

# LIFE in the Community



## LEADING INDICATORS

Current	Trend	
△	△	Voter participation rates
▽	▽	Uncontested seats in county supervisor elections
△	△	Number of neighborhood organizations

△ Good   ▷ Fair   ▽ Poor   --- Not Rated

### COMMUNITY “EXCELLENCE” FOR BROWN COUNTY IS DEFINED AS:

Community leadership proactively makes decisions that are in the best interests of residents in the long run. People of all ages, religions, races, ethnicities, sexual orientations, genders, and income levels:

- + Are valued members of the community
- + Experience a sense of community and belonging
- + Do not experience discrimination
- + Have full access to services
- + Are informed on community issues
- + Have the opportunity to participate fully in community life through such opportunities as voting, volunteer work, leadership, and faith communities
- + Experience a community infrastructure and amenities promoting a high quality of life

# LIFE in the Community

## Status on Progress

One noteworthy change since the publication of the 2011 LIFE Study has been the population growth in Brown County. In 2000, the U.S. Census reported the county's population was just under 230,000 people. As of 2015, the U.S. Census reports the population had grown to 258,718, an increase of 14%. Another key change is that Brown County has become more diverse. The Hispanic population, for example, has grown considerably over the past 15 years. Between 2000 and 2015, the Hispanic population increased by about 146%. A number of other racial and ethnic groups have seen large increases in population. Since 2000, the size of the Asian population, for example, has increased by about 63%.

In addition to population growth and changes in its composition, a number of other positive developments have occurred in Brown County. In the 2011 LIFE Study, Brown County was characterized by a high level of civic engagement and a strong sense of community. Those trends continued in 2016. Rates of voter turnout, an important measure of civic involvement, have improved since the last LIFE Study. Rates of participation in other kinds of civic and community activities have also remained quite high. According to the 2016 community survey, 82% of people in Brown County reported donating money to a charitable service or volunteer organization other than a church, and 71% of people helped at church, a school, or a charitable organization. The number of neighborhood associations also have increased in the area. As of 2015, there were 42 active neighborhood associations in the city of Green Bay, an increase from the 35 associations in 2011.

There have also been changes among nonprofits in Brown County. The number of 501(c)(3) public charities in Brown County increased by about 9% from 2014 to 2015. There has been an upward trend in the total annual revenue of registered public charities in Brown County. In fact, in every year since 2010 there has been an increase. In 2015, the amount of total annual revenue was \$1.366 billion, an increase from \$1.31 billion in the previous year. Surveys of Green Bay area nonprofits have been conducted by the Greater Green Bay Community Foundation for a number of years, and the results reveal fairly strong financial health. In 2014, for example, 93% of nonprofits surveyed reported being financially healthy. That number has steadily increased since 2010. Many nonprofit organizations in the area also report plans to expand key services. In 2014, for example, 66% of the nonprofits surveyed said they planned to expand their key services, the highest percentage recorded since 2009.

There also have been some positive changes in county finances. The amount of county debt per resident has been quite stable, although there has been a slight increase. In 2014, the debt service cost per resident in Brown County was \$59.43. In the past several years, the amount of debt per resident has been approximately \$60, which was lower than the state level. In general, county expenditures per capita have been very stable from 2009 to 2014. The data indicate there has been a slight increase in expenditures per capita in the last several years. In 2009, for example, county expenditures per capita were \$1,000. In 2014, county expenditures per capita increased to \$1,099.

Overall, Brown County has undergone important changes in the past several years. The county has experienced population growth and a changing demographic profile. Residents have continued to demonstrate high levels of civic involvement through the various opportunities to engage in public life. The nonprofit sector has experienced notable improvements, especially regarding financial health. Finally, the county's level of debt service per resident has remained lower than the state average, and expenditures per capita have increased over the past several years.

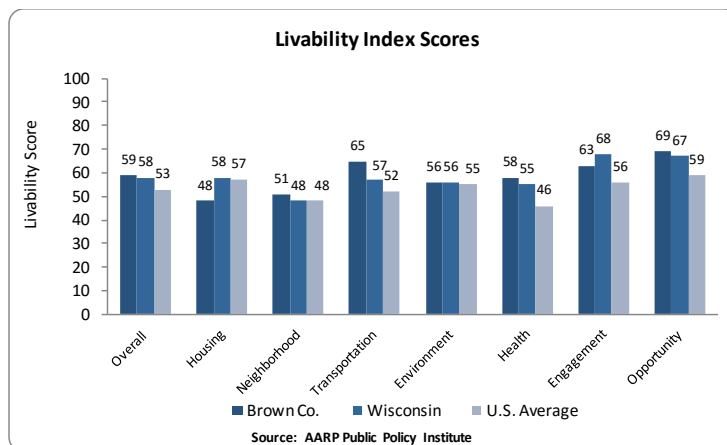
# Community Life

## Data Highlights

### Figure 1 Livability Index Ratings

The Livability Index was developed by the Public Policy Institute of the American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) and is based on seven categories: housing, neighborhoods, transportation, environment, health, community engagement, and opportunity. Each category is comprised of a series of specific indicators (e.g., average housing costs per month), and the scores for the seven categories were averaged to create the overall livability index for each community. The index can range from 0-100, and higher numbers mean better livability. Brown County had an overall livability score of 59 compared to an average of 58 for the state of Wisconsin and 53 for the United States. The other bars in Figure 1 display scores for each of the seven categories. Brown County had fairly high scores in most areas, with the highest scores in the transportation category (69) and the opportunity category (69).

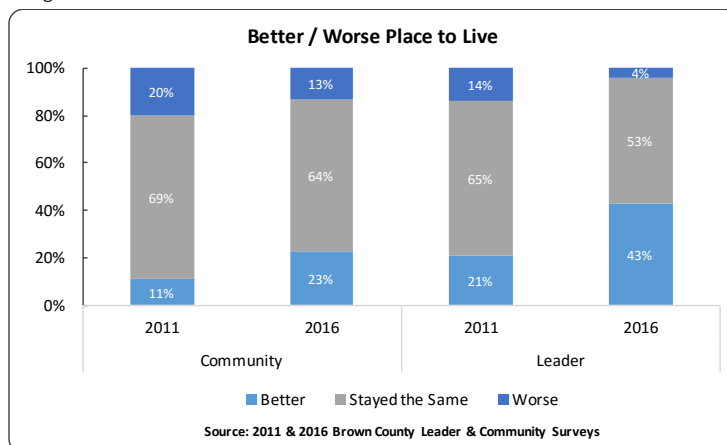
Figure 1



### Figure 2 Perceptions of Brown County as a Place to Live

When asked about Brown County as a place to live, the majority of community members (64%) reported that things have stayed the same in 2016. Twenty-three percent of surveyed community members said Brown County had gotten better, and 13% said Brown County had gotten worse as a place to live. In contrast, the 2016 survey of leaders revealed that 43% of leaders thought Brown County had gotten better as a place to live and 53% thought Brown County had stayed the same. In 2011, 21% of leaders said Brown County had gotten better and 65% said it had stayed the same.

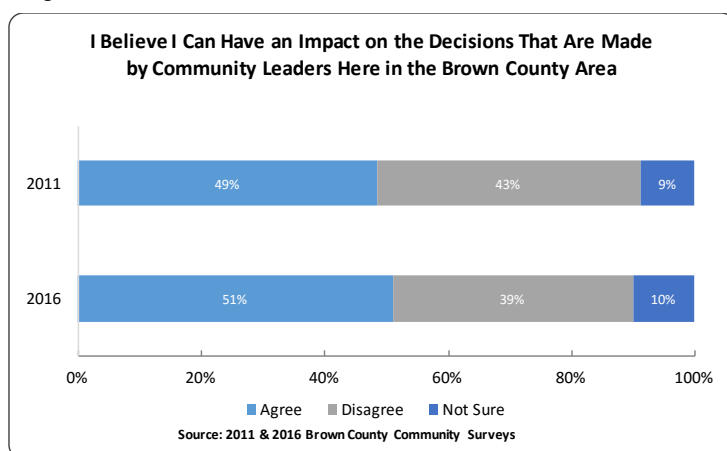
Figure 2



### Figure 3 Community Perceptions about Impacting Community Leaders

Community members had mixed views on their potential to impact the decisions made by community leaders in Brown County. In 2016, 51% of surveyed community members agreed they could have an impact on the decisions of community leaders. In contrast, 39% of community members disagreed with the idea that they could have an impact on the decisions of community leaders. In 2011, 49% of community members agreed they could have an impact on the decisions of community leaders and 43% disagreed.

Figure 3



# Diversity

## Data Highlights

### Figure 1 Racial Composition of Brown County

As of 2015, Brown County was predominantly white, with whites making up 81.79% of the population in Brown County, according to the U.S. Census Bureau. The next largest category was Hispanic (8.26% of the population). Blacks/African-Americans made up 2.39% of Brown County's population, Asian-Americans made up 3.18%, and American Indians made up 2.48%. A small number of people reported being Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander or a member of more than two races.

### Table 1 Population Changes over Time

Demographics in Brown County have changed over time according to the U.S. Census. Overall, the county's population increased by 13.82% from 2000 to 2015. A number of racial groups saw large increases in their population. For example, from 2000 to 2015 the Hispanic population increased from 8,694 to 21,383, or 145.95%.

Figure 1

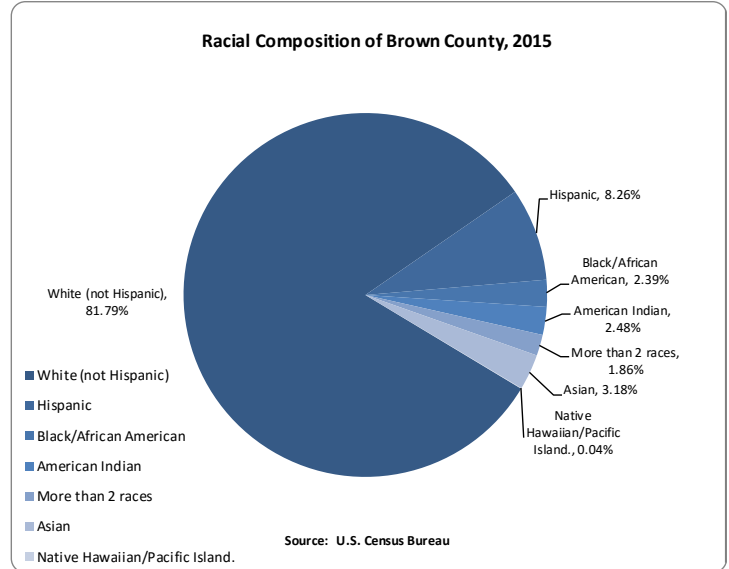


Table 1

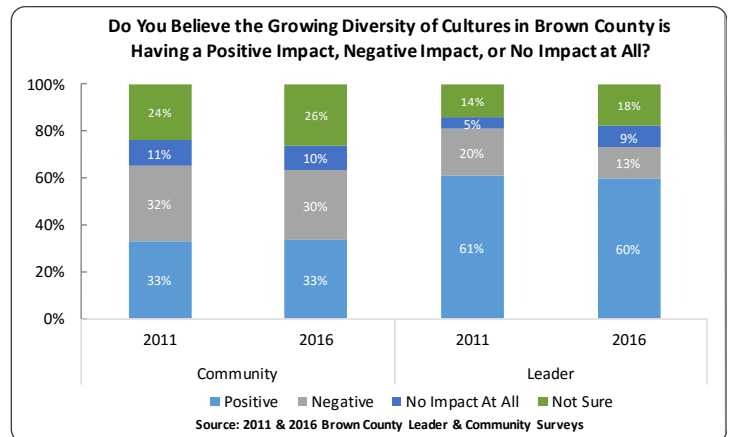
Category	2000		2010		2015		% Change '00-'15
	Pop.	Percent	Pop.	Percent	Pop.	Percent	
Hispanic	8,694	3.82%	17,985	7.25%	21,383	8.26%	145.95%
White (not Hispanic)	203,180	89.39%	207,874	83.82%	211,604	81.79%	4.15%
Black/African American	2,688	1.18%	5,311	2.14%	6,173	2.39%	129.65%
American Indian	5,278	2.32%	5,971	2.41%	6,416	2.48%	21.56%
Asian	5,049	2.22%	6,700	2.70%	8,221	3.18%	62.82%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	80	0.04%	88	0.04%	101	0.04%	26.25%
More than 2 races	2,329	1.02%	4,077	1.64%	4,820	1.86%	106.96%
Total	227,298	100%	248,006	100%	258,718	100%	13.82%

Source: U.S. Census

### Figure 2 Perceptions of Growing Diversity

Among surveyed community members in Brown County, views about the impact of the area's growing diversity were mixed. In 2016, 33% of people said the growing cultural diversity was having a positive impact, while 30% of people said it was having a negative impact. Within the community, the numbers for 2016 were nearly identical to those from 2011. In 2016 a fairly large number of people (26%) reported they were not sure about the impact of growing diversity in Brown County, and 10% said the growing diversity was having no impact at all. A large share of leaders hold positive views of growing diversity. In 2011 and 2016, about 60% of leaders said growing diversity was having a positive impact on Brown County. Thirteen percent of leaders in 2016 said growing diversity was having a negative impact (a decrease from the 20% that was reported in 2011).

Figure 2



# Diversity

## Data Highlights

**Table 1 Public School Racial Composition**

Although White students were the majority in each district in Brown County, some school districts were quite diverse. For example, within the Green Bay school district 10.2% of students were African-American, 5% were American Indian, 7.3% were Asian, and 25.7% were Hispanic.

**Figure 1 Community Perceptions of Brown County as a Place for People of Diverse Backgrounds**

In general, 2011 and 2016 numbers were quite similar. However, leaders had much different views about Brown County as a place for people of diverse backgrounds than community members. In 2016, 54% of surveyed community members said Brown County was an excellent or good place for people of diverse backgrounds, while 31% said it was fair or poor. Among community leaders in 2016, 39% reported Brown County was an excellent or good place for people of diverse backgrounds, while 57% said it was fair or poor.

**Perceptions of Brown County as a Place for People of Diverse Backgrounds among Hmong and Spanish Language Samples**

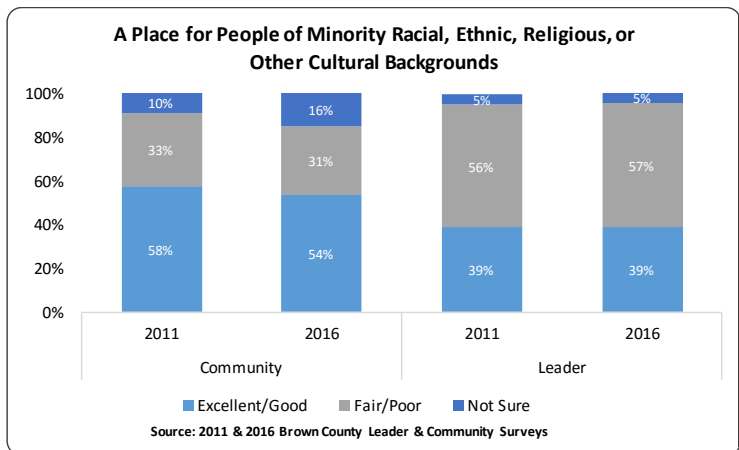
In addition to the 2016 community survey, surveys were administered in Spanish and Hmong to small samples within the community. Although the community survey was generalizable to the Brown County population (due the sampling methodology that was employed), the Spanish and Hmong language survey results cannot be used to generalize to all Spanish and Hmong speaking residents in the community. The surveys were administered to a small number of respondents and the surveys were based on convenience samples, which means that respondents were not randomly selected. Thus, the results should be interpreted with caution and provide only a preliminary look at the opinions of these groups. Interestingly, when asked about Brown County as a place for people with diverse backgrounds, 46% of those in the Spanish survey said Brown County was fair or poor (51% said it was good or excellent). Among those in the Hmong survey, 17% said Brown County was fair or poor, and 82% said it was excellent or good.

Table 1

2013-2014					
District	White	African American	American Indian	Asian	Hispanic, all races
Ashwaubenon	78.0%	6.8%	4.5%	4.8%	5.9%
De Pere	89.7%	3.1%	0.9%	2.4%	3.9%
Denmark	92.7%	0.9%	1.7%	0.6%	4.0%
Green Bay	51.9%	10.2%	5.0%	7.3%	25.7%
Howard-Suamico	91.1%	2.8%	1.3%	2.2%	2.5%
Pulaski	91.6%	1.6%	3.1%	1.3%	2.3%
West De Pere	82.9%	3.6%	6.8%	3.4%	3.2%
Wrightstown	89.2%	2.1%	0.9%	1.2%	6.6%

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction

Figure 1



**Perceptions of Community Harmony among Hmong and Spanish Language Samples**

The Hmong and Spanish surveys asked respondents about the extent to which Brown County was an area where people of different cultural/racial/ethnic backgrounds got along well together. Within the Hmong survey, 38% of respondents rated Brown County as fair or poor, and 58% rated Brown County as excellent or good. Within the Spanish survey, 52% rated Brown County as fair or poor, and 44% rated Brown County as excellent or good. Again, it is important to note these numbers should not be used to make inferences about all members of these groups in Brown County, since these surveys were collected from convenience samples.

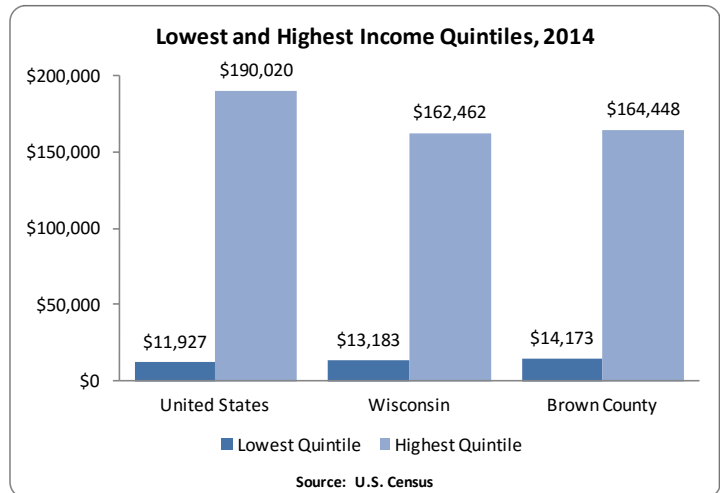
# Local Income Distribution

## Data Highlights

### Figure 1 Income Quintiles

This figure shows the gap between the highest and lowest income quintiles in Brown County, the state of Wisconsin, and the United States based on data from the 2014 American Community Survey. The gap between the highest and lowest income quintiles in Brown County was \$150,275. In other words, those in the highest income quintile made about 11.6 times more than those in the lowest quintile (this ratio had increased slightly from 2010 when it was 11.2). The income gap was smaller in Brown County than in Wisconsin or the United States. In Wisconsin, the highest income quintile was about 12.32 times larger than the lowest income quintile. In the United States, the highest income quintile was about 15.93 times larger than the lowest income quintile.

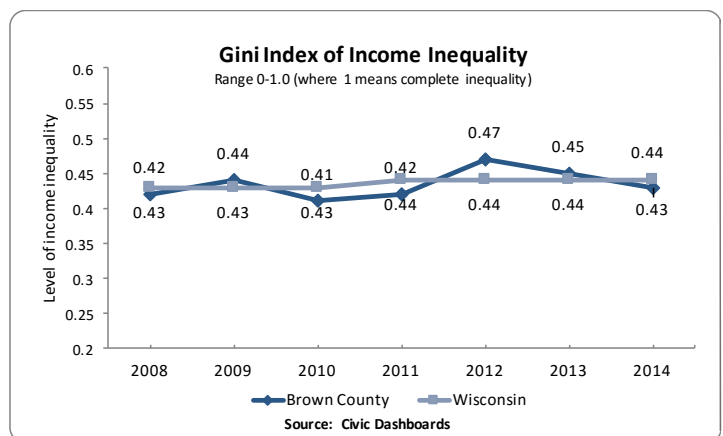
Figure 1



### Figure 2 Gini Index of Income Inequality

Another way of examining income inequality is to look at the Gini index, a standard measure of income inequality used by social scientists. The index has a theoretical range of 0 to 1, where 1 means complete inequality (all of the income held by one household in an area) and 0 means complete equality (every household in an area has the same income). The trends in Figure 2 indicate that levels of income inequality were fairly stable in Brown County and Wisconsin from 2008-2014, which was to be expected when examining a fairly short period of time. As of 2014, the Gini index was 0.43 in Brown County. To put this number in context, the highest level of income inequality at the county level in the United States is in East Carroll Parish, Louisiana (0.65). New York County (which contains Manhattan) has a Gini index of 0.60. The lowest level of income inequality is in Loving County, Texas (0.21). In the United States, the level of income inequality has steadily increased since the 1970s. In 1970, the Gini index for the U.S. was 0.40; it climbed to 0.50 in 2015.

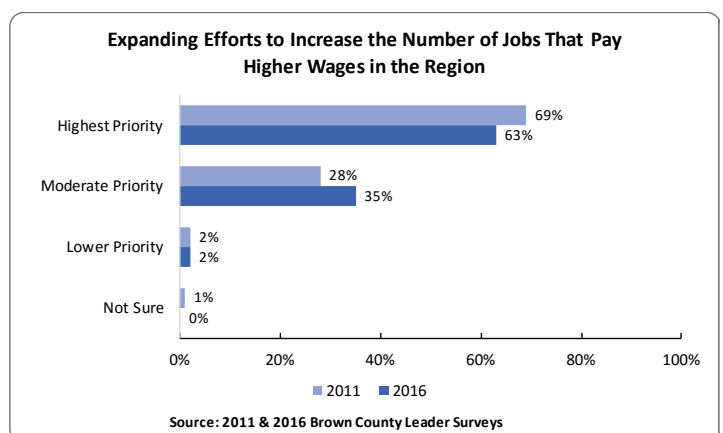
Figure 2



### Figure 3 Leader Perceptions about Increasing High-Wage Jobs

In both 2011 and 2016, community leaders said efforts to increase the number of high-paying jobs in the region were important. In 2016, 63% of community leaders rated this as the highest priority. That number was down very slightly from 69% in 2011. About one-third of community leaders in 2016 said increasing the number of high-paying jobs in the region should be a moderate priority.

Figure 3



# Electoral Involvement and Competition

## Data Highlights

### Figure 1 Voter Turnout

Figure 1 displays data for Brown County and for Wisconsin with the voting age population as the denominator. In general, turnout was very similar when comparing Brown County and Wisconsin. As expected, turnout increased substantially during presidential election years given the salience and perceived importance of presidential contests. In 2012, Wisconsin had the second-highest turnout rate of the 50 states (after Minnesota, with 76% turnout). Brown County's turnout rate (69%) in the 2012 presidential election was nearly identical to the state turnout rate (70%).

### Figure 2 Uncontested Local Elections

This figure presents data on the percentage of county supervisor seats that were uncontested (had only one candidate running). During recent supervisor elections, most seats were uncontested. In 2010, 62% of the seats had just one candidate running. In 2014, that number increased to 73%.

### Figure 3 Margin of Victory in Local Elections

Figure 3 builds on Figure 2 by examining levels of competition in supervisor elections that had at least two candidates. Competition was measured by calculating the average margin of victory in all of the supervisor elections in a given year. Higher numbers signal that election winners won by a large amount. In short, if the margin of victory was low, it generally meant an election was competitive (e.g., if one candidate got 51% of the vote and her opponent got 49% of the vote, the margin of victory was two points, which signaled a close race). In 2010, the average margin of victory was 14.2 points. In 2014, that number increased to 24.7 points. In most supervisor elections that featured at least two candidates, the winning candidate beat the opponent by a large margin. Taken together, Figures 2 and 3 indicate there was not a great deal of competition for supervisor elections, and when elections did attract multiple candidates, one candidate typically won by a large margin.

Figure 1

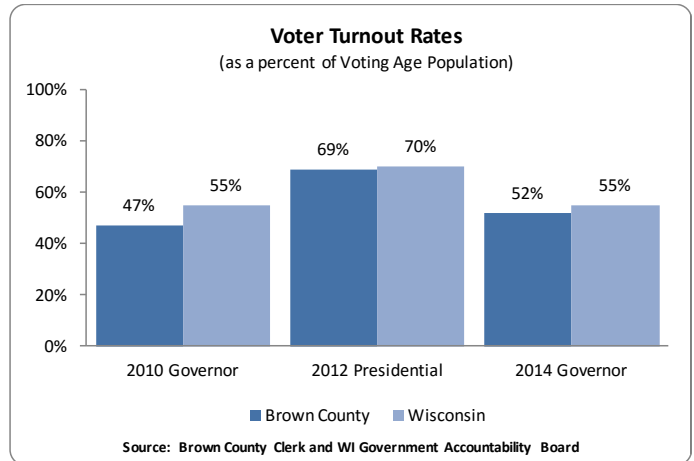


Figure 2

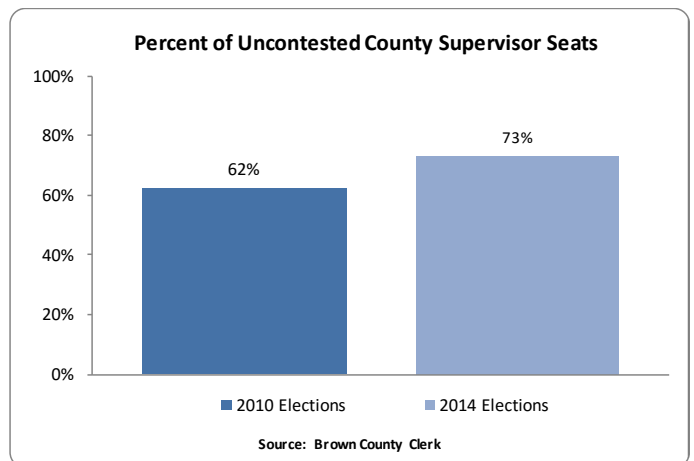
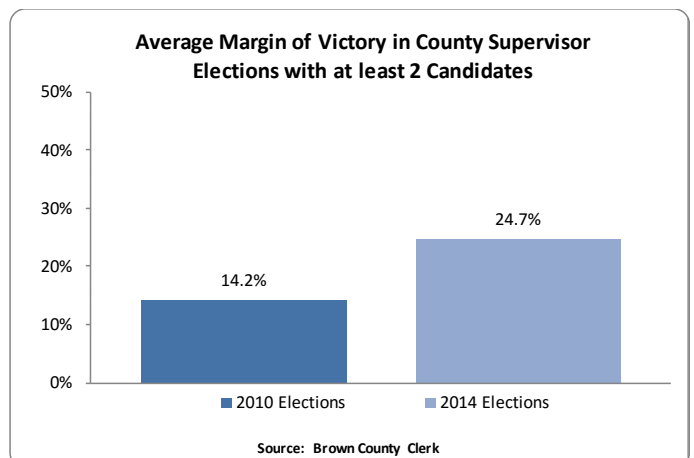


Figure 3





# Civic Leadership

## Data Highlights

### Figure 1 Leader Perceptions of Civil Discourse Among Brown County Elected Officials

When asked about their perceptions of the level of political civil discourse among Brown County elected officials, 49% of community leaders said it had stayed about the same over the past three years while 28 percent said it had gotten worse. A small portion of community leaders (15%) said discourse had improved over the past three years.

### Figure 2 Representation on County Board, 2010 and 2016

This figure provides a look at one dimension of political representation in local government: It compares the gender composition of the County Board to the gender composition of the population in Brown County. In both 2010 and 2016, women made up about half of the population in Brown County according to the U.S. Census. In 2010, only 15% of the County Board seats were held by women, and that number had dropped to less than 10% of the County Board by 2016. In short, there was a large gender disparity between the population and the County Board.

### Figure 3 Community Perceptions of Women in Leadership Roles

Brown County community leaders were asked about the extent to which women took on leadership roles in the community. The question asked about leadership roles, not specifically about service in elected positions. In both years displayed in Figure 3, the majority of community leaders said women took on leadership roles in the community. In 2011, 71% of community leaders agreed women took on leadership roles. In 2016, that number decreased slightly to 64%. Approximately one-third of community leaders disagreed that women took on leadership roles in the community.

Figure 1

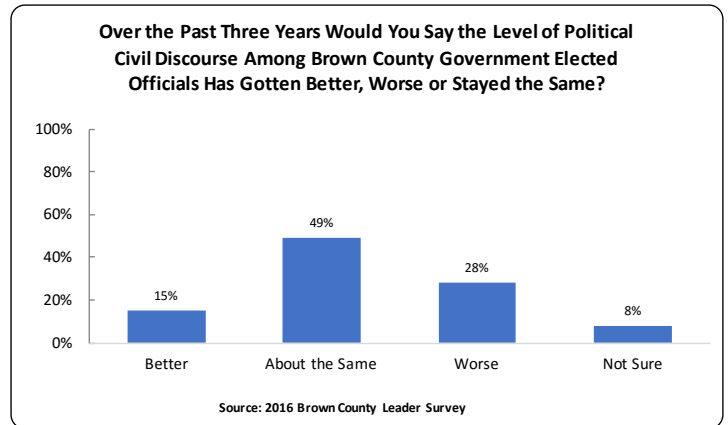


Figure 2

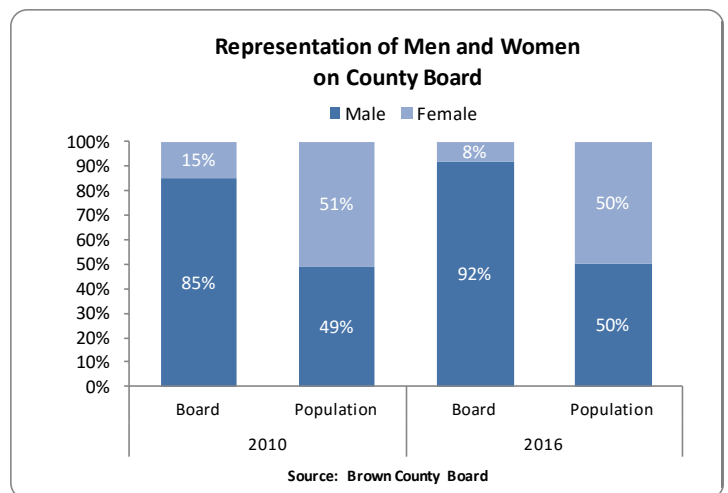
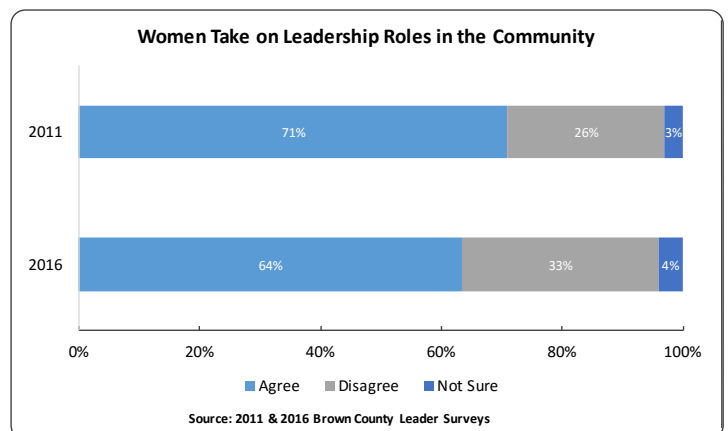


Figure 3



# LIFE in the Community



# Civic Participation

## Data Highlights

### Figure 1 Civic Participation by Community Members

The 2011 and 2016 community surveys asked people about their participation in a variety of civic activities: (1) helped at church, a school, or charitable organization, (2) donated money to a religious organization, (3) donated money to a charitable service or volunteer organization other than a church, (4) attended a cultural event such as a play, musical event, art exhibit, or museum in Brown County, (5) used any recreational facilities/programs in Brown County, (6) voted in a local election, like a referendum, town or village board election, and (7) attended a worship service or religious gathering.

In general, reported rates of civic participation were very high in the Brown County area, and there was a high level of stability in rates of civic participation. For every act shown in Figure 1, at least 68% of people in Brown County said they participated. In 2016, the acts that saw the highest level of engagement were using recreation facilities/programs in Brown County (82% of people) and donating money to a charitable service or volunteer organization other than a church (82% of people).

### Figure 2 Interpersonal Trust

Another important measure of the civic culture of an area is the extent to which people report trust in others. In both the 2011 and 2016 community leader surveys, there was a very high level of trust in others in the community. In 2016, 83% of community leaders said most people can be trusted. In 2011, that number was nearly identical at 84%.

### Neighborhood Associations

The number of neighborhood associations remained consistent in the city of Green Bay. As of 2015, there were 42 active neighborhood associations, an increase from the 35 associations in 2011.

Figure 1

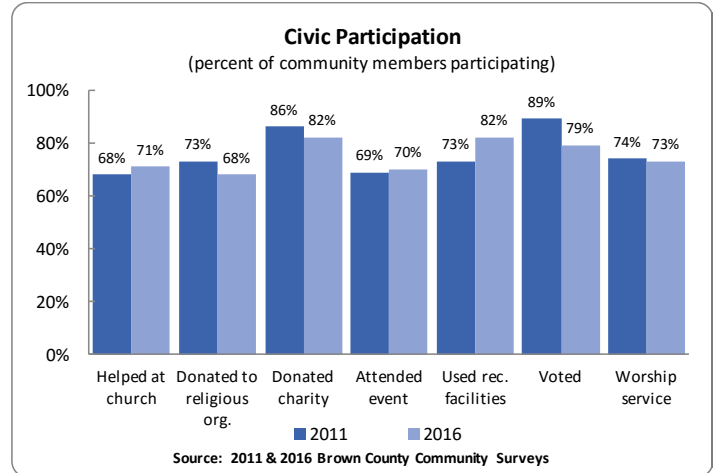
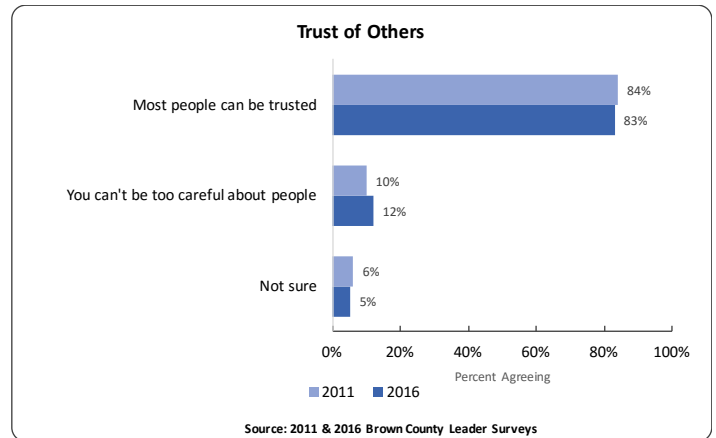


Figure 2



# Philanthropy

## Data Highlights

### Figure 1 Number of Nonprofit Organizations

The number of nonprofit organizations in Brown County had been very stable until the past year. In 2015, there were 713 501(c)(3) public charities in Brown County, an uptick from the previous year. The number of 501(c)(3) public charities increased by about 9% from 2014 to 2015.

### Figure 2 Revenue of Nonprofit Organizations

There had been an upward trend in the total annual revenue of registered public charities in Brown County. In fact, in every year since 2010 there was an increase in total annual revenue. In the most recent year shown in Figure 2, total annual revenue was \$1.366 billion, an increase from \$1.31 billion in the previous year.

### Figure 3 Performance of Nonprofit Organizations

For the past several years, the Greater Green Bay Community Foundation has conducted surveys of Green Bay area nonprofits. Results revealed fairly high levels of financial health reported by survey respondents. In 2014, 93% of nonprofits surveyed reported being financially healthy. That number had steadily increased over time, as shown in Figure 3. In 2009, 81% of nonprofits reported being financially healthy. Many nonprofit organizations in the area also reported that they plan to expand. In 2014, for instance, 66% of the nonprofits that were surveyed said that they planned to expand their key services. That is the highest percentage recorded to date. In 2009, the percentage reporting plans to expand key services was 49%, the lowest percentage in the data series.

Figure 1

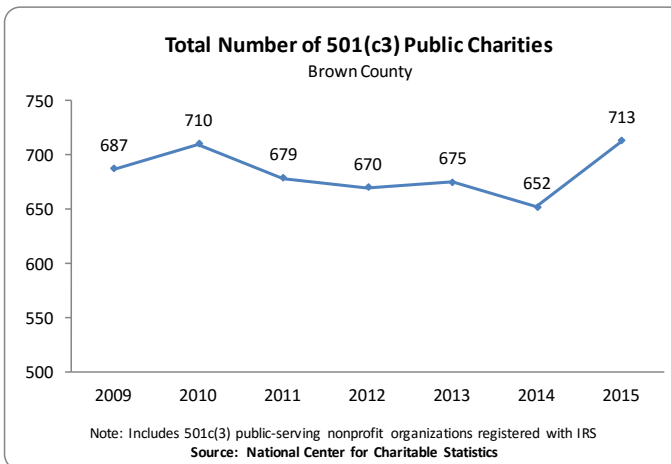


Figure 2

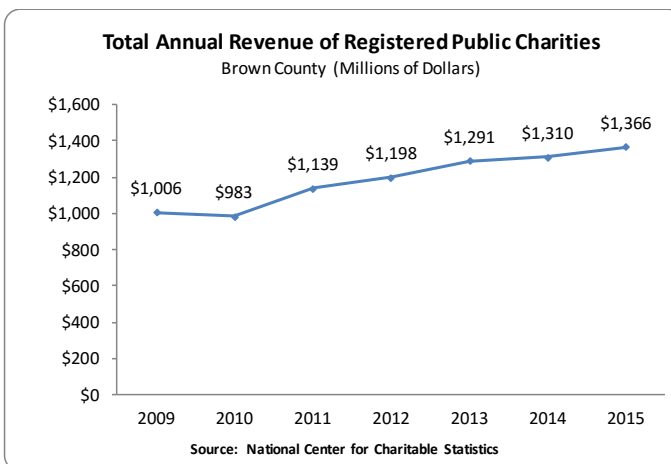
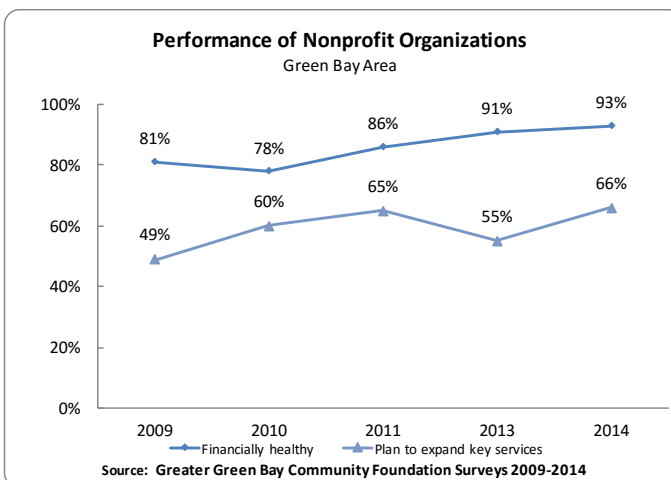


Figure 3



# County Financial Indicators

## Data Highlights

### Figure 1 County Debt Service Costs per Resident

Overall, the amount of county debt per resident had been quite stable in Brown County, although there had been a slight increase. In 2014, the debt service cost per resident in Brown County was \$59.43. In the past several years, the amount of debt per resident had been approximately \$60, which was lower than the amount of debt per resident at the state level.

### Figure 2 County Expenditures per Capita

Another important financial indicator was the amount of money spent by the county per capita. It was necessary to standardize expenditures by population because the county's population changed over the last few years. In general, expenditures per capita were very stable from 2009 to 2014. The data series indicated a slight increase in expenditures per capita in the last several years. In 2009, for example, county expenditures per capita was \$1,000. In 2014, the county expenditures per capita increased to \$1,099.

### Figure 3 County Unreserved Fund Balance per Capita

A county's fund balance refers to the difference between the assets and liabilities of county funds, an indicator of its overall financial position. Figure 3 shows the standardized fund balance per capita, or the per-person amount of assets on reserve each year. In 2009, the Brown County fund balance per capita was \$113. In 2014, the level had climbed back to \$99 from a low of \$83 in 2013.

Figure 1

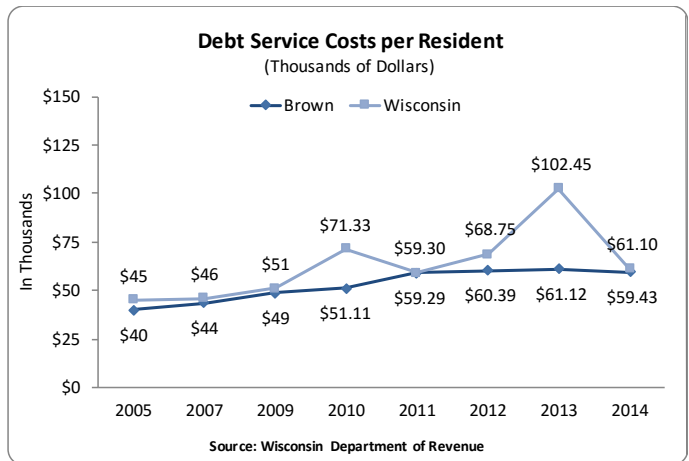


Figure 2

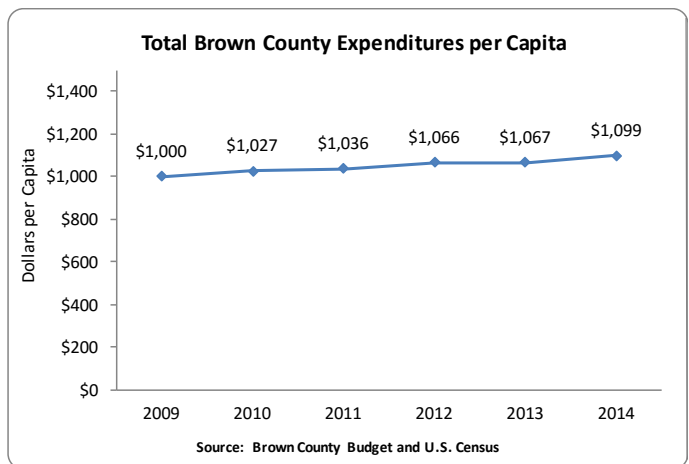
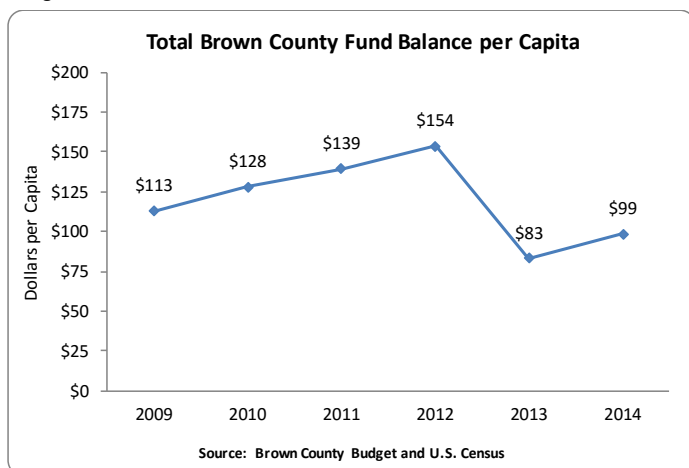


Figure 3



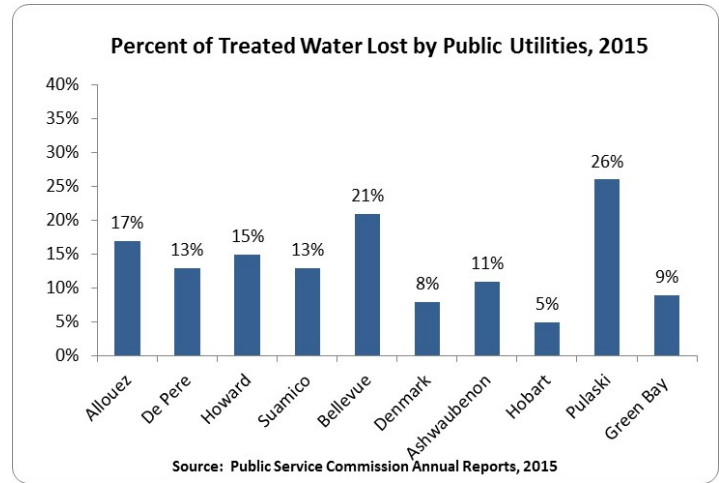
# Infrastructure

## Data Highlights

### Figure 1 Annual Percent Water Loss

Treated water lost through leaks and breaks in the public water system was an indicator of poor infrastructure. According to the Wisconsin Public Service Commission, 5% of Green Bay's treated water was lost during transport in 2009. In 2015, that percentage rose to 9%. Other Brown County municipalities vary in the amount of water lost after having been treated: In 2015, the Pulaski Water Department reported losing 26% of its treated water, and the Bellevue Water Department reported losing 21%. However, Hobart (5%) and Denmark (8%) had lower rates of water loss.

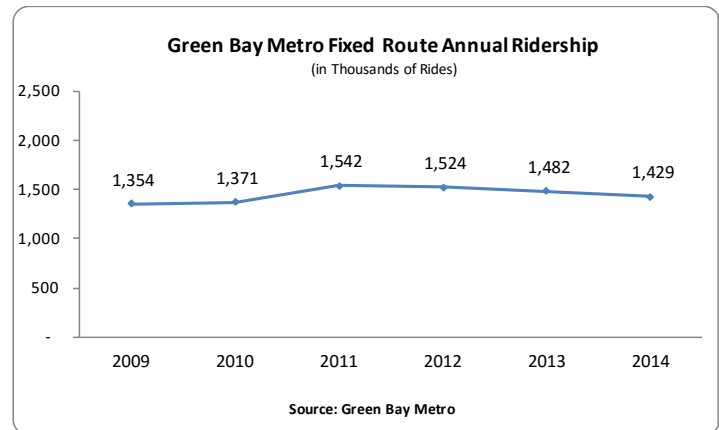
Figure 1



### Figure 2 Green Bay Metro Fixed Route Ridership

The number of rides provided by Green Bay's public transportation system rose to 1,429,205 in 2014, an increase in ridership of 6% since 2009. However, few local residents accessed or used public transportation. According to the 2015 U.S. Census, less than 1% of the Brown County employed population relied on public transportation, compared to Wisconsin's average rate of 2%, and the United States rate of 5%.

Figure 2



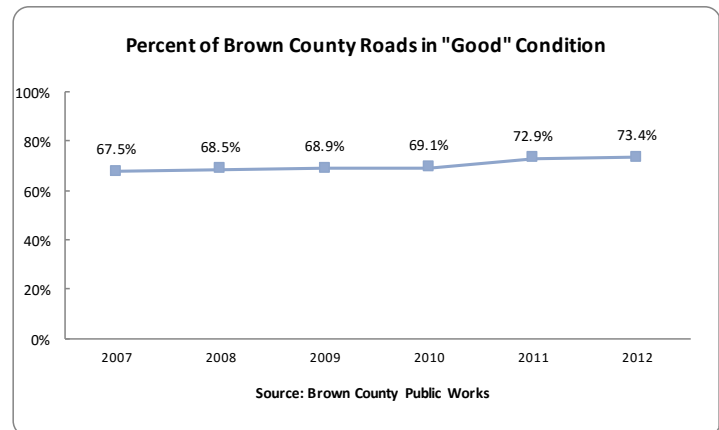
### Community Perceptions of Transportation Systems

Community members were asked whether they thought transportation systems were keeping up with the pace of growth in the area. In the 2016 survey, 27% of people rated Brown County as fair or poor on this issue, and 63% of people rated Brown County as good or excellent.

### Figure 3 Percent of County Roads in "Good" Condition (Paser Ratings)

Another important indicator of infrastructure conditions is the percentage of county roads in good condition. In general, there was a high level of stability in Brown County road conditions. In each year since 2007, there was an increase in the percentage of Brown County roads in good condition. In 2012, 73.4% of roads were rated in good condition, the highest rating in the data series.

Figure 3



### Community Leader Perceptions of Infrastructure

When asked about whether Brown County was providing the infrastructure that businesses needed (transportation, water, etc.), community leaders in 2016 had overwhelmingly positive views. Twenty-two percent of leaders said the Brown County area was doing an excellent job, and 61% said Brown County was doing a good job. Only a small portion of community leaders said Brown County was doing a fair (15%) or poor (1%) job at providing infrastructure.

# LIFE in the Community

## Challenges and Opportunities

Although there have been a variety of positive developments in Brown County, there are a number of important findings from the LIFE in the Community section that members of the Brown County community may want to examine and discuss in the coming months and years.

One key finding from the 2016 community survey was the number of community members who did not feel like they could have an impact on the decisions of community leaders. In 2016, while 51% agreed they could have an impact, 39% of people disagreed. It may be worth exploring why such a large portion of the community believed they could not impact the decisions of leaders in the area.

The 2016 community survey also indicated that views about the impact of the area's growing diversity were mixed, with a divergence between community members and leaders. In 2016, 33% of community members said the growing cultural diversity was having a positive impact, while 30% of people said it was having a negative impact. Among leaders, about 60% said the growing diversity in Brown County was having a positive impact. Thirteen percent of leaders in 2016 said growing diversity was having a negative impact.

Community members also have much different views than community members about Brown County as a place for people of diverse backgrounds. In 2016, 54% of the community said Brown County was an excellent or good place for people of diverse backgrounds, while 31% said it was fair or poor. Among community leaders in 2016, 39% reported that Brown County was an excellent or good place, while 57% said it was a fair or poor place for people of diverse backgrounds. When asked about Brown County as a place for people with diverse backgrounds, 46% of those in the Spanish survey said Brown County was fair or poor (51% said it was good or excellent). Among those in the Hmong survey, 17% said Brown County was fair or poor, and 82% said it was excellent or good. Again, this may be something the community will want to have a conversation about. Why was it that community members and leaders had different views about Brown County as a place for people of diverse backgrounds?

A number of features of local electoral politics deserve attention and discussion. During recent county supervisor elections, most of the seats were uncontested. In 2014, for example, 73% of supervisor elections were uncontested — there was only one candidate running. In addition, in most supervisor elections that featured at least two candidates, the winning candidate beat the opponent by a large margin. Thus, there was not a great deal of competition in county supervisor elections.

There were also concerns regarding representation in county government. In both 2010 and 2016, women made up about half of the population in Brown County according to the U.S. Census. In 2010, however, only 15% of County Board seats were held by women, and that number dropped to less than 10% of the County Board in 2016. The Brown County community may want to explore why this large disparity in gender composition between the population and the County Board existed and discuss ways to increase the political representation of various groups locally.

While a variety of positive developments in Brown County were highlighted, the community may want to take up some key issues in the future. The issues discussed above represent important points for community discussion and engagement.

# LIFE in the Community

## Data Sources

The following sources were used in the Community section:

- [www.doa.state.wi.us/subcategory.asp?linksubcatid=354&linkcatid=11&linkid=64&locid=9](http://www.doa.state.wi.us/subcategory.asp?linksubcatid=354&linkcatid=11&linkid=64&locid=9)
- [livabilityindex.aarp.org/search#Brown+County+WI+USA](http://livabilityindex.aarp.org/search#Brown+County+WI+USA)
- [www.uwgb.edu/cfpa/files/pdf/Snapshot\\_Government%20Performance-1.pdf](http://www.uwgb.edu/cfpa/files/pdf/Snapshot_Government%20Performance-1.pdf)
- [apps2.dpi.wi.gov/reportcards](http://apps2.dpi.wi.gov/reportcards)
- [www.civicdashboards.com/county/brown-county-wi-05000US55009/](http://www.civicdashboards.com/county/brown-county-wi-05000US55009/)
- [www.gab.wi.gov/elections-voting/statistics/turnout](http://www.gab.wi.gov/elections-voting/statistics/turnout)
- [www.gab.wi.gov/sites/default/files/11.4.14%20Election%20Results%20-%20all%20offices-c%20x%20c%20report.pdf](http://www.gab.wi.gov/sites/default/files/11.4.14%20Election%20Results%20-%20all%20offices-c%20x%20c%20report.pdf)
- [www.co.brown.wi.us/i\\_brown/d/county\\_clerk/2010novel45.htm?t=1288969530](http://www.co.brown.wi.us/i_brown/d/county_clerk/2010novel45.htm?t=1288969530)
- [www.co.brown.wi.us/i\\_brown/d/county\\_clerk/election\\_results/0401/el45\\_-\\_notepad\\_portrait.pdf?t=1397050777](http://www.co.brown.wi.us/i_brown/d/county_clerk/election_results/0401/el45_-_notepad_portrait.pdf?t=1397050777)
- [www.co.brown.wi.us/departments/?department=2c960fb409b5](http://www.co.brown.wi.us/departments/?department=2c960fb409b5)
- [www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/55009](http://www.census.gov/quickfacts/table/PST045215/55009)
- [ggbcf.org/ggbcf/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=qz4BZNM8\\_SM%3d&tabid=293&mid=1123](http://ggbcf.org/ggbcf/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=qz4BZNM8_SM%3d&tabid=293&mid=1123)
- [www.nccsdataweb.urban.org/tablewiz/tw\\_bmf.php](http://www.nccsdataweb.urban.org/tablewiz/tw_bmf.php)
- [greenbaywi.gov/csa/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/2015-NHA-MapOfficial.pdf](http://greenbaywi.gov/csa/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/2015-NHA-MapOfficial.pdf)
- [psc.wi.gov/apps40/annlreport/default.aspx](http://psc.wi.gov/apps40/annlreport/default.aspx)
- [www.revenue.wi.gov/report/e.html](http://www.revenue.wi.gov/report/e.html)
- [factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_14\\_5YR\\_B19081&prodType=table](http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_14_5YR_B19081&prodType=table)