retail Development	0.47	0.53	1.00	$175,000	$150,000	$25,000
LeClaire, IA	Sycamore Trucking Shops/ Parking	1.60	1.83	3.43	$600,000	TBD	$600,000
Muscatine, IA	Fulliam St Reconstruction Phase 1	2.64	3.01	5.65	$989,980	$0	$989,980
Muscatine, IA	Fulliam St Reconstruction Phase 2	1.88	2.15	4.03	$705,148	$0	$705,148
Muscatine, IA	Muscatine HS Baseball/Softball Complex	16.00	18.27	34.27	$6,000,000	$0	$6,000,000
Muscatine, IA	Grant Elementary Addition	6.67	7.61	14.28	$2,500,000	$0	$2,500,000
Muscatine, IA	Madison Elementary Addition	6.67	7.61	14.28	$2,500,000	$0	$2,500,000
Muscatine, IA	MCSD Food Service Facility	21.33	24.36	45.69	$8,000,000	$0	$8,000,000

Location	Description	FTE Jobs Created	FTE Jobs Retained	Total FTE Jobs Impact	Total Cost	Private Investment	Public Investment
Muscatine, IA	MUSCO expansion	40.00	45.67	85.67	$15,000,000	$14,500,000	$500,000
Muscatine, IA	Jefferson Elementary Expansion	21.33	24.36	45.69	$8,000,000	$0	$8,000,000
Orion, IL	Love Park Parking Lot	0.53	0.61	1.14	$200,000	$13,000	$187,000
Orion, IL	Concession Stand	0.25	0.29	0.54	$94,000	$10,000	$84,000
Port Byron, IL	Bike Path Resurfacing	0.37	0.42	0.79	$137,675	$0	$137,675
Port Byron, IL	New Bank Building	6.30	7.20	13.50	$2,363,389	$2,093,976	$269,413
Rapids City, IL	17th St Rehabilitation	4.32	4.94	9.26	$1,621,392	$1,621,392	$0
Rapids City, IL	13th St Culvert	0.67	0.77	1.44	$252,000	$252,000	$0
Rapids City, IL	Reroof Public Works Building	0.06	0.07	0.13	$22,109	$22,109	$0
Riverdale, IA	Sanitary Sewer Rehabilitation Project Phase III	0.40	0.46	0.86	$150,000	$0	$150,000
Riverdale, IA	Public Works Truck	$30,000	TBD	TBD	Purchased		
Riverdale, IA	City Hall Parking Lot	1.03	1.18	2.21	$386,231	TBD	TBD
Riverdale, IA	VanGundy/ Peggy's Park Signage	0.03	0.03	0.06	$10,000	TBD	TBD
Riverdale, IA	Community Room Wall-Mounted TV	0.01	0.01	0.01	$2,000	TBD	TBD
Rock Island, IL	Day Law	0.83	0.95	1.78	$312,500	$250,000	$62,500
Rock Island, IL	The Continental	18.04	20.60	38.64	$6,765,000	$6,000,000	$765,000
Rock Island, IL	Darius Moore	0.46	0.53	1.00	$174,380	$151, 635	$22,745
Rock Island, IL	Flawless Locs	0.01	0.01	0.03	$4,500	$3,000	$1,500
Rock Island, IL	Fresh Films	37.33	42.63	79.96	$14,000,000	$12,000,000	$2,000,000
Rock Island, IL	Blue Collar Bagels	57.75	65.94	123.69	$21,655,557	$18,751,745	$2,903,812
Rock Island County	Co Hwy 62 92nd Ave W to 176th Ave W Resurface and Replace Guardrail and Culverts	12.34	14.10	26.44	$4,629,056	$0	$4,629,056

Location	Description	FTE Jobs Created	FTE Jobs Retained	Total FTE Jobs Impact	Total Cost	Private Investment	Public Investment
Rock Island County	Co Hwy 14 99th St to Mercer County Line Mill/ Resurface	0.87	1.00	1.87	$327,817	$0	$327,817
Rock Island County	Co Hwy 78 Pavement Patching	0.94	1.07	2.01	$352,011	$0	$352,011
Rock Island County	Co Hwy 16 Rock Island/Milan Parkway to US 150 Feasibility Study	2.00	2.28	4.28	$750,000	$0	$750,000
Scott County	Cold In-Place Recycling with HMA Resurfacing on Territorial Rd from 0.3 mi W of Z30 to Hwy 67	5.70	6.51	12.20	$2,136,875	$0	$2,136,875
Scott County	Cold In-Place Recycling with HMA Resurfacing on Z30 from 205th St to 260th St	6.77	7.73	14.50	$2,538,035	$0	$2,538,035
Scott County	HMA Resurfacing on 275th St from Y52 east 3.2 mi	3.09	3.52	6.61	$1,157,174	$0	$1,157,174
Scott County	HMA Resurfacing on 278th Ave from Hwy 67 southwest 0.9 mi	0.67	0.77	1.44	$252,361	$0	$252,361
Scott County	Bridge Replacement on 10th Ave over Big Elkhorn Creek Sec 29-79N-1E	0.32	0.36	0.68	$119,010	$0	$119,010
Silvis	New Pedestrian Path Along West Side of 10th St	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Silvis	Phipps Park Pedestrian ADA Path Installation	0.26	0.30	0.56	$97,200	$0	$97,200
Silvis	1st Avenue Sidewalk Installation	0.33	0.38	0.71	$125,000	$0	$125,000
Silvis	Schadt Park ADA Playground	0.13	0.15	0.28	$48,500	$10,000	$38,500
Silvis	New Watermain Installed Along 13th St	0.37	0.42	0.79	$138,000	$0	$138,000
Silvis	14th St Replacement from 7th Ave to 10th Ave	0.84	0.96	1.79	$314,000	$0	$314,000

Location	Description	FTE Jobs Created	FTE Jobs Retained	Total FTE Jobs Impact	Total Cost	Private Investment	Public Investment
Silvis	New Software to Manage City Financial Operations	0.42	0.48	0.90	$158,000	$0	$158,000
Walcott	Tennis and Pickelball Courts Resurfacing & Painting	0.20	0.23	0.43	$74,731	$39,530	$35,201
Walcott	CIPP Sewer Main Lining	0.73	0.84	1.57	$275,231	$0	$275,231
Wilton	JM Eagle Expansion	26.67	30.45	57.11	$10,000,000	$10,000,000	$0
Wilton	Century Fence	6.13	7.00	13.14	$2,300,000	$2,300,000	$0

Projects Reported as Underway

Location	Description	FTE Jobs Created	FTE Jobs Retained	Total FTE Jobs Impact	Total Cost	Private Investment	Public Investment
Aledo, IL	Oakview Country Club	4.00	4.57	8.57	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$0
Aledo, IL	Northside Lofts	29.87	34.10	63.97	$11,200,000	$10,950,000	$250,000
Aledo, IL	Park District Northside Baseball Diamond	0.53	0.61	1.14	$200,239	TBD	$200,239
Aledo, IL	Downtown Building Rehabilitations	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Aledo, IL	Aquatic Center	20.27	23.14	43.41	$7,600,000	$5,200,000	$2,400,000
Aledo, IL	Safe Routes to Schools SW 6th St	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Aledo, IL	County Fair Grounds Floral Hall Rehabilitation	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Aledo, IL	Gun Report Building	0.72	0.83	1.55	$271,000	$271,000	$0
Aledo, IL	Bank Orion New Branch Building	5.33	6.09	11.42	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	TBD
Aledo, IL	Mills' Family LLC	0.41	0.46	0.87	$152,497	$142,497	$10,000
Aledo, IL	Aledo Standard Station and Garage	0.21	0.24	0.46	$79,975	TBD	$79,975
Aledo, IL	Snug as a Bug Pet Boarding	0.16	0.18	0.34	$60,000	$60,000	$0
Aledo, IL	Main Street Renovation College NE 3rd Ave Engineering	0.53	0.61	1.14	$200,000	$0	$200,000
Aledo, IL	Country View Villas	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Alpha, IL	Ongoing Sidewalk Repair	0.13	0.15	0.29	$50,000	$0	$50,000
Atkinson, IL	Water Main Project	4.21	4.80	9.01	$1,578,002	$0	$0
Bettendorf, IA	Pedestrian Bridge Over Middle Rd & Trails	44.00	50.24	94.24	$16,500,000	$0	$16,500,000
Bettendorf, IA	Sports Complex Phase II	239.99	274.04	514.03	$90,000,000	$80,000,000	$10,000,000
Bettendorf, IA	Fiber Optic Network Replacement	2.20	2.51	4.71	$825,000	$0	$825,000
Bettendorf, IA	Central Avenue Reconstruction	6.13	7.00	13.14	$2,300,000	$0	$2,300,000

Location	Description	FTE Jobs Created	FTE Jobs Retained	Total FTE Jobs Impact	Total Cost	Private Investment	Public Investment
Blue Grass, IA	E Telegraph Rd Boring Tests	0.02	0.03	0.05	$8,870	$0	$8,870
Davenport, IA	Fair Oaks Foods	357.32	408.02	765.34	$134,000,000	$134,000,000	$0
Davenport, IA	ET Davenport LLC Distribution	61.33	70.03	131.36	$23,000,000	$23,000,000	$0
Davenport, IA	Downtown Davenport River Front	66.66	76.12	142.79	$25,000,000	$0	$25,000,000
Davenport, IA	West Locust Industrial Park Sewer Connection	53.33	60.90	114.23	$20,000,000	$0	$20,000,000
Davenport, IA	Flood Wall and Pumping System to Protect Water Pollution Control Plant (EDA)	33.33	38.06	71.39	$12,500,000	$0	$12,500,000
Davenport, IA	Electro Freeze Relocation and Expansion	42.67	48.72	91.38	$16,000,000	$16,000,000	$0
Durant, IA	Community Band Shell Restoration	0.07	0.08	0.14	$25,000	$25,000	$0
East Moline, IL	Lead Service Line Replacement: 5 Phases	52.53	59.99	112.52	$19,700,000	TBD	$19,700,000
East Moline, IL	15th Ave Streetscaping (6th St – 13th St)	33.00	37.68	70.68	$12,375,000	$0	$12,375,000
East Moline, IL	12th Ave Streetscaping & Trail (1st St – 7th St) and 7th St Trail & Ped RR X-ing (12th Ave- 15th Ave)	28.71	32.79	61.50	$10,768,481	$0	$10,768,481
East Moline, IL	Bend Blvd Extension & Trail (3rd St - 7th St)	16.13	18.42	34.55	$6,049,932	$0	$6,049,932
East Moline, IL	Ameresco Renewable Energy Landfill Methane Capture	TBD	TBD	TBD	TDB	TBD	TBD
East Moline, IL	The Quarter Residential Development	8.00	9.13	17.13	$3,000,000	$3,000,000	$0
Geneseo, IL	Olivia Drive Condominium Addition	19.63	22.41	42.04	$7,360,000	$7,300,000	$60,000
Geneseo, IL	Gas Light Grocer & Wine Bar	0.56	0.64	1.20	$210,000	$200,000	$10,000
Geneseo, IL	Woodridge Memory Care Addition	21.33	24.36	45.69	$8,000,000	$8,000,000	$0

Location	Description	FTE Jobs Created	FTE Jobs Retained	Total FTE Jobs Impact	Total Cost	Private Investment	Public Investment
Geneseo, IL	Deep Well, Treatment Facility Engineering & Site Exploration	0.60	0.69	1.29	$225,000	$0	$225,000
Geneseo, IL	New 5th Well and Wellhouse	1.03	1.17	2.20	$385,000	$0	$385,000
Geneseo, IL	Police Shooting Range Redevelopment	0.11	0.12	0.23	$40,000	$5,000	$35,000
Geneseo, IL	Chicago St Shared Use Pathway	0.27	0.30	0.57	$100,000	$0	$100,000
Geneseo, IL	Unit 2 Overhaul Phases 2 & 3	1.47	1.67	3.14	$550,000	$0	$550,000
Henry County, IL	IT/IS Courthouse Upgrades	1.87	2.13	4.00	$700,000	$0	$700,000
Henry County, IL	70 MW Solar Farm Near Kewanee	339.72	387.92	727.64	$127,400,000	TBD	TBD
Henry County, IL	County Hwy 19 Bridge	0.92	1.05	1.97	$345,000	$0	$345,000
LeClaire, IA	Downtown Condominium & Retail Development	13.33	15.22	28.56	$5,000,000	$5,000,000	$0
LeClaire, IA	Venhorst Storage Units	2.40	2.74	5.14	$900,000	TBD	$900,000
LeClaire, IA	Huckleberry Park Expansion	2.53	2.89	5.43	$950,000	$0	$950,000
LeClaire, IA	Huckleberry Park Splash Park	1.07	1.22	2.28	$400,000	$0	$400,000
LeClaire, IA	Wisconsin St Reconstruction Cody Rd to 15th St	20.00	22.84	42.84	$7,500,000	$0	$7,500,000
LeClaire, IA	Cody Rd Phase II Reconstruction	14.67	16.75	31.41	$5,500,000	$0	$5,500,000
LeClaire, IA	MRT Trail May St to Eagle Ridge Rd	3.38	3.86	7.24	$1,268,000	$0	$1,268,000
LeClaire, IA	35th St Trail Wisconsin to Forest Grove Rd	2.67	3.04	5.71	$1,000,000	$0	$1,000,000
LeClaire, IA	YMCA Construction	50.60	57.77	108.37	$18,974,000	$8,812,000	$10,162,000
Muscatine, IA	Southend Recreation Improvements	5.33	6.09	11.42	$2,000,000	$2,000,000	$0
Muscatine, IA	Kent Pet Group New Cat Litter Plant	199.99	228.37	428.36	$75,000,000	$64,000,000	$11,000,000

Location	Description	FTE Jobs Created	FTE Jobs Retained	Total FTE Jobs Impact	Total Cost	Private Investment	Public Investment
Muscatine, IA	McKee Button Building Redevelopment	48.00	54.81	102.81	$18,000,000	$17,000,000	$2,500,000
Muscatine, IA	Louisa Island Levee District Enhancement Project to Protect Critical Infrastructure and Businesses (EDA)	17.07	19.49	36.55	$6,400,000	$0	$6,400,000
Muscatine, IA	Clark House Modernization	2.67	3.04	5.71	$1,000,000	$0	$1,000,000
Muscatine, IA	UnityPoint Health Trinity Mulberry Health Clinic	56.80	64.86	121.65	$21,300,000	$12,700,000	$8,600,000
Muscatine, IA	Soccer Dome	19.20	21.92	41.12	$7,200,000	$2,700,000	$4,500,000
Muscatine, IA	Susan Clark Junior High Addition	18.67	21.31	39.98	$7,000,000	$0	$7,000,000
Muscatine, IA	Central Middle School Improvements	18.67	21.31	39.98	$7,000,000	$0	$7,000,000
Muscatine, IA	HS Tennis Court Replacement	3.20	3.65	6.85	$1,200,000	$0	$1,200,000
Muscatine, IA	Alternative Technology Housing Development	11.47	13.09	24.56	$4,300,000	$2,500,000	$1,800,000
Muscatine, IA	21 Unit Supportive Housing Project	12.00	13.70	25.70	$4,500,000	$1,000,000	$3,500,000
Muscatine, IA	West Hill Sanitary Sewer Separation Phase 6	37.87	43.24	81.10	$14,200,000	$0	$14,200,000
Muscatine, IA	New Police Range & Training Facility	2.86	3.26	6.12	$1,071,200	$0	$1,071,200
Muscatine, IA	Fulliam Ave Reconstruction Phase 3	1.87	2.14	4.01	$702,544	$0	$702,544
Orion, IL	5th St Rehabilitation	3.73	4.26	8.00	$1,400,000	$0	$1,400,000
Orion, IL	Watermain Improvements: 5th St, 15th Ave, 7th St	1.20	1.37	2.57	$450,000	$0	$450,000
Orion, IL	Extension of Sidewalks along 15th Ave	0.67	0.76	1.43	$250,000	$0	$250,000
Orion, IL	Water and Sewer Meter Replacement	0.69	0.79	1.48	$260,000	$0	$260,000

Location	Description	FTE Jobs Created	FTE Jobs Retained	Total FTE Jobs Impact	Total Cost	Private Investment	Public Investment
Port Byron, IL	Water Process to Remove Manganese	5.39	6.16	11.55	$2,021,600	$0	$2,021,600
Port Byron, IL	Lead Pipe Survey and Replacement	3.32	3.79	7.10	$1,243,500	$0	$1,243,500
Rapids City, IL	Culvert Replacement at Schuler's Shady Grove	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Rock Island, IL	Alchemist Art Studio	0.14	0.16	0.29	$51,520	$44,800	$6,720
Rock Island, IL	Solidus	0.52	0.60	1.12	$196,830	$164,025	$32,805
Rock Island, IL	Zach Edwards / Blue Cat	2.25	2.57	4.81	$843,000	$843,000	$0
Rock Island County	Co Hwy 63 Knoxville Rd to Mercer Co line Pavement Replacement	25.87	29.54	55.40	$9,700,000	$0	$9,700,000
Rock Island County	Co Hwy 78 US 67 to Airport Rd Pavement Replacement & Patching	23.20	26.49	49.69	$8,700,000	$0	$8,700,000
Rock Island County	Co Hwy 50 Bridge Reconstruction	1.33	1.52	2.86	$500,000	$0	$500,000
Rock Island County	Co Hwy 55 Bridge Reconstruction	4.00	4.57	8.57	$1,500,000	$0	$1,500,000
Scott County	PCC Pavement Replace on N Brady St, 210th St, Holden Dr, N 214th St and N 215th St	13.79	15.75	29.54	$5,172,122	$0	$5,172,122
Scott County	PCC Road Reconstruction on Cherokee Dr, Parklane Cir and S Park View Dr	3.83	4.37	8.20	$1,435,400	$0	$1,435,400
Scott County	PCC Road Reconstruction on Crest View Dr from Park Crest Ct to Crest Rd	1.37	1.56	2.93	$513,470	$0	$513,470
Scott County	PCC Road Reconstruction on Park Lane Cir	1.65	1.89	3.54	$619,825	$0	$619,825
Wilton	5th Street Gateway Project	18.67	21.31	39.98	$7,000,000	$0	$7,000,000

Projects Reported as Planned

Location	Description	FTE Jobs Created	FTE Jobs Retained	Total FTE Jobs Impact	Total Cost	Private Invest-ment	Public Invest-ment
Aledo, IL	DMV Relocation	4.00	4.57	8.57	$1,500,000	TBD	TBD
Aledo, IL	Elite Ambulance Building	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Aledo, IL	Mercer County High School Addition	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Aledo, IL	Main St Renovation College NE 3rd Ave	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Aledo, IL	Sponsler Manor 4th Addition Infrastructure	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Aledo, IL	The Aledo Club	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Alpha, IL	Install Water Tower Mixer	0.05	0.05	0.10	$18,000	$0	$18,000
Alpha, IL	Recycling Bins Fence	0.02	0.02	0.05	$8,000	$0	$8,000
Alpha, IL	Parking Striping in Business District	0.00	0.00	0.00	$500	$0	$500
Alpha, IL	Water Tank Improvements	0.03	0.03	0.06	$10,000	$0	$10,000
Atkinson, IL	Downtown Sidewalk Project	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Atkinson, IL	Downtown Water Main and Hydrant	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Bettendorf, IA	Riverfront and Downtown Redevelopment, Phase 4	133.33	152.25	285.57	$50,000,000	$40,000,000	$10,000,000
Bettendorf, IA	Riverfront and Downtown Redevelopment, Phase 5	159.99	182.70	342.69	$60,000,000	$52,500,000	$7,500,000
Bettendorf, IA	I-80 & Middle Rd Interchange Reconstruction	170.66	194.88	365.54	$64,000,000	$0	$64,000,000
Bettendorf, IA	QCR Holdings Corporate HQ	173.33	197.92	371.25	$65,000,000	$65,000,000	$0
Bettendorf, IA	MercyOne Genesis	666.64	761.23	1427.87	$250,000,000	$250,000,000	$0
Bettendorf, IA	Middle Rd from Crow Creek to Forest Grove	72.00	82.21	154.21	$27,000,000	$0	$27,000,000
Bettendorf, IA	Maplecrest Rd Reconstruction	3.29	3.76	7.05	$1,235,000	$0	$1,235,000
Bettendorf, IA	18th St North to 53rd	5.87	6.70	12.57	$2,200,000	$0	$2,200,000
Bettendorf, IA	14th St Rehabilitation	3.47	3.96	7.42	$1,300,000	$0	$1,300,000
Bettendorf, IA	Forest Grove Reconstruction Wells Ferry	18.67	21.31	39.98	$7,000,000	$0	$7,000,000
Blue Grass, IA	E Telegraph Rd Reconstruction	8.00	9.13	17.13	$3,000,000	$0	$3,000,000
Blue Grass, IA	Pickleball Court	0.40	0.46	0.86	$150,000	$50	$150,000

Location	Description	FTE Jobs Created	FTE Jobs Retained	Total FTE Jobs Impact	Total Cost	Private Invest-ment	Public Invest-ment
Carbon Cliff, IL	Rt 84 2nd Ave Water Main Extension Phase 2	0.40	0.46	0.86	$150,000	$0	$150,000
Carbon Cliff, IL	Safe Routes to Schools	1.31	1.49	2.80	$490,000	$0	$490,000
Carbon Cliff, IL	6th Street Phase 2	1.33	1.52	2.86	$500,000	$0	$500,000
Carbon Cliff, IL	Water Tower Updates & Painting	0.40	0.46	0.86	$150,000	$0	$150,000
Carbon Cliff, IL	Argillo Creek Stabilization	0.67	0.76	1.43	$250,000	$0	$250,000
Carbon Cliff, IL	1st Ave Resurfacing Park to 10th St	6.93	7.92	14.85	$2,600,000	$0	$2,600,000
Carbon Cliff, IL	5th St Resurfacing	0.25	0.29	0.54	$95,000	$0	$95,000
Davenport, IA	Water Pollution Control Plant Digester	12.53	14.31	26.84	$4,700,000	$0	$4,700,000
Davenport, IA	W 53rd St Reconstruction	29.56	33.75	63.30	$11,083,657	$0	$11,083,657
Davenport, IA	Flood Resiliency Program	16.00	18.27	34.27	$6,000,000	$0	$6,000,000
Davenport, IA	Goose Creek Trail Phase 4 Recreation Trail	5.66	6.47	12.13	$2,124,199	$0	$2,124,199
Davenport, IA	West Loop Phase 2 Recreation Trail	1.93	2.21	4.14	$724,350	$0	$724,350
Durant, IA	Feldhan Park Permeable Parking Area	1.31	1.49	2.80	$490,000	$0	$490,000
Durant, IA	23 Lot Housing Subdivision	5.87	6.70	12.57	$2,200,000	$1,980,000	$220,000
Durant, IA	New Industrial Park	3.47	3.96	7.42	$1,300,000	$1,300,000	$0
Durant, IA	Inspection for I & I	0.09	0.11	0.20	$35,000	$0	$35,000
Durant, IA	Line Sections of Sanitary Sewer & Televising	0.27	0.30	0.57	$100,000	$0	$100,000
Durant, IA	Replacing or Rebuilding Manholes	0.15	0.17	0.31	$55,000	$0	$55,000
East Moline, IL	Wastewater Plant Upgrade	245.59	280.44	526.03	$92,100,000	$0	$92,100,000
East Moline, IL	Water Plant	177.33	202.49	379.81	$66,500,000	$0	$66,500,000
East Moline, IL	Downtown Parks (3)	8.28	9.45	17.73	$3,104,324	$0	$3,104,324
East Moline, IL	Rust Belt Corner Park 7th St & 12th Ave	11.67	13.33	25.00	$4,377,594	$0	$4,377,594
East Moline, IL	7th St Multiuse trail 6th Ave 12th Ave	1.78	2.03	3.81	$666,543	$0	$666,543
East Moline, IL	Harvest Way Multiuse Trail 12th Ave Beacon Harbor Pky	1.80	2.05	3.85	$673,210	$0	$673,210
East Moline, IL	Mississippi Ferryboat Port (The Bend)	4.93	5.63	10.57	$1,850,000	$0	$1,850,000
East Moline, IL	Electric Ferryboat & Charging Port (The Bend)	13.33	15.22	28.56	$5,000,000	$0	$5,000,000

Location	Description	FTE Jobs Created	FTE Jobs Retained	Total FTE Jobs Impact	Total Cost	Private Investment	Public Investment
East Moline, IL	IL 5 Turn lanes onto 4th Ave and Intersection Improvements	7.33	8.37	15.71	$2,750,000	$0	$2,750,000
East Moline, IL	Water Tower I-80/I-88 Industrial Park	7.36	8.40	15.76	$2,760,000	$0	$2,760,000
East Moline, IL	Sewer Extension to I-80/I-88 Industrial Park	16.00	18.27	34.27	$6,000,000	$0	$6,000,000
East Moline, IL	Con-Trol Logistics Warehouse & Distribution Center	32.00	36.54	68.54	$12,000,000	$12,000,000	$0
East Moline, IL	Small Lot Residential 7th St	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
East Moline, IL	Battery Storage System	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
East Moline, IL	4th Ave 19th St to IL 5 Resurfacing	4.93	5.63	10.57	$1,850,000	$0	$1,850,000
Geneseo, IL	Amtrak Station Parking	7.84	8.95	16.79	$2,940,000	$2,304,000	$636,000
Geneseo, IL	1st St Commerical Development	5.39	6.15	11.54	$2,020,000	$2,000,000	$20,000
Geneseo, IL	Phosphourus Removal Plant Design & Engineering	1.07	1.22	2.28	$400,000	$0	$400,000
Geneseo, IL	North State St Phase 2 Infrastructure Replacement Wells to Ogden	5.93	6.77	12.69	$2,222,614	$0	$2,222,614
Geneseo, IL	North Water Tower Sandblast & Paint	1.32	1.50	2.82	$493,250	$0	$493,250
Geneseo, IL	Concrete Patchwork Chicago St & Correcting Overlay Work	0.34	0.39	0.72	$126,840	$0	$126,840
Geneseo, IL	Pedestrian Bridge & Oakwood Landing Area	0.80	0.91	1.71	$300,000	$0	$300,000
Geneseo, IL	Loop 3 Phase Electric in Industrial Park	0.13	0.15	0.29	$50,000	$0	$50,000
Geneseo, IL	Move 3 Phase Primary Electric Lines Underground on Culver Ct	0.10	0.11	0.21	$36,000	$0	$36,000
Geneseo, IL	Lead Water Line Replacement	0.80	0.91	1.71	$300,000	$0	$300,000
Geneseo, IL	Retire 4” Main on Chicago	0.27	0.30	0.57	$100,000	$0	$100,000
Geneseo, IL	One Additional Flock Camera	0.01	0.01	0.03	$4,500	$0	$4,500
Hampton, IL	LED Sign	0.13	0.15	0.29	$50,000	$0	$50,000
Henry County, IL	County Hwy 14 from Cty Hwy 5 to IL 78 Cold In-Place recycling	3.20	3.65	6.85	$1,200,000	$0	$1,200,000

Location	Description	FTE Jobs Created	FTE Jobs Retained	Total FTE Jobs Impact	Total Cost	Private Investment	Public Investment
Henry County, IL	County Hwy 5 from 1450 N to 1550 N Roadway, Slope, Drainage Improvements	6.67	7.61	14.28	$2,500,000	$0	$2,500,000
Henry County, IL	Galva Township BNSF Railroad Bridge Replacement	13.87	15.83	29.70	$5,200,000	$0	$5,200,000
Henry County, IL	County Hwy 5 at I-80 Interchange Slope Repair	4.00	4.57	8.57	$1,500,000	$0	$1,500,000
Henry County, IL	Courthouse Lighting Upgrade	0.38	0.43	0.81	$141,000	$105,000	$36,000
LeClaire, IA	Culvers Restaurant	9.33	10.66	19.99	$3,500,000	$3,500,000	$0
LeClaire, IA	EV of Iowa Building	2.40	2.74	5.14	$900,000	$0	$50,000
LeClaire, IA	Downtown Mixed Use Condo & Retail Development	9.33	10.66	19.99	$3,500,000	$3,500,000	$0
Muscatine, IA	WAVE Riverfront Amphitheater	26.67	30.45	57.11	$10,000,000	$5,000,000	$5,000,000
Muscatine, IA	Raymond Facility Expansion	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Muscatine, IA	West Hill Sanitary Sewer Separation Phase 6	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	$0	TBD
Muscatine, IA	MPW Solar Field	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Muscatine, IA	6500 S 49th St (Former Bandag R&D)	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Muscatine, IA	Laurel Building Lofts	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Muscatine, IA	Carver Corner Mixed Use Development	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Muscatine, IA	Carver Corner Roundabout	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Muscatine, IA	Hawkeye Lumber Mixed Use Redevelopment	32.00	36.54	68.54	$12,000,000	$9,000,000	$3,000,000
Muscatine, IA	Isett Ave Corridor Reconstruction	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Muscatine, IA	Park Ave West Bridge Replacement	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Muscatine, IA	Musser Library Reading Garden & Patio	0.67	0.76	1.43	$250,000	TBD	TBD
Muscatine, IA	Muscatine Art Center Building Addition	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Muscatine, IA	MCC Building Expansions	49.33	56.33	105.66	$18,500,000	$300,000	$1,550,000
Muscatine, IA	Water Resource Recovery Facility Upgrades	13.33	15.22	28.56	$5,000,000	$0	$5,000,000
Muscatine, IA	Replace Highway 38 Bridge	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Muscatine, IA	South End Quiet Zone	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	$31,000

Location	Description	FTE Jobs Created	FTE Jobs Retained	Total FTE Jobs Impact	Total Cost	Private Invest-ment	Public Invest-ment
Muscatine, IA	Railroad Grade Separation at Dick Drake Way	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Orion, IL	Feasibility Study for Assisted Living & Nursing Facility	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Orion, IL	Community Center Village Hall	4.27	4.87	9.14	$1,600,000	$0	$1,600,000
Port Byron, IL	Fire Protection District Emergency Center	13.33	15.22	28.56	$5,000,000	$0	$5,000,000
Rapids City, IL	14th St Sewer Lift Station Flood Wall	0.17	0.20	0.37	$65,000	TBD	TBD
Rapids City, IL	Water Tower Painting	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Riverdale, IA	Belingham Rd Construction	2.77	3.17	5.94	$1,040,000	TBD	TBD
Riverdale, IA	Quiet Zones Study	0.12	0.14	0.26	$45,000	TBD	TBD
Riverdale, IA	Hwy 67 Storm Sewer Intakes	0.64	0.74	1.38	$241,700	TBD	TBD
Riverdale, IA	Fire Equipment	0.30	0.35	0.65	$114,000	TBD	TBD
Riverdale, IA	Quiet Zones Construction	1.33	1.52	2.86	$500,000	TBD	TBD
Riverdale, IA	Haven's Acres Park Shelter	0.16	0.18	0.34	$60,000	TBD	TBD
Riverdale, IA	Bellingham Rd Engineering	0.21	0.24	0.46	$80,000	TBD	TBD
Riverdale, IA	Fenno Alley T-Turnaround	0.76	0.87	1.63	$285,400	TBD	TBD
Riverdale, IA	Utility Tractor	0.13	0.15	0.29	$50,000	TBD	TBD
Riverdale, IA	Crack Sealing & Pavement Patching	0.45	0.52	0.97	$170,000	TBD	TBD
Riverdale, IA	Office Furniture & Flooring	0.03	0.03	0.06	$10,000	TBD	TBD
Riverdale, IA	City Hall Remodel	0.33	0.38	0.71	$125,000	TBD	TBD
Riverdale, IA	Duck Creek Sanitarty Sewer Repair	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Riverdale, IA	Bellingham Railroad Crossing	0.16	0.18	0.34	$60,000	$0	$60,000
Rock Island County	Replacement of Animal Shelter HVAC system	2.39	2.73	5.11	$894,992	$0	$894,992
Rock Island County	Co Hwy 6 IL-84 to 221st St N Mill, Resurface & Culvert Replacement	2.93	3.35	6.28	$1,100,000	$0	$1,100,000
Rock Island County	Co Hwy 49 317th St N and 303rd St N Resurfacing, Replace Guardrail, & Replace Various Culverts	5.07	5.79	10.85	$1,900,000	$0	$1,900,000
Rock Island County	Co Hwy 4 (Barstow Rd) RR in Barstow to Osborne Raise Grade (Flood Prevention)	5.33	6.09	11.42	$2,000,000	$0	$2,000,000

Location	Description	FTE Jobs Created	FTE Jobs Retained	Total FTE Jobs Impact	Total Cost	Private Invest-ment	Public Invest-ment
Rock Island County	Co Hwy 52 Resurfacing, Intersection Improvements, & Drainage	4.67	5.33	10.00	$1,750,000	$0	$1,750,000
Rock Island County	Co Hwy 79 Resurfacing & Drainage Improvements	4.00	4.57	8.57	$1,500,000	$0	$1,500,000
Rock Island County	Co Hwy 16 Rock Island/Milan Parkway to US 150 Preliminary Engineering	37.33	42.63	79.96	$14,000,000	$0	$14,000,000
Rock Island County	Co Hwy 2 IL 84 to Moline Rd Resurfacing, Concrete Patch, & Bridge Pavement	18.67	21.31	39.98	$7,000,000	$0	$7,000,000
Scott County	Cold In-Place Recycling with HMA Resurfacing on Territorial Rd from 0.3 mi W. of Z30 to Hwy 67	5.70	6.51	12.20	$2,136,875	$0	$2,136,875
Scott County	Cold In-Place Recycling with HMA Resurfacing on Z30 from 205th St to 260th St	6.77	7.73	14.50	$2,538,035	$0	$2,538,035
Scott County	HMA Resurfacing on 275th St from Y52 East	3.09	3.52	6.61	$1,157,174	$0	$1,157,174
Scott County	HMA Resurfacing on 278th Ave from Hwy 67 SW	0.67	0.77	1.44	$252,361	$0	$252,361
Scott County	Bridge Replacement on 10th Ave over Big Elkhorn Creek	0.32	0.36	0.68	$119,010	$0	$119,010
Scott County	PCC Pavement Replace on N Brady St, 210th St, Holden Dr, N 214th St and N 215th St	13.79	15.75	29.54	$5,172,122	$0	$5,172,122
Scott County	PCC Road Reconstruction on Cherokee Dr, Parklane Cir and S Park View Dr	3.83	4.37	8.20	$1,435,400	$0	$1,435,400
Scott County	PCC Road Reconstruction on Crest View Dr from Park Crest Ct to Crest Rd	1.37	1.56	2.93	$513,470	$0	$513,470
Scott County	PCC Road Reconstruction on Park Lane Cir	1.65	1.89	3.54	$619,825	$0	$619,825
Silvis	IL 84 - IL 92 Project	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Silvis	3rd St Sewer Replacement	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Silvis	Replacement of Hospital Rd	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Silvis	Remodel and Update Security & Technology for City Hall Building	0.71	0.82	1.53	$268,000	TBD	TBD

Location	Description	FTE Jobs Created	FTE Jobs Retained	Total FTE Jobs Impact	Total Cost	Private Invest-ment	Public Invest-ment
Silvis	New 20,000 Sq Ft Indoor Gymnasium & Event Center at Schadt Park	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Walcott	Well #6 Installation & Transmission Line	4.00	4.57	8.57	$1,500,000	$0	$1,500,000
Walcott	Recreational Trail Extension	1.07	1.22	2.28	$400,000	$300,000	$100,000
Wilton	Cedar Street Water Main Replacement	1.83	2.09	3.92	$687,000	$0	$687,000

Appendix F

Reference List

- *2045 Region 9 Long Range Transportation Plan*
- *Aledo Main Street, Inc.*
- *American Jobs Center*
- *Bi-State Region Freight Plan (2015)*
- *Black Hawk College*
- *Center for Industrial Research and Service*
- *Council for Community and Economic Research (C2ER)*
- *Eastern Iowa Community Colleges*
- *Environmental Systems Resource Institute, Inc. (Esri)*
- *Extreme Weather Resilience Assessment (2021)*
- *Federal Communications Commission*
- *Federal Transit Administration*
- *Greater Muscatine Chamber of Commerce & Industry*
- *Grow Quad Cities*
- *Henry County Economic Development Partnership*
- *Henry County Tourism Bureau*
- *Illinois Board of Higher Education*
- *Illinois Department of Commerce & Economic Opportunity*
- *Illinois Department of Employment Security*
- *Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation*
- *Illinois Department of Revenue*
- *Illinois Department of Transportation*
- *Illinois Housing Development Authority*
- *Illinois Manufacturing Excellence Center*
- *IMPLAN: Economic Impact Analysis for Planning*
- *Iowa Department of Revenue*
- *Iowa Department of Transportation*
- *Iowa Economic Development Authority*
- *Iowa Workforce Development*
- *John Howard Association*
- *Mercer County Better Together*
- *Mercer County Prosperity Development Group, LLC*
- *Muscatine Convention and Visitors Bureau*
- *Muscatine Journal*
- *Quad Cities Business Journal*
- *Quad Cities Chamber of Commerce*
- *Quad Cities Housing Cluster*
- *Quad-City Times*
- *Ruhl&Ruhl Realtors*
- *Rural and Farm Finance Policy Analysis Center*
- *Thrive 2055: Quad Cities Long Range Transportation Plan*
- *Tourism Economics*
- *Transportation Improvement Program Quad Cities: Davenport-Moline-Rock Island Urbanized Area (FFY 2026-2029)*
- *University of Illinois*
- *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers*
- *U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis*
- *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*
- *U.S. Census Bureau*
- *U.S. Department of Agriculture*
- *U.S. Economic Development Administration*
- *U.S. Small Business Administration*
- *U.S. Travel Association*
- *Visit Merco*
- *Visit Quad Cities*
- *Western Illinois University*
- *WIOA Illinois*
- *Woods & Poole Economics, Inc.*