# Rural Livability Project 

## 2024 Wisconsin Rural Summit

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## The Rural Livability Project

Part of a USDA-funded Institute for Rural Partnerships housed at UW-Madison, Auburn University and the University of Vermont.

## Motivation - A better understanding of the factors contributing to rural challenges and rural success:

- Loss of critical institutions, industrial restructuring, out-migration/population loss, high mortality rates, lack of housing, declining civic engagement/social capital, etc.;
- But not everywhere! - How can we learn from places that are doing well (or were doing well and transitioned into decline)?
- What can we learn about path dependency? Regional interactions? Outliers?
- Can we create blueprints for supporting community and regional livability?

Defining and Identifying Livable Communities - How do you define "livable"?

Often the emphasis is measuring the growth of economic variables:

- Population
- Jobs/Employment
- Income/Wages
- GDP

Many rural Wisconsin communities are thriving and doing well...but by traditional economic growth metrics they appear to be stagnant.

Is the focus on growth of traditional metrics too narrow?

How do we account for cycles or periods of change across different time periods? Different definitions of livable?

Change in Metropolitan Counties - 1950 to 2023


Wisconsin Metro Counties - Percent of Population Living in Rural Census Blocks (2020)


[^0]Cities and Villages Nearest in Population to Ashland - 1970 Census


Cities and Villages Nearest in Population to Ashland
Percent Change in Population 1970 to 2020


Diversity of Population Growth by Community and Time Period




## Percent Change in Total Employment - 2006 to 2019



## Percent Change in Total Employment - Q3 2019 to Q3 2023



Commuting Networks for Wisconsin Non-Metro Counties - Outflow from County of Residence


## Share of County Residents Commuting to Another County for Employment (Primary Job)



Share of County Residents who are Employed

$\square$
$\square$
$30.0 \%$ or Less
$30.1 \%$ to $40.0 \%$
40.1\% to 50.0\%

Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES)

Share of Employed Residents - Q2 2019


Share of County Residents who are Employed
$\square$ $30.0 \%$ or Less
$30.1 \%$ to $40.0 \%$
40.1\% to 50.0\%


Employees Primarily Working at Home by State - Change in Share 2019 to 2022


Annual Average Unemployment Rate (2023)



Labor Force Participation Rate for Men Ages 25 to 54



Labor Force Participation Rate for Women Ages 25 to 54






## Industrial Restructuring - Dependence, Resilience or Opportunity?

 Percent Change in Manufacturing Employment Since 1970
—Wisconsin Metro - Manufacturing Employment —Wisconsin Nonmetro - Manufacturing Employment

Industrial Restructuring - Dependence, Resilience or Opportunity? Manufacturing Employment as a Percent of Total Employment


Percent Change in Total Working Age Population (Age 15 to 64) - 2010 Census to 2022 Estimates


Percent Change in Prime Working Age Population (Age 25 to 54) - 2010 Census to 2022 Estimates


Percent Change in Total Working Age Population


-6.1\% to -9.0\%
-9.1\% or More

Percent Change in Prime Working Age Population

| $0.0 \%$ to $6.9 \%$ | $-6.1 \%$ to $-9.0 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $-0.1 \%$ to $-3.0 \%$ | $-9.1 \%$ or More |
| $-3.1 \%$ to $-6.0 \%$ |  |

Population Age 65 and Over by County - 2000 Census and 2022 Estimates

Population Age 65 and over as
Share of Total Population - 2000 Census


Population Age 65 and over as Share of Total Population-2022 Estimates


Percent Age 65 and Over

| Less than $12.0 \%$ | $20.0 \%$ to $23.9 \%$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $12.0 \%$ to $15.9 \%$ |  |
| $16.0 \%$ to $19.9 \%$ |  |

## Critical Institutions - The Ability to Meet Needs on a Routine Basis

- Healthcare
- Education
- Pharmacies
- Grocery stores
- Veterinary Clinics
- Childcare
- Broadband
- Banks
- Etc.


Number of Children Under Age 5 per Childcare Establishment (by Quintile)

[^1]Health Care and Social Assistance Employees per 1,000 Residents


## Do Jobs Follow People or do People Follow Jobs?



## What if we Shift the Focus to Quality of Life?

- What defines quality of life?
- Different people value different community attributes;
- Community Capitals Framework provides



## What can People's Behavior tell us about Community Livability?

- High in-migration: A signal that people want to live there?
- Low out-migration: An indicator that people who live there want to stay or perhaps face barriers to moving?
- A stable or high birth rate: An indicator that people want to have families in a community or demographics are favorable to a high birth rate?
- Home value appreciation: An indicator of the value of living in a place or a barrier to people who want to live there?
- New business start-ups: An indicator that people view a community as a good place to own a business or a community where people need to start a business due to a lack of other employment opportunities?





Northern Wisconsin Annual Business Applications - 2005 to 2022


## Percent Change in Business Applications - 2020 to 2022



[^2]Natural Increase Rates 2010 to 2023 - Wisconsin Metro and Nonmetro Counties


Net Migration Rates 2010 to 2023 - Wisconsin Metro and Nonmetro Counties







Domestic Net Migration Rates 2010 to 2023 - Wisconsin Nonmetro Recreational and Nonmetro, Non-Recreational Counties


Sawyer County Median Sales Price 2005 to 2023 - Four Quarter Moving Average (in \$2023)

## $\$ 400,000$

\$350,000
$\$ 300,000$
$\$ 250,000$
\$200,000

$\$ 150,000$
$\$ 100,000$
$\$ 50,000 \quad$ —Sawyer Median Sales Price (\$2023)
\$-


## Sawyer County Average Wage by Occupation and Home Purchase Perspectives 15 Largest Occupation Categories by Total Employment

| Occupation | Total <br> Employment | Mean <br> Wages | Maximum Monthly <br> Housing Payment | Maximum Home <br> Financed Amount |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total, All Occupations | 6,820 | $\$ 49,380$ | $\$ 1,152$ | $\$ 125,049$ |
| Office and Administrative Support | 900 | $\$ 40,220$ | $\$ 938$ | $\$ 101,672$ |
| Food Preparation and Serving Related | 670 | $\$ 30,100$ | $\$ 702$ | $\$ 75,913$ |
| Sales and Related | 660 | $\$ 37,990$ | $\$ 886$ | $\$ 95,981$ |
| Transportation and Material Moving | 580 | $\$ 40,240$ | $\$ 939$ | $\$ 101,815$ |
| Educational Instruction and Library | 470 | $\$ 56,740$ | $\$ 1,324$ | $\$ 143,832$ |
| Healthcare Practitioners and Technical | 460 | $\$ 85,360$ | $\$ 1,992$ | $\$ 216,873$ |
| Construction and Extraction | 400 | $\$ 51,650$ | $\$ 1,205$ | $\$ 130,842$ |
| Production | 370 | $\$ 46,970$ | $\$ 1,096$ | $\$ 119,005$ |
| Installation, Maintenance, and Repair | 340 | $\$ 54,850$ | $\$ 1,280$ | $\$ 139,071$ |
| Healthcare Support | 330 | $\$ 35,010$ | $\$ 817$ | $\$ 88,535$ |
| Management | 320 | $\$ 97,140$ | $\$ 2,267$ | $\$ 246,936$ |
| Building and Grounds Cleaning/Maintenance | 320 | $\$ 34,880$ | $\$ 814$ | $\$ 88,203$ |
| Protective Service | 220 | $\$ 50,420$ | $\$ 1,176$ | $\$ 127,703$ |
| Business and Financial Operations | 200 | $\$ 66,780$ | $\$ 1,558$ | $\$ 169,455$ |
| Community and Social Service | 160 | $\$ 52,090$ | $\$ 1,215$ | $\$ 131,965$ |

[^3]
## Creating Typologies and Potential Blueprints

- Focus specifically on livability;
- Different ways of thriving;
- Then identify a "blueprint" for each type.


Type 1: High natural amenity, older
demographic, highincome, large tourism industry

Type 2: Near a metro area, strong presence of critical institutions, accessible housing



Type 3: Young demographic (families), strong presence of critical institutions, employment diversity

And so on...

## Questions?

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[^0]:    Source: U.S. Census and Author's Calculations

[^1]:    12.2 to 20.4 (1st Quintile)
    30.9 to 43.0 (4th Quintile)
    20.5 to 24.8 (2nd Quintile)
    24.9 to 30.8 (3rd Quintile)
    43.1 to 50.6 (5th Quintile)

    Data Suppressed

[^2]:    Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau Business Formation Statistics

[^3]:    Based on no downpayment, a 30 -year fixed mortgage at $6.875 \%$, a $2.0 \%$ property tax rate and $0.2 \%$ homeowner's insurance rate

