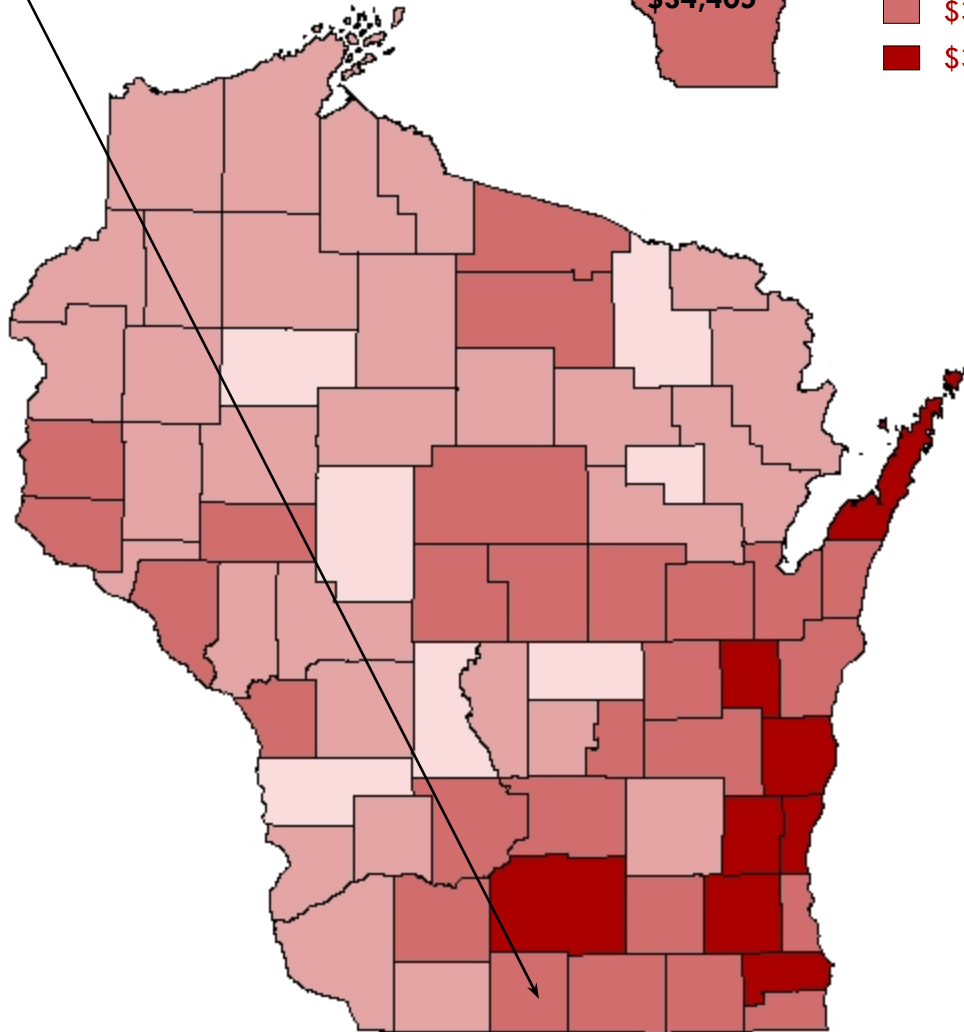


Green County Workforce Profile

Per Capita Personal Income in 2006

Green County
\$31,761



2008

Office of Economic Advisors

Wisconsin Department of Workforce Development
OEA-10615-P

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Population

This profile begins by looking at population trends that affect the demand for goods and services as well as the supply of labor to produce goods and services. Green County's population grew by 2,615 people or 7.8 percent between the April 2000 Census and the January 2007 estimate. This is faster than the statewide growth rate (5.3%) and the national growth rate (6.9%).

Together, the towns of Exeter, New Glarus, Decatur, and Albany had 6,055 residents or less than 17 percent of the population in 2007. Between 2000 and 2007, the same four towns added 1,388 residents or 53.1 percent of Green County's net population growth. The population increase of 2,615 people was more than three-quarters net migration (people moving in minus people moving out) and less than one quarter natural change (births minus deaths). Migration trends change more quickly and drastically than natural change trends, so this dynamic adds a degree of uncertainty to Green County's future population growth.

Much of this migration is attributable to people who work in metropolitan areas (like Madison or Janesville) and choose to live in parts of Green County where their housing dollars go further. The municipalities adding the largest numbers of residents have not experienced commensurate commercial or industrial development. Several of these municipalities are located near thoroughfares leading to employment centers to the north or east.

As demographic patterns shift, individual municipalities

Green County's Ten Most Populous Municipalities

| | April 2000 Census | Jan.1, 2007 Estimate | Numeric Change | Percent Change |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| United States | 281,421,906 | 300,888,812 | 19,466,906 | 6.9% |
| Wisconsin | 5,363,715 | 5,647,000 | 283,285 | 5.3% |
| Green County | 33,647 | 36,262 | 2,615 | 7.8% |
| Monroe, City | 10,843 | 10,920 | 77 | 0.7% |
| Brodhead, City* | 3,180 | 3,181 | 1 | 0.0% |
| New Glarus, Village | 2,111 | 2,107 | -4 | -0.2% |
| Decatur, Town | 1,688 | 1,945 | 257 | 15.2% |
| Exeter, Town | 1,261 | 1,793 | 532 | 42.2% |
| New Glarus, Town | 943 | 1,290 | 347 | 36.8% |
| Monroe, Town | 1,142 | 1,266 | 124 | 10.9% |
| Jefferson, Town | 1,212 | 1,254 | 42 | 3.5% |
| Monticello, Village | 1,146 | 1,172 | 26 | 2.3% |
| Clarno, Town | 1,079 | 1,151 | 72 | 6.7% |

* Green County portion only

Source: WI Dept. of Administration, Demographic Services, Population Est., July 2008

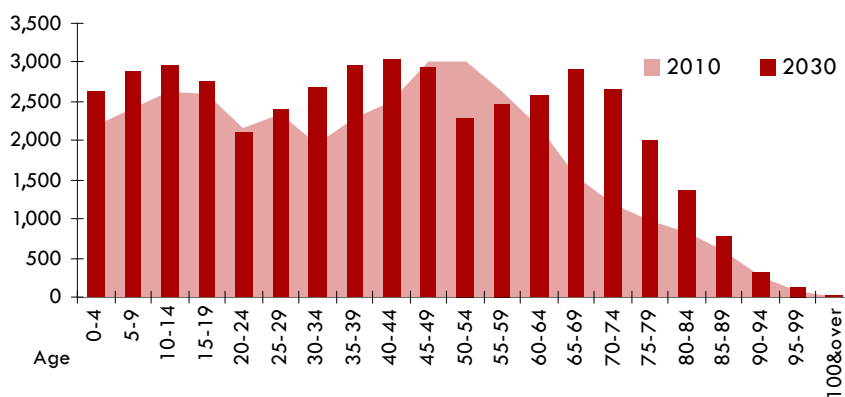
will see their population growth rates and population ranks change somewhat. One of the few certainties of demographic change is this: the baby boom generation that once swelled the working-age cohorts will eventually reach age cohorts historically associated with retirement.

Wisconsin Department of Administration population projections suggest that Green County's population will climb from 37,349 in 2010 to 44,869 in 2030. During that time, the population between the ages of 45 and 59 will shrink from 8,657 people, or roughly 23 percent of the population, to 7,680 people, or about 17 percent of the population. The population between the ages of 65 and 79 will grow from 3,706 people, or under 10 percent of the population, to 7,579 people, or nearly 17 percent of the population.

Analysis on page three suggests that residents between 45 to 59 years old are much more likely to participate in the labor force than residents 65 to 79 years old. As a result of these trends, Green County's labor force is projected to shrink in the future.

In addition to affecting the supply of labor, demographic shifts could affect demand for goods and services. Demand for health services will probably grow. Demand for single-family housing may not grow as fast as demand for nursing homes, assisted living facilities, or other options popular among seniors. These trends could sharply increase the supply of available single-family housing; demand trends are unclear.

Population by Age Cohorts in Green County



In 2010, the average Green County resident will be 39 years old.

In 2020, the average Green County resident will be 40.3 years old.

In 2030, the average Green County resident will be 41.5 years old.

Source: WI Dept. of Administration, Demographic Services, & WI DWD, OEA

Population & Labor Force

| Population Projections for Green County | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------|--------|--------|-----------------------------|------------------|
| Age Group: | 0-15 | 16-34 | 35-54 | 55+ | Labor-Force-Aged Population | Total Population |
| Years | Population | | | | | |
| 2010 | 7,744 | 8,537 | 10,809 | 10,259 | 29,605 | 37,349 |
| 2020 | 8,361 | 9,409 | 10,054 | 13,536 | 32,999 | 41,360 |
| 2030 | 9,025 | 9,403 | 11,221 | 15,220 | 35,844 | 44,869 |
| Distribution of Labor-Force-Aged Population | | | | | | |
| 2010 | | 28.8% | 36.5% | 34.7% | 100.0% | |
| 2020 | | 28.5% | 30.5% | 41.0% | 100.0% | |
| 2030 | | 26.2% | 31.3% | 42.5% | 100.0% | |

Source: WI Dept. of Administration, Demographic Services

The table above indicates that Green County's labor-force-aged population (residents 16 or more years old) is projected to grow 21.1 percent (from 29,605 to 35,844) between 2010 and 2030. The table in the lower right corner of this page shows that Green County's actual labor force is projected to grow 9.3 percent, from 21,618 to 23,630. This page and the next will explore reasons why some labor-force-aged residents (those 16 or more years old) will not participate in the labor force.

The lower portion of the table above projects that residents between the ages of 35 and 54 will see their share of the labor-force-aged population shrink from 36.5 percent in 2010 to 30.5 percent in 2020. The flip side of this decline is that Green County residents 55 or more years old will grow from 34.7 percent of the labor-force-aged population in 2010 to 41.0 percent in 2020. On one hand, some baby boomers will work later in life than previous generations of 55-and-older residents have worked. On the other hand, this effect will be massively overshadowed by the fact that residents over 55 years old have historically left the labor force in substantial numbers between the ages of 55 and 60 and even more quickly thereafter. Page three discusses this further.

One result of this shift is illustrated by the line graph to the right. While total population numbers grow quickly (see above), the number of people participating in the labor force (working or looking for work) levels off. Many baby boomers will be leaving the local labor force at a time when baby boomers (as a group) increase demand for labor-intensive services like health care and home maintenance.

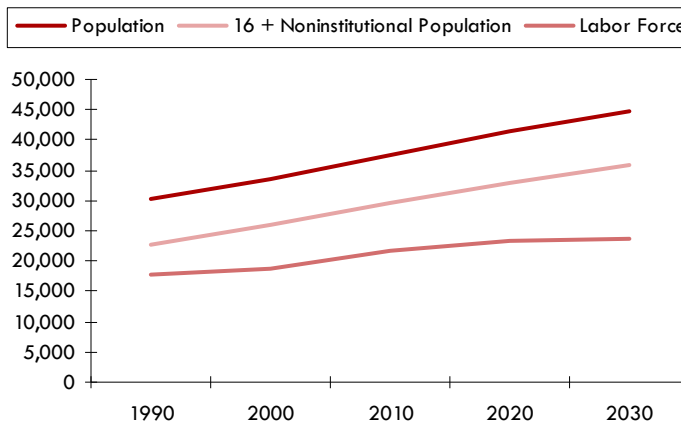
Another result of this demographic shift may be employers competing more intensely for workers 55 or more years old. These workers possess experience and expertise that can be hard to replace. Baby boomers who do

continue to work will often change occupations or work fewer hours due to personal interests, health concerns, or family needs. Some employers will benefit tremendously from far-sighted recruitment and retention efforts.

It is possible that some Green County employers will struggle to find workers in the future. If they do, some employers may woo workers with higher wages, more appealing working conditions, or more accommodations and flexi-

bility. Meanwhile some employers may resort to outsourcing, off-shoring, importing goods or labor, automating, changing locations, or going out of business. Demographic changes cannot be stopped, but their consequences can be shaped for the better with sound workforce planning.

Green County Historic and Projected Population and Labor Force



Source: WI DWD, OEA

| Labor Force Projections for Green County | | | | |
|--|-------------|--------|-------|-------------------|
| Age Group: | 16-34 | 35-54 | 55+ | Total Labor Force |
| Years | Labor Force | | | |
| 2010 | 7,173 | 9,707 | 4,738 | 21,618 |
| 2020 | 7,881 | 9,092 | 6,422 | 23,396 |
| 2030 | 7,886 | 10,141 | 5,603 | 23,630 |
| Distribution of Labor Force | | | | |
| 2010 | 33.2% | 44.9% | 21.9% | |
| 2020 | 33.7% | 38.9% | 27.5% | |
| 2030 | 33.4% | 42.9% | 23.7% | |

Source: WI DWD, OEA

Labor Force

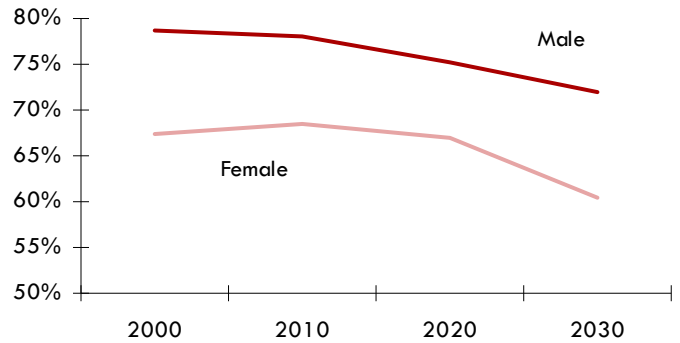
Advocates for workers 55 and over hasten to remind us that, with each passing decade, the economy places more value on the problem-solving, leadership, and innovation skills that baby boomers have developed. The workplace's social and professional networks are a bigger part of individual and community identities than ever before. The relative importance of physical limitations has fallen because there is more demand for non-physical work and there are more ways to accommodate or overcome physical limitations. Nonetheless, the figures in the first three pages of this profile suggest that recent decades' growth in labor force participation will be reversed.

To participate in the labor force is simply to work or to look for work. The labor force participation rate is the share of eligible residents that works or looks for work. Ineligible residents who do not affect the participation rate are residents under 16, residents engaged in active military service, and institutionalized residents of correctional or nursing facilities.

In the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, many women joined the labor force for the first time. Female labor force participation rates surged from a fraction of male rates to levels much closer to male rates. The graph to the upper right suggests that labor force growth in the next 30 years cannot rely on rising LFPR the way it did over the previous 30 years.

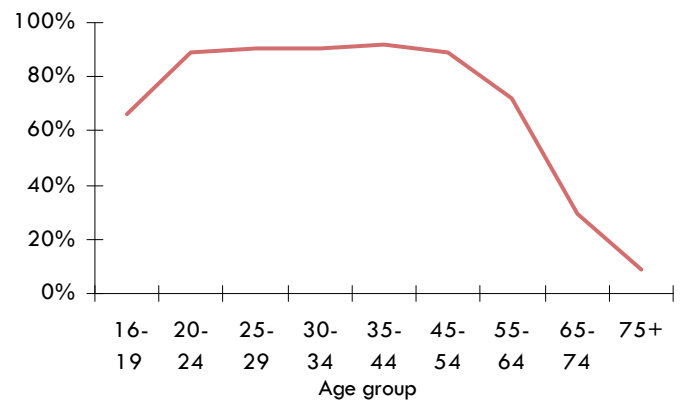
There are two substantial reasons why female labor force participation rates will probably continue to be slightly lower than male rates. First, women enjoy longer life expectancies than men. Those additional years are in a time of life when labor force participation rates tend to be at their lowest. Second, male rates are higher by wider margins in the age cohorts when people have and raise children (say, ages 25-54). Female rates are higher than male rates in the 16- to 19-year-old cohort and only slightly lower in the 20- to 24-year-old cohort and the 55- to 64-year-old cohort. Child-raising decisions are among the primary reasons for overall female labor force participation being lower than male labor force participation. Available data does not suggest that females will

Labor Force Participation Rates by Sex: 2000-2030



Source: WI DWD, OEA

Labor Force Participation Rates by Age in 2000



Source: Census 2000, SF-3

stop outliving males or that female LFPR around typical child-raising years will rise to match or exceed male LFPR in those age cohorts. Females may match or exceed male LFPR in early working years and late working years, but the gap persists in the middle.

The lower of the two graphs above shows how dramatically labor force participation rates fall as age increases past 54 years old. Baby boomers may participate at higher rates than generations before them, but they would have to depart radically from conventional patterns of retirement in order to keep the labor force from shrinking. Barring substantial reductions in Social Security and Medicare benefits, this seems unlikely. Many of the most qualified, sought-after workers have significant resources set aside for their later years, so it may take more than a job offer to keep them in the labor force.

Green County Civilian Labor Force Data

| | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Labor Force | 19,926 | 19,519 | 20,072 | 20,340 | 20,881 |
| Employed | 18,854 | 18,636 | 19,170 | 19,447 | 19,923 |
| Unemployed | 1,072 | 883 | 902 | 893 | 958 |
| Unemployment Rate | 5.4% | 4.5% | 4.5% | 4.4% | 4.6% |

Source: WI DWD, Bur. of Workforce Training, Local Area Unemployment Statistics, 2008

Jobs & Wages

Few factors influence a local economy more than the number of jobs in the area and the average wage of those jobs. Payroll reports show that in 2007 Green County's trade, transportation, and utilities sector provided more jobs than any other sector and provided the second-largest total payroll of any sector (see figure to right). The utilities segment offers relatively few jobs (35) and high average wage

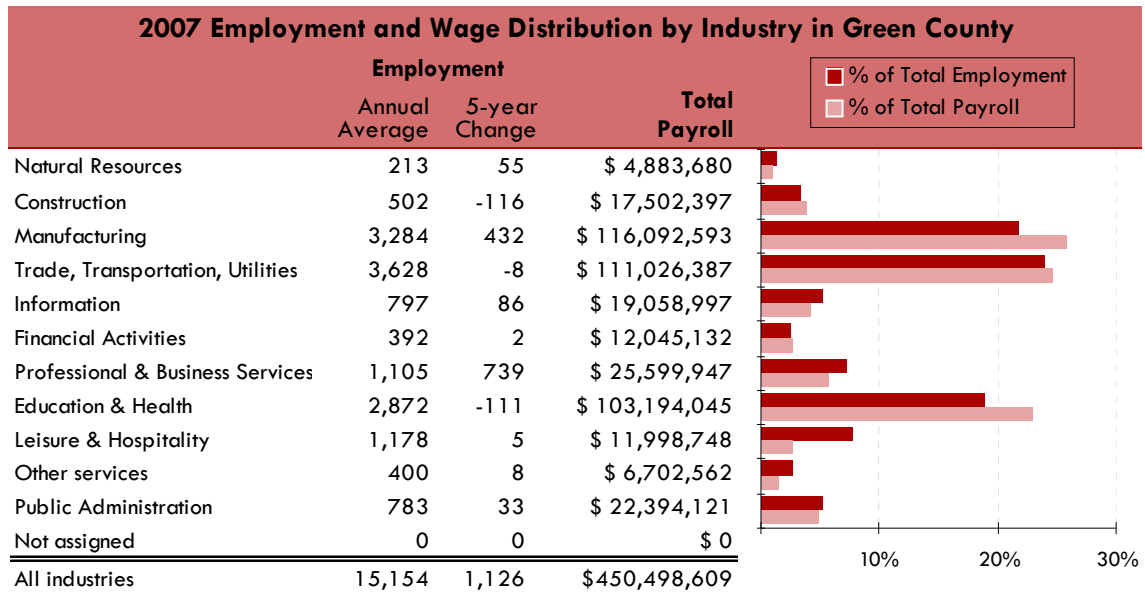
(\$50,937) while the retail trade segment offers more jobs (2,688) and lower average wage (\$28,891). This retail trade wage is higher than the Wisconsin's (\$21,970) largely because of Green County's concentration of non-store retail employment, where the average wage is \$37,962.

Manufacturing is the second-largest sector in Green County by job count (3,284) and the largest sector by reported payroll (\$116 million). This sector's average

wage is also the second-highest in Green County (see figure below). Subsequent to the release of the 2007 data cited here, rising fuel costs and significant developments in the transportation equipment manufacturing subsector have shaken some manufacturers' confidence.

As Green County's population becomes more concentrated in older age cohorts (see pages 1-2), residents are likely to demand more health services. Nonetheless, a the loss of 63 nursing and residential care jobs was at the

heart of the education and health sector's loss of 111 jobs between 2002 and 2007. The nursing and residential care sub-sector's average wage increased 21.6 percent over the same time period that its employment dropped 17.2 percent, so the jobs lost were not among the sub-sector's higher-paying jobs. Similarly, the educational services sub-sector saw employment decline 2.7 percent (27 jobs) while its average wage rose 13.6 percent. Rising average wages do not necessarily boost recruiting if the newer, lower-paid educators are the first to face layoffs.



Source: WI DWD, Bureau of Workforce Training, Quarterly Census Employment and Wages, June 2008

Average Annual Wage by Industry Division in 2007

| | Average Annual Wage | | Green County as a Share of Wisconsin | Green County 5-year % Change | Wisconsin 5-year % Change |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Green County | Wisconsin | | | |
| All industries | \$29,728 | \$38,070 | 78.1% | 15.4% | 17.4% |
| Natural Resources | \$22,928 | \$29,235 | 78.4% | 8.5% | 14.7% |
| Construction | \$34,865 | \$47,489 | 73.4% | 2.4% | 19.8% |
| Manufacturing | \$35,351 | \$47,106 | 75.0% | 13.7% | 16.1% |
| Trade, Transportation & Utilities | \$30,603 | \$32,762 | 93.4% | 21.8% | 15.3% |
| Information | \$23,913 | \$48,483 | 49.3% | 2.4% | 24.7% |
| Financial Activities | \$30,727 | \$50,749 | 60.5% | 24.6% | 25.8% |
| Professional & Business Services | \$23,167 | \$44,328 | 52.3% | -19.5% | 22.0% |
| Education & Health | \$35,931 | \$39,606 | 90.7% | 25.4% | 17.3% |
| Leisure & Hospitality | \$10,186 | \$13,589 | 75.0% | 16.7% | 14.8% |
| Other Services | \$16,756 | \$22,073 | 75.9% | 13.2% | 13.2% |
| Public Administration | \$28,600 | \$39,879 | 71.7% | 15.4% | 18.1% |

Source: WI DWD, Workforce Training, QCEW, June 2008

Jobs & Wages

| Prominent Industries in Green County | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| Industry Sub-sectors (3-digit NAICS) | Average Employment | | | Average Wages | | | |
| | 2007 Avg. | 5-year Percent Change | | 2007 Average | | 5-year Percent Change | |
| | Green County | Green County | Wisconsin | Green County | Wisconsin | Green County | Wisconsin |
| Nonstore retailers | 1,182 | -10.7% | -12.5% | \$ 37,962 | \$ 31,432 | 37.9% | 13.3% |
| Educational services | 989 | -2.7% | 2.0% | \$ 32,820 | \$ 39,753 | 13.6% | 15.0% |
| Food services & drinking places | 952 | 3.6% | 9.1% | \$ 9,641 | \$ 10,859 | 17.9% | 14.5% |
| Transportation equipment manufacturing | 869 | 5.8% | -4.9% | \$ 34,825 | \$ 55,143 | 0.4% | 10.1% |
| Administrative & support services | * | not avail. | 15.8% | * | \$ 23,144 | not avail. | 15.4% |
| Food manufacturing | 836 | 31.0% | -6.7% | \$ 31,116 | \$ 38,239 | 12.0% | 13.2% |
| Ambulatory health care services | 656 | 4.5% | 8.7% | \$ 50,631 | \$ 57,969 | 28.8% | 18.5% |
| Executive, legislative, & gen government | 652 | 5.2% | -4.7% | \$ 28,307 | \$ 36,340 | 15.3% | 16.4% |
| Hospitals | * | not avail. | 12.6% | * | \$ 43,750 | not avail. | 24.1% |
| ISPs, search portals, & data processing | * | not avail. | -16.6% | * | \$ 64,962 | not avail. | 22.8% |

Note: * data suppressed for confidentiality and not available for calculations

Source: WI DWD, Bureau of Workforce Training, QCEW, OEA special request, June 2008

When reviewing the above list of Green County's prominent sub-sectors, it is important to consider the impact of public funding in conjunction with demographic shifts discussed earlier. Most readers quickly see how public funding relates to sub-sectors like educational services and executive, legislative, and general government. Though less obvious, it is no less important to consider how hospitals and ambulatory health providers (clinics) rely on payments from programs like Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security, and Wisconsin counterparts. Today, many baby boomers are near the peak of their income-tax-paying curves. As they shift from prime tax-payers to the largest group of benefits-eligible residents ever seen, public budgets could face increasing strain at the local, state and federal levels. In recent years, many Wisconsin school

districts have faced increasing pressure to keep property taxes from rising. In the healthcare arena, it is not clear how the desire for low taxes will match up with the demand for publicly-funded services. These dynamics could dramatically affect prominent local industries.

Between 2002 and 2007, Green County's nonstore retailers shed 10.7 percent of their jobs, which was slower than the 12.5 percent decline in Wisconsin's nonstore retail employment. Over the same time period, the local average wage in this sub-sector increased 37.9 percent, to \$37,962, which is well above the statewide average wage of \$31,432. The jobs lost probably were not among the nonstore retail sub-sector's higher paying jobs.

In the food services and drinking places sub-sector, Green County's 5-year job growth (3.6%) was slower than Wisconsin's (9.1%) and local wage growth (17.9%) was faster than statewide wage growth (14.5%). Despite this growth, Green County's average wage (\$9,641) remained below Wisconsin's (\$10,859) in food service and drinking places.

Prominent Public and Private Sector Employers in Green County

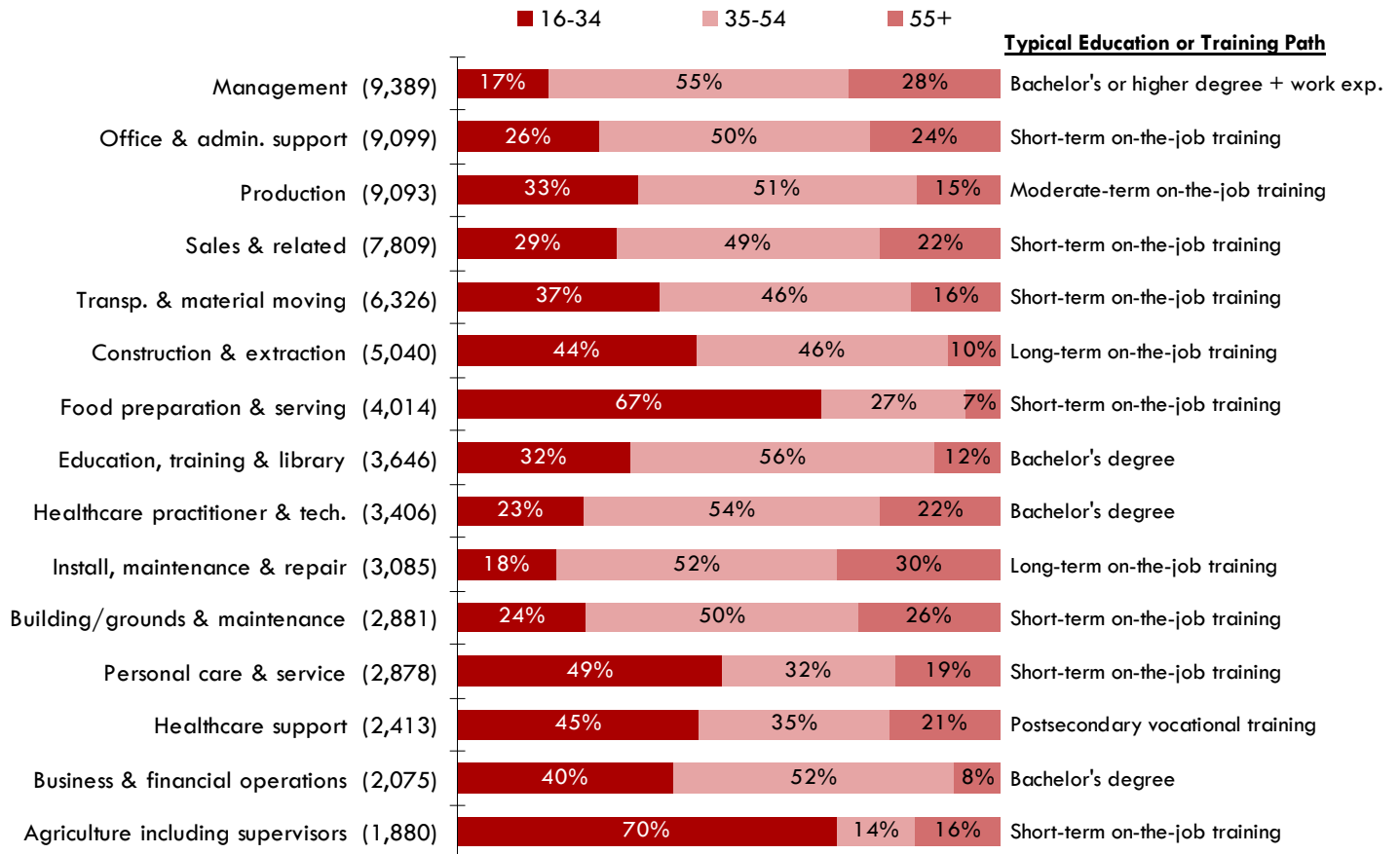
| Establishment | Service or Product | Number of Employees (March 2007) |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Monroe Clinic Inc | General medical & surgical hospitals | 500-999 employees |
| Swiss Colony Inc | Mail-order houses | 500-999 employees |
| The Charlton Group Inc | Telemarketing bureaus | 500-999 employees |
| S C Data Center Inc | Data processing & related services | 500-999 employees |
| Monroe Truck Equipment Inc | Motor vehicle body manufacturing | 250-499 employees |
| School District of Monroe | Elementary & secondary schools | 250-499 employees |
| County of Green | Executive & legislative offices, combined | 250-499 employees |
| Stoughton Trailers LLC | Truck trailer manufacturing | 250-499 employees |
| Kuhn Knight Inc | Farm machinery & equipment manufacturing | 250-499 employees |
| LSI Inc - New Glarus | Meat processed from carcasses | 100-249 employees |

Source: WI DWD, Bureau of Workforce Training, QCEW, OEA special request, April 2008

Occupations & Typical Education or Training

Age Distribution of Workers in Selected Occupational Groups

Data includes residents of Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, and Richland counties.



Note: Occupation groups are in descending order based on the number of workers in each group.
Source: 2006 U.S. Census ACS PUMS & WI DWD, OEA

It is important to note that pages four and five focus on the industries that employers belong to while this section focuses on the occupational groups that workers belong to. Sometimes, the worker's job duties can be more informative than the nature of the employer's business. The chart above first lists the occupational groups with the greatest numbers of workers in the area that includes Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette, and Richland counties. The actual employment numbers appear in parenthesis. The bar graph shows each occupational group's age distribution.

The youngest age cohort, residents between the ages of 16 and 34, reflects people in their early working years and captures rather large shares of jobs in food preparation and serving occupations and agriculture occupations. Physical demands, seasonality, and wage progression can

contribute to turnover in these occupational groups. Because jobs in these occupational groups typically require less education and training, they may be good fits for some newer workers.

The oldest cohort identified, residents 55 or more years old, includes many people approaching retirement. About 28 percent of area residents in management occupations and 30 percent of area residents in installation, maintenance, and repair occupations are 55 or more years old. Jobs in installation, maintenance, and repair occupations typically require long-term on-the-job training (over 12 months). Jobs in management occupations typically require a bachelor's or higher degree and work experience. New workers cannot simply step out of high school and into these jobs. It may prove wise to begin grooming, recruiting, and succession planning sooner rather than later.

Occupations & Typical Education or Training

Workers 55 or more years old are 15 percent of production workers and 10 percent construction and extraction workers. These might seem like small ratios, but because of the physical demands they face and the pensions they enjoy, workers in these fields often retire well before otherwise-typical ages. It is possible that improved technology and implementation will ease many physical demands of some of these jobs. Production jobs, in particular have become less physical and more technically challenging in recent years. Over the long term, the trend for production in the United States is to use ever fewer people to generate ever more output, so it is unclear to what extent advances in equipment, processes, and product lines will mitigate demand for replacement workers.

In this region (Grant, Green, Iowa, Lafayette and Richland counties), farmers and ranchers make up almost half of the management workers. Half the region's farmers and ranchers are fifty or more years old and over seventy percent are over 40. This might affect the management occupations' age distribution even more than the typical experience requirement does.

Somewhat perplexing is the relative scarcity of 16- to 34-year-olds in healthcare practitioner and technical oc-

cupations (23%), installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (18%) and building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations (24%). Many registered nurses have Bachelor's degrees, but many jobs in these three occupational groups require moderate education or training. One might expect more young workers to pursue careers in occupational groups with meaningful income potential and manageable training requirements.

As the local population ages, demand for healthcare services will grow. For the sake of argument, suppose that older residents require more assistance maintaining their single-family homes or suppose that many older residents move into senior-living apartments, assisted living facilities, and nursing homes. If either of these things occurs, then these residents could increase demand for installation, maintenance, and repair workers as well as building and grounds cleaning and maintenance workers.

Keeping this dynamic in mind, it is particularly noteworthy that the workers 55 or more years old constitute 29 percent of healthcare support workers and 37 percent of personal care and personal service workers. Substantial numbers of workers in these fields are likely to leave the labor force as demand grows faster and faster.

Income

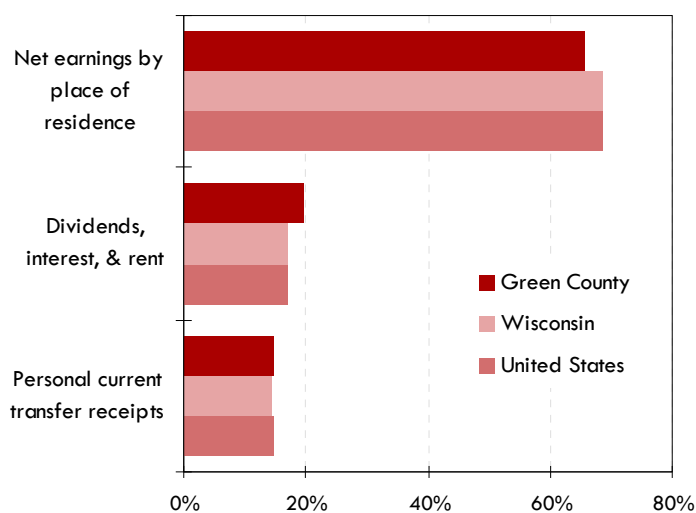
Pages four and five analyze payroll employment and wage data that employers report to Wisconsin's Unemployment Insurance system. Pages seven and eight analyze income data from federal tax records; this includes non-payroll income sources such as proprietors' income, investment income, and government transfers.

The first category of income that this profile will discuss is net earnings by place of residence. These earnings are typically associated with current vocations which may include a payroll job, self-employment, or business proprietorship. Without net earnings, most people would have difficulty buying assets that would generate dividends, interest, or rent and most people would have difficulty paying taxes that make government transfers possible. Many readers will consider net earnings the driving force that sets the stage for long-term income trends.

Whether we focus on the nation, the state or Green County, the graph to the right shows that net earnings is the largest share of total income. While this will probably always be true, the balance will shift. Pages one through three discuss baby-boomers' move from prime income-earning years to ages in which they draw on private re-

irement resources (dividends, interest, and rent) and begin to receive government transfers like Social Security and Medicare. This means that net earnings could make

Components of 2006 Total Personal Income



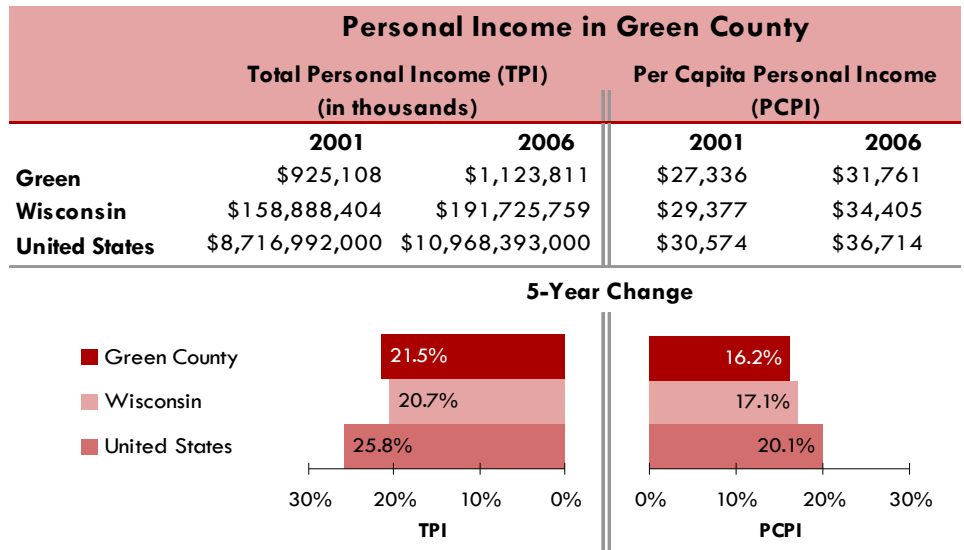
Source: US Dept. of Commerce, Bur. of Economic Analysis, 2008

Income

up a smaller share of Green County's total income and investment income and transfer payments could become a larger share.

When investments pay off, they yield dividends, interest, and rent. This is the second category of income. Net earnings are often tied to jobs at specific physical locations. When people leaves job, other people will typically fill the positions, and spend the earnings locally. In contrast, owners of income-earning assets can often collect their income from nearly anywhere, so leaving the area does not necessarily affect their income stream. Imagine for a moment that many Green County residents with income-earning assets moved to larger cities or warmer climates. They could take much of their income with them. Nothing about their departure would cause other residents to fill the investment income gap. If younger residents lack resources to invest or choose to consume rather than invest, investment income will decline.

Personal current transfer receipts (mainly programs like Medicare and Social Security) have a substantial impact on several key industries listed on page five. The group of benefits-eligible residents in Green County will grow quickly in the near future. Whether benefits will remain at



Source: US Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 2007

historically normal levels and how they will be paid remains uncertain in the near term. With each passing year the political feasibility and practical necessity of radical change move in opposite directions.

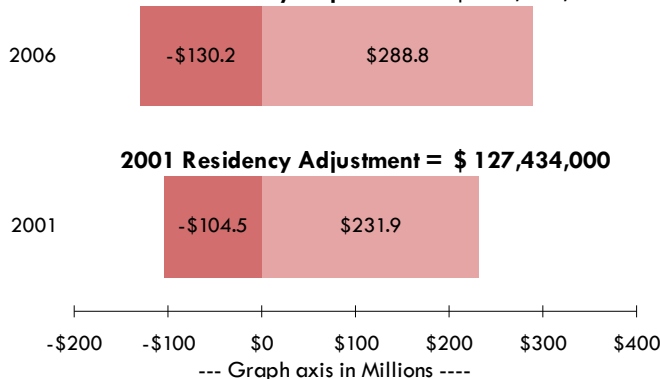
Between 2001 and 2006, Green County's total income (TPI) grew from nearly \$925 million to \$1.1 billion, or 21.5 percent. This was closer to Wisconsin's TPI growth (20.7%) than to U.S. TPI growth (25.8%). Dividing total income by population yields per capita personal income (PCPI). Green County's population grew more quickly than the state's or the nation's and its PCPI grew more slowly than the state's or the nation's. Green County's PCPI (\$31,761) remains below Wisconsin's (\$34,405) and the nation's (\$36,714). Suburban areas and select segments of urban areas tend to report much higher PCPI, while rural areas and parts of inner cities tend to report lower PCPI. To the extent that high-income residents often cluster, it can be difficult for an area to change its ranking.

In 2006, Green County residents earned nearly \$289 million by commuting to jobs in other counties and residents of other counties earned over \$130 million by commuting to jobs in Green County. The difference, almost \$159 million, is the net impact of commuting on Green County's total income. This is about 14 percent of total income. Between 2001 and 2006, the net commuting impact grew 24.5 percent, which was a great deal faster than total income (21.5%). This suggests that wages earned outside Green County have become more important to the local economy over time.

Green County Commuting Impact

- Earnings of workers living in another county (outflow)
- Earnings of residents working in other counties (inflow)

2006 Residency Adjustment = \$ 158,681,000



Source: US Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 2007