

CHAPTER 1: Issues And Opportunities for Comprehensive Planning in the Village of Junction City

66.1001(2)(a) Wis. Stat.:

Issues and Opportunities element. Background information on the local governmental unit and a statement of overall objectives, policies, goals and programs of the local governmental unit to guide the future development and redevelopment of the local governmental unit over a 20-year planning period. Background information shall include population, household and employment forecasts that the local governmental unit uses in developing its comprehensive plan, and demographic trends, age distribution, educational levels, income levels and employment characteristics that exist within the local governmental unit.

The purpose of a Comprehensive Planning program is to promote orderly and beneficial development, helping to create a community that offers residents an attractive, efficient, and “resident-friendly” environment in which to live.

The planning process involves understanding the various physical, economic, and social issues within the Village. It examines where the Village has been, where it is now, what goals or targets the community hopes to achieve, and what actions are necessary to reach these goals. A successful planning program can provide the direction needed to manage future growth or redevelopment by offering guidelines to government leaders, private enterprise, and individuals so that the Village development-related decisions are sound, practical and consistent.

Section 1.1 Brief History and Description of the Planning Area

Junction City is located on the north-central edge of the Town of Carson in Portage County, in congressional Townships T24N R6E and T24N R7E. The Village, incorporated in 1911, includes an area of approximately 968 acres or 1.51 sq. miles making it, in terms of geographic size, the 3rd largest Village out of 9 in Portage County. Approximately two-hundred acres, located along the north side of the Village, were taken from the Town of Eau Pleine and annexed into the Village in December of 2003 (see Figure 1.1 below).

In the early days of the 20th century, the Village of Junction City filled the roll of service center for the agricultural community that surrounded it, as well as providing shipping services for Village manufacturing companies. Up until the mid 1960’s, the railroad also provided passenger service to several areas throughout the state. The population of the Village steadily increased during its first 70 years. During the 1980’s, however, the population of the Village started a decline which continued to this day (see Figure 1.2, page 7).

This Comprehensive Plan will analyze all of the lands within the Village of Junction City corporate boundary, and includes short and long range recommendations for residential, commercial and industrial development, as well as the protection of important farmlands and other natural resources as determined by the residents of the Village of Junction City.

Section 1.2 Past Planning in Junction City

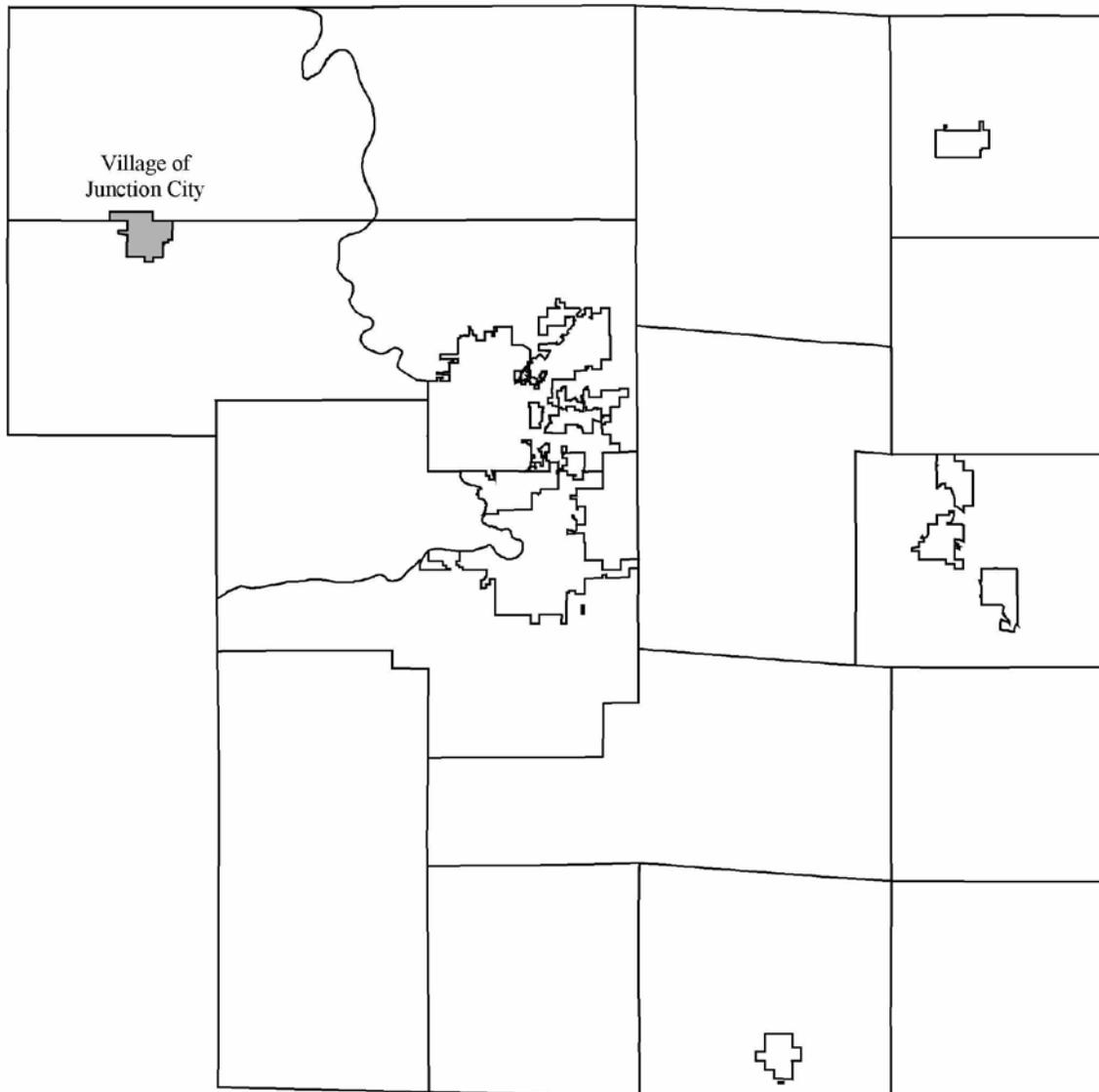
The Village of Junction City has previously not conducted any long-range planning, and does not currently have a zoning ordinance.

Village of Junction City

Portage County, Wisconsin

Figure 1.1

Population 2000: 440
Area: 1.5 square miles



Section 1.3 Current Comprehensive Planning Process

As mentioned in the introduction to this document, this Village of Junction City Comprehensive Plan had its beginning as a part of the County-wide planning project started in June 2001. The work during the first 18 months of the County-wide project, performed primarily by the Portage County Comprehensive Planning Joint Steering Committee, centered on public participation, visioning, and the generation of preliminary goal suggestions for the nine required Plan elements. This information was then forwarded to all local units of government in the fall of 2002. Utilizing the information provided by the Joint Steering Committee, the Village of Junction City Plan Commission began the Village Comprehensive Planning process in earnest in January 2003. The Plan Commission met through February 2005 to put together the first complete preliminary draft of the plan. The Comprehensive Planning process involves several basic phases:

The first phase involves research. Activities include acquiring a thorough knowledge of the existing community setting, identifying problems that require solutions, and analyzing critical factors that need to be changed before progress can be made toward community goals, and establishing goals and objectives for growth and development. The second phase involves the formation of planning policy. Planning policies recommend a course of action that will accommodate expected change, produce desired change, and prevent undesirable change.

The next phase involves the selection of a preferred plan alternative for guiding future growth. The Land Use Element relates how the Village is expected to grow, and generally identifies how development should proceed in the future to achieve community goals. It proposes the most efficient use of land within the financial capabilities of the community by identifying where residential, and other anticipated land uses should occur.

The final phase involves implementation of the plan and programs that will influence the day-to-day decisions made by government officials, private enterprise, and individuals. Plan implementation provides the means by which the community can achieve its goals. Major tools of implementation typically include a zoning ordinance, subdivision regulations, and/or capital improvements program.

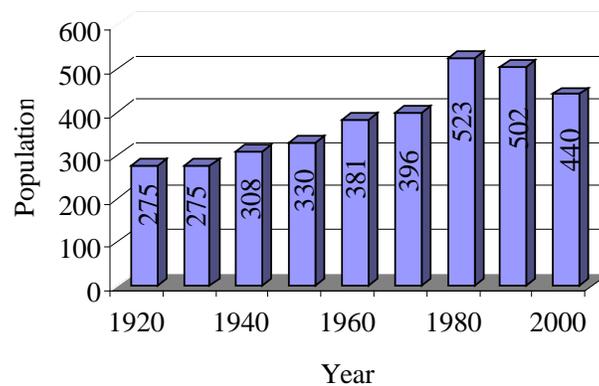
The Comprehensive Plan is the primary link between the past, the present, and the future, making it perhaps the best resource for achieving continuity over a period of time. It is to be used as a guide by those making decisions with regard to the development of the community. The Comprehensive Plan must also remain flexible so that it can be modified to reflect the processes of actual development and the changing attitudes and priorities of the community. To maintain an updated Comprehensive Plan, new information must be continually gathered and studied to determine trends and reevaluate projections, forecasts, and plans. Even policy recommendations, which are relatively permanent statements, may require periodic review to determine their appropriateness and suitability in relation to the direction and character of community development at that time. A well thought-out and updated Comprehensive Plan, with a solid base of public involvement, is one of the most fruitful investments a local government can make. As a collection of policies and plans designed to guide future growth and development, it will help ensure continuity over time as changes occur within the Village of Junction City.

Section 1.4 Demographic Trends

A. Population Growth

Every 10 years the Federal government performs the National Census, and these Census results are the main source of the information used to understand how communities change over time. Census data reveal two major population trends for the Village of Junction City (Figure 1.2): the steady increase in the Village's population through 1980, then a steady decline that continues today. Village residents have expressed concern that the National Census count for Junction City is incorrect for the year 2000. Residents believe that the Village population should be higher than 440 people and that using the Census population will lead to unnecessarily lower future population projections.

Figure 1.2: Village of Junction City Population Change, 1920 to 2000



Source: US Bureau of Census

In the forty-years between 1930 and 1970, Junction City recorded a steady rise in population, gaining 121 residents (+44%) over the period (see Table 1.1). Between 1970 and 1980, the Village population spiked up to 523, (+127, 32%). From 1980 to 2000, the population has declined by 83 persons (-16%) for the period. A number of Village residents worked for the railroad, which has decreased its work force in the county, so this may be one reason behind the large population shift in both directions. Another reason behind the out-migration was the passing of several of the older residents. The Wisconsin Department of Administration, which provides yearly population estimates for the intercensal period, has indicated a continued population loss for the Village in 2004.

Table 1.1: Junction City Comparison Population Change, 1970 to 2004

	U.S. Census Data				State	1970 to	2000 to
	1970	1980	1990	2000	DOA	2000	2004
					Estimate	Change	Change
Village of Junction City	396	523	502	440	432	11.1%	-1.8%
Village of Almond	440	477	455	459	451	4.3%	-1.7%
Village of Amherst	585	701	792	964	1,027	64.8%	6.5%
Village of Amherst Jct.	141	225	269	305	328	116.3%	7.5%
Village of Nelsonville	152	199	171	191	186	25.7%	-2.6%
Village of Rosholt	466	520	512	518	512	11.2%	-1.2%
Portage County	47,541	57,420	61,405	67,182	68,922	41.3%	2.6%
State of Wisconsin	4,417,821	4,705,642	4,891,769	5,363,675	5,453,896	21.4%	1.7%

Source: US Census Bureau; State of Wisconsin Dept. of Administration; Portage County Planning and Zoning Dept.

Population growth is a combination of many factors including birth, death, and in and out migration. By examining migration patterns for the residents of Junction City, we can try to better understand the population decline in the Village (Table 1.2). The U.S. Census provides data on where residents were living five years prior to the Census. The “Same House” column identifies the Junction City residents that lived in the same dwelling in both 1995 and 2000 (or 1985 and 1990); this can be an indicator of long-term residency. The “Different House, Portage County” column identifies the Junction City residents that lived in a home outside the Village, but within Portage County, in 1995. The “Different House, Different County” column identifies the Junction City residents that lived in a home outside of the Village and Portage County, but within the State of Wisconsin, in 1995. The “Different State” column identifies the Junction City residents that lived in a home outside the State of Wisconsin in 1995. Altogether, this information provides insight into the nature and pace of new residents moving into the Village.

Based on 2000 Census information, 57% of the Village's residents lived in the same house as they did in 1995, down 15% from the 1990 Census. This would show that long-term residents are becoming a smaller fraction of the total population. There were increases in the percentages of people moving to the Village from other areas of the county and people moving in from other areas of the state. These numbers provide examples of a constantly changing residential population within the Village of Junction City: decreased percentage of residents living long-term in the same dwelling; with more people relocating into the Village from Portage County and beyond.

Table 1.2: Place of Residence for Village Residents, Five Years Prior to 1990 & 2000 Census

	Same House				Different House, Portage County				Different House, Different County				Different State			
	1985		1995		1985		1995		1985		1995		1985		1995	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
V. Junction City	306	72%	205	57%	68	16%	94	26%	29	7%	53	15%	22	5%	9	2%
V. Almond	487	88%	276	39%	52	9%	86	12%	17	3%	25	4%	7	1%	7	1%
V. Amherst	823	68%	528	40%	235	19%	277	21%	77	6%	100	8%	79	7%	36	3%
V. Amherst Jct.	137	53%	141	54%	51	20%	84	32%	49	19%	37	14%	21	8%	0	0%
V. Nelsonville	90	55%	125	70%	59	36%	25	14%	4	2%	29	16%	10	6%	0	0%
V. Rosholt	297	63%	309	58%	119	25%	148	28%	48	10%	43	8%	7	1%	35	7%
Portage County		51%		56%		21%		22%		21%		16%		7%		5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990 and 2000 Census

B. Age Distribution

Insight into the nature of the Village’s population change over time can be gained through examining how the different age groups change as they move through their life cycles. Age groups for the Villages and County (or “cohorts” as they are called when tracking a group of same-aged people) have been displayed in the Table 1.3 in ten-year increments to more easily see how their numbers increase or decline over different Census years. The diagonal series of gray and white boxes indicate the path of each age cohort through the three Census periods.

Table 1.3: Distribution of Population, by Ten-Year Age Groups

Age	V. Junction City			Rural Village Average			Portage County		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Under 5 years	67 12.8%	36 7.2%	36 8.2%	34 8.1%	36 8.2%	36 7.4%	4,343 7.6%	4,226 6.9%	3,964 5.9%
5 to 14 years	72 13.8%	101 20.1%	75 17.0%	63 15.0%	73 16.6%	80 16.4%	8,671 15.1%	9,080 14.8%	9,118 13.6%
15 to 24 years	103 19.7%	74 14.7%	63 14.3%	62 14.7%	54 12.2%	70 14.3%	15,270 26.6%	13,081 21.3%	13,983 20.8%
25 to 34 years	98 18.7%	67 13.3%	56 12.7%	61 14.5%	68 15.4%	71 14.5%	9,180 16.0%	9,897 16.1%	8,322 12.4%
35 to 44 years	38 7.3%	59 11.8%	82 18.6%	44 10.4%	67 15.2%	72 14.8%	5,593 9.7%	8,690 14.2%	10,261 15.3%
45 to 54 years	35 6.7%	48 9.6%	45 10.2%	24 5.6%	40 9.0%	60 12.2%	4,447 7.7%	5,489 8.9%	8,945 13.3%
55 to 64 years	41 7.8%	42 8.4%	27 6.1%	50 11.9%	24 5.5%	39 7.9%	4,185 7.3%	4,299 7.0%	5,235 7.8%
65 to 74 years	34 6.5%	39 7.8%	21 4.8%	47 11.2%	40 9.0%	24 5.0%	3,391 5.9%	3,610 5.9%	3,791 5.6%
75 to 84 years	26 5.0%	27 5.4%	22 5.0%	30 7.1%	30 6.8%	26 5.3%	1,806 3.1%	2,273 3.7%	2,565 3.8%
85 years and over	9 1.7%	9 1.8%	13 3.0%	7 1.6%	7 1.7%	11 2.2%	534 0.9%	720 1.2%	998 1.5%
TOTAL	523	502	440	422	440	487	57,420	61,405	67,182
Median Age	26.6	31.7	32.8	33.1	33.4	33.2	25.4	29.3	33.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000 Census. Rural Villages = Almond, Amherst, Amherst Jct., Nelsonville, Rosholt.

The 5-to-14 year old cohort for the Village of Junction City numbered 101 in 1990. Their number declined by 38 persons (-39.7%) by the year 2000 (as the 5-to-14 year olds became 15-to-24 year olds). Children leaving home for college or jobs may explain some of this decline. The 25-to-34 age group was the only cohort to increase in numbers between 1990 and 2000 as they become 35 to 44 year olds; this was a major recovery after a substantial loss of 15-to-24 year olds during the 1980's.

The median age for the Village of Junction City is 32.8 years. This age has increased by over six years since 1980, with the majority of the increase during the 1980s. The "median age" is the point where ½ of the population lies above and ½ lies below; the older this age is, the older the overall population for a place is becoming. The average rural Village across Portage County has seen their median age increase at a much slower pace (0.1 year over the same time period). The County as a whole has seen its median age increase at a slightly faster rate than Junction City, just under eight years over the twenty-year period.

Even though there has been a rise in median age, the percentage of the population over the age of 65 for rural Villages in Portage County has been trending downward since 1980 (see Table 1.4 below). The Village of Junction City's 65+ population segment decreased from 13.2% of total population in 1980 to 12.7% in 2000. The rural Village average in Portage County saw this population segment decrease from 16.1% to 14.0%, while the County as a whole increased from 10.0% to 10.9%.

Table 1.4: Comparison of Population Aged 65+

	V. Junction City			Rural Village Average			Portage County		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
65 years and over	69 13.2%	75 14.9%	56 12.7%	73 16.1%	73 15.9%	68 14.0%	5,731 10.0%	6,603 10.8%	7,354 10.9%
Total Population	523	502	440	456	456	478	57,420	61,405	67,182
Median Age	26.6	31.7	32.8	32.1	34.3	35.8	25.4	29.3	33.0

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Portage County Planning and Zoning Dept. Rural Villages = Almond, Amherst, Amherst Jct., Nelsonville, Rosholt.

C. Education Levels

The different municipal divisions within Portage County have followed similar general trends of improvement across levels of educational attainment (see Table 1.5 below). The Village of Junction City raised its overall educational attainment during the 1990's. This result was a combination of in-migration, continued educational involvement by the existing residents of the Village and the passing of older residents who did not have the educational opportunities enjoyed today. The number and percentage of Junction City residents age 25 and over with less than a 9th grade education decreased significantly between 1990 and 2000. The Junction City residents who completed 9th to 12th grade but did not receive a diploma, however, increased by 3.5%, while the rural Village average declined 3.7% and Portage County experienced a 1.2% decline in this category. The percentage of 25+ year old residents who completed some college, or completed a college degree program rose from twenty percent (20%) to thirty percent (30%) over the same period. This 10-year increase in attainment for Junction City was not as large as that recorded by the average rural Village (30% to 45%), but larger than the increase for the County overall (40% to 49%).

Table 1.5: Comparison of Educational Attainment for Residents 25 Years and Older

Age	V. Junction City		Rural Village Average		Portage County	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Less Than 9th Grade	59 21.4%	18 6.6%	39 14.1%	16 5.0%	4,065 11.6%	2,420 6.0%
9th to 12th Grade (No Diploma)	27 9.8%	36 13.3%	32 11.4%	24 7.7%	3,029 8.7%	3,019 7.5%
High School Graduate	142 51.4%	110 40.6%	125 45.0%	129 41.8%	14,082 40.2%	14,952 37.2%
Some College (No Degree)	38 13.8%	46 17.0%	38 13.8%	59 19.2%	5,205 14.9%	7,572 18.9%
Associate Degree	0 0.0%	11 4.1%	12 4.3%	26 8.3%	1,922 5.5%	2,802 7.0%
Bachelor's Degree	15 5.4%	14 5.2%	25 9.1%	42 13.7%	4,594 13.1%	6,468 16.1%
Graduate/ Professional Degree	3 1.1%	9 3.3%	6 2.3%	13 4.1%	2,107 6.0%	2,910 7.2%
Total	284	244	278	309	35,004	40,143

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000 Census. Rural Villages = Almond, Amherst, Amherst Jct., Nelsonville, Rosholt.

D. Households and Income

The Village of Junction City residential community is made up of different types of households. The U.S. Census defines a household simply as “including all of the people who occupy a housing unit”. People not living in households are classified as living in group quarters. Table 1.6 below details the changes in the make-up of Village of Junction City households over the last 20 years, and compares them to the Portage County data and the average of the County rural Villages.

Table 1.6: Household Type Comparison, Junction City, Rural Villages, and Portage County

Household Type	V. Junction City			Rural Village Average			Portage County		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Family Households	138	137	107	115	114	126	13,257	14,883	16,496
<i>% of Total Households</i>	73.0%	76.1%	63.3%	70.1%	67.5%	66.3%	72.4%	69.9%	65.9%
Married-Couple Families	120	112	77	99	97	99	11,592	12,645	13,808
<i>% of Family H-holds</i>	87.0%	81.8%	72.0%	86.1%	85.1%	78.6%	87.4%	85.0%	83.7%
Other Family, Male Householder	6	5	8	3	3	7	437	602	861
<i>% of Family H-holds</i>	4.3%	3.6%	7.5%	2.6%	2.6%	5.6%	3.3%	4.0%	5.2%
Other Family, Female H-holder	12	20	22	13	14	19	1,228	1,636	1,827
<i>% of Family H-holds</i>	8.7%	14.6%	20.6%	11.3%	12.3%	15.1%	9.3%	11.0%	11.1%
Non-Family Households	51	43	62	49	55	64	5,056	6,423	8,544
<i>% of Total Households</i>	27.0%	23.9%	36.7%	29.9%	32.5%	33.7%	27.6%	30.1%	34.1%
Householder Living Alone	42	36	53	44	50	55	3,730	4,679	6,130
<i>% of Non-Family H-holds</i>	82.4%	83.7%	85.5%	89.8%	90.9%	85.9%	73.8%	72.8%	71.7%
Householder 65 Years and Over	~	25	26	~	27	28	~	1,933	2,196
<i>% of Non-Family H-holds</i>	~	58.1%	41.9%	~	49.1%	43.8%	~	30.1%	25.7%
Total Households	189	180	169	164	169	190	18,313	21,306	25,040
Persons Per Household	2.77	2.79	2.60	2.57	2.61	2.59	2.93	2.71	2.54

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000 Census. Rural Villages = Almond, Amherst, Amherst Jct., Nelsonville, Rosholt.

Married-couple households, traditionally the largest household type within Junction City, have seen their percentage of total households decrease over the last 20 years. This decrease has occurred at a more rapid pace than the rural Village average or County as a whole. Single-parent households within Junction City have increased over the 20-year period from 18 to 30 households, an increase of over 15%. By comparison, the Rural Village Average and County overall have seen single-head households increase 7% and 4%, respectively. Junction City’s non-family households have increased from approximately 27% of total households in 1980 to 36.7% in 2000, similar to increases in the rural Village average and County overall.

The Persons Per Household (PPH) for the Village of Junction City, rural Village average, and the County has been declining over the last 20 years. Junction City closely matches the household size of the rural Village average; both are slightly larger than the County overall. The rate of decline of the County overall is quicker than Junction City or other rural Villages.

Another instructive piece of information on the state of households within the Village is the level of income that each household achieves. Again the Census provides insight into the range of incomes present within Junction City. Table 1.7 below describes how household incomes have changed in the last 20 years. It is a testimony to both the inflation of wages and the increased earning power of the residents of Junction City that the percentage of households making greater than \$50,000 per year has increased from 0.5% in 1979 to 32.8% 1999. This rate of increase in

households was slightly less than Portage County overall (3.2% to 42.5%) and the rural Village average (2.8% to 40.2%). Junction City's median household income increased from \$14,737 to \$33,750 over the same twenty-year period, with the 1980 and 1990 amount being similar to that of the rural Village average and County overall. During the 1990's, however, median income increases for rural Village and County households overall outpaced that of Junction City.

Table 1.7: Household Income Comparison, Junction City, Villages, and Portage County

Household Income Per Year	V. Junction City			Rural Village Average			Portage County		
	1979	1989	1999	1979	1989	1999	1979	1989	1999
Less Than \$10,000	68 35.1%	24 14.4%	20 12.1%	63 38.6%	35 20.3%	14 7.3%	5,300 28.9%	3,210 15.0%	1,767 7.0%
\$10,000 to \$14,999	31 16.0%	16 9.6%	16 9.7%	31 18.8%	20 11.8%	16 8.2%	2,919 15.9%	1,978 9.3%	1,608 6.4%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	49 25.3%	34 20.4%	26 15.8%	44 26.6%	35 20.3%	24 12.5%	5,423 29.6%	4,072 19.1%	3,174 12.6%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	34 17.5%	40 24.0%	24 14.5%	14 8.5%	30 17.3%	23 11.8%	2,907 15.8%	3,654 17.1%	3,425 13.6%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11 5.7%	42 25.1%	25 15.2%	8 4.6%	32 18.6%	39 19.9%	1,223 6.7%	4,370 20.5%	4,484 17.9%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1 0.5%	7 4.2%	34 20.6%	2 1.2%	15 8.9%	50 25.6%	380 2.1%	2,983 14.0%	5,771 23.0%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	10 6.1%	3 1.6%	3 1.6%	21 10.9%	193 1.1%	661 3.1%	2,820 11.2%
\$100,000 to \$149,999		2 1.2%	10 6.1%	0 0.0%	2 0.9%	4 1.9%	0 0.0%	274 1.3%	1,346 5.4%
\$150,000 or more		2 1.2%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 0.3%	4 1.8%	0 0.0%	134 0.6%	717 2.9%
Total Households	194	167	165	164	173	195	18,345	21,336	25,112
Median H-Hold Income	\$14,737	\$26,583	\$33,750	\$13,210	\$24,887	\$41,421	\$16,659	\$28,686	\$43,487

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000 Census. Rural Villages = Almond, Amherst, Amherst Jct., Nelsonville, Rosholt.

With the examination of income information, the Village of Junction City should also assess the poverty status of its residents. "Poverty" is generally defined as a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is poor. If a family's total income is less than that family's threshold, then that family, and every individual in it, is considered poor. The poverty thresholds do not vary geographically. That is, they are the same throughout the United States. However, the poverty thresholds are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). The official poverty definition counts money income before taxes and does not include capital gains and non-cash benefits (such as public housing, food stamps, and Medicaid). Poverty is not defined for people in military barracks, institutional group quarters, or for unrelated children under age 15 (such as foster children). Table 1.8 below outlines poverty thresholds for 1980, 1990, and 2000. Table 1.9 lists the Census information on poverty for the total number of residents, persons age 65 and above, and families within the Village of Junction City, the rural Village average, and Portage County as a whole.

Table 1.8: Poverty Thresholds - 1980, 1990, and 2000

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Threshold		
	1980	1990	2000
One Person	\$4,190	\$6,652	\$8,794
Two Persons	\$5,363	\$8,509	\$11,239
Three Persons	\$6,565	\$10,419	\$13,738
Four Persons	\$8,414	\$13,481	\$17,603
Five Persons	\$9,966	\$15,792	\$20,819
Six Persons	\$11,269	\$17,839	\$23,528
Seven Persons	\$12,761	\$20,241	\$26,754
Eight Persons	\$14,199	\$22,582	\$29,701
Nine Persons or More	\$16,896	\$26,848	\$35,060

Source: U.S. Census Bureau

According to Census figures, the Village of Junction City has experienced a slight increase in both the number and percentage of residents earning below the poverty level. Junction City has recorded an increasing percentage of persons living in poverty, seniors living in poverty, and families that are considered to be in poverty, while the other rural Villages and County overall have seen these percentages decrease over time. The average rural Village has less than half that percentage.

Table 1.9: Percent in Poverty Comparison, Junction City, Villages, and Portage County

	V. Junction City		Rural Village Average		Portage County	
	1989	1999	1989	1999	1989	1999
Persons	460	440	437	487	57,805	67,182
Below Poverty Level	59 12.8%	61 13.9%	53 12.1%	40 8.2%	7,454 12.9%	6,074 9.0%
Persons 65 Years and Over	85	56	75	61	5,327	7,354
Below Poverty Level	2 2.4%	6 10.7%	14 18.7%	7 11.5%	740 13.9%	561 7.6%
Families	130	101	117	135	14,927	16,643
Below Poverty Level	13 10.0%	14 13.9%	9 7.7%	8 5.9%	1,051 7.0%	725 4.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1990, 2000 Census. Rural Villages = Almond, Amherst, Amherst Jct., Nelsonville, Rosholt.

E. Employment Characteristics

Table 1.10 below summarizes employment by industry data provided for the last three Census years. This information represents what type of industry that the working residents of Junction City were employed by, and is not a listing of the employment currently located within the Village. The discussion of Junction City economy will take place in the Economic Development Element of this Comprehensive Plan. It should be noted that the method used for classifying industries was changed between the 1990 and 2000 Census, and therefore the information included in the industry categories of Table 1.10 is not entirely consistent for comparison between those years. The table attempts to place the three Census years in a useable context.

Table 1.10: Summary of Employment by Industry

Industry	V. Junction City			Rural Village Average			Portage County		
	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000	1980	1990	2000
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Mining	9 5%	27 14%	12 6%	9 6%	16 8%	12 5%	1,816 7%	1,755 6%	1,241 4%
Construction	5 3%	15 8%	13 6%	11 7%	12 6%	15 6%	1,004 4%	1,297 4%	1,707 5%
Manufacturing	55 34%	42 22%	30 15%	31 19%	43 22%	49 19%	4,637 19%	5,373 18%	6,314 18%
Transportation, Warehousing, Utilities	23 14%	14 7%	24 12%	17 11%	9 5%	21 9%	1,214 5%	1,511 5%	1,948 6%
Information	n/a	n/a	1 0%	n/a	n/a	11 5%	n/a	n/a	835 2%
Communications/ Other Public Facilities	3 2%	4 2%	n/a	4 2%	5 3%	n/a	325 1%	367 1%	n/a
Wholesale Trade	12 7%	6 3%	15 7%	8 5%	5 2%	7 3%	885 4%	1,026 3%	1,235 4%
Retail Trade	44 27%	44 23%	22 11%	25 16%	37 19%	27 11%	4,317 17%	5,667 19%	4,813 14%
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	12 7%	11 6%	11 5%	12 8%	18 9%	19 8%	2,971 12%	3,359 11%	3,682 10%
Professional, Management, Administrative	n/a	n/a	11 5%	n/a	n/a	8 3%	n/a	n/a	1,627 5%
Business and Repair Services	2 1%	2 1%	n/a	1 1%	8 4%	n/a	518 2%	941 3%	n/a
Personal Services	n/a	7 4%	n/a	n/a	3 2%	n/a	n/a	777 3%	n/a
Arts, Entertainment, Recreation Services	1 1%	0 0%	16 8%	4 2%	3 2%	17 7%	734 3%	388 1%	3,005 8%
Educational, Health, Social Services	34 21%	8 4%	21 10%	30 19%	30 15%	53 21%	5,331 21%	5,617 19%	7,192 20%
Other	3 2%	8 4%	13 6%	6 4%	7 4%	7 3%	624 3%	1,362 5%	1,236 4%
Public Administration	4 2%	7 4%	0 0%	4 2%	3 1%	5 2%	571 2%	710 2%	842 2%
Total Employed Persons	207	195	189	160	200	251	24,947	30,150	35,677
Unemployed Persons	16	12	7	18	9	15	2,013	1,590	2,255
Total Labor Force	223	207	196	175	209	266	26,960	31,740	37,944
Percent Unemployed	7.2%	5.8%	3.6%	10.4%	4.2%	5.5%	7.5%	5.0%	5.9%
Persons 16 Years +	~	331	291	~	324	366	~	47,202	53,135

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1980, 1990, 2000 Census. Rural Villages = Almond, Amherst, Amherst Jct., Nelsonville, Rosholt.

Section 1.5 Forecasts

A. Population Projections

Portage County Planning and Zoning Department prepares population projections for each of the municipalities within the County. The methodology for this projection is included in Appendix D of this Comprehensive Plan.

The Village of Junction City Plan Commission has adopted the following projected population totals for the planning period:

Yr 2010: 419

Yr 2020: 391

B. Household Projections

Household projections for Junction City will be based on the above stated population projection divided by the anticipated number of persons per household in both 2010 and 2020.

The number of persons per household for Junction City has declined from 3.39 persons in 1980 to 2.65 persons in 2000. Using a method of linear regression from 1980, the forecasted number of persons per household (PPH) in 2010 will be 2.54. For the purpose of forecasting, the persons per household will be held at 2.54 for 2020. Keep in mind that these numbers represent projections and should not be used as absolute.

Using a PPH of 2.54 for this plan horizon (2020), the household projections for Junction City are:

Yr 2010: 165 households

Yr 2020: 154 households

As stated earlier in this chapter, Village residents believe that the National Census count is incorrect for the year 2000. Residents believe that the Village population should be higher than 440 people and using this projected population will cause lower future population projections. However, they will continue to use these numbers until the next Census is taken in 2010.

C. Employment Projections

The Village of Junction City has an abundant amount of land available for commercial use (See Table 8.1 and Map 8.1 in the Land Use chapter). However, there are limitations that do occur for existing and new commercial and manufacturing businesses. Village residents may not preclude the expansion of businesses or the Village from attracting new businesses, but a declining Village population, and physical and natural features may inhibit the expansion or introduction of new businesses.

While it is not realistic that the Village will recruit a large commercial business, it is possible that existing businesses could expand or new small businesses could develop near the already developed area of the Village, increasing the amount of jobs, and tax base for the Village. While there are limited amounts of jobs available within the Village of Junction City, the Village is centrally located between the Cities of Stevens Point, Wisconsin Rapids, Marshfield, and Mosinee, which offer numerous employment opportunities for the Village residents. According to 2000 Census information, twenty-nine percent of the Village residents work within the Stevens Point urban area, and forty-one percent work within Portage County.

Section 1.6 Issues Identified by the Plan Commission

- A. The placement of US Highway 10 running along the Village's northern boundary.
- B. The poor condition of the Village trailer park.
- C. The splitting the Village into quadrants when the trains run through the Village, cutting off road access and emergency service access in and around the Village.

Section 1.7 Issues and Opportunities Goals, Objectives and Policies

Goal 1: Promote the Village as a good place to live.

Objective 1: Work to bring a better image to the community.

Objective 2: Work to get residents more involved with Village life and events.

Policy 1: Continue to publish the quarterly Village newsletter to keep residents informed on Village news.