

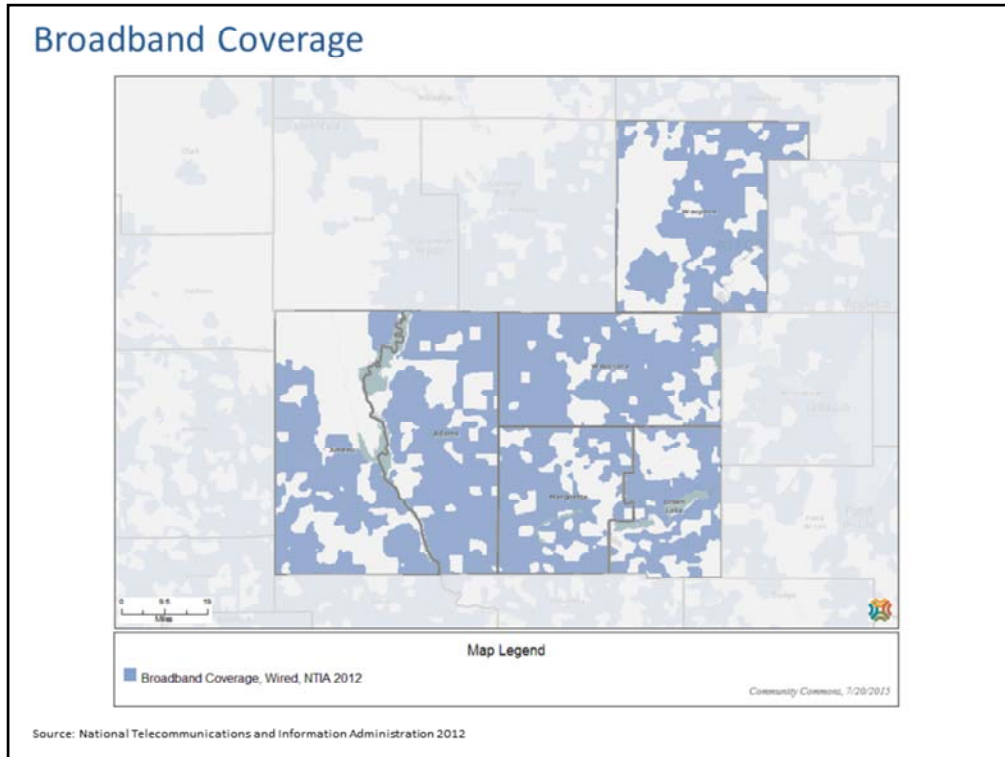
# Key Demographic Data and Information for Juneau County

Health and Economic Development Summit  
Heidel House  
Green Lake, WI  
August 11, 2015

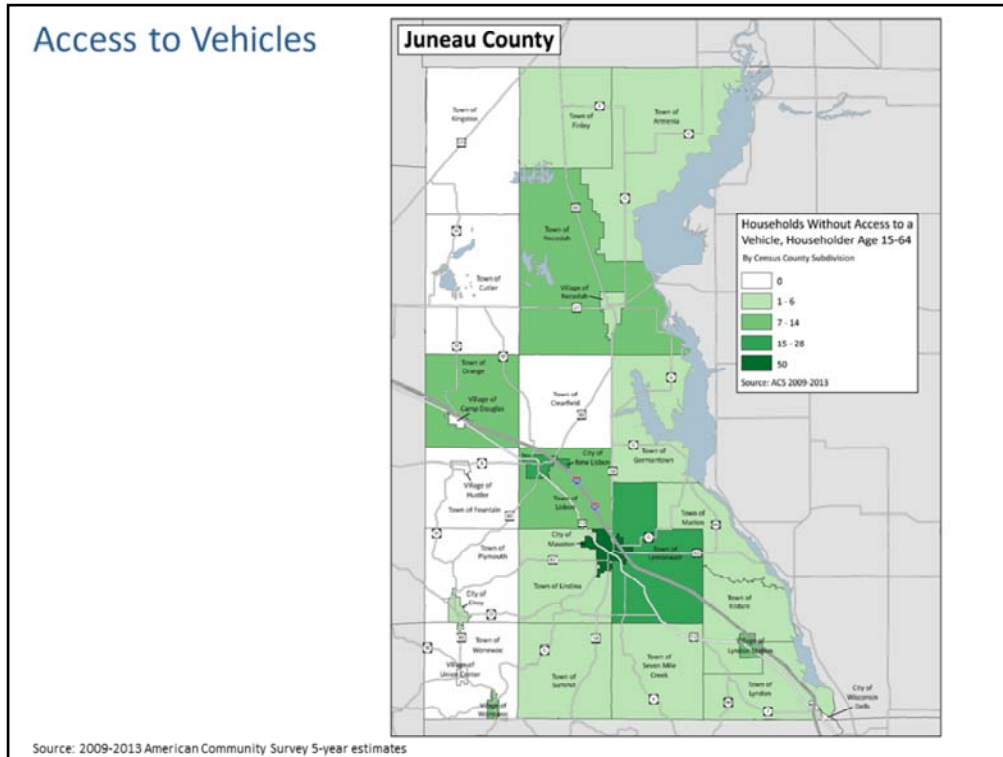
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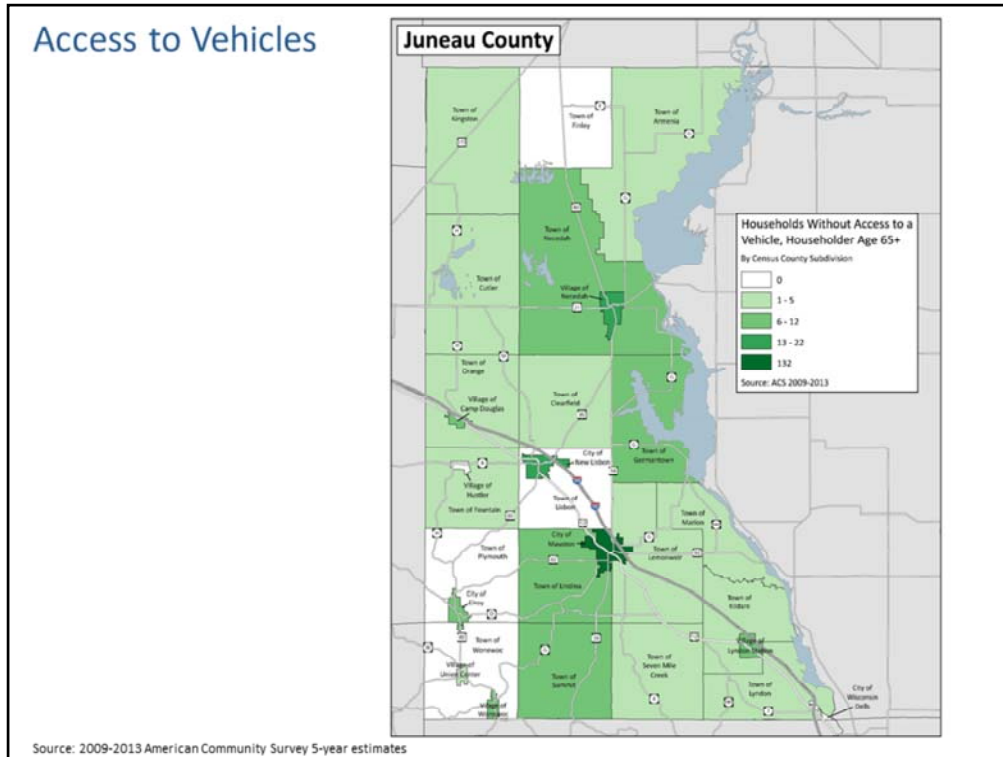
Wired broadband, like DSL and fiber optics, are shown from the National Telecommunications and Information Administration for 2012. Wireless broadband may be available in more areas, but service areas are harder to determine.



This map shows the number of households headed by a householder age 15-64 that do not have access to a vehicle. The data is for all towns, villages, and cities in the county with the darker colors representing “hot spots” that may be of concern when thinking about access to health facilities, food, or businesses in areas where other forms of public or private transportation may not be available.

The source is the 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

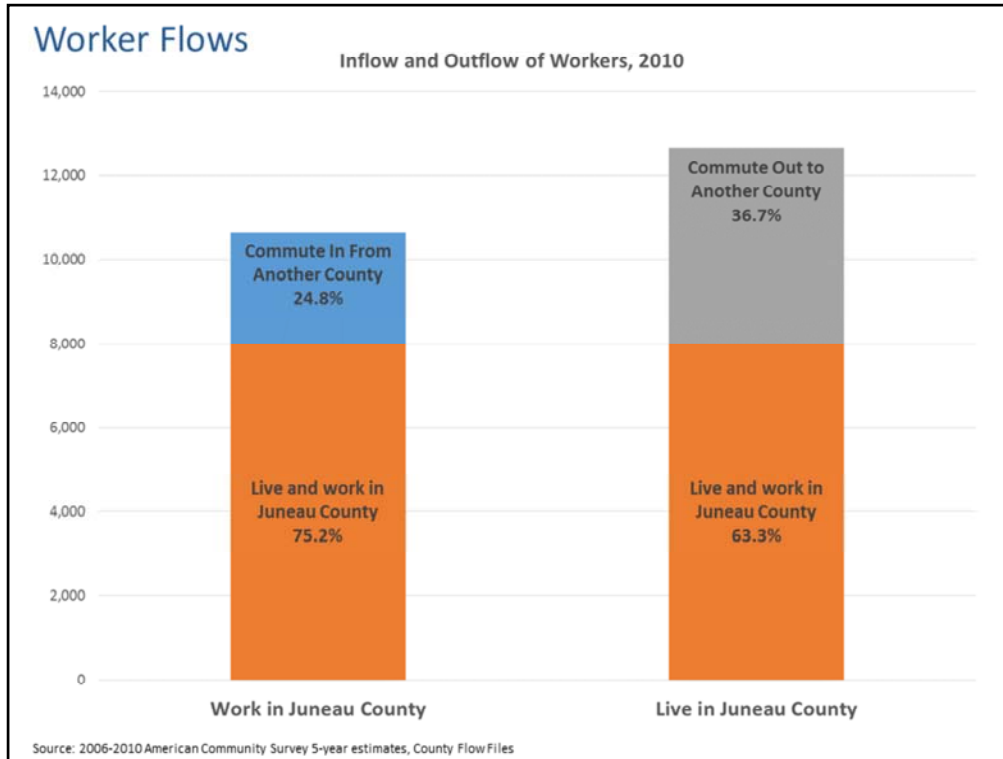
*NOTE: the data is for the population living in households and does not include those living in nursing homes, correctional facilities, dorms, or other group quarters*



This map shows the number of households headed by a householder age 65 and over that do not have access to a vehicle. The data is for all towns, villages, and cities in the county with the darker colors representing “hot spots” that may be of concern when thinking about access to health facilities, food, or businesses in areas where other forms of public or private transportation may not be available.

The source is the 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

*NOTE: the data is for the population living in households and does not include those living in nursing homes, correctional facilities, dorms, or other group quarters*



This chart shows the commuting patterns for the county with three categories represented: workers who commute into the county for work (blue); workers who live and work in the county (orange); and people who live in the county and commute to another county for work (grey).

The source is the 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, County Flow Files

## Worker Flows

### Commuting Patterns for Juneau County, Wisconsin

#### People who work in Juneau Co., WI, live in:

Residence	Estimated # of Workers
Juneau Co., WI	8,010
Monroe Co., WI	887
Sauk Co., WI	421
Vernon Co., WI	330
Adams Co., WI	324
La Crosse Co., WI	145
Wood Co., WI	117
Jackson Co., WI	59
Eau Claire Co., WI	55
Milwaukee Co., WI	51
Elsewhere	252

#### People who live in Juneau Co., WI, work in:

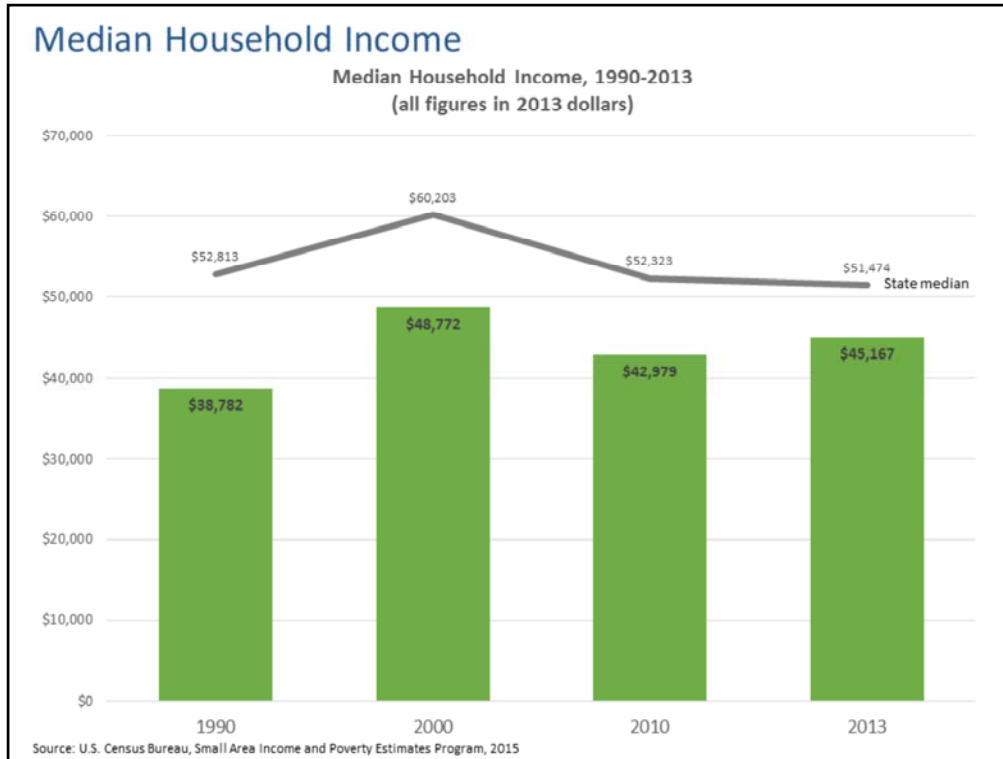
Workplace	Estimated # of Workers
Juneau Co., WI	8,010
Sauk Co., WI	1,857
Monroe Co., WI	1,238
Columbia Co., WI	277
Adams Co., WI	257
Wood Co., WI	172
Dane Co., WI	161
Vernon Co., WI	157
Cook Co., IL	79
La Crosse Co., WI	79
Elsewhere	363

U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Census Bureau, American Community Survey 2006-2010, County Flow files

### HIDDEN SLIDE FOR PRESENTER INFORMATION ONLY

This table (on the left) shows the origin counties of people who commute IN to the county for work and, (on the right) the destination counties of people who commute OUT of the county for work. Most origin or destination counties are adjacent counties.

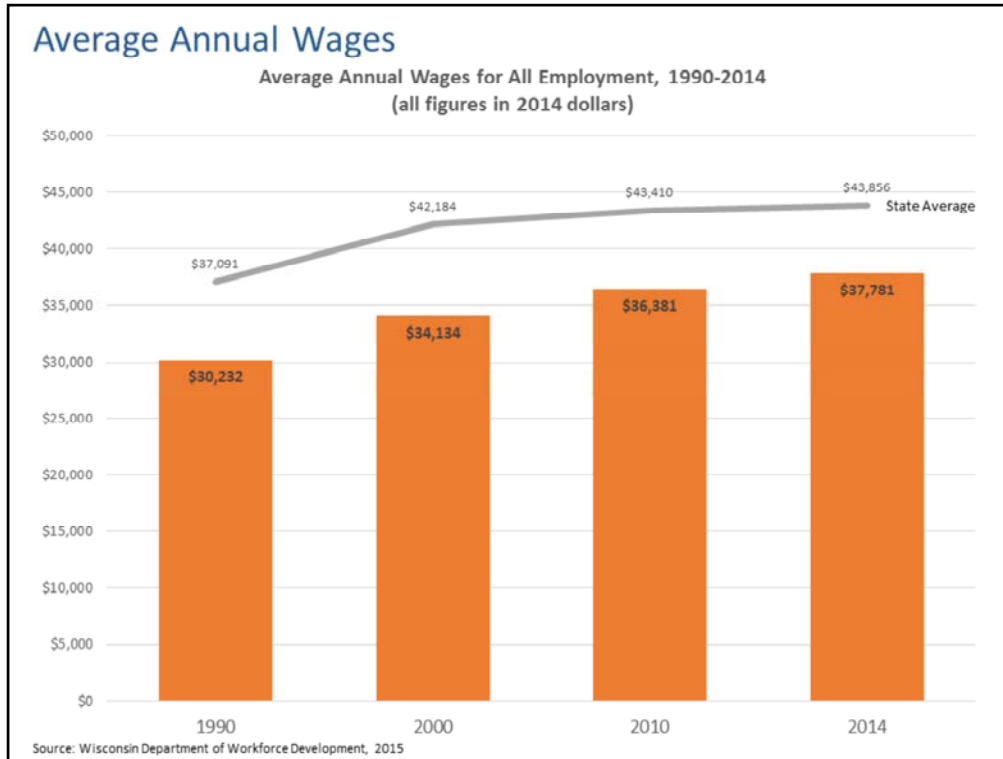
The source is the 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-year estimates, County Flow Files



This chart shows median household income for the county (green columns) compared to median household income for the state of Wisconsin (grey line). For most counties there was a significant rise in MHI between 1990 and 2000 (reflecting a robust economy) and then a decline between 2000 and 2010 (reflecting the recession). Some counties have started to see modest increases by 2013; others have not.

The source of the data is the Census Bureau’s Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates program and all figures have been adjusted for inflation so that they are presented in 2013 dollars.

*NOTE: Household income includes income from all sources including retirement, Social Security, public assistance, investments and wages.*

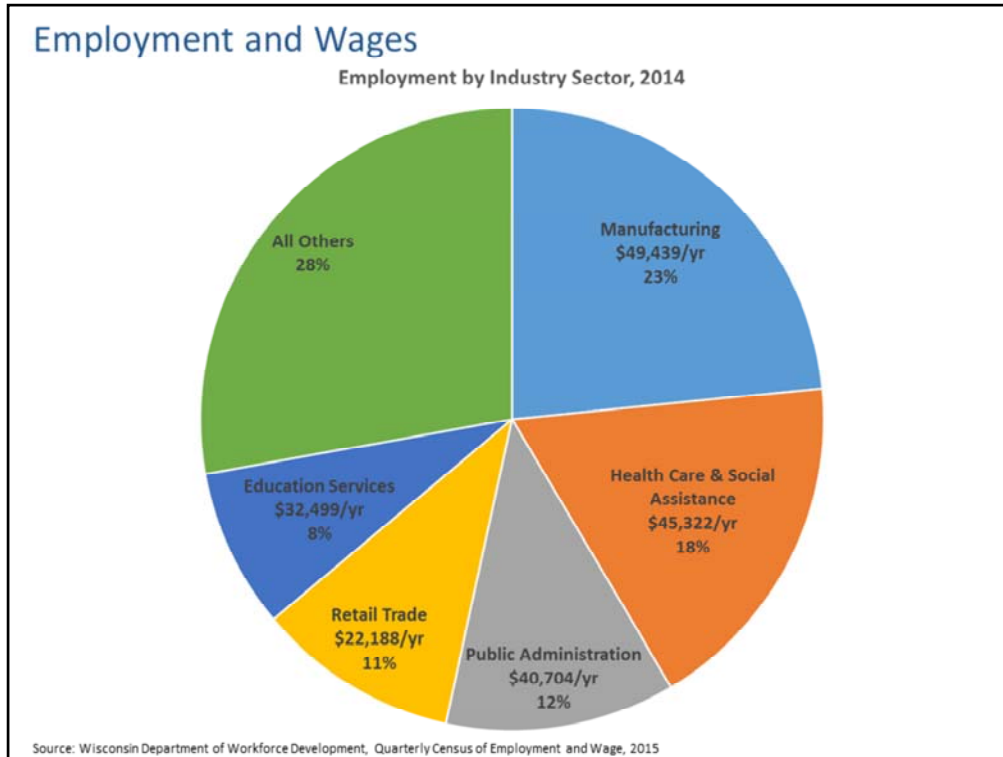


This chart shows annual average wages for all employment. County data is shown in the orange columns and the State of Wisconsin average annual wage is shown in the grey line. Both private and public employment are included and so the figures include people employed in local, county, and state government jobs which often (but not always) are at somewhat lower average wages than similar jobs in the private sector.

The source of the data is the Wisconsin Department of Workforce and all figures have been adjusted for inflation so that they are presented in 2014 dollars.

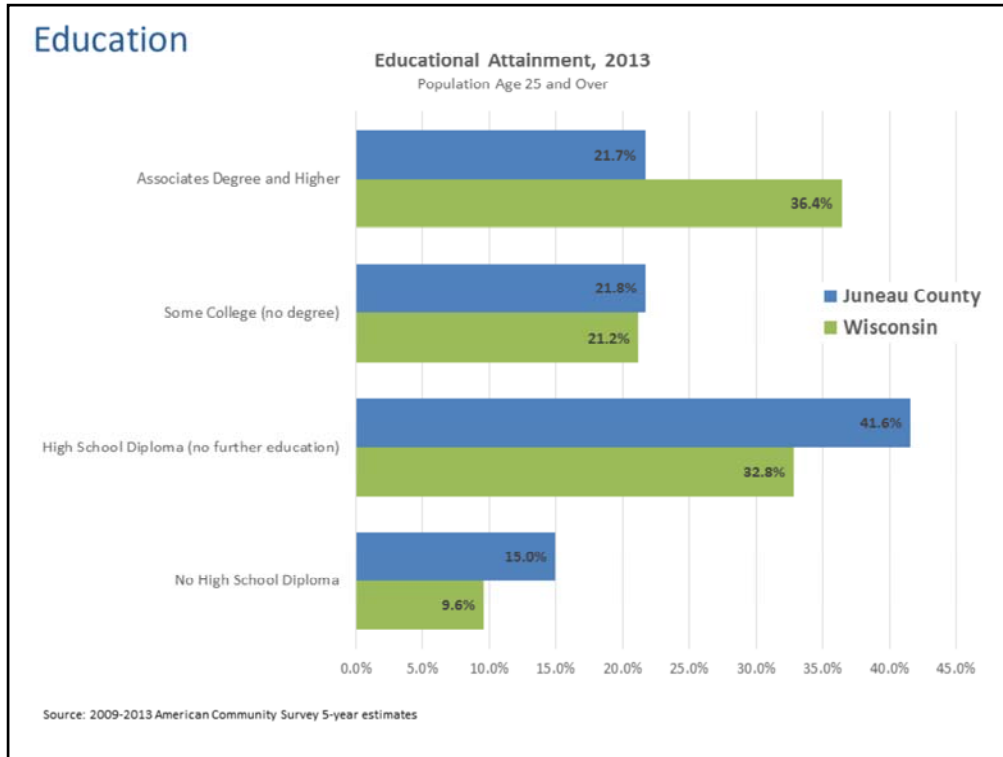
*Note: Wages are the average wages from employment in the county.*





The chart shows the percent of the total number of private and public non-agriculture jobs in the county. The dollar figure is the average annual wage for each industry sector. The average annual wage for the 5 top industry sectors with the largest number of private and public non-agriculture jobs in the county is shown.

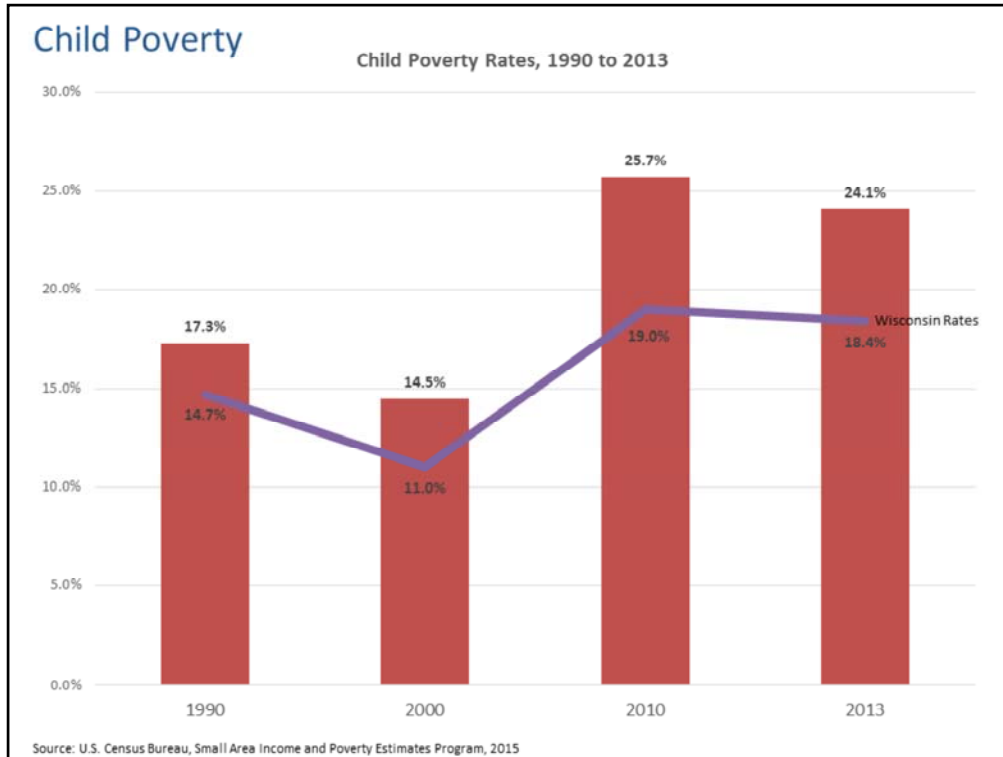
The source of the data is the Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wage, 2015.



This chart shows education attainment for the county (blue bars) compared to the state (green bars) in four categories: the percent with No High School Diploma; the percent with a HS Diploma; the percent with some college (but no college degree completed); and the percent with an Associates Degree or higher. A larger bar on the No High School Diploma is not positive while a larger bar on the Associates Degree and higher is a positive.

The source of the data is the 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates.

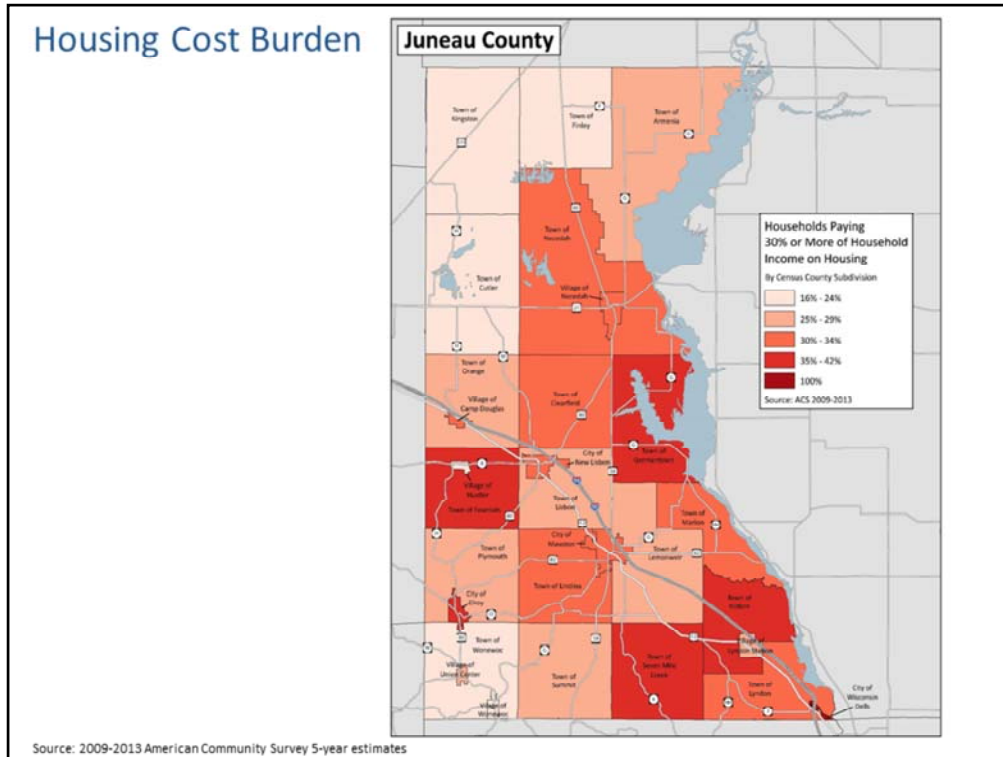
*NOTE: the data is for the population age 25 and over.*



This chart shows poverty rates over time for the county (red column) and for the State of Wisconsin (purple line). For most counties there was a significant decline in child poverty between 1990 and 2000 (reflecting a robust economy) and then an increase between 2000 and 2010 (reflecting the recession) with some hitting historical high levels in 2010. Some counties have started to see modest declines by 2013; others have not. Generally, child poverty rates are higher than the total poverty rate because of lower incomes, employment and economic stability of families with children.

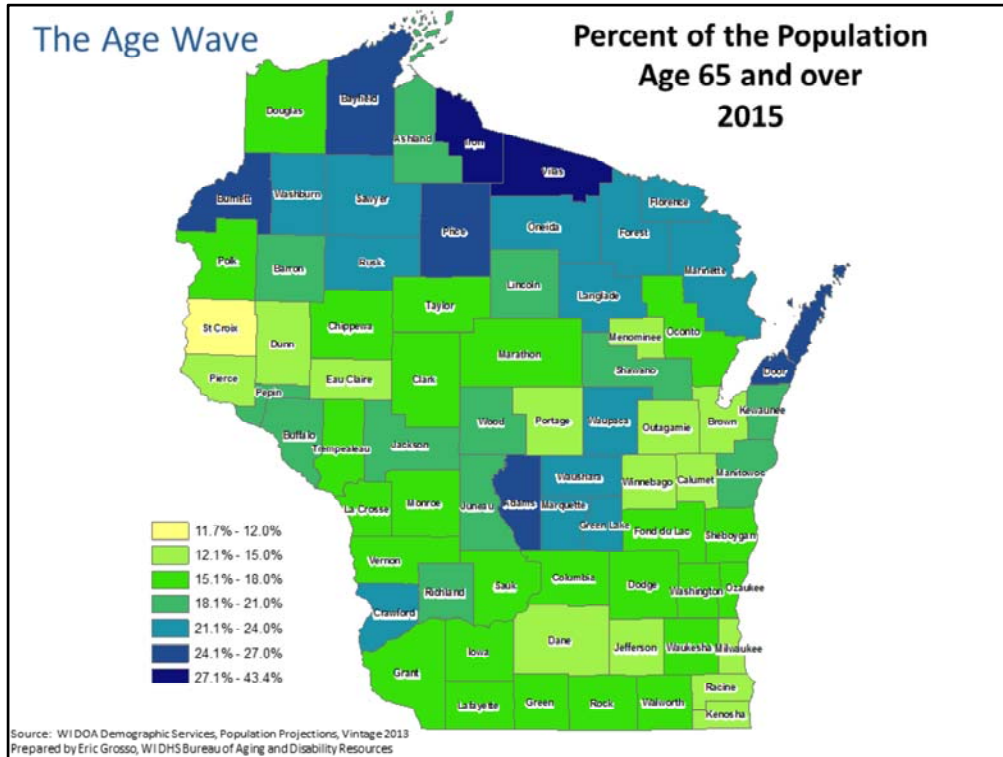
The source of the data is the Census Bureau’s Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates program.

*NOTE: The child poverty rate is for the population under age 18*



The data in this map show the percent of households paying 30% or more of their income on housing. Those spending 30% or more of their income on housing are considered to be experiencing housing “burden” and their housing is not “affordable.” The data is for all towns, villages, and cities in the county with the darker colors representing “hot spots” that may be of concern when thinking about health and economic development in areas where housing is less affordable and more of an economic burden on residents.

The source is the 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates. The data is for both owner and renter household combined.



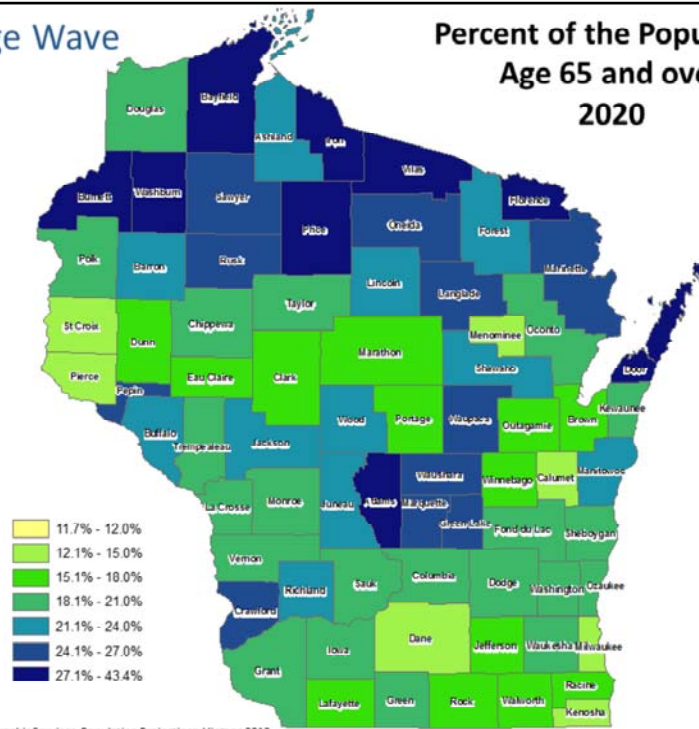
The shows the percent of the population age 65 and over by county for Wisconsin. The darker blue shades are the highest percentages while the greens and then yellow shades are the lowest percentages. This map series will animate and cover the period from 2015 to 2040 in 5 year intervals. As the Baby Boom (people born between 1946 and 1964) and the population generally ages, the map will become more and more blue, particularly in northern or rural counties throughout the state.

The source of the data is the Wisconsin Department of Administration, Demographic Services Center and represent projections out to 2040.

Maps were created by Eric Grosso, Wisconsin Department of Health Services Bureau of Aging and Disability Resources

# The Age Wave

## Percent of the Population Age 65 and over 2020



Source: WIDOA Demographic Services, Population Projections, Vintage 2013  
 Prepared by Eric Grosso, WIDHS Bureau of Aging and Disability Resources



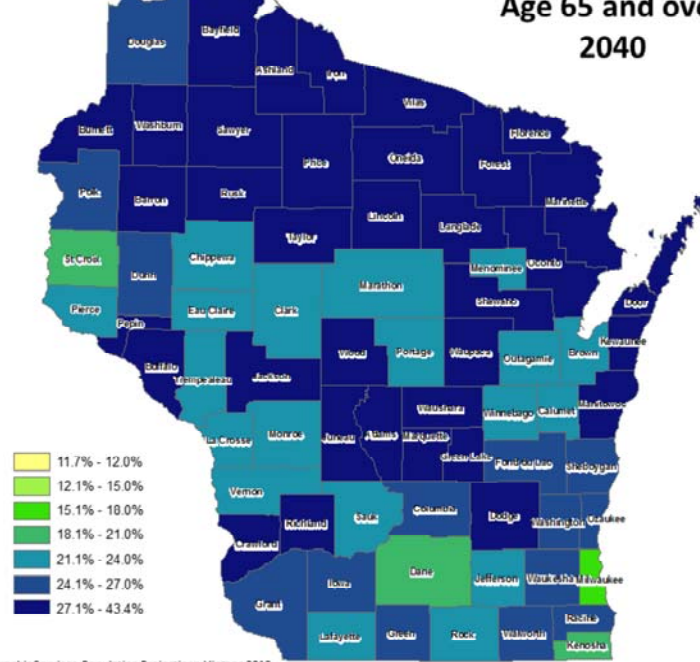




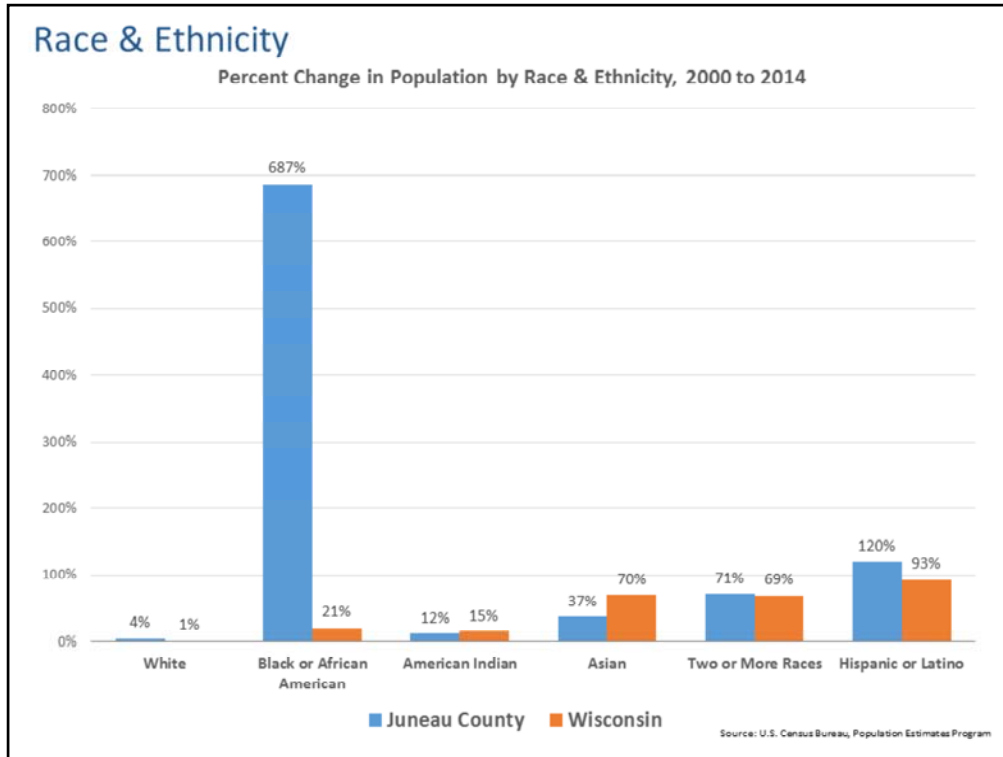


# The Age Wave

## Percent of the Population Age 65 and over 2040



Source: WIDOA Demographic Services, Population Projections, Vintage 2013  
 Prepared by Eric Grosso, WIDHS Bureau of Aging and Disability Resources

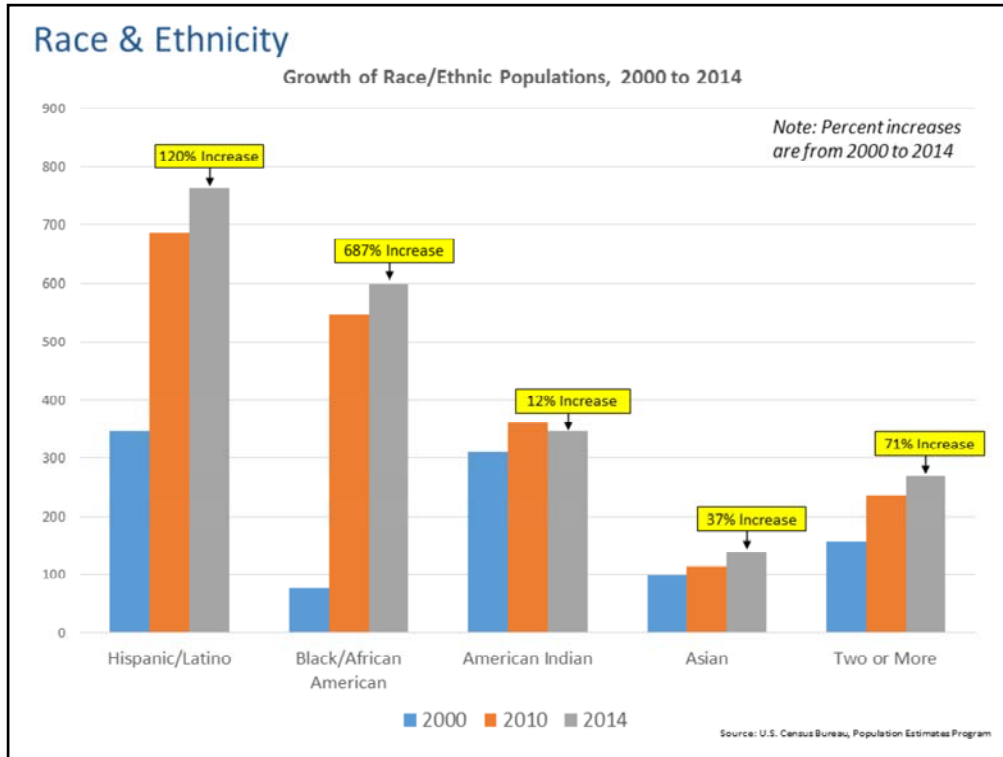


This chart shows the percent change in population for selected race and ethnicity groups for the county (blue columns) and for the state (orange columns). The single race groups (White, Black, American Indian, and Asian) are the population who are not Hispanic and reported a single race. The Two or More Races category is the population who are not Hispanic and reported more than one race. The Hispanic or Latino category is the population who is Hispanic or Latino and can be of any race. There are two other race groups (Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander; Some Other Race) that are not included on this chart because of very small numbers.

The source of the data is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program and represents the 2010 Census count and an estimate prepared for 2014.

*NOTE: very large percentage increases may indicate that there was a small base population for that group in 2000. There may also be a specific local reason for a large increase such as a new prison, a large*

*employer, or another institution that brought a race group to the county.*

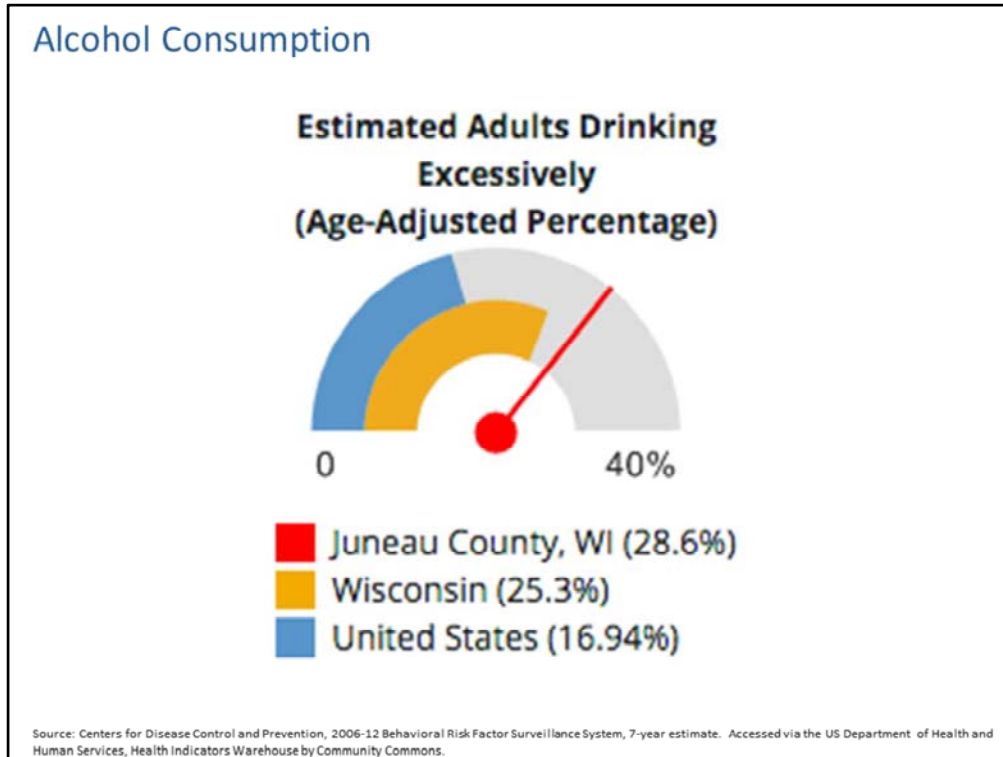


This chart shows the numeric change of selected race or ethnicity groups from 2000 (blue column) to 2010 (orange column) to 2014 (grey column). The percentage changes are from 2000 to 2014. The single race groups (White, Black, American Indian, and Asian) are the population who are not Hispanic and reported a single race. The Two or More Races category is the population who are not Hispanic and reported more than one race. The Hispanic or Latino category is the population who is Hispanic or Latino and can be of any race. This chart leaves off the non-Hispanic White population because of large numbers that would obscure the other race/ethnic populations. For most counties, the White population has grown very slowly or declined during this period of time.

The source of the data is the Census Bureau's Population Estimates Program and represents the 2000 Census county, the 2010 Census count and an estimate prepared for 2014.

*NOTE: very large percentage increases may indicate that there was a small base population for that group in 2000. There may also be a specific local reason for a large increase such as a new prison, a large*

*employer, or another institution that brought a race group to the county.*



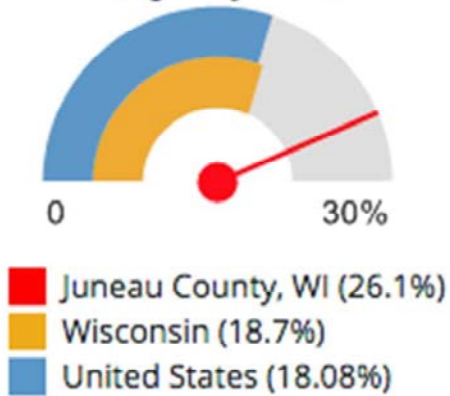
Self reported.

Drinking excessively is defined as an average of more than 2 drinks per day for men and an average of more than 1 drink per day for women.

Age-adjusted accounts for alcohol use by different age groups to compare usage between geographies. This is intended to better compare the county to the state and nation, whose populations are not as old as the county population.

## Tobacco Use

### Percent Population Smoking Cigarettes (Age-Adjusted)



Source: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2006-12 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 7-year estimate. Accessed via the US Department of Health and Human Services, Health Indicators Warehouse by Community Commons.

Self reported that smoke some days or every day.

Age-adjusted accounts for alcohol use by different age groups to compare usage between geographies. This is intended to better compare the county to the state and nation, whose populations are not as old as the county population.



## Other (just as important) Indicators

