Illinois Film Production Services Tax Credit Quarterly Report
FY2015 Q4 April 1 – June 30, 2015

When a production company is ready to claim a credit it submits a report that includes exact numbers of people hired, money spent and vendors used. However, the Film Tax Credit allows companies up to two years to claim a tax credit, at which point, claimants report actual expenditures. Therefore, the figures reported may be for projects dating back to 2012.

Beginning in FY2015 Q1, reporting methodology was changed from using spending estimates provided upon application to actual expenditures reported when the credit is claimed. However, we continue to report estimates for performance metrics. Estimates, while less precise, are more timely. Furthermore, projects awarded tax credits during this period may have been previously counted using the prior methodology.

Amount of film production spending brought to Illinois and number of job hires:

	Tax Credits Issuned	Total Illinois Expenditures (Actual)*	IL Wages Paid (Actual)*	IL Vendor Expenditures (Actual)*	Production Office Job Hires **	Crew Job Hires**	Talent Job Hires** ***
Commercial	43	9,860,013.58	4,728,795.52	5,081,944.06	165	1,302	119
TV	8	25,806,235.95	16,297,467.36	9,508,228.59	124	868	155
Film	4	1,131,872.54	540,406.16	591,466.38	14	131	63
TOTAL	55	$ 36,798,122.07	$ 21,566,669.04	$ 15,181,639.03	303	2,301	337

*Actual expenditures reported are measured from the date of issuance of the tax credit. Costs may have been incurred/paid in prior periods.

** Job hires represent a count of Illinois residents hired on productions reported on this quarter and do not reflect unique individuals. These are typically short-term assignments, and some residents worked on more than one project.

*** There were 884 "Extras" reported on these projects; however they are not included in Talent Job Hires for the sake of conservatism.

Types of vendors hired, depending on production needs, include but are not limited to caterers, janitorial service companies, security companies, and florists. Types of vendors for materials used in film productions and production services include lumber yards, hardware stores, fabric stores, clothing companies, grocery stores, gasoline stations, hotels, restaurants, parking garages, office rentals, stage rentals, computer rentals, insurance companies and legal services to name a few.

- We are not able to track vendor jobs. Any given project will use hundreds of vendors and we do not track how many employees of a particular vendor work on each project. We do intend to provide full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs estimates in our annual report using economic impact modeling and techniques to extrapolate FTEs and indirect impact.

Whether or not the human infrastructure reflects diversity of the state of Illinois:

- The film tax credit statute contains a diversity reporting requirement which means that no production will receive the tax credit without proof of a best faith effort to hire women and minorities as part of the technical crew and office staff.

FY15 Q4 Crew and Production Office Job Hires (Diversity)*		
Crew	#	%
White Males	1,266	52%
White Females	483	20%
African American	248	10%
Hispanic	256	11%
Asian	88	4%
Native American	10	0%
Other	61	3%
Total	2,412	
Non White	25%	
White Females	20%	
Total Protected Class	45%	

*excludes law enforcement and medical hires

- In order to promote racial diversity in the film industry in the state of Illinois, the Illinois Film Office continues to encourage educational opportunities for minorities to be trained for working in film and television. Since the inception of the program there have been four sponsored training programs. DCEO has provided funding in the form of grants to IATSE Studio Mechanics Union (Local 476.) specifically for this purpose. In addition, the FILM office has sponsored a program to enhance awareness amongst labor unions and companies across the film industry to educate and inform about ways to succeed with a diverse workforce. Overall crew and production office staff racial diversity was at 27% in 2013 up from 14% when the program was established.