Using and Accessing County-Related Data

Matt Kures
Center for Community & Economic Development
University of Wisconsin-Extension

Intercounty Coordinating Committee
Portage, WI
December 16, 2013
Using Economic and Demographic Data

**Uses:**
- Stimulate discussion;
- Affirm or challenge current perceptions;
- Identify local strengths and weaknesses;
- Recognize and prepare for change.

**Considerations:**
- Looking for patterns, not a single answer;
- More concerned with trends than precision;
- Focus more attention on comparing figures rather than ranking them.
Data are the Ingredients – Effective Use Requires Transformation to Information, Presentation and Knowledge
Sage Advice about Using Data

“It ain’t what you don’t know that gets you into trouble.

It’s what you know for sure that just ain’t so.”

Mark Twain
Sage Advice about Using Data

“There are three kinds of lies:
• lies;
• damned lies;
• and statistics.”

Mark Twain
### Educational Attainment in 2011

**Highest Level of Education - Age 25 and Over**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographic Area</th>
<th>State of Wisconsin</th>
<th>United States</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 9th Grade</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th - 12th Grade, No Diploma</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduate</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
<td>28.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some College, No Degree*</td>
<td>21.3%</td>
<td>21.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Associate Degree</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bachelor's Degree</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master's/Prof/Doctorate Degree</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Graduate or Higher</td>
<td>90.4%</td>
<td>85.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College Graduate</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Values for Wisconsin and United States are not statistically different at 90% level*
How is Wisconsin’s Level of Educational Attainment Affected by “Brain Drain”?

Measures for 2011

- **Net Migration of College Graduates** = In-Migrants − Out-Migrants
  = 27,408 In-Migrants − 22,289 Out-Migrants = 5,119 (+/- 4,105)

- **Net Migration Rate** = Net Migration per 1,000 Total College Graduates
  = 5.1 per 1,000 (+/- 4.1) (or 0.51%)

- **In Migration Rate** = In-Migrants as a Share of College Graduates
  = 2.73% (+/- 0.27%)

- **Out Migration Rate** = Out-Migrants as a Share of College Graduates
  = 2.22% (+/- 0.30%)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2011 ACS 1-Year Estimates
Net Domestic Migration Rate of College Graduates by State
2010 to 2011 Period

-30.0 -25.0 -20.0 -15.0 -10.0 -5.0 0.0 5.0 10.0 15.0 20.0

Rate per 1,000 College Graduates (Age 25 and Over)

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2011 ACS 1-Year Estimates
Share of College Graduates Born in Their Current State of Residence - 2011

Share of College Graduates Born in Their Current State of Residence (2011)
(60.2%, 8)

- 1st Quantile (7.3% to 24.8%)
- 2nd Quantile (24.9% to 38.6%)
- 3rd Quantile (38.7% to 48.7%)
- 4th Quantile (48.8% to 55.4%)
- 5th Quantile (55.5% to 65.8%)

Alaska (14.6%, 49), Washington DC (13.4%, 50), and Hawaii (42.8%, 26) are not shown on the map.
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau 2011 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates.
Note: Values are based on a 90-percent confidence interval.
© 2013 UWEX Center for Community and Economic Development
Domestic In-Migration Rate of College Graduates by State
2010 to 2011 Period

Source: U.S. Census Bureau 2011 ACS 1 Year Estimates
Percent of Population Age 25 and Over with a College Degree
2007 to 2011 5-Year Estimates

- 1,004,000 College Grads (1.8% of U.S. Total)
- 2,117,000 College Grads (3.7% of U.S. Total)
- 783,000 College Grads (1.4% of U.S. Total)
- 1,479,000 College Grads (2.6% of U.S. Total)
- 3,112,000 College Grads (5.5% of U.S. Total)
- 1,974,000 College Grads (3.5% of U.S. Total)

Percent of Population Age 25 and Over with a College Degree (2007 to 2011 5-Year Estimates by County)

- 14.9% or Less
- 15.0% to 19.9%
- 20.0% to 24.9%
- 25.0% to 29.9% (United States = 28.2%)
- 30.0% or More

Important Note: The values for tracts shown in different classes may not be statistically different. A statistical test is needed to make such a determination.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2007-2011 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates. Data are based on a sample and are subject to sampling variability and nonsampling error.
Population
## Population Change by Rural-Urban Continuum Codes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Metro Counties</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Counties in metro areas of 1 million population or more</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Counties in metro areas of 250,000 to 1 million population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Counties in metro areas of fewer than 250,000 population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Non-Metro Counties</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Urban population of 20,000 or more, adjacent to a metro area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Urban population of 20,000 or more, not adjacent to a metro area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metro area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Urban population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metro area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban pop., adjacent to a metro area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban pop., not adjacent to a metro area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: USDA Economic Research Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>53.4%</td>
<td>57.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>20.1%</td>
<td>24.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>10.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>5.1%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>0.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>-0.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>308,730,677</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,308,771</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau: 2000,2010 Decennial Census
Choosing Comparable Areas

**Identifying Comparable Places**

- Population
- Demographics
- Industry Base/Concentrations
- Similar in Urban, Suburban, Exurban or Rural Characteristics
- Government Centers

**Identifying Comparable Places**

- Universities
- Government Centers
- Commuter Flows
- Plant Closings
- Second Homes
Net Migration Patterns for U.S. Counties

http://www.netmigration.wisc.edu/
Population Characteristics
Growth of Race/Ethnic Populations, 1990 to 2010
ICC Counties

Note: Percent increases are from 2000 to 2010
Latinos in ICC Counties

Growth of Latino Population, 2000 to 2010
ICC Counties

- Sauk County: 2010 - 938, 2000 - 391
- Marquette County: 2010 - 215, 2000 - 743
- Jefferson County: 2010 - 5,555, 2000 - 3,031
- Green Lake County: 2010 - 743, 2000 - 393
- Dodge County: 2010 - 3,522, 2000 - 2,188
- Columbia County: 2010 - 1,444, 2000 - 827

Latino Population
U.S. Census Bureau American FactFinder
http://factfinder2.census.gov

Starting point for most Census datasets including the 2010 Census and American Community Survey

- Population, Age, Race/ethnicity;
- Housing Conditions;
- Income, Wages and Poverty;
- Public Assistance (SNAP, SSI, etc.);
- Small Area Unemployment Estimates;
- Consider using Summary Profile Tables for some measures (DP1, DP2, DP3, DP4)
Employment
Share of Workers Age 55 or Older by Industry (2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry</th>
<th>State of Wisconsin</th>
<th>ICC Counties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public Administration</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade, Transportation, Utilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education &amp; Health Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial Activities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Resources &amp; Mining</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional &amp; Business Services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure &amp; Hospitality</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau LED
Quarterly Workforce Indicators - Detailed county, WIA and MSA estimates of employment, earnings, gross job creation and destruction by detailed industry, gender and age of workers.

QWI avoids many of the data disclosure problems associated with other data sets. However, it does so by introducing noise (distortions) into the data.
Using Workforce Data to Develop and Inform WD and ED Strategies

www.urban.org/retirement_policy/older-age-employment.cfm

- Talent Attraction and Retention;
- Incumbent worker training;
- Flexible Schedules;
- Capital Improvement Funds;
- Telecommuting;
- Seasonal Programs;
- Job Sharing Programs;
- Phased Retirement Programs;
- Knowledge Transfer and Reverse Mentoring.

www.urban.org/retirement_policy/older-age-employment.cfm
- **Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (ES-202)** – Data on employment, wages and number of establishments by industry. Quarterly/Annual data by state and county starting with 1990. Some data will be suppressed;

- **Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)** – Monthly/Annual figures for U.S., Wisconsin, counties, metropolitan/micropolitan areas, certain cities, etc. (1990 to present).
Bureau of Labor Statistics
http://www.bls.gov

• Occupation Employment Statistics (OES) – Distributions of occupations and wages for nation, state and metropolitan areas;

• LAUS and Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages - Areas outside of Wisconsin;

• Current Employment Survey – Areas outside of Wisconsin;

• Industry-Occupational Matrices – National industry employment distributions by occupation (3, 4, and 5-digit NAICS codes)

• Other State and National Data (productivity, alternate measures of unemployment, labor participation, etc.)
Wage and Salary Employment Growth – 1970 to 2011
(Index of Growth: 1970 = 100)

Data Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis
## Top 15 States with the Greatest Employment Growth Rates

**1995 to 2010**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Employment Growth Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>59.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>49.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>43.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>42.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>38.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>37.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>36.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>34.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>34.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>32.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>30.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>28.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>27.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: National Establishment Time Series Database extracted from YourEconomy.org
Top 15 States with the Greatest Employment Growth Rates 1995 to 2010 – Components of Job Growth

Data Source: National Establishment Time Series Database extracted from YourEconomy.org
Components of Employment Growth – 1995 to 2012

**Counties in the ICC Region**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Net Openings</th>
<th>Net Expansions</th>
<th>Net Relocations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sauk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jefferson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marquette</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data Source: National Establishment Time Series Database extracted from YourEconomy.org
Your Economy

http://www.youreconomy.org/

The ALL indicator reflects the change in all jobs for your chosen geographic region and time period. The total number of ALL jobs increased by 4,000,049 or an average annual rate of 2.2%.

In the graphs below, each YE indicator is broken down into five employment stages. Composition shows the average share of total jobs represented by each stage. Growth shows the percentage change within each stage.
Composition of New Entrepreneurs by Age – 1996 and 2011

Source: CPS and Kauffman Foundation
Educational Attainment, 1990 to 2007-2011 ACS
ICC Counties and Wisconsin

Percent of Population Age 25 and Over

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICC Counties</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Diploma</td>
<td>74.9</td>
<td>83.6</td>
<td>88.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma and Higher</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>85.1</td>
<td>89.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School Diploma</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>18.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma and Higher</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ICC Counties and Wisconsin

1990 Census
2000 Census
2007-2011 ACS
Commuting
Percent of County Residents Employed Outside the County
Primary Job Q2 2010

Marquette: 68.7%
Columbia: 66.8%
Green Lake: 65.3%
Dodge: 61.4%
Jefferson: 60.0%
Sauk: 49.8%

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau LEHD OnTheMap
OnTheMap - Mapping and reporting application showing:

- Where workers are employed and where they live;
- Companion reports on worker characteristics;
- Filtering by age, earnings, or industry groups;
- Based on synthetic data that are statistically analogous to actual worker counts and locations but not exact.
Housing
Foreclosure Case Filing Rates 2000 through 2012
Number of Foreclosure Filings per 1,000 Housing Units

ICC Counties
State of Wisconsin

Based on filings reported in the Wisconsin Circuit Court Consolidated Court Automation Programs case management system.
Foreclosure Cases by Census Tract - 2011
Number of Foreclosure Cases per 100 Housing Units

Number of Foreclosure Cases per 100 Housing Units (by Census Tract)
- 0.4 or Less
- 0.5 to 0.8
- 0.9 to 1.2
- 1.3 to 1.6
- 1.7 or More*
- Data Unavailable**

* Maximum value in 2011 was 4.1
**Portage County foreclosure cases are not recorded in the Consolidated Court Automation Programs case management system.

Based on unique properties reported in the Wisconsin Circuit Court Consolidated Court Automation Programs case management system. Approximately 10.0% of foreclosure cases can not be reconciled with a property address and are not depicted on the map. Housing units are based on interpolations from the 2000 Census and 2010 estimates from ESRI.

Data collection by Dr. Russ Kaslhen, Fiscal and Economic Research Center - University of Wisconsin-Whitewater.

Calculations and Map Production: Matt Kures - 2012
UW-Extension Center for Community & Economic Development
UW-Extension Housing and Foreclosure Data

http://fyi.uwex.edu/housing/

- Foreclosure filing figures by county extracted from the Wisconsin Circuit Court System (2000 to 2012). Also have estimates by census tract for prior years.

- County Housing Profiles including figures on foreclosures, housing burden, vacancy rates, sales figures and housing starts.
Home Mortgage Disclosure Act Data
http://www.ffiec.gov/hmda

Home lending data compiled by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (FFIEC).
Subprime and High Interest Mortgages in 2007
Conventional Home Purchase and Refinancing Loans for Owner Occupied Housing Originating by Census Tract

Subprime Loans as a Share of Owner Occupied Home Purchase and Refinancing Loans Originating in 2007

Number of Owner Occupied Housing Units per Subprime Home Purchase or Refinancing Loan Originating in 2007

Subprime Loans Originating in 2007 (Share of All Loans)
- 1st Quantile (0.8% to 9.4%)
- 2nd Quantile (9.5% to 14.3%)
- 3rd Quantile (14.4% to 19.7%)
- 4th Quantile (19.8% to 29.0%)
- 5th Quantile (29.1% to 100.0%)
- No Subprime Loans Reported

Owner Occupied Housing Units per Subprime Loan Originating in 2007
- 1st Quantile (2 to 46 units)
- 2nd Quantile (47 to 67 units)
- 3rd Quantile (68 to 89 units)
- 4th Quantile (90 to 121 units)
- 5th Quantile (121 to 1,738 units)
- No Subprime Loans Reported

1. Data Sources: 2007 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act Data and UW-ExtensionCenter for Community and Economic Development. Based on first lien mortgages used for home purchasing or refinancing. Figures only include loans made by conventional lenders for one-to-four family, owner-occupied dwellings (excluding manufactured homes). Figures do not include loans insured by government programs such as FHA or VA. Lenders without an office in a metropolitan area are not required to report HMDA data.
Some More Favorites


- **WI DWD Office of Economic Advisors** – County workforce profiles and other datasets [http://dwd.wisconsin.gov/oea/county_profiles/](http://dwd.wisconsin.gov/oea/county_profiles/)


Some More Favorites

- **StatsIndiana** – Official Indiana data center with information on other geographic areas throughout the U.S. [http://www.stats.indiana.edu/](http://www.stats.indiana.edu/)


For More Information on Today’s Presentation

Matt Kures
University of Wisconsin-Extension
Center for Community & Economic Development

www.uwex.edu/ces/cced
twitter.com/uwexcced

610 Langdon Street, Room 335, Madison, WI 53703
Phone 608-265-8258  matthew.kures@uwex.edu