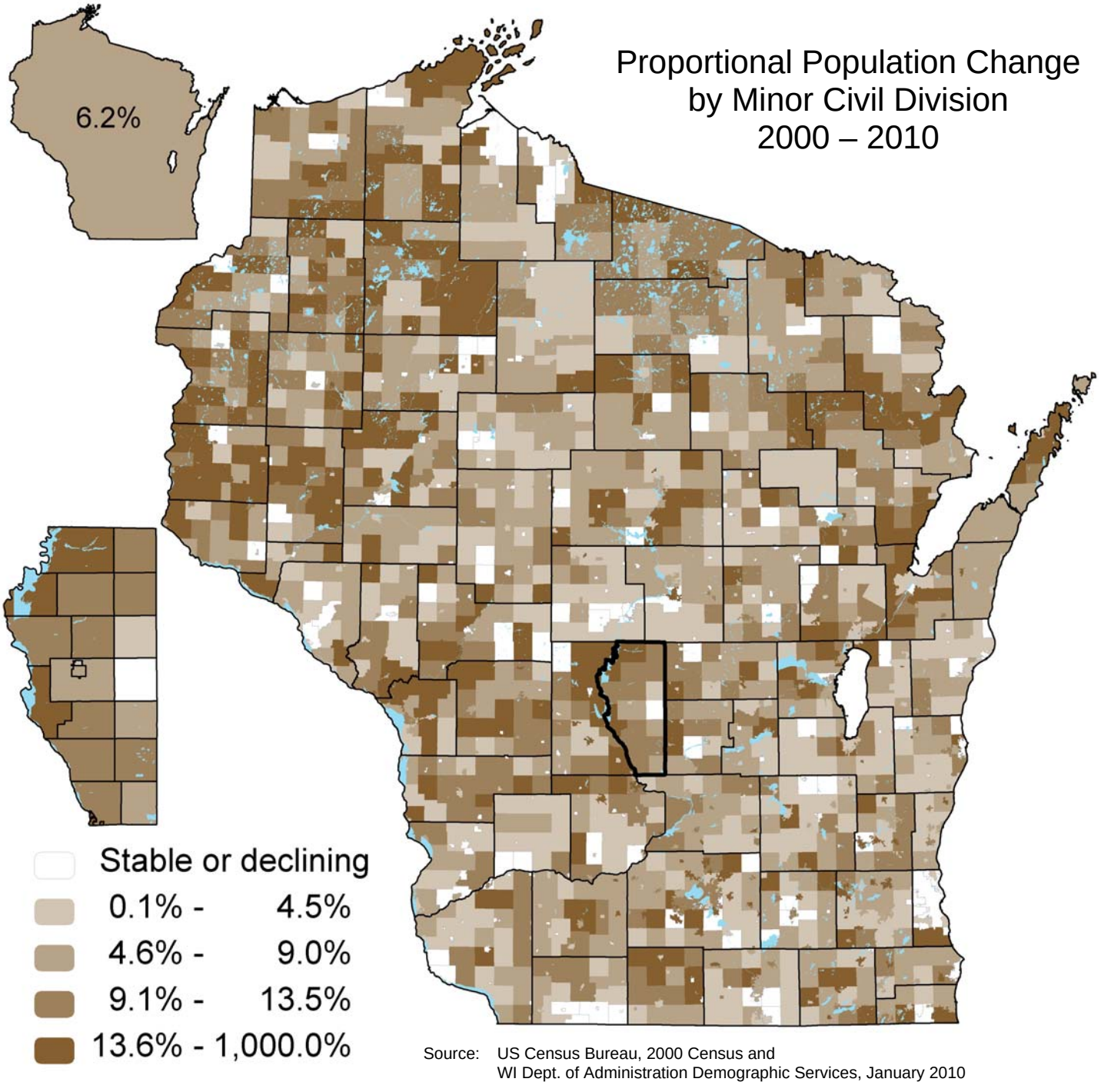
Adams County Workforce Profile

2011



Source: US Census Bureau, 2000 Census and
WI Dept. of Administration Demographic Services, January 2010

Department of Workforce Development

Office of Economic Advisors

OEA-10593-P

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Adams County Workforce Profile

2011

Slowly It Grows

Note: All data appearing in this profile are subject to revision.

As this is written in November 2011, the economic recovery is officially more than two years old. The National Bureau of Economic Research, the organization that defines U.S. recessions, stated that the recession began in December 2007 and ended in June 2009. Mapping economic activity and employment changes through this business cycle has charted new territory.

This "Great Recession" has discovered new latitudes on a number of fronts. It is the first time since World War II that GDP registered declines four quarters in a row. GDP dropped 5.4 percent from the fourth quarter of 2007 peak, to the second quarter of 2009 trough. The previous worst post-war recession GDP decline was 3.7 percent in the 1957 recession. The severe recessions of 1973 and 1981 saw GDP fall by 2.8 percent and 2.9 percent respectively. In most recessions, the trough occurred in the second or third quarter following the peak. This recession's trough occurred six quarters after the peak. Suffice it to say that the Great Recession set new records in depth and duration for post-war recessions.

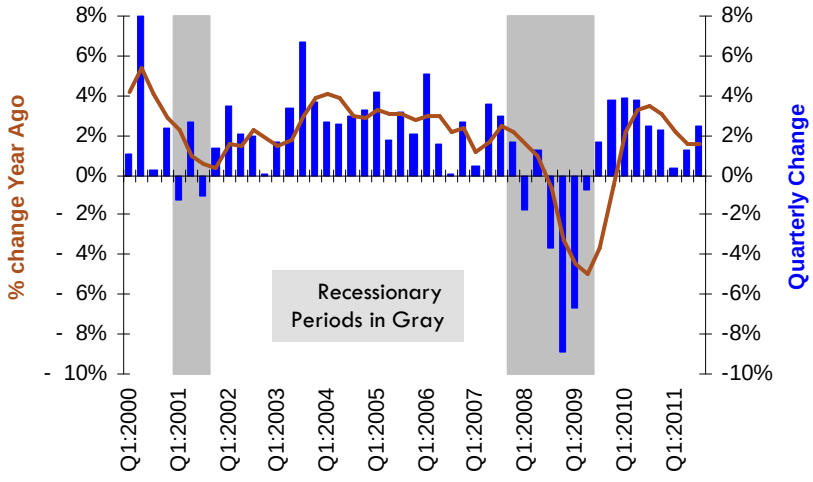
The recovery from this recession has been lethargic. Post-war economic recoveries usually reached new real GDP levels two or three quarters after the trough. The 1981 recovery took five quarters to reach new output levels. The current growth cycle is nine quarters old and GDP has only now reached pre-recession levels.

The primary drags on the recovery have been: 1) housing markets, 2) deleveraging, and 3) high unemployment. New home construction is running at about a quarter of the previous peak and about one million units per year below long-run demand rates of 1.5 million units per year. Consumers, companies, banks, and governments are all deleveraging — paying down debt and recalibrating cash flows. Companies are reluctant to hire new workers in this uncertain economic environment.

Concerning the housing market, relatively few new homes being built generate little demand for new carpet, doors, windows, appliances, etc. Also, and more importantly for economic demand, the trillions of dollars that evaporated from home equity balances have disappeared from the economy. With that loss, consumers now must pay for purchases out of cash flow, primarily earnings, instead of unrealized capital gains. The six trillion dollars of lost home and investment equity has revalued baby boomers' retirement portfolios and induced higher savings. In addition, high unemployment is retarding aggregate earnings growth. It is difficult to increase consumption while paying down debt and increasing savings with stagnant income.

The exiguous demand growth offers no incentive to expand production. Non-residential investment has been increasing in equipment and software — labor saving investment. Structures investment — production expansion — has been flat. Limited demand coupled with productivity investments yields little need to increase payroll. The economic feedback loops follow that no new hiring leads to no new earnings leads to no new demand leads to no new production capacity leads to no new hiring; hence slow economic recovery.

Real GDP Change 2000 Q1 - 2011 Q3



Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, May 2011

Slowly It Goes (cont.)

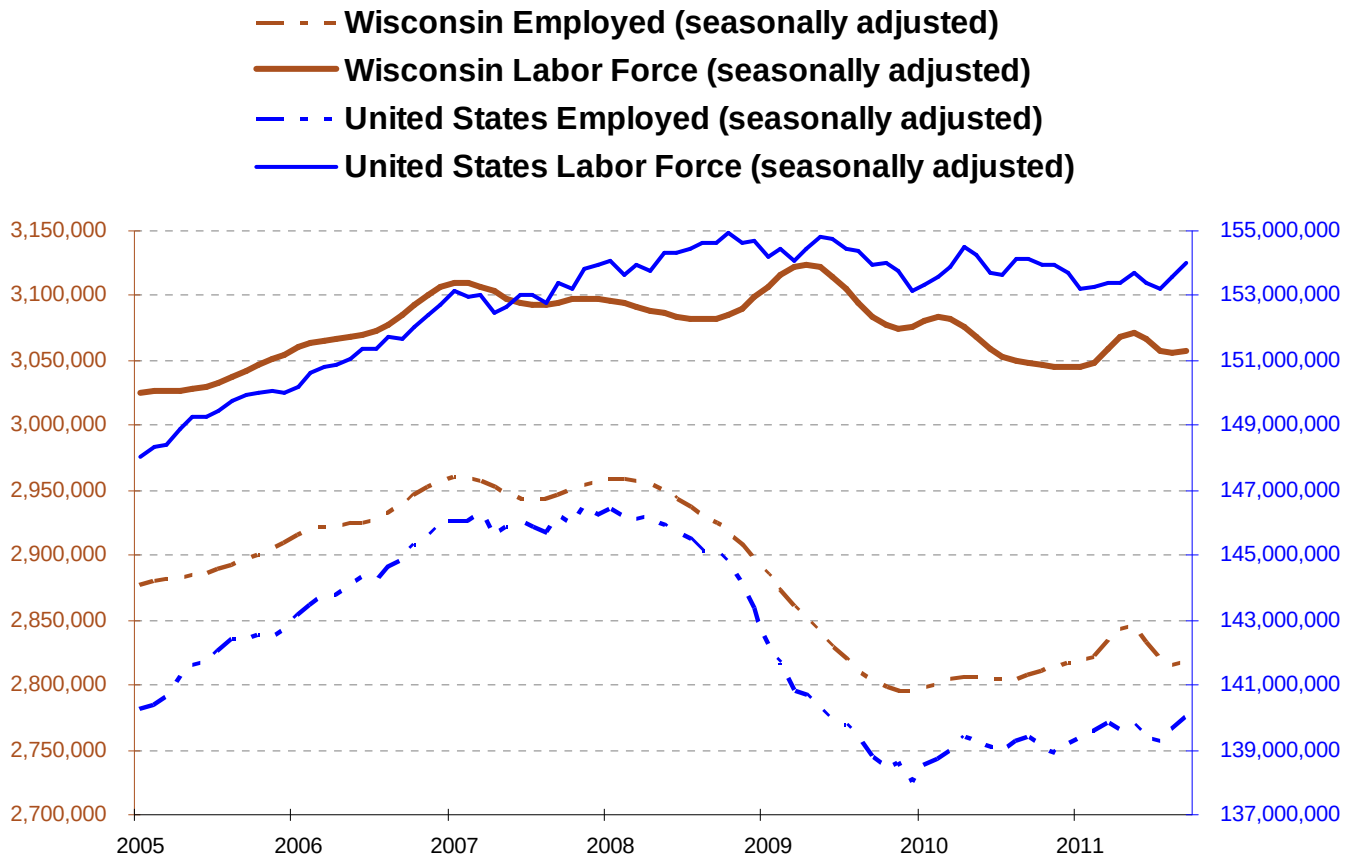
The employment situation mimics the economic path, with some lag. The U.S. unemployment rate peaked at 10.1 percent in October 2009 on a seasonally adjusted basis, after the recession was declared over. Wisconsin's unemployment rate peaked at 9.2 percent in June and July 2009, and matched it again in January 2010. The unemployment rate didn't get as elevated as it had in the past. The U.S. unemployment rate reached 10.8 percent in November and December of 1982. Wisconsin's unemployment rate peaked at 11.5 percent in January of 1983. Wisconsin's unemployment rate has remained below the nation through this business cycle. This is due to the fact that Wisconsin's residential construction sector didn't collapse to as great a degree as did some other states, such as Arizona, California, and Florida. Also, Wisconsin's diversified industry alleviates it from large impacts to a single industry, such as the automobile industry concentrations in Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana.

Job loss in the state was more severe than past recessions. Wisconsin displaced almost six percent of its job base during this recession. The state displaced just over five percent of its job base in the 1981 recession.

To a large extent, this has been a "jobless" recovery. Wisconsin's job level is still more than four percent below pre-recession levels twenty-three months after the employment bottom. Job recovery in the 1981 economic recovery was relatively rapid, reaching pre-recession job levels thirteen months after the bottom.

Illustrated below are the workforce and employment dynamics for the state and the nation through the last two business cycles. What is evident is the loss of employment during the recessions. What has changed over the period is that the workforce actually turned negative. Wisconsin's workforce declined 0.6 percent through the 2001 recession. The jobs recovery then took over four years to reach pre-recession levels. This time, Wisconsin's workforce decreased 1.7 percent at the lowest point, and the U.S. workforce turned lower for the first time.

Due to the way the unemployment rate is calculated, the state and national unemployment rates would be higher than the current (September 2011) 7.8 percent and 9.1 percent for Wisconsin and the U.S., respectively, if the workforce had remained steady or increased over the period.



Source: WI DWD, Bureau of Workforce Training, LAUS, 2011

Population

As workers, consumers, and business owners, people are essential to economic activity. Adams County's population increased 11.5 percent between 2000 and 2010. During this time, the county's population grew at a faster rate than the state's, ranking as the 7th fastest-growing county among Wisconsin's 72 counties.

The table to the right shows population growth rates for the county's ten most populous municipalities. The data shows that high, in-county growth took place in the town of Rome, the county's urban hub. The towns of Dell Prairie, Easton, and Quincy grew faster than the county average growth rate.

Adams County's 10 Most Populous Municipalities

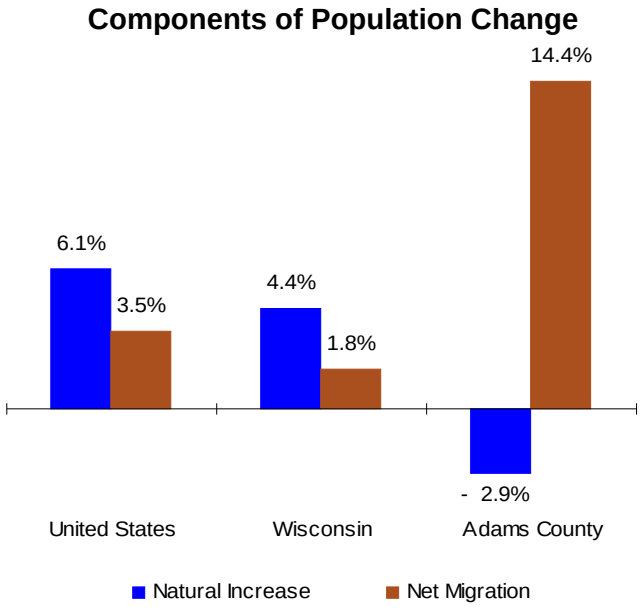
	Apr 1, 2000 Census	Jan 1, 2010 Estimate	Numeric Change	Proportional Change
United States	281,421,906	308,400,408	26,978,502	9.6%
Wisconsin	5,363,715	5,695,950	332,235	6.2%
Adams County	19,920	22,213	2,293	11.5%
Rome, Town	2,656	3,271	615	23.2%
New Chester, Town	2,141	2,312	171	8.0%
Adams, City	1,831	1,921	90	4.9%
Dell Prairie, Town	1,415	1,591	176	12.4%
Preston, Town	1,360	1,516	156	11.5%
Easton, Town	1,194	1,352	158	13.2%
Quincy, Town	1,181	1,347	166	14.1%
Adams, Town	1,267	1,337	70	5.5%
Springville, Town	1,167	1,291	124	10.6%
Strongs Prairie, Town	1,115	1,222	107	9.6%

Source: WI Dept. of Administration, Demographic Services, Population Est., 2011

Examining the components of population change allows a closer look at the engines behind population growth. Net migration plus natural increase equals population growth. County population growth was driven by net in-migration and moderated by a negative natural increase.

Net migration measures the difference between people moving out of a geographic area and those moving in. Natural increase is positive when births exceed deaths and negative when deaths exceed births. Between 2000 and 2010, 2,869 more people moved in than moved out, and this was partially offset by 578 more deaths than births.

The components of population change in Adams County differ from those of the state and nation. The negative natural increase is due in part, to the county's comparatively high median age (the 5th highest in the state) and low relative crude birth rate (69th highest among the state's 72 counties). The key driver to Adams's population change, net migration, was more than three times that of the state and more than twice that of the nation, compensating for negative natural increase.



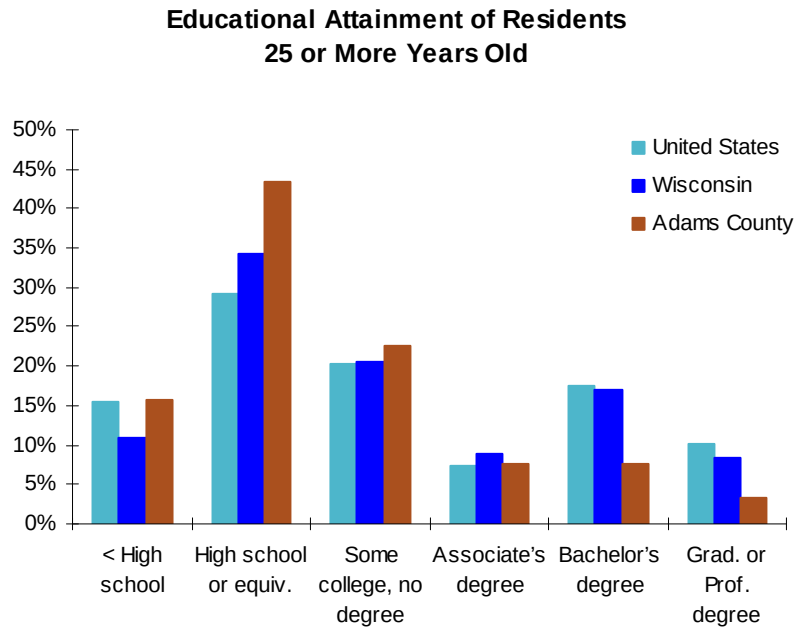
Source: WI DOA, Demographic Services, Population Est., 2011

Further examination of the demographic composition of gross inflows and outflows reveal the individual components of net migration. Such data provides insight into topics such as, "Did the county see large out-migration of youth but high in-migration of older individuals?" Unfortunately, available data does not allow a granular breakdown of net flows. However, it is possible to compare rough percentages of the composition of respective gross in and out-flows.

The American Community Survey's 2010 five-year geographic mobility data allows us to examine the age distribution of people moving into and out of the area. The data represents portions of annual average total in-and out-flows by age group from 2006 to 2010. To be clear, the data does not allow for identification of net change (in minus out flow) but rather the composition of the annual average flows between 2006 and 2010.

Adams County out-flows were composed of approximately 22 percent of individuals under the age 17, 28 percent individuals aged 18 to 29, 39 percent individuals aged 30 to 64, and 11 percent individuals 65 and older. Adams County in-flows were composed 17 percent of individuals under the age of 17, 22 percent of individuals aged 18 to 29, 54 percent of individuals aged 30 to 64

Demographics



Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B15002, 2005-2009

and 8 percent of individuals aged 65 and older. Comparing the gross in-and out-flows reveals that on an annual average basis, Adams County had concentrations of in-flow among middle-aged individuals, ages 30 to 64 and out-flow concentrated among individuals aged of 30 to 64.

It is important to keep in mind the limitations to this data. For example, the fact that the share of young (18 to 29) out-flow was greater than the share of young in-flow, does not mean that out-flow of younger individuals exceeded in-flow, but that out-flow was structurally composed of a larger percentage of younger individuals. However it is true to say that because Adams County had positive net migration and the share of in-flow among individuals aged 30-64 exceeded the out-flow for the same aged individuals, Adams County had a net migration gain of population aged 30 to 64.

A graph of Adams County residents' educational attainment shows high concentrations in the categories associated with high school completion (or equivalent) and some college, no degree. Relative to the state, the county has smaller shares of residents with an associate degree (7.6 percent in Adams compared to 8.8 percent statewide), bachelor's degrees (7.5 percent in the county compared to 17 percent statewide), and advanced degrees (3.3 percent in Adams compared to 8.4 percent statewide). Residents educational attainment reflects labor demand in Adams County. County labor demand by education attainment can be analyzed by examining education attainment of the county workforce using the United States Census Bureau's Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI). To be clear, workforce refers to the workers in Adams County jobs as distinct from labor force which refers county residents who are either employed or seeking employment.

In 2010, the composition of Adams County's workforce by educational attainment was; 11 percent less than high school, 39 percent high school diploma or equivalent, 32 percent some college or Associate's degree, and 18 percent bachelor's degree or above. In comparison, Wisconsin's workforce by education attainment was; 9 percent less than high school, 32 percent high school or equivalent, 34 percent some college or associate's degree and 25 percent bachelor's degree or above.

The QWI data indicate that the Adams County workforce has a higher proportional composition of workers with some a bachelor's degree than that held by the county's labor force. While it is unknown how many of residents who have some college or an associate's degree are in the labor force, the relative heavier utilization of some college or an associate's degree represents a pattern of potential opportunity for residents con-

Where do Adams County residents work?	Where do Adams County workers live?
Adams Co., WI	Adams Co., WI
Columbia Co., WI	Wood Co., WI
Sauk Co., WI	Juneau Co., WI
Wood Co., WI	Marquette Co., WI
Juneau Co., WI	Waushara Co., WI
Marquette Co., WI	Portage Co., WI

Source: US Census Bureau, Local Employer-Household Dynamics

Commuting Patterns of Adams County Residents

Work in Adams County:	3,704	45.9%
Work in another Wisconsin County:	4,204	52.1%
Work outside Wisconsin:	160	2.0%
Total:	8,068	100.0%

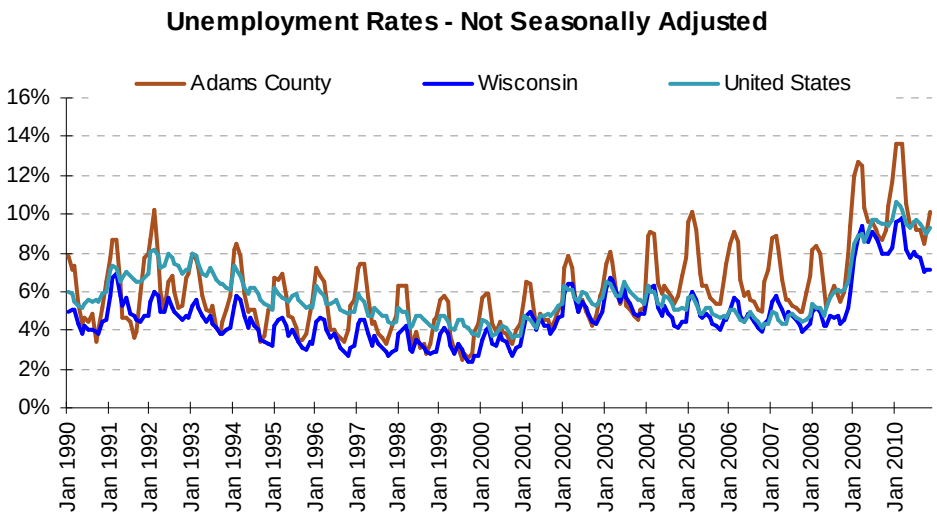
Source: US Census Bureau, American Community Survey, Table B08007, 2005-2009

Workforce

sidering investment in education.

Part of the difference between workforce education attainment and that possessed by the labor force is explained by workers commuting to work in Adams from other counties. Adams County has inflows of workers from Juneau, Marquette, Portage, Waushara and Wood Counties.

The graph to the right displays Adams County's monthly unemployment rate over the last 20 years and compares it to the state and nation. Similar to the state pattern, Adams County unemployment has historically displayed seasonal peak unemployment in February and lowest unemployment in October. County unemployment rates have been, on average, higher than those of the state. This is partly attributable to a cluster of seasonal leisure and hospitality employment within the county.

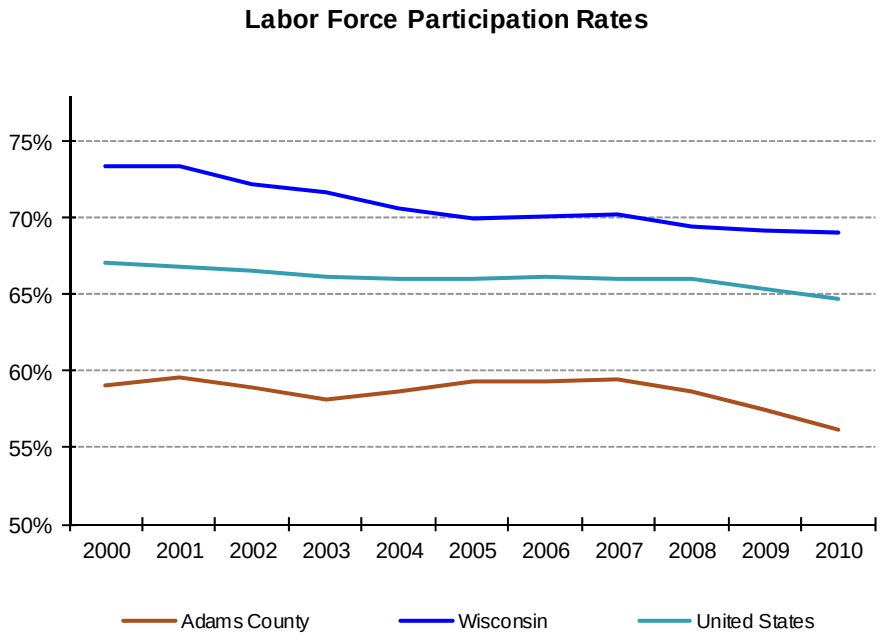


Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPS, LAUS, 2011

Following large employment contractions of 2008 and 2009 during the Great Recession, county unemployment reached a 20 year seasonally unadjusted high of 12.3 percent in March of 2010. Since then, county rates have fallen somewhat to November, 2010, when the unemployment rate was 10.1 percent.

However, as rates include both seasonal and structural components the best way to gauge structural change is to examine over-the-year changes in rates. From this perspective, over-the-year unemployment in Adams County has been down slightly by two tenths of a percent in September, October, and November of 2010. Sustained over-the-year contraction in unemployment points to an improving labor market and is encouraging to see.

Another measure of labor utilization, which provides insight in to root causes of unemployment rates is the labor force participation rate. At left is a graph displaying the LFPR for the county, state and nation. LFPR is calculated by dividing the number of people in the labor force by the total working age population ages 16 to 64. Holding population change constant, declining labor force participation rates generally indicate that participants have stopped searching for work, often because of discouragement, effectively dropping out of the labor force and lowering the LFPR.

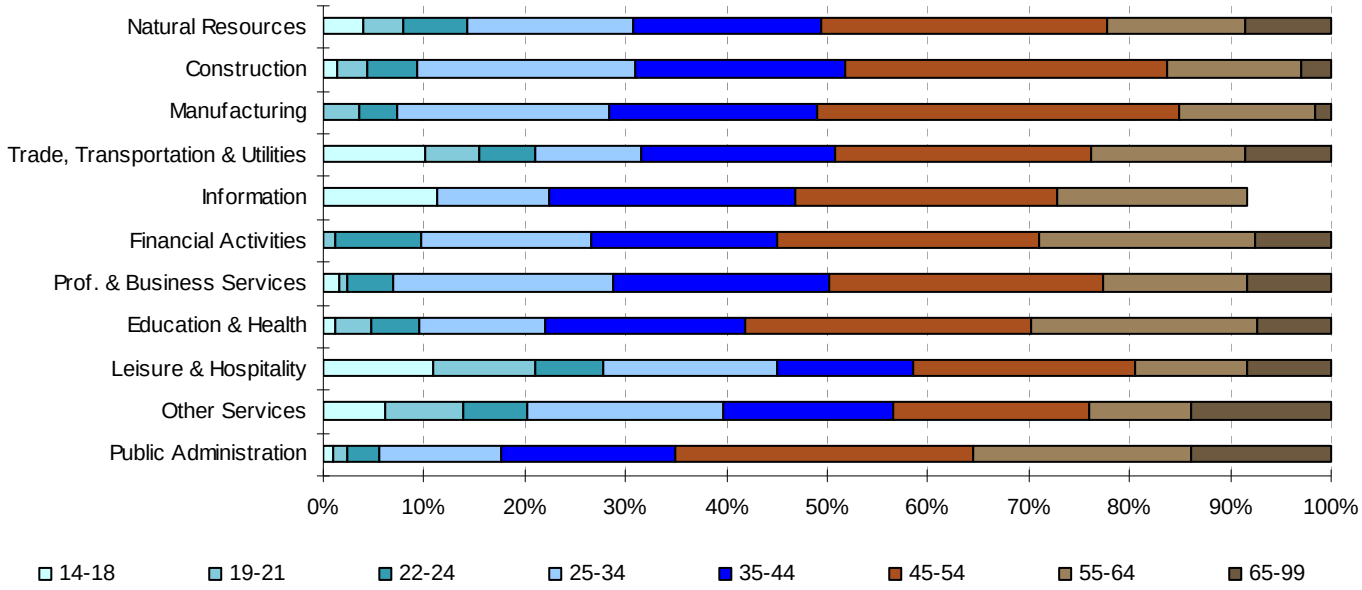


Source: WI DWD, OEA Special Tabulation

In 2010, Adams County's LFPR was 56.2 percent, lower than both the state LFPR of 69 percent and the national LFPR of 64.7 percent. Over the approximate course of the recession from 2007 to 2010, the Adams County LFPR decreased from 59.5 percent to 56.2 percent. The state LFPR decreased .5 percent from 70.3 percent in 2007 to 69 percent in 2010 and the national LFPR

Workforce (cont.)

Adams County's Age Distribution by Industry



Source: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics, 2009 Annual

decreased 1.5 percent from 66.2 percent in 2007 to 64.7 percent in 2010. The difference between Adams County, the state of Wisconsin, and the nation's LFPR is not a nascent trend.

The long run decline of the statewide LFPR is due, in large part, to the impact of the aging population on the size of the available workforce. In 2000, the median age of state residents was 36 and in 2010 it was 38.5. In comparison, the median age of Adams County residents was 44.5 in 2000 and 49.2 in 2010. Aging of the county labor force combined with proportionately larger in-flows of individuals aged 30-64 have compressed the county's LFPR to a greater extent than the state's and nation's.

The table above displays the age distribution of the county job base by industry sector. Examining the job base by age and industry reveals a wide spectrum of age distributions across industries. It is important to keep in mind the factors behind industry age distributions. Some industries require workers with either higher levels of education or more complex skill sets than other industries. Because these qualifications take time to acquire or develop, workers in industries such as manufacturing and education and health services tend to be older than workers in other industries, which may have more entry level jobs. Younger, less experienced workers tend to work in these jobs, causing industries employing these workers to skew young.

Industries such as leisure and hospitality have more entry level opportunities and tend to employ a younger workforce. Industries such as Public Administration generally employ older workers with longer tenure and more seniority.

Setting the impact of education and skill formation aside, there are some other noteworthy trends in Adams County employment age distributions. To help frame discussion of the industry age distributions and provide a benchmark against which to judge this data, it is useful to consider the county total nonfarm age distribution. In 2009, 9 percent of county workers were aged 14 to 21 years, 21 percent were aged 22 to 34 years, 46 percent were aged 35 to 54 years, and 24 percent were aged 55 years and older.

The information, public administration and education and health service sectors all had comparatively older workforces than other industries in the county. Leisure and hospitality and other services both had comparatively younger workforces. Both demography and economics explain industry age distributions. Layoffs during the recession may have disproportionately impacted younger, less skilled workers causing the age distributions to skew older. In addition, the median age of the county's population is higher than the state's. The older county population undoubtedly influences the shape of its workforce age distributions. An older workforce combined with an older

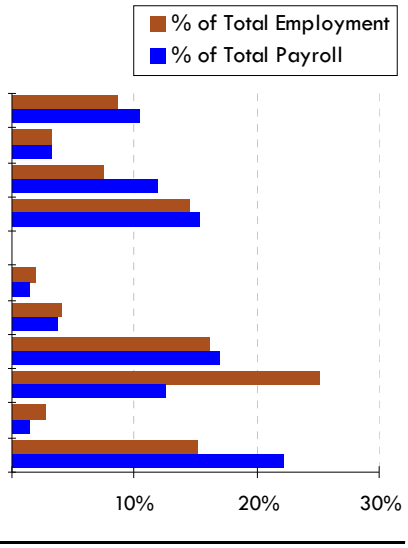
Jobs & Wages

population could negatively impact county employers' ability to find skilled and experienced workers after older workers exit the workforce upon retirement.

At right is a chart containing industry level employment and payroll data along with annual employment change. Almost 71 percent of the people who work in Adams County were employed in the education and health, leisure and hospitality, public administration, and trade, transportation, and utilities employment sectors.

2010 Employment and Wage Distribution by Industry in Adams County

	Employment		Total Payroll
	Annual average	1-year change	
Natural Resources	399	40	$ 13,867,449
Construction	153	-5	$ 4,439,857
Manufacturing	346	-22	$ 15,956,364
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	669	7	$ 20,488,745
Information	suppressed	Not avail.	suppressed
Financial Activities	90	3	$ 2,009,626
Professional & Business Services	188	-20	$ 5,084,483
Education & Health	742	-13	$ 22,782,080
Leisure & Hospitality	1,158	105	$ 16,734,864
Other services	131	2	$ 2,029,938
Public Administration	702	-4	$ 29,722,474
Not assigned	suppressed	Not avail.	suppressed
All industries	4,605	95	$133,743,893



Source: WI DWD, Bureau of Workforce Training, Quarterly Census Employment and Wages, June 2011

In three of these top four industries, the sector's share of payroll as a percentage of county payroll is greater than the respective share of workers each employs. Education and health services employs approximately 16 percent of total county employment but pays 17 percent of total county payroll. Public administration employs about 15 percent of the total job base and pays 22 percent of total county payroll. Trade, transportation, utilities employs approximately 14 percent of total county employment and pays 15 percent of total county payroll. Leisure and hospitality employs 25 percent of total county employment but pays approximately 13 percent of total county payroll.

A limitation of QCEW employment data is that it includes only jobs that are covered by the unemployment insurance system. This omits part of farm employment totals. Adams County has a high concentration of farm employment compared to the state of Wisconsin. Using employment data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis table CA25N it is possible to examine the large role agricultural employment plays in the Adams County economy. In Adams County, farm employment composes 6.1 percent of total county covered plus non-covered employment. Statewide, farm employment composes 2.7 percent of total state covered plus uncovered employment.

Over the year, the county total non-farm job base grew by a modest 2 percent, faster than 0.2 percent state average contraction. Driving the county job base growth was expansion in natural resources and leisure and hospitality employment. Manufacturing, professional and business services, and education and health services sector employment contracted over the year. Job growth has been frustratingly slow during the economic recovery for both the state and nation. Adams County is no exception.

The table below contains annual average wages by industry for Adams County and the state. Average annual 2010 earnings in Adams County were 27.4 percent lower than that of the statewide average. While below average wages are a challenge for labor market participants, lower wages

Average Annual Wage by Industry Division in 2010

	Wisconsin Average Annual	Adams County Average	Percent of Wisconsin	1-year % change
All industries	$ 39,985	$ 29,043	72.6%	1.4%
Natural Resources	$ 30,613	$ 34,756	113.5%	6.4%
Construction	$ 49,135	$ 29,019	59.1%	3.7%
Manufacturing	$ 50,183	$ 46,117	91.9%	8.8%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	$ 34,132	$ 30,626	89.7%	2.3%
Information	$ 51,764	suppressed	Not avail.	Not avail.
Financial Activities	$ 53,332	$ 22,329	41.9%	-5.9%
Professional & Business Services	$ 46,516	$ 27,045	58.1%	3.9%
Education & Health	$ 42,464	$ 30,704	72.3%	1.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	$ 14,597	$ 14,452	99.0%	-1.5%
Other Services	$ 22,682	$ 15,496	68.3%	-1.4%
Public Administration	$ 41,653	$ 42,340	101.6%	2.6%

Source: WI DWD, Workforce Training, QCEW, June 2011

Jobs & Wages (cont.)

Prominent Industries in Adams County

Industry Sub-sectors (3-digit NAICS)	Average Employment			Average Wages			
	2010 Avg.	5-year Percent Change		2010 Average		5-year Percent Change	
	Adams County	Adams County	Wisconsin	Adams County	Wisconsin	Adams County	Wisconsin
Accommodation	654	154.5%	-5.5%	$ 16,278	$ 16,654	-2.6%	11.8%
Justice, public order, and safety activities	381	3.5%	6.5%	$ 58,829	$ 47,513	3.5%	13.0%
Educational services	suppressed	not avail.	5.2%	suppressed	$ 42,666	not avail.	13.5%
Crop production	357	53.9%	6.2%	$ 35,887	$ 29,360	27.5%	18.4%
Paper manufacturing	suppressed	not avail.	-15.1%	suppressed	$ 57,282	not avail.	6.8%
Food services and drinking places	262	4.4%	-1.4%	$ 9,869	$ 11,693	20.1%	16.2%
Executive, legislative and general governme	216	16.1%	-1.6%	$ 16,519	$ 38,155	3.6%	11.4%
Amusements, gambling, and recreation	suppressed	not avail.	0.9%	suppressed	$ 16,538	not avail.	8.4%
Nursing and residential care facilities	144	-2.7%	10.0%	$ 21,378	$ 24,057	20.0%	9.0%
Hospitals	suppressed	not avail.	8.1%	suppressed	$ 47,726	not avail.	18.9%

Note: * data suppressed for confidentiality and not available for calculations
Source: WI DWD, Bureau of Workforce Training, QCEW, OEA special request, 2011

represent cost efficiencies for outside firms considering Adams County as a potential site location. Additionally, state to county comparisons are slightly spurious in that state averages are highly influenced by the inclusion of a few metropolitan counties with high wages and dense industry employment clusters.

The prominent industries table above displays two key data series. One series depicts annual 2010 and five year employment dynamic data and the other series depicts average wage data for the same period. The proportionate employment and payroll composition of these industries significantly impact the total county job base. The industries contained in the table are selected sub-sectors of the aggregate industry sectors discussed on the prior page.

The sub-sectors of accommodation and crop production have been bright spots of employment growth in the county between 2005 and 2010. It is noteworthy that Adams County's accommodation and crop production sub-sectors both had much faster employment growth than the growth of those sectors statewide. Among the county's prominent sub-sectors, highest wages were paid in justice, public order, and safety activities, crop production, and nursing and residential care facilities.

The table below identifies the ten largest employers in Adams County. While the actual number of employees by establishment is confidential, establishments are ranked in descending order of employment. For example, the list tells us that Chula Vista Inc. employs 500 to 999 workers.

Prominent Employers in Adams County

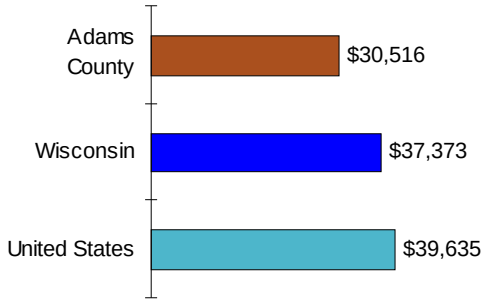
Establishment	Service or Product	Number of Employees (June 2010)
Chula Vista Inc	Hotels & motels, except casino hotels	500-999 employees
Adams-Friendship Public School	Elementary & secondary schools	250-499 employees
County of Adams	Police protection	250-499 employees
Federal Prison System	Correctional institutions	250-499 employees
Smurfit-Stone Container Enterprises	Corrugated & solid fiber box manufacturing	250-499 employees
Mike & Tim Properties LLC	Amusement & theme parks	100-249 employees
Lake Arrowhead Assn Inc	Golf courses & country clubs	100-249 employees
Moundview Memorial Hospital & Clinics	General medical & surgical hospitals	100-249 employees
A & F IGA	Supermarkets & other grocery stores	100-249 employees
Adams-Columbia Electric Co-Op	Electric power distribution	50-99 employees

Source: WI DWD, Bureau of Workforce Training, QCEW, OEA special request, Sept. 2011

Income

Total personal income (TPI) is widely used in the public and private sectors to study not only economic trends, but also the level and type of income received by people living and working in a geographic area. TPI has three components; net earnings, dividends, interest and rent, and transfer receipts. Net earnings measures how much income is derived from the labor market. Dividends, interest and rent refers to payment from sources such as financial assets and rental properties. Transfer receipts generally refer to payments for individuals from the government such as social security, medical benefits, and unemployment insurance.

2009 Per Capita Personal Income



Source: US Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2011

In 2009, Adams County TPI was approximately $613 million. Net earnings comprised 57 percent of Adams County's TPI which was a smaller share than the 64 percent of state TPI derived from earnings. A larger share of county TPI was derived from transfer receipts (28 percent in Adams County compared to 18 percent in Wisconsin). Per capita personal income (PCPI) is TPI divided by population. Adams County's 2009 PCPI was $30,516, considerably lower than Wisconsin's PCPI. Adams ranked 55th among Wisconsin's 72 counties in 2009 per capita income. As a statistic, PCPI is a mean value, and provides no information about the distribution of income among the population.

Between 2000 and 2009, Adams County's TPI expanded 21.4 percent as measured in 2009 dollars, substantially more than the state's TPI growth of 11.1 percent rate during the same period. Transfer receipts expanded 62.6 percent, net earnings increased 14.6 percent and dividends, interest, and rent contracted 2.4 percent during the period.

Although growth in transfer receipts was the engine behind long term Adams County TPI, the 62.6 percent growth in county transfer receipts lagged the 66.4 percent increase in state transfer receipts.

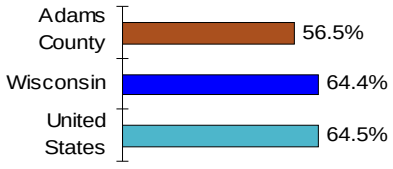
The majority of the long term growth in transfer receipts can be attributed to the aging population and increases in transfers for medical benefits. The bulk of transfer payments is weighted toward retirement and medical benefits. For example, in 2009, 64.4 percent of Adams County transfer receipts were composed of retirement and Medicare benefit payments while 8 percent and 4 percent of total transfer receipts came from income maintenance and unemployment benefits respectively. In fact, medical benefits transfer payments grew much faster than retirement payments. From 2000 to 2009, medical benefits transfer receipts grew 71.2 percent while retirement and disability transfers grew 49.8 percent.

Over the short term, from 2008 to 2009, Adams County's TPI increased slightly, approximately 1.2 percent. During this time statewide TPI contracted .46 percent. A result of the Great Recession, short term county change in TPI is reflected in the dynamics of each of the three TPI components. Transfer payments increased 15 percent while net earnings and dividends, interest, and rent decreased 3.7 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively.

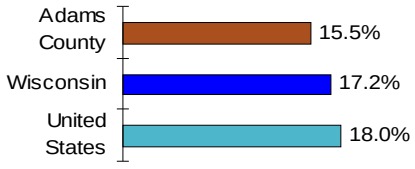
Closer examination of the growth in transfer payment dynamics underscores the severity of the recession's impact on income in the community. Ninety eight percent of transfer payments are transfers to individuals from governments. Among transfer payment line items, unemployment insurance compensation, medical benefits, and income maintenance benefits increased 86 percent, 14 percent and 26 percent respectively.

Income Components - 2009

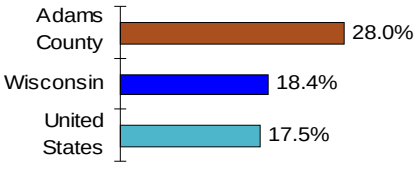
Net earnings by place of residence



Dividends, interest, and rent



Personal current transfer receipts



Source: US Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2011