
Le Sueur County, MN

Tuesday, April 1, 2014

Board Meeting

Item 6

9:30am Cindy Shaughnessy - Public Health Director

Public Health Update

Staff Contact: Cindy Shaughnessy



Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

LE SUEUR COUNTY PUBLIC HEALTH

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March 27, 2014

Le Sueur County Board of Commissioners
88 South Park Avenue
Le Center, MN 56057

Dear Commissioner,

I am on the Board agenda for the April 1, 2014 Board meeting to give a Public Health update.

The update is outlined in the attached handout and includes:

- 1) National Public Health Week April 1-7
- 2) 2014 County Health Rankings
- 3) SHIP (Statewide Health Improvement Program)
- 4) Tobacco-Free Certification
- 5) MnCHOICES
- 6) Le Sueur County Demographic and Economic Profile 2014
- 7) Invitation to "Public Health Update: Health in All Policies" videoconference on Tuesday, April 22, 2014 from 12-1pm

The staff from Le Sueur County Public Health and Waseca County Public Health held our first joint staff meeting on March 25th. We shared our Community Health Assessment and our Planning Process with the staff and then asked them to prioritize our top 10 health issues. This will be part of the Community Health Board meeting agenda on April 15th. We will review the assessment and ask for your input regarding the prioritization process.

Looking forward to meeting with you on Tuesday.

Sincerely,

Cindy Shaughnessy
Public Health Director

Le Sueur County Public Health Update April 1, 2014

Minnesota Public Health Week April 1-7, 2014

Minnesota's designation of April 1-7 as Public Health Week corresponds with National Public Health Week, a nationwide opportunity to celebrate the accomplishments of public health and to build awareness about the contributions of public health to individual wellness, community well-being and our quality of life.

2014 County Health Rankings (handout)

This is the 5th year of the Rankings which are released by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of WI Population Health Institute. Le Sueur County ranked #15 in Health Outcomes (2010=13th, 2011=14th, 2012=9th, 2013=11th) and #31 in Health Factors (2010=43rd, 2011=44th, 2012=49th, 2013=17th) out of 87 counties.

SHIP (Statewide Health Improvement Program)

The 4 county (Le Sueur-Waseca CHB and Brown-Nicollet CHB) SHIP project will be completing the planning grant on June 30, 2014 and received a letter of confirmation on March 19th that we have been awarded an Implementation grant in the amount of \$317,334 for the 16 month implementation grant period (July 1, 2014 – October 31, 2015). Thank you to Commissioner Rohlfing for serving on the CLT (Community Leadership Team) and his involvement in reviewing our community health assessment and selecting priorities for intervention strategies.

Tobacco-Free Certification

One of the goals of SHIP is to reduce the percentage of Minnesotans who use or are exposed to tobacco, therefore all SHIP grantees must show evidence that their workplace is tobacco-free or those without a policy are required to work toward a policy during the grant period. Le Sueur County is the only county in the four county project that currently has a Tobacco-Free Workplace and Grounds policy in place. Kudos to the commissioners for approving this policy in 2011! The Tobacco-Free Certification will need to be signed by the Board Chair.

MnCHOICES

The Minnesota Department of Human Services has delayed the rollout of MnCHOICES (the universal assessment tool) in more Minnesota counties following the launch of 3 counties in November. No other counties have launched since then and DHS will be announcing a new launch schedule soon. Le Sueur County had been scheduled to launch in March. There are also problems with the new Time Study method of reimbursement for assessments and reassessments (LTSS – Long Term Services and Supports) that began in the 4th quarter of 2013. DHS replaced the fee for service reimbursement model with a time study payment methodology beginning October 1, 2013 and promised 100% reimbursement of eligible costs. Payments for 4th quarter LTSS arrived two weeks ago. Local public health departments received extremely low reimbursement for this first quarter based on time study payments for LTSS. Public health departments across the state averaged only 5% reimbursement of their costs. The Local Public Health Association and AMC are actively working with DHS to remedy this situation and ask that the remedy include full payment for services rendered in 4th quarter 2013.

Le Sueur County Demographic and Economic Profile (handout)

DEED (Department of Employment and Economic Development) updated the Le Sueur County profile on March 17, 2014. Public Health first requested this profile in 2011 and it is posted on our website. We will update the link with the new 2014 profile.

Invitation to Public Health Update: Health in All Policies videoconference

MDH is sponsoring this videoconference on Tuesday, April 22, 2014 from 12 noon to 1:00pm. We have reserved the EOC and will send out the invitation flyer to commissioners when posted.

2014 *Rankings* Minnesota



A collaboration between the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute.



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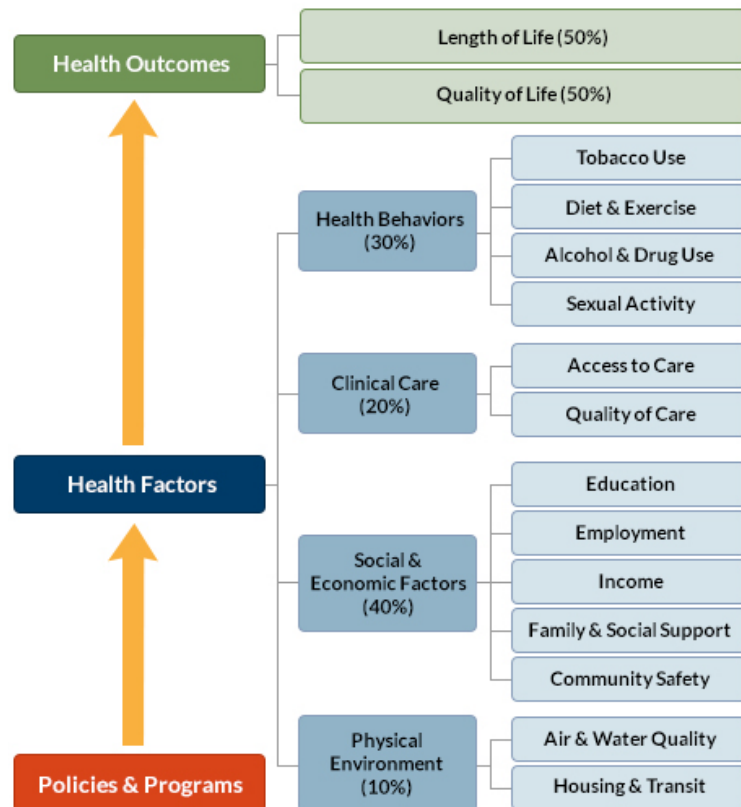
INTRODUCTION

The *County Health Rankings & Roadmaps* program helps communities identify and implement solutions that make it easier for people to be healthy in their schools, workplaces, and neighborhoods. Ranking the health of nearly every county in the nation, the *County Health Rankings* illustrate what we know when it comes to what is making people sick or healthy. The *Roadmaps* show what we can do to create healthier places to live, learn, work, and play. The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) collaborates with the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute (UWPHI) to bring this program to cities, counties, and states across the nation.

WHAT ARE THE COUNTY HEALTH RANKINGS?

The *County Health Rankings* measure the health of nearly every county in the nation. Published online at countyhealthrankings.org, the *Rankings* help counties understand what influences how healthy residents are and how long they will live. The *Rankings* look at a variety of measures that affect health, such as high school graduation rates, access to healthy foods, rates of smoking, obesity, and teen births. Based on data available for each county, the *Rankings* are unique in their ability to measure the overall health of each county in all 50 states. They have been used to garner support for local health improvement initiatives among government agencies, healthcare providers, community organizations, business leaders, policy makers, and the public.

For more information, visit countyhealthrankings.org



HOW ARE PEOPLE USING THE RANKINGS?

- Ø Highlighting community success
- Ø Identifying root causes of poor health
- Ø Supporting policy change
- Ø Engaging communities in health improvement

WHAT ARE THE ROADMAPS TO HEALTH?

The *Roadmaps to Health* help communities bring people together to look at the many factors that influence health, select strategies that work, and make changes that will have a lasting impact. The *Roadmaps* focus on helping communities determine what they can do and what they can learn from others.

What You Can Do

The *Roadmaps to Health* Action Center provides step-by-step guides, tools, and webinars to help groups working to improve the health of their communities. Community Coaches also provide customized consultation to local communities that have demonstrated a willingness to address factors that we know influence health, such as education, income, and community safety.

The Action Center also features *What Works for Health* – a searchable database of evidence-informed policies and programs that can improve health.

Learning From Others

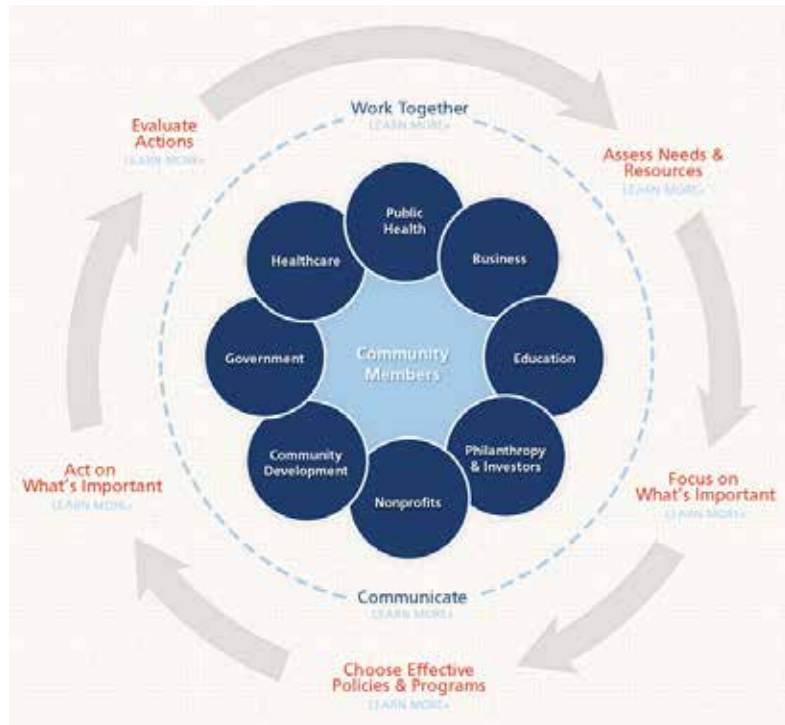
Honoring the efforts of communities working at the forefront of health improvement, the Robert Wood

Johnson Foundation annually awards the *RWJF Culture of Health Prize* to outstanding communities that are working toward better health. The *Prize* recognizes communities with strong and diverse partnerships that are coming together with a shared vision and commitment to address multiple factors that affect health and make lasting changes that create a culture of health for all. Visit countyhealthrankings.org or rwjf.org/prize to learn about the work of past prize winners.

At countyhealthrankings.org, we also feature stories from communities across the nation who have used data from the *County Health Rankings* or have engaged in strategies to improve health. For example, you can learn from the successes and challenges of the 30 *Roadmaps to Health* Community Grantees. These grantees are working to create positive policy or systems changes that address social and economic factors that influence how healthy people are and how long they live, such as education and community safety. You might also want to contact your local affiliate of United Way Worldwide, the National Business Coalition on Health, or the National Association of Counties - their national parent organizations have partnered with us to raise awareness and stimulate action to improve health in their local members' communities.

How can you get involved?

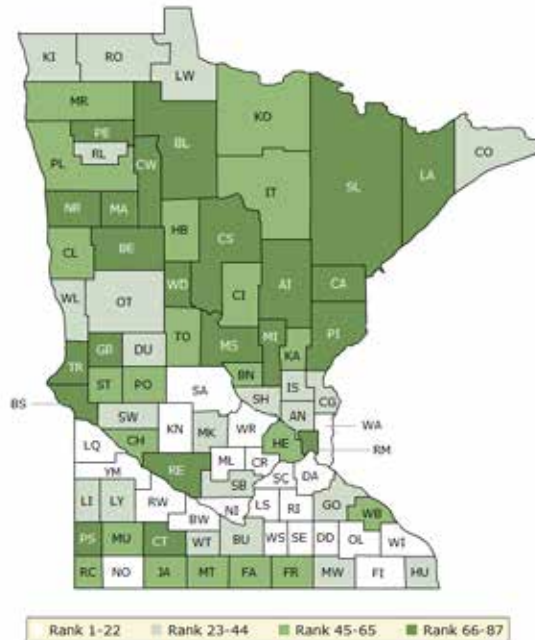
In communities large and small, people from all walks of life are taking ownership and action to improve health. Visit countyhealthrankings.org to get ideas and guidance on how you can take action in your community. Working with others, you can improve the health of your community.



The green map below shows the distribution of Minnesota's **health outcomes**, based on an equal weighting of length and quality of life.

Lighter colors indicate better performance in the respective summary rankings. Detailed information on the underlying measures is available on our web site.

HEALTH OUTCOMES RANKS

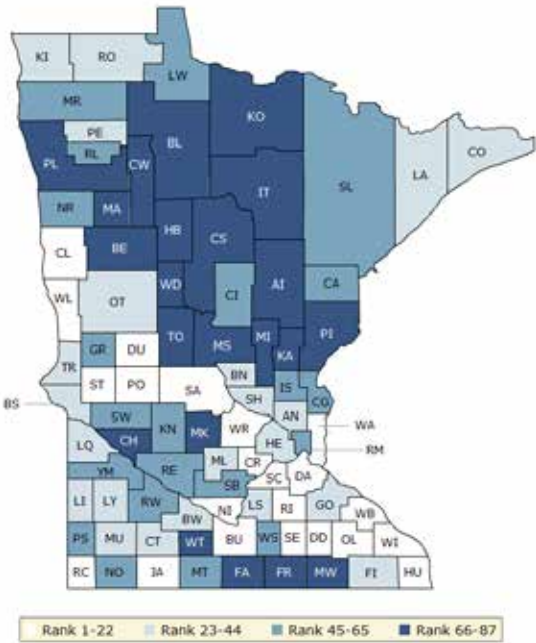


County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank
Aitkin	73	Fillmore	12	Martin	50	Rock	64
Anoka	41	Freeborn	61	McLeod	2	Roseau	32
Becker	71	Goodhue	43	Meeker	25	Scott	11
Beltrami	77	Grant	70	Mille Lacs	85	Sherburne	26
Benton	56	Hennepin	54	Morrison	80	Sibley	33
Big Stone	66	Houston	40	Mower	35	St. Louis	75
Blue Earth	30	Hubbard	58	Murray	49	Stearns	19
Brown	22	Isanti	42	Nicollet	9	Steele	4
Carlton	78	Itasca	63	Nobles	5	Stevens	65
Carver	1	Jackson	52	Norman	68	Swift	39
Cass	86	Kanabec	59	Olmsted	17	Todd	53
Chippewa	47	Kandiyohi	16	Otter Tail	37	Traverse	84
Chisago	36	Kittson	34	Pennington	69	Wabasha	45
Clay	51	Koochiching	55	Pine	76	Wadena	83
Clearwater	74	Lac qui Parle	20	Pipestone	79	Waseca	3
Cook	28	Lake	82	Polk	57	Washington	8
Cottonwood	72	Lake of the Woods	27	Pope	60	Watonwan	44
Crow Wing	48	Le Sueur	15	Ramsey	67	Wilkin	24
Dakota	14	Lincoln	29	Red Lake	31	Winona	18
Dodge	10	Lyon	38	Redwood	7	Wright	13
Douglas	23	Mahnomen	87	Renville	81	Yellow Medicine	6
Faribault	46	Marshall	62	Rice	21		

The blue map displays Minnesota’s summary ranks for **health factors**, based on weighted scores for health behaviors, clinical care, social and economic factors, and the physical environment.

Lighter colors indicate better performance in the respective summary rankings. Detailed information on the underlying measures is available on our web site.

HEALTH FACTORS RANKS



County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank	County	Rank
Aitkin	80	Fillmore	30	Martin	56	Rock	10
Anoka	40	Freeborn	76	McLeod	38	Roseau	23
Becker	67	Goodhue	24	Meeker	66	Scott	5
Beltrami	85	Grant	63	Mille Lacs	83	Sherburne	35
Benton	44	Hennepin	27	Morrison	75	Sibley	57
Big Stone	42	Houston	9	Mower	70	St. Louis	53
Blue Earth	19	Hubbard	73	Murray	32	Stearns	16
Brown	37	Isanti	54	Nicollet	4	Steele	14
Carlton	50	Itasca	69	Nobles	49	Stevens	18
Carver	3	Jackson	8	Norman	60	Swift	55
Cass	84	Kanabec	81	Olmsted	1	Todd	77
Chippewa	71	Kandiyohi	61	Otter Tail	36	Traverse	34
Chisago	52	Kittson	39	Pennington	26	Wabasha	6
Clay	20	Koochiching	74	Pine	82	Wadena	79
Clearwater	86	Lac qui Parle	25	Pipestone	48	Waseca	46
Cook	41	Lake	33	Polk	72	Washington	2
Cottonwood	43	Lake of the Woods	59	Pope	21	Watonwan	78
Crow Wing	51	Le Sueur	31	Ramsey	58	Wilkin	15
Dakota	7	Lincoln	29	Red Lake	62	Winona	17
Dodge	22	Lyon	28	Redwood	65	Wright	11
Douglas	12	Mahnomen	87	Renville	64	Yellow Medicine	47
Faribault	68	Marshall	45	Rice	13		

Summary Health Outcomes & Health Factors Rankings

Counties receive two ranks:

- Health Outcomes
- Health Factors

Each of these ranks represents a weighted summary of a number of measures.

Health outcomes represent how healthy a county is while health factors represent what influences the health of the county.

Rank	Health Outcomes	Rank	Health Factors
1	Carver	1	Olmsted
2	McLeod	2	Washington
3	Waseca	3	Carver
4	Steele	4	Nicollet
5	Nobles	5	Scott
6	Yellow Medicine	6	Wabasha
7	Redwood	7	Dakota
8	Washington	8	Jackson
9	Nicollet	9	Houston
10	Dodge	10	Rock
11	Scott	11	Wright
12	Fillmore	12	Douglas
13	Wright	13	Rice
14	Dakota	14	Steele
15	Le Sueur	15	Wilkin
16	Kandiyohi	16	Stearns
17	Olmsted	17	Winona
18	Winona	18	Stevens
19	Stearns	19	Blue Earth
20	Lac qui Parle	20	Clay
21	Rice	21	Pope
22	Brown	22	Dodge
23	Douglas	23	Roseau
24	Wilkin	24	Goodhue
25	Meeker	25	Lac qui Parle
26	Sherburne	26	Pennington
27	Lake of the Woods	27	Hennepin
28	Cook	28	Lyon
29	Lincoln	29	Lincoln
30	Blue Earth	30	Fillmore
31	Red Lake	31	Le Sueur
32	Roseau	32	Murray
33	Sibley	33	Lake
34	Kittson	34	Traverse
35	Mower	35	Sherburne
36	Chisago	36	Otter Tail
37	Otter Tail	37	Brown
38	Lyon	38	McLeod
39	Swift	39	Kittson
40	Houston	40	Anoka

Rank	Health Outcomes	Rank	Health Factors
41	Anoka	41	Cook
42	Isanti	42	Big Stone
43	Goodhue	43	Cottonwood
44	Watonwan	44	Benton
45	Wabasha	45	Marshall
46	Faribault	46	Waseca
47	Chippewa	47	Yellow Medicine
48	Crow Wing	48	Pipestone
49	Murray	49	Nobles
50	Martin	50	Carlton
51	Clay	51	Crow Wing
52	Jackson	52	Chisago
53	Todd	53	St. Louis
54	Hennepin	54	Isanti
55	Koochiching	55	Swift
56	Benton	56	Martin
57	Polk	57	Sibley
58	Hubbard	58	Ramsey
59	Kanabec	59	Lake of the Woods
60	Pope	60	Norman
61	Freeborn	61	Kandiyohi
62	Marshall	62	Red Lake
63	Itasca	63	Grant
64	Rock	64	Renville
65	Stevens	65	Redwood
66	Big Stone	66	Meeker
67	Ramsey	67	Becker
68	Norman	68	Faribault
69	Pennington	69	Itasca
70	Grant	70	Mower
71	Becker	71	Chippewa
72	Cottonwood	72	Polk
73	Aitkin	73	Hubbard
74	Clearwater	74	Koochiching
75	St. Louis	75	Morrison
76	Pine	76	Freeborn
77	Beltrami	77	Todd
78	Carlton	78	Watonwan
79	Pipestone	79	Wadena
80	Morrison	80	Aitkin
81	Renville	81	Kanabec
82	Lake	82	Pine
83	Wadena	83	Mille Lacs
84	Traverse	84	Cass
85	Mille Lacs	85	Beltrami
86	Cass	86	Clearwater
87	Mahnomen	87	Mahnomen

2014 County Health Rankings: Measures, Data Sources, and Years of Data

	Measure	Data Source	Years of Data
HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Length of Life	Premature death	National Center for Health Statistics	2008-2010
Quality of Life	Poor or fair health	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2006-2012
	Poor physical health days	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2006-2012
	Poor mental health days	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2006-2012
	Low birthweight	National Center for Health Statistics	2005-2011
HEALTH FACTORS			
HEALTH BEHAVIORS			
Tobacco Use	Adult smoking	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2006-2012
Diet and Exercise	Adult obesity	National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	2010
	Food environment index	USDA Food Environment Atlas, Map the Meal Gap	2010-2011
	Physical inactivity	National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	2010
	Access to exercise opportunities	OneSource Global Business Browser, Delorme map data, ESRI, & US Census Tigerline Files	2010 & 2012
Alcohol and Drug Use	Excessive drinking	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2006-2012
	Alcohol-impaired driving deaths	Fatality Analysis Reporting System	2008-2012
Sexual Activity	Sexually transmitted infections	National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB prevention	2011
	Teen births	National Center for Health Statistics	2005-2011
CLINICAL CARE			
Access to Care	Uninsured	Small Area Health Insurance Estimates	2011
	Primary care physicians	HRSA Area Resource File	2011
	Dentists	HRSA Area Resource File	2012
	Mental health providers	CMS, National Provider Identification	2013
Quality of Care	Preventable hospital stays	Medicare/Dartmouth Institute	2011
	Diabetic screening	Medicare/Dartmouth Institute	2011
	Mammography screening	Medicare/Dartmouth Institute	2011
SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS			
Education	High school graduation	data.gov, supplemented with National Center for Education Statistics	2010-2011
	Some college	American Community Survey	2008-2012
Employment	Unemployment	Bureau of Labor Statistics	2012
Income	Children in poverty	Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates	2012
Family and Social Support	Inadequate social support	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System	2005-2010
	Children in single-parent households	American Community Survey	2008-2012
Community Safety	Violent crime	Uniform Crime Reporting - FBI	2009-2011
	Injury deaths	CDC WONDER	2006-2010
PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT			
Air and Water Quality	Air pollution - particulate matter ¹	CDC WONDER	2011
	Drinking water violations	Safe Drinking Water Information System	FY 2012-2013
Housing and Transit	Severe housing problems	HUD, Comprehensive Housing Affordability Strategy	2006-2010
	Driving alone to work	American Community Survey	2008-2012
	Long commute – driving alone	American Community Survey	2008-2012

¹ Not available for AK and HI.

CREDITS

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County Health Rankings & Roadmaps

Building a Culture of Health, County by County

countyhealthrankings.org



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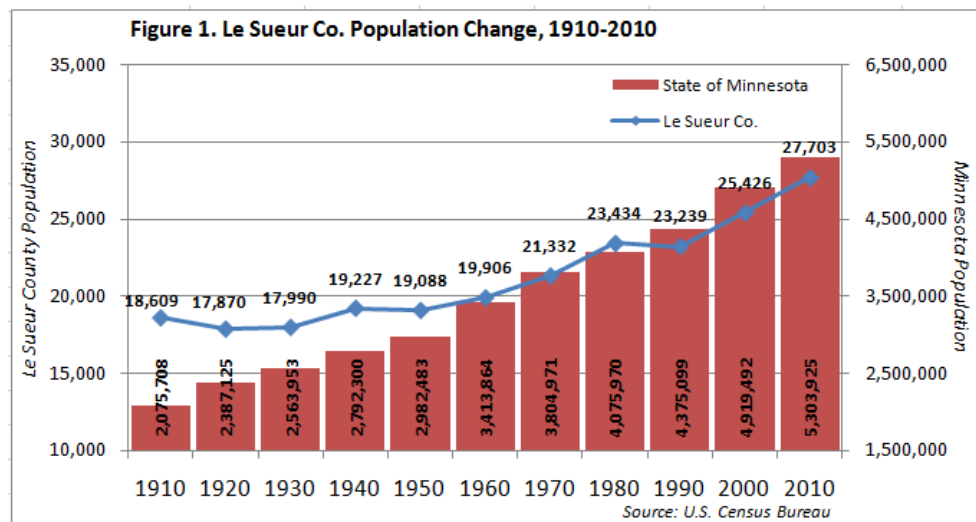
Le Sueur County Demographic & Economic Profile

Population Trends

Le Sueur County was home to 27,703 people in 2010, making it the 38th largest county (out of 87) in the state of Minnesota. Over the last decade, Le Sueur County's population rose by 2,277 people, a 9.0 percent gain, making it the 25th fastest growing county. In comparison, the state of Minnesota gained 385,000 additional people from 2000 to 2010, a 7.8 percent statewide increase.

Population estimates from the State Demographic Center put Le Sueur County's population at 27,673 in 2012.

Le Sueur County's recent population increase was part of a long-term trend. Over the last century, Le Sueur County has gained just over 9,000 people, after starting with 18,609 people in 1910. However, the fastest growth has occurred just in the last four decades, with Le Sueur County gaining about 2,200 people each decade from 1970 to 1980, 1990 to 2000, and 2000 to 2010. From 1980 to 1990, Le Sueur County saw a small population decline, the third time in the last century it lost population from one decade to the next. (See Figure 1.)



Le Sueur County is in a fortunate geographic location for population growth, almost entirely surrounded by metropolitan and micropolitan areas. Scott County, the fastest growing county in the state and part of the Twin Cities metropolitan statistical area, is located just to the north. Blue Earth and Nicollet County, which make up the newly classified Mankato-North Mankato metropolitan statistical area, are located to the south and west. Rice County, which is home to the fast-growing Faribault-Northfield micropolitan statistical area, covers the entire eastern border. In recent years, the county's proximity to these metropolitan areas – and their employment opportunities – has helped spur the population growth. In contrast, the two smallest counties that border Le Sueur County are Sibley and Waseca counties, and both saw small population declines in the last decade.

Le Sueur County is home to 11 cities and parts of cities, ranging in size from just 4 people to just over 4,000 people. The city of Le Sueur is the largest city fully located in the county, with 4,040 people in 2012, similar in size to cities like Wadena, Cannon Falls, Cold Spring, Goodview, and Dilworth. The city of Le Sueur gained lost 8 people from 2010 and 2012, a 0.2 percent decrease. (See Table 1.)

New Prague is the next largest city, with 3,047 people living in Le Sueur County. However,

Table 1: Le Sueur County Population, 2000-2010

City Name	2012 Population	2010 Population	2000 Population	2000-2010	2010-2012
Le Sueur city	4,040	4,048	3,919	3.3%	-0.2%
New Prague city	3,047	3,041	1,402	116.9%	0.2%
Montgomery city	2,957	2,956	2,794	5.8%	0.0%
Le Center city	2,504	2,499	2,240	11.6%	0.2%
Lanesburg township	2,026	2,025	2,074	-1.0%	-0.4%
Waterville city	1,912	1,868	1,833	1.9%	5.6%
Kasota township	1,577	1,581	1,487	6.3%	-0.3%
Elysian township	1,045	1,046	985	6.2%	-0.1%
Cleveland city	717	719	673	6.8%	-0.3%

that is less than half of the total population of the city, which is also located in Scott County. The total population in New Prague was 7,378 in 2012. Montgomery, the next largest city in the county with 2,957 people, is also located close to Scott County. Montgomery gained 162 people in the last decade, but remained virtually unchanged between 2010 and 2012. The next largest city is Le Center, the county seat of Le Sueur, which had 2,504 people in 2012. Waterville was the next largest city in the county, ending 2012 with 1,972 people, making it the fastest growing city in Le Sueur County between 2010 and 2012.

The next three cities in the county had between 650 and 750 people, including Elysian (658 people), Kasota (670 people), and Cleveland (717 people), with Elysian (33.7 percent) seeing the biggest population increase from 2000 to 2010. The smallest three cities in the county had fewer than 150 people, including Kilkenny (134 people), Heidelberg (124 people), and Mankato (4 people). Mankato, which actually has 40,183 people, is primarily located on the other side of the county's border, in Blue Earth and Nicollet County.

Demographic Characteristics

Strangely, Le Sueur County's population is both slightly younger *and* slightly older than the state's population, resulting in a smaller percentage of people in their entry-level and prime working years.

Instead, a larger percentage of the county's population was 55 years and over than the state's, at 27.0 percent versus 24.8 percent. About 41 percent of Le Sueur County's population was between the ages of 25 and 54 years, which was slightly lower than the composition of the state's population.

However, a slightly larger percentage of the county's population was also under 15 years of age in comparison to the state. Without a postsecondary institution in the county, Le Sueur (11.0 percent) predictably had a lower percentage of people in the 15- to 24-year-old age group, especially as compared to

Blue Earth County (25.9 percent), which had one of the largest college student populations in greater Minnesota, and the state overall (13.6 percent). (See Table 2.)

Table 2. Le Sueur Co. Population by Age Group, 2010			
Age Group	Number	Percent	Minnesota
0 to 4 years	1,869	6.7%	6.7%
5 to 14 years	3,979	14.4%	13.5%
15 to 24 years	3,054	11.0%	13.6%
25 to 34 years	3,341	12.1%	13.5%
35 to 44 years	3,637	13.1%	12.9%
45 to 54 years	4,344	15.7%	15.3%
55 to 64 years	3,503	12.6%	11.9%
65 years & over	3,976	14.4%	12.9%
Total Population	27,703	100.0%	100.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

As in the rest of the state and the nation, the population has been aging. In 2010, the median age in Le Sueur County was 39.8 years, which was almost 2.5 years older than the state's median age (37.4 years). Likewise, Le Sueur County's median age jumped up over 2.5 years from 2000 to 2010, while Minnesota's median age increased exactly 2 years during the decade. The increase in median age shows that Le Sueur County was aging slightly faster than the state as a whole. The largest age groups in the county are from the Baby Boom generation, with 7,847 people. In sum, more than one in every four people (28.3%) in Le Sueur County was between 45 and 64 years of age, which was higher than the concentration in the state (27.1 percent). Unlike other parts of the state, Le Sueur County was attracting Baby Boomers, at least according to analysis using the Simplified Cohort Approach. Born between 1946 and

Table 3. Le Sueur Co. Population by Age Group, 2000-2010			
Age Group	2000 Population	2010 Population	2000-2010 Change
0 to 4 years	1,587	1,869	+17.8%

Le Sueur Co. Demographic & Economic Profile

15 to 24 years	3,244	3,054	-5.9%
25 to 34 years	2,932	3,341	+13.9%
35 to 44 years	4,144	3,637	-12.2%

1964, Baby Boomers were between the ages of 35 and 54 during the 2000 Census. At that time, there were 7,679 Baby Boomers (people between the ages of 35 and 54 years of age) in Le Sueur County, comprising 30.2 percent of the total population. In 2010, Baby Boomers had advanced to the 45- to 64-year-old age group, and now included 7,847 people, or 28.3 percent of Le Sueur County's population, despite a net gain of 168 Baby Boomers (denoted by the green and blue cells in Table 3), a 2.2 percent increase. Nationally, the number of Baby Boomers declined by -1.6 percent, but there were still 81.5 million people in that age group. In Minnesota, the number of Baby Boomers fell -3.5 percent, now comprising about 1.44 million people, with many of them appearing to be moving south.

As life expectancies continue to increase and the Baby Boom generation moves through the population pyramid, the percentage of the population aged 65 years and over living in Le Sueur County is projected to reach 22.5 percent by the year 2030 – a 99.3 percent increase from 2010. As noted, 14.4 percent of Le Sueur County's population was 65 years and over, as compared to 12.9 percent statewide. The number of senior citizens in Le Sueur County jumped 11.0 percent from 2000 to 2010, a gain of 395 people, but population projections from the Minnesota State Demographic Center expect that trend to intensify in the future. More than 6,000 residents in Le Sueur County could be 65 years and over by 2020, and perhaps 8,350 people will be in the oldest age groups by 2030, making it easily the fastest growing age group in the county in the next two decades. (See Table 4.)

Though the actual numbers in the State Demographic Center's projections have proven to be a little too optimistic from 2000 to 2010, the trends going forward are still helpful for analysis. According to the Minnesota State Demographic Center, the total number of people in Le Sueur County is expected to jump nearly 25 percent from 2010 to 2030, as compared to a projected 15.6 percent increase in the state's population. The number of young people in the county is expected to grow steadily in the next two decades, including growth in the number of entry-level workers from 15 to 24 years of age. This may be due in part to the expected increase in the number of people in the 35- to 44-year-old age group, who often bring their children with them as they move. In contrast, the only age group expected to see a decline over the next two decades is the 25- to 34-year-old age group, which actually saw an increase from 2000 to 2010. (See Table 3.)

Table 4. Le Sueur Co. Population Projections, 2010-2030				
Age Group	2010	2020	2030	2010-2030
0 to 14 years	5,650	6,520	6,600	+16.8%
15 to 24 years	3,730	3,790	4,300	+15.3%
25 to 34 years	4,160	4,160	3,980	-4.3%
35 to 44 years	3,920	4,790	4,830	+23.2%
45 to 54 years	4,630	4,200	4,890	+5.6%
55 to 64 years	3,620	4,600	4,170	+15.2%
65 years & over	4,190	6,010	8,350	+99.3%
Total Population	29,900	34,070	37,120	+24.1%

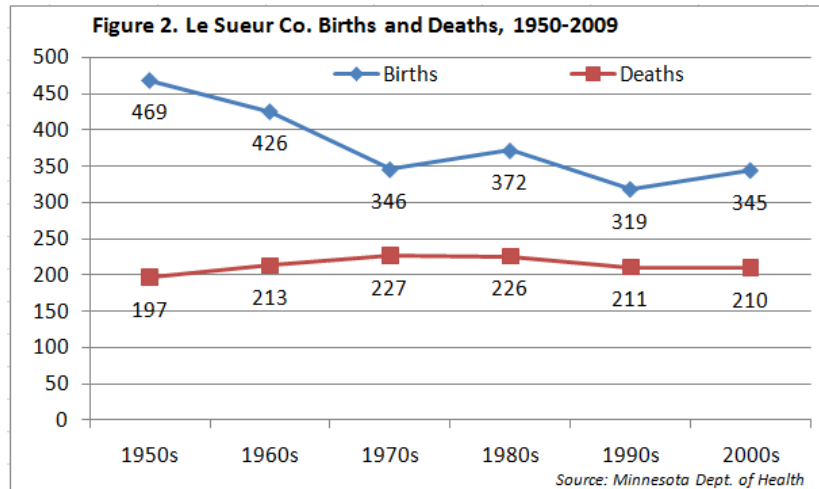
Source: Minnesota State Demographic Center

Projections for the cities and townships in the county show varying levels of projected gain or loss, ranging from a 60 percent jump in population in New Prague to a 13 percent decline in Tyrone township. Most of the cities and townships are expected to grow around 20 percent, with Le Sueur remaining the largest city in the county after growing 19 percent, followed by New Prague (+61.7 percent), Montgomery (+34.1 percent), Lanesburgh township (+40.2 percent), and Le Center (+20.8 percent) all having more than 3,000 people. In contrast, the smallest cities and townships were expected to see the smallest increases, or to see population declines from 2010 to 2030.

Natural Rate of Increase

As in the majority of counties in Minnesota, the number of births in Le Sueur County was declining over time, from a high of 469 births per year in the 1950s (which would include the Baby Boom generation)

to a low of 319 births per year in the 1990s, according to data from the Minnesota Department of Health. Le Sueur County averaged 345 births during the 2000s, which was an increase over the 1990s, but about 125 fewer births per year than the 1950s. Meanwhile, the number of deaths in Le Sueur County has mostly held steady over time. Again according to the Minnesota Department of Health, the number of deaths in Le Sueur County has hovered around 200 deaths per year



over the last 60 years, with a high of 225 deaths per year in the 1970s and 1980s, before settling in at about 210 deaths per year in the last two decades. The comparison of those two statistics – birth rate and death rate – has allowed Le Sueur County to maintain a steady natural rate of increase – having more births than deaths, though as noted, the rate has slowed over the last half century. In the 2000s, Le Sueur County averaged about 135 more births than deaths per year. In the 1950s, Le Sueur County averaged nearly 275 more births than deaths each year. (See Figure 2.)

As of 2011, the most recent data available, there were 354 births and 185 deaths in Le Sueur County.

Race and Hispanic or Latino Origin

Despite the recent growth, Le Sueur County's population was still relatively non-diverse. Le Sueur County gained about 2,000 White people from 2000 to 2010, an 8.2 percent increase, with white people still comprising 96.5 percent of the county's total population. The number of Black or African American residents doubled over the last decade, but still made up less than 1.0 percent of the county's population. Le Sueur

County also saw rapid growth in the number of American Indians and Asian or Other Pacific Islanders over the last decade, though both of those race categories also comprise less than 1.0 percent of the

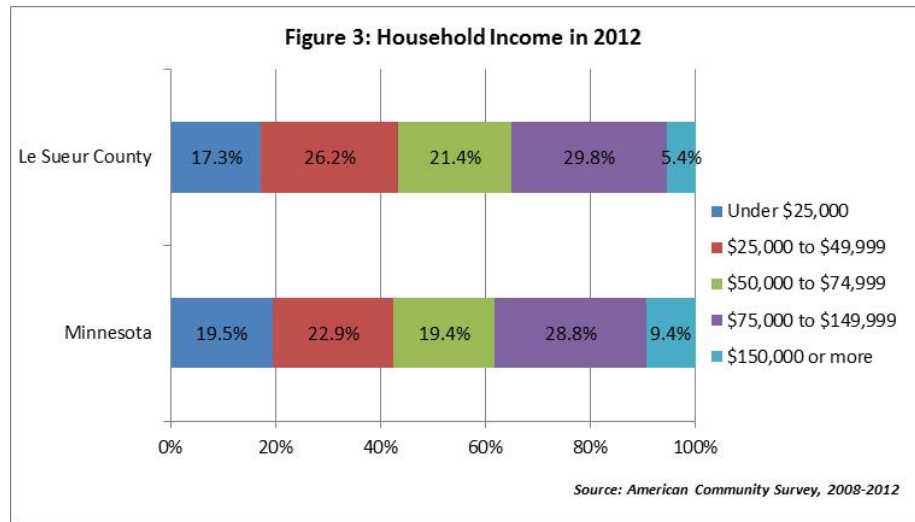
Table 5. Race (one or more race) and Origin, 2010	Le Sueur Co.		Change, 2000-2010	Minnesota
	Number	Percent		Percent
Total Population:	27,703	100.0%	+9.0%	100.0%
White	26,738	96.5%	+8.2%	87.4%
Black or African American	157	0.6%	+106.6%	6.2%
American Indian & Alaska Native	200	0.7%	+32.5%	1.9%
Asian & Native Hawaiian	245	0.9%	+73.8%	4.8%
Some other race	691	2.5%	+26.6%	2.3%
<i>Hispanic or Latino origin</i>	<i>1,444</i>	<i>5.2%</i>	<i>+44.8%</i>	<i>4.7%</i>

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

total population. With 1,444 people, Le Sueur County has a slightly higher percentage of Hispanic or Latino residents than the state, partly due to a rapid 44.8 percent increase over the last decade. Hispanic or Latino origin is the only minority category where Le Sueur County is more diverse than the state of Minnesota. (See Table 5.)

Income and Poverty Statistics

At \$57,831 in 2012, Le Sueur County had the 16th highest median household income in the state, according to data from the Census Bureau's American Community Survey. That was lower than the state's median household income, which was \$59,126 in 2012. About 17.3 percent of households in Le Sueur County were earning less than \$25,000 in 2012, and another 26.2 percent earned between \$25,000 and \$50,000. Combined then, about 43.5 percent of households in Le Sueur County earned less than \$50,000 per year. Another 21.4 percent of households earned between \$50,000 and \$75,000, which was a slightly larger percentage than statewide (19.4 percent). Le Sueur County also had a slightly higher percentage of households earning \$75,000 to \$150,000; but a much lower percentage of households that earned \$150,000 or more, compared to the state's average. (See Figure 3.)



According to data from the U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program, Le Sueur County had a lower poverty rate (8.0%) than the state of Minnesota as a whole (11.4%) in 2012. Similar to the state and nation, Le Sueur County saw increases in poverty from 2000 to 2012, jumping from 5.8 percent in 2000. For children under the age of 18, poverty increased from 7.2 percent in 2000 to 10.7 percent in 2010 and back down to 10.7 percent in 2012 percent, as compared to a jump from 8.7 percent in 2000 to 13.9 percent in 2009 and 14.6 percent in 2012 in the state of Minnesota.

Educational Access and Attainment

There are five public school districts located in Le Sueur County – Cleveland, Le Center, Le Sueur-Henderson, Montgomery-Lonsdale, and Waterville-Elysian-Morristown – along with parts of other school districts that are headquartered in surrounding counties, such as New Prague. According to data from the Minnesota Department of Education, enrollments have been up and down in the county, falling from 4,557 students in the 2007-2008 school year to 4,314 students in the 2010-2011 school year, before falling to 4,297 students in the 2012-2013 school year. The trend shows faster drops in enrollment in the higher grade levels, with growth in several of the elementary school grades. Unlike most other counties in the region, Le Sueur County's

Table 6. School Enrollment in Le Sueur County, 2004-2011

	2007/ 2008	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013
Pre-Kindergarten	124	76	83	97
Kindergarten	374	349	344	341
1 st Grade	344	329	325	339
2 nd Grade	289	293	335	314
3 rd Grade	303	345	297	326
4 th Grade	324	325	344	283
5 th Grade	315	270	337	340
6 th Grade	309	327	288	340
7 th Grade	350	320	344	309
8 th Grade	343	312	322	332
9 th Grade	407	316	323	312
10 th Grade	335	347	310	321
11 th Grade	374	338	344	311
12 th Grade	366	367	337	332
Total Enrollment	4 557	4 314	4 333	4 297

schools had a smaller outgoing 12th grade class (332 students) than the incoming kindergarten class (341 students). (See Table 6.)

Like the overall population, Le Sueur County schools were not very diverse, with minority students now comprising 12.4 percent of students. There were 524 minority students in Le Sueur County in 2013, which was up from 505 students in 2010.

In 2012, more than half (54.0 percent) of Le Sueur County adults had attended college or earned a post-secondary degree, as compared to 64.8 percent statewide. Le Sueur County has a slightly lower percentage of people with associate's degrees as compared to the state, but a much bigger disadvantage in the percent of people with bachelor's degrees or higher. Just 15.5 percent of adults had bachelor's

Table 7. Educational Attainment for Population Aged 25 Years & Over	Le Sueur Co. Number Percent		Minnesota
Total:	18,813	100.0%	3,525,850
Less than 9th grade	640	3.4%	116,650
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1,091	5.8%	169,189
High school graduate, GED	6,904	36.7%	955,846
Some college, no degree	4,271	22.7%	794,194
Associate's degree	1,768	9.4%	353,432
Bachelor's degree	2,916	15.5%	768,061
Graduate or professional degree	1,204	6.4%	368,478

Source: American Community Survey, 2008-2012

degrees; and only 6.4 percent had advanced degrees, as compared to 21.8 and 10.5 percent in the state, respectively. About one in four Le Sueur County residents (22.7 percent) had attended some college, but did not earn a degree, which was also lower than the rest of the state. Consequently, the other half (46.0 percent) of the adults in Le Sueur County had no education past high school, including 9.2 percent who did not have a high school diploma. Some of the gap is due to the county's older population, who did not have access to the same educational opportunities as the generations that followed. (See Table 7.)

Labor Force Size and Availability

Much like the county's steady population gain, the size of Le Sueur County's labor force was also growing during the decade. Le Sueur County ended 2013 with an average of 14,523 available workers, which was 317 more workers than it had in 2007, which was the start of the economic recession. The labor force fell each year from 2009 to 2013, by a combined loss of 105 people, a decline of 0.7 percent. (See Figure 4.)

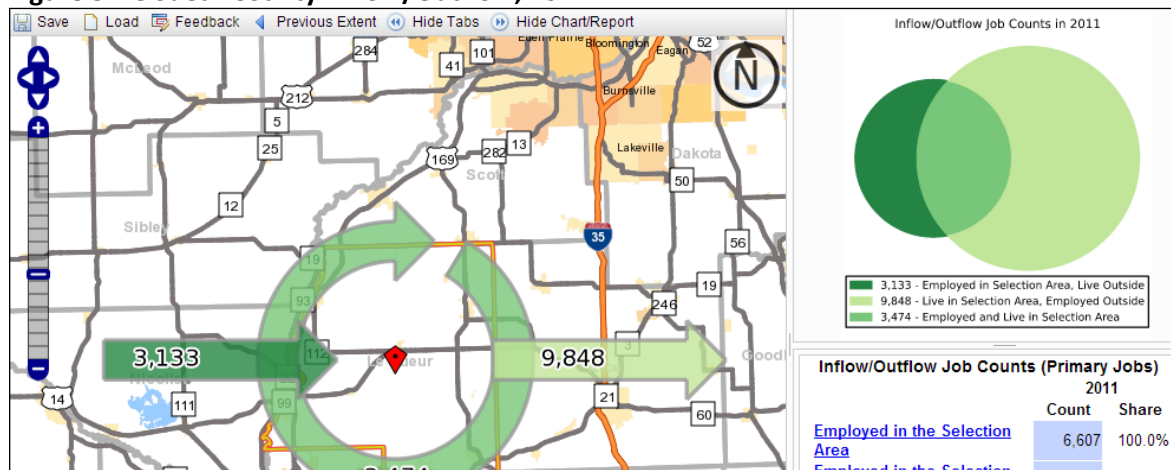
Unfortunately, the number of unemployed workers was also going up during the recession, from an average of 886 workers in 2007 to an average of 1,585 workers in 2009. The number of unemployed persons in the county has fallen since 2009 to an average of 980 workers in 2013. Consequently, Le Sueur County's unemployment rate jumped as high as 10.9 percent in 2008, which was twice the state rate (5.4 percent) at the time. Minnesota's rate ended 2013 at 5.1 percent, as compared to 5.6 percent in Le Sueur County.

Commute and Labor Sheds

Le Sueur County is a net labor exporter, having more workers in the county than available jobs. Of the 13,322 workers who lived in Le Sueur County in 2011, almost 9,850 of them commuted into other counties for work, primarily into the Twin Cities or Mankato-North Mankato metro areas, according to data from the U.S. Census Bureau. However, about 3,470 workers also found work in Le Sueur County, filling over half of the county's available jobs.

In addition to residents, Le Sueur County also draws in workers from surrounding counties for its jobs. In 2011, just over 3,100 workers commuted into Le Sueur from neighboring counties, such as Nicollet, Scott, Rice, Sibley, and Blue Earth. (See Figure 5.)

Figure 5. Le Sueur County Inflow/Outflow, 2011



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap

For the workers who lived close to the Twin Cities or North Mankato metro areas, travel times to work were still relatively short despite the fact that they required commuting into another county. Well over one-third (36.1

Le Sueur Co. Demographic & Economic Profile

Figure 4. Le Sueur Co. Labor Force & Unemployment, 2003 to 2013

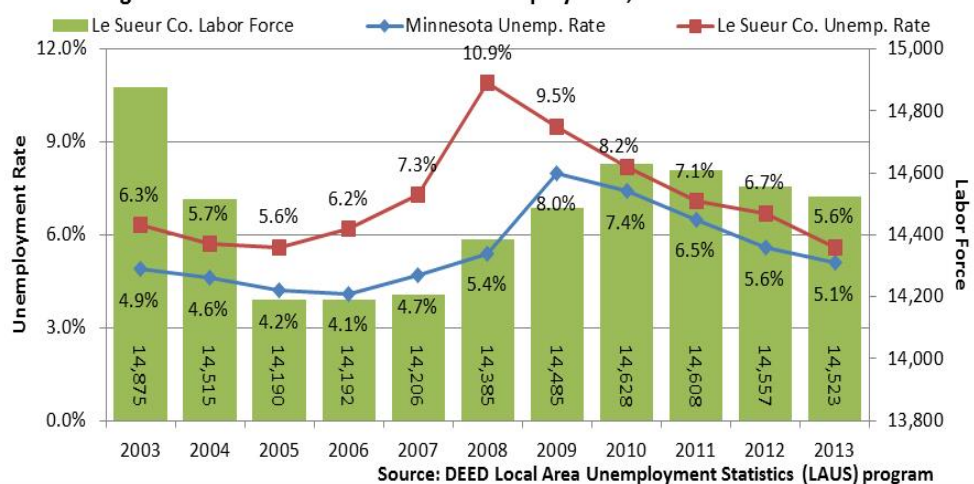


Table 8. Travel Time to Work, 2012	Number	Percent	Minnesota Percent
Total:	13,713	100.0%	100.0%
Less than 15 minutes	4,950	36.1%	32.7%
15 to 29 minutes	3,593	26.2%	37.7%

45 to 59 minutes	1,275	9.3%	6.1%
60 minutes or more	1,070	7.8%	5.2%

Source: American Community Survey, 2008-2012

percent) of workers enjoyed travel times to work of less than 15 minutes; while another one-fourth (26.2 percent) had travel times between 15 and 29 minutes. Combined, that means that almost two-thirds (62.3 percent) of workers had commute times of a half hour or less each way, as compared to 70.4 percent statewide. (See Table 8.)

However, that also means that more than one-third of commuters in Le Sueur County traveled more than a half hour each way, including 17.1 percent who spent over 45 minutes getting to work. In comparison, just 11.3 percent of workers in the state traveled over 45 minutes each way to work in 2012.

Industry Employment Statistics

Through 2010, Le Sueur County was home to 701 business establishments providing 7,205 covered jobs, with a total annual payroll of \$232 million and average annual wages of \$32,136, according to data from DEED's Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW) program. All establishments covered under the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Program are required to report wage and employment statistics quarterly to DEED. Federal government establishments are also covered by the QCEW program.

In addition to covered employment, Le Sueur County also had 2,008 nonemployer establishments in 2011 as well as 1,091 farms in 2007, according to the U.S. Census Bureau and the Census of Agriculture. These operations are not covered by DEED's QCEW program, but are still vital components of Le Sueur County's broad economy. In fact, agriculture is a steady and important part of Le Sueur County's economy, providing almost \$140 million in the market value of agricultural products sold.

Like much of the rest of the state and nation, Le Sueur County's economy suffered job declines during the Great Recession and slow recovery. As of second quarter 2013, there were 8,283 jobs in 701 business establishments in Le Sueur County. Over-the-year, this is an addition of 20 firms and 605 jobs. (See Table 9.)

Table 9. Le Sueur County Industry Employment Statistics, 2012-2013

Industry	Second Quarter 2013 Data					Second Quarter 2012 - Second Quarter 2013			
	Number of Firms	Number of Jobs	Percent of County Jobs	Total Industry Payroll	Avg. Annual Wages	Change in Firms	Numeric Change in Jobs	Percent Change in Jobs	Change in Avg. Weekly Wages
Total, All Industries	701	8,283	100.0%	\$69,871,844	\$648	20	605	7.9%	0.6%
Agriculture, Forestry, & Hunting	17	108	1.3%	\$907,658	\$646	3	16	17.4%	-26.7%
Mining	3	154	1.9%	\$3,275,421	\$1,636	0	8	5.5%	9.4%
Construction	118	457	5.5%	\$4,306,638	\$724	4	31	7.3%	-11.4%
Manufacturing	48	2,353	28.4%	\$26,069,987	\$852	2	438	22.9%	4.5%
Utilities	5	47	0.6%	\$959,225	\$1,569	1	13	38.2%	-8.8%
Wholesale Trade	25	225	2.7%	\$2,657,936	\$908	0	-37	-14.1%	8.4%
Retail Trade	93	836	10.1%	\$3,609,236	\$332	4	35	4.4%	-0.6%
Transportation & Warehousing	43	380	4.6%	\$2,713,075	\$549	-1	77	25.4%	6.8%
Finance & Insurance	37	260	3.1%	\$2,648,544	\$783	1	-12	-4.4%	-9.6%
Real Estate	18	29	0.4%	\$188,793	\$500	3	11	61.1%	25.0%
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services	32	152	1.8%	\$1,470,840	\$744	1	3	2.0%	8.5%
Educational Services	11	738	8.9%	\$6,407,948	\$667	-2	47	6.8%	-0.3%

Health Care & Social Assistance	50	613	7.4%	\$3,809,062	\$477	4	-5	-0.8%	3.5%
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	15	106	1.3%	\$250,033	\$181	0	-12	-10.2%	0.0%
Accommodation & Food Services	53	556	6.7%	\$1,285,643	\$177	6	13	2.4%	-7.8%
Other Services	71	321	3.9%	\$1,836,846	\$440	0	28	9.6%	14.6%
Public Administration	28	622	7.5%	\$4,001,573	\$494	-1	20	3.3%	4.2%
Source: DEED Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages (QCEW) program									

Manufacturing is the largest employing industry sector in Le Sueur County, accounting for 28.4 percent of total employment in the county. With 2,353 jobs in 48 firms, manufacturing has seen strong over-the-year jobs gains, with 438 more jobs in the second quarter 2013 than a year previous.

Retail trade accounts for one in every 10 jobs in Le Sueur County. Retail trade expanded by four firms between the second quarter of 2012 and the second quarter of 2013, gaining 35 net jobs in the process.

Educational services and public administration employ the next largest numbers of workers in the county, at 738 and 622 jobs, respectively. These industries gained jobs over the year, despite losing a small number of establishments.

Only four industry sectors had job losses between the second quarter of 2012 and the second quarter of 2013. Wholesale trade lost 37 jobs; finance and insurance and art, entertainment and recreation each lost 12 jobs; and health care and social assistance lost 5 jobs.

Self-Employment

As detailed above, the vast majority of businesses in Le Sueur County were small businesses. Before growing, the basic building block of most small businesses is a self-employed business. Le Sueur County was home to 2,008 self-employed businesses or “nonemployers” in 2011, which are defined by the U.S. Census Bureau as “businesses without paid employees that are subject to federal income tax, originating from tax return information of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).”

The industries with the largest amount of self-employment in Le Sueur County were construction, which includes specialty trade contractors like building finishing contractors, carpenters, and plumbers; other services, which includes personal care services (hair, nail, and skin care) and automotive repair and maintenance; retail trade – including motor vehicle and parts dealers as well as nonstore retailers (like Avon or Mary Kay); professional, scientific and technical services, which includes accounting, consulting, and computer services; health care and social assistance, which includes doctors, dentists, chiropractors, other health practitioners, but primarily child day care services; and real estate, rental and leasing. The next largest industries for self-employment in the county were administrative support and waste management services, which includes janitorial services and groundskeeping and landscaping; transportation and warehousing – including truck transportation, both local and long-distance trucking; finance and insurance; and arts, entertainment, and recreation.

Prepared on:



March 17, 2014

Prepared by:

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TOBACCO-FREE CERTIFICATION*

*Because one of the goals of SHIP is to reduce the percentage of Minnesotans who use or are exposed to tobacco, it is important that SHIP grantees model appropriate tobacco-free policies. All applicants must show evidence that their workplace is tobacco-free. **At a minimum, the applicant is required to have 100% tobacco-free public health buildings, grounds, and events without designated smoking areas or exemptions.** Those without a policy are required to work toward a policy during the grant period. The applicant should incorporate this in their worksite wellness work plan.*

Complete this form and/or provide a copy of the written policy. Applicants that do not have a written policy may submit with the application a letter of commitment to develop such a policy. The Tobacco-Free Certification Form must be signed and dated by an official of the CHB or county.

Please check one of the following:

- ☐ The applicant hereby certifies that it has the minimum required policy as described above during the term of the grant agreement with the Minnesota Department of Health.
- ☐ The applicant does not have the minimum policy as described above, but will work toward developing such policy during the term of the grant agreement with the Minnesota Department of Health.

Certification

I, the official named below, hereby swear that I am legally authorized to bind the grant recipient to the above described certification.

Director of agency or other officially designated representative:

Signature

Date

Print name and title

CHB

**The Minnesota Department of Health recognizes that in some cultures tobacco is used in a spiritual manner that is quite different from smoking or chewing commercial tobacco. Terms used in this Request for Proposals, such as "tobacco use," "tobacco exposure," "tobacco prevention," and "tobacco-free," refer to commercial tobacco and are not intended to be applied to spiritual practices in various cultures.*

48
