Rural Livability Project

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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"?

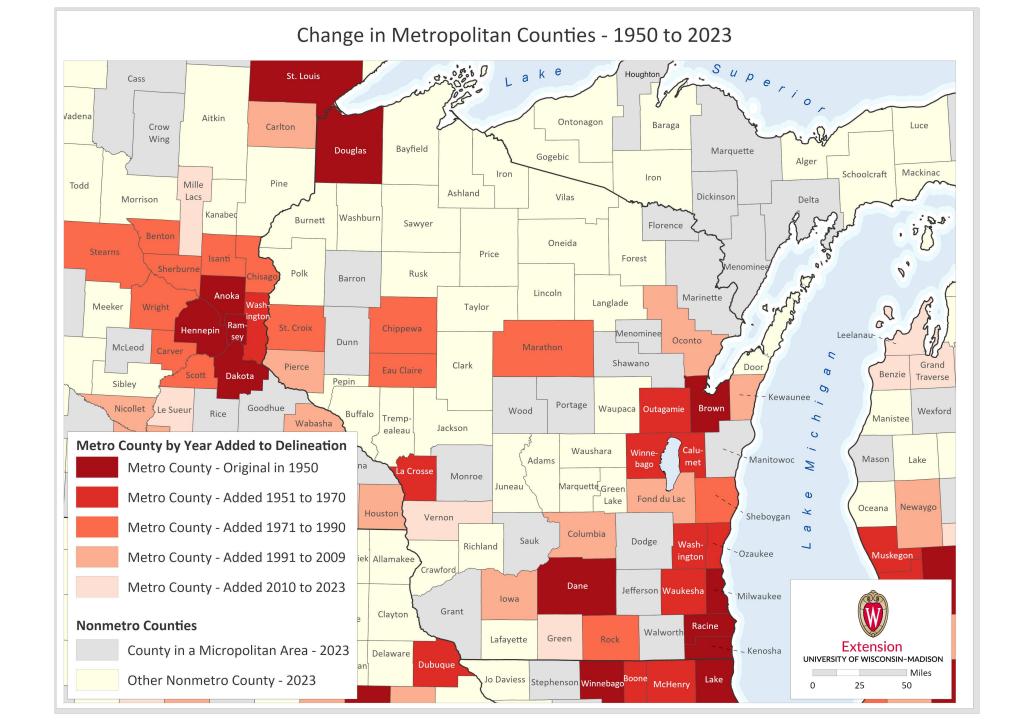
Often the emphasis is measuring the growth of economic variables:

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

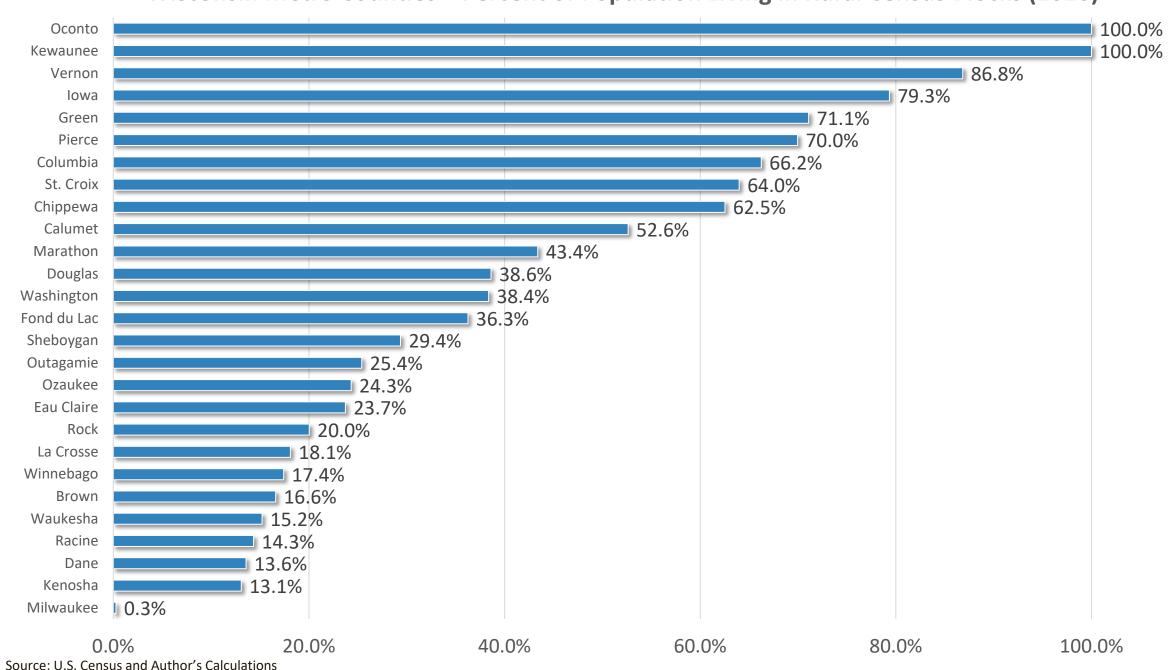
Many rural Wisconsin communities are thriving and doing well...but by traditional economic growth metrics they appear to be stagnant.

Is the focus on growth of traditional metrics too narrow?

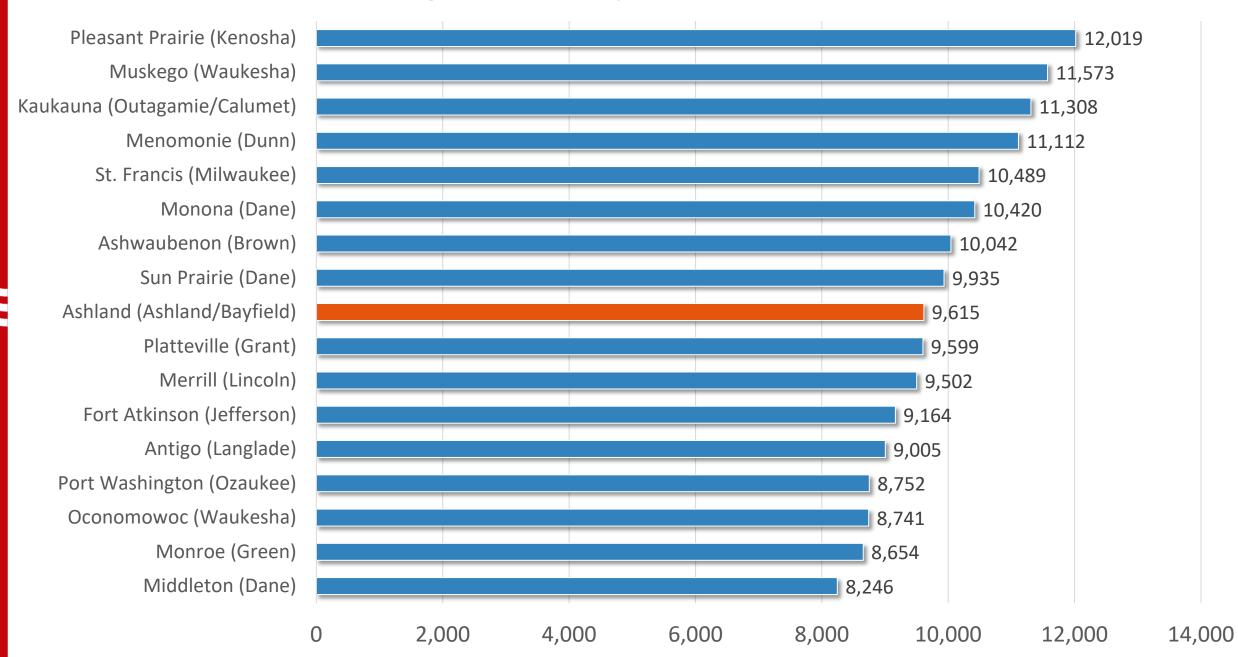
How do we account for cycles or periods of change across different time periods? Different definitions of livable?



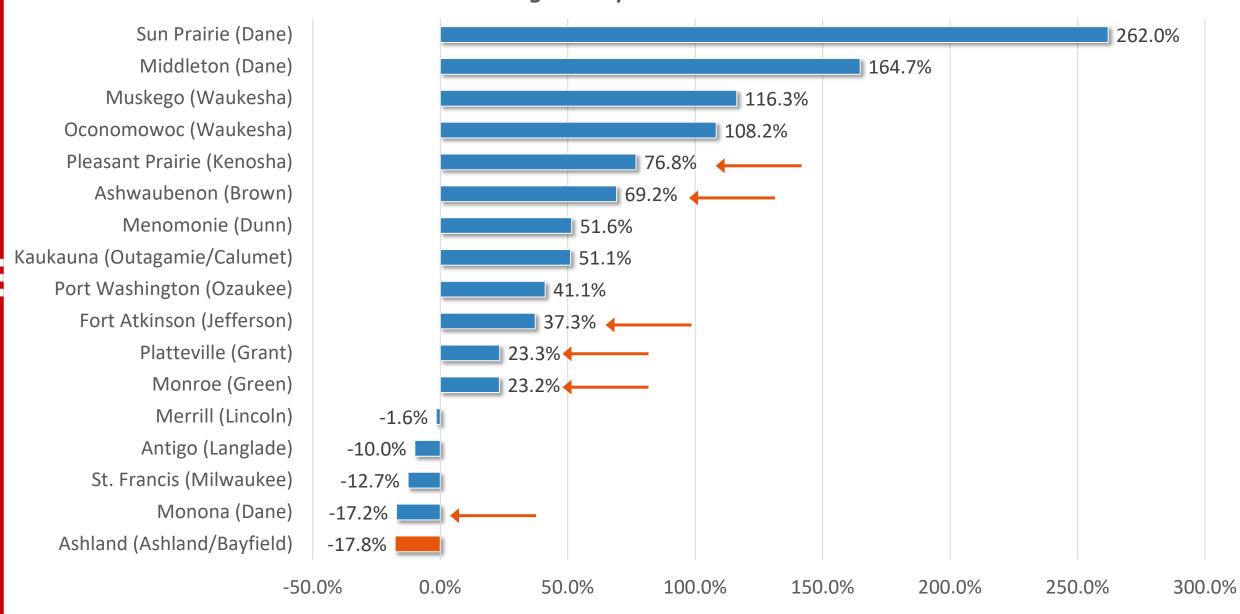
Wisconsin Metro Counties – Percent of Population Living in Rural Census Blocks (2020)



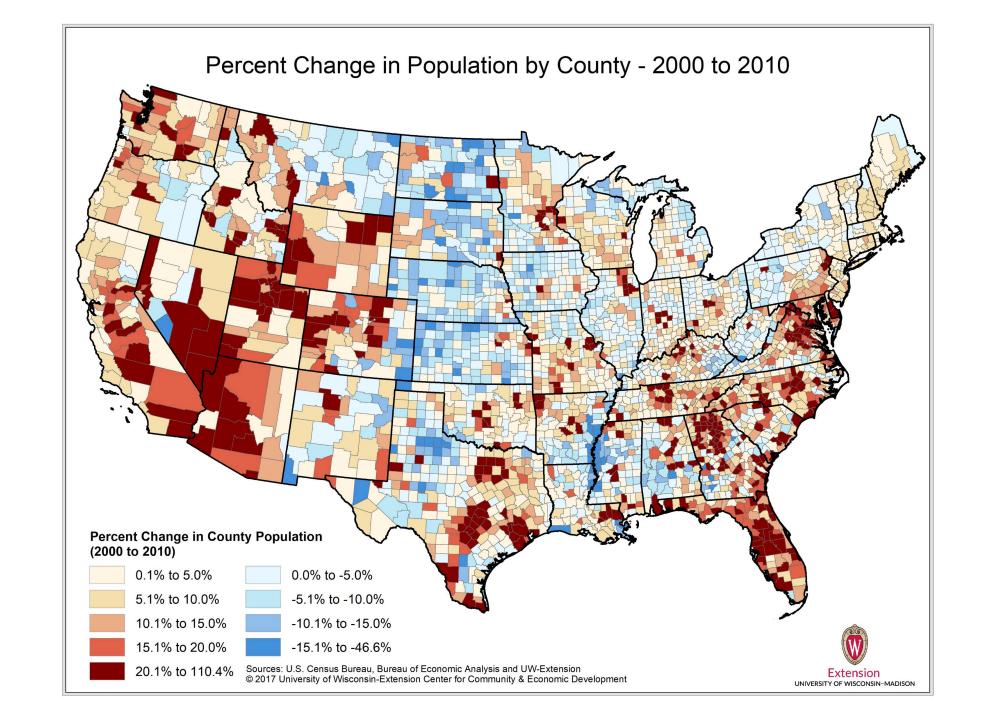
Cities and Villages Nearest in Population to Ashland – 1970 Census

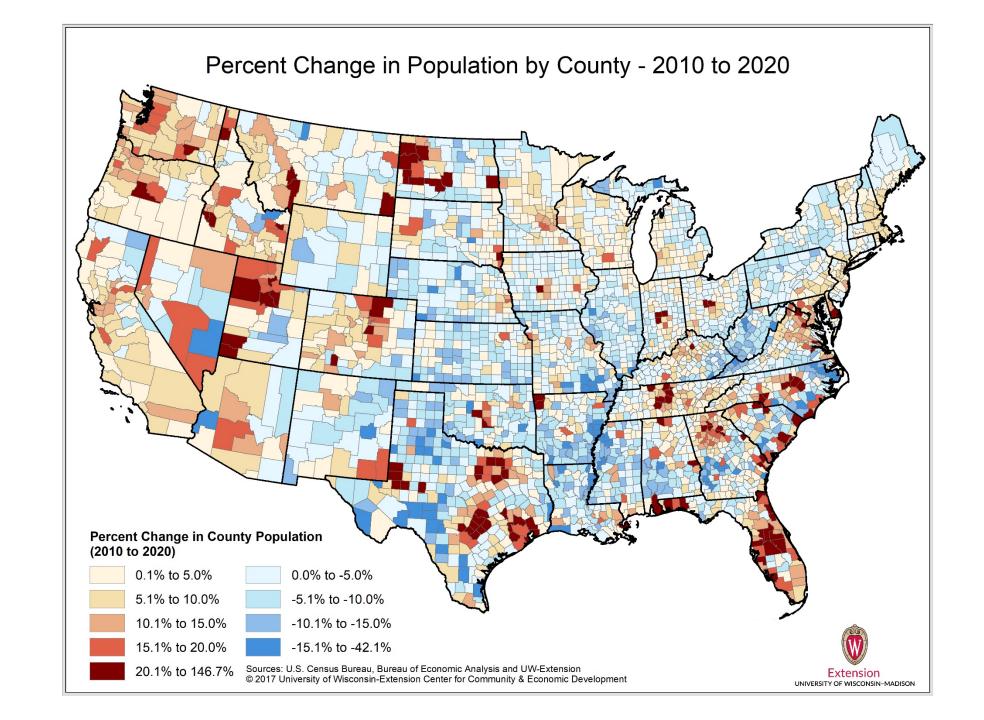


Cities and Villages Nearest in Population to Ashland Percent Change in Population 1970 to 2020

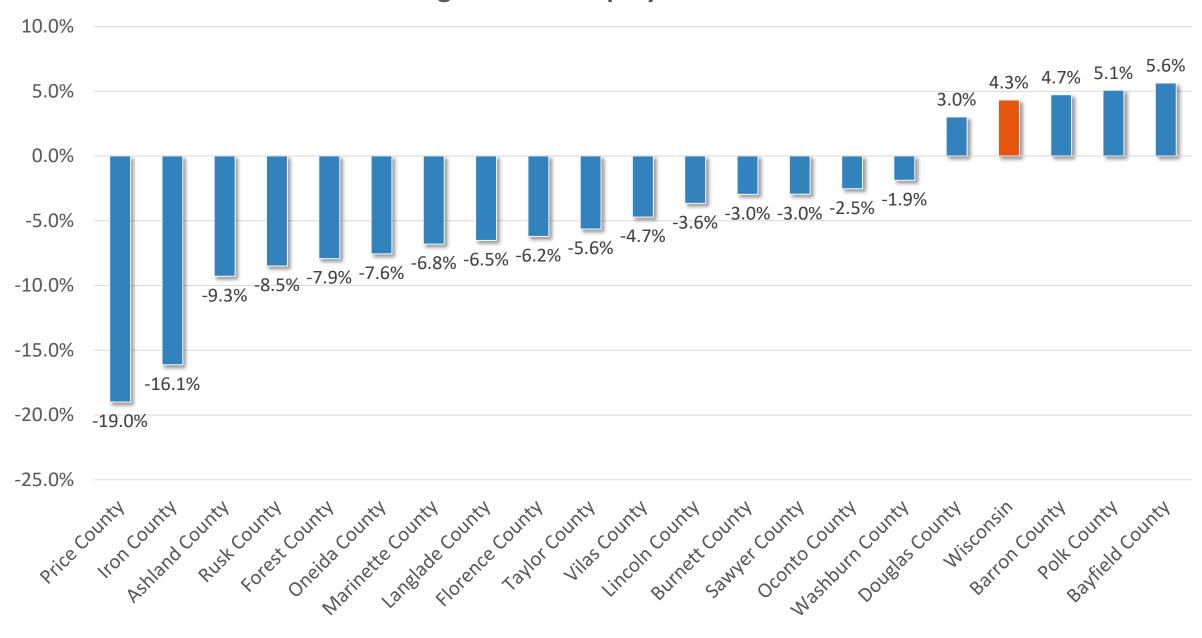


Diversity of Population Growth by Community and Time Period 50.0% 44.3% 40.0% 34.1% 30.0% 22.2% 20.0% 15.9% 14.5% 13.0% 13.8% 12.4% 10.0% 7.7% 7.8% 6.8% 4.4% 6.4% 5.9% 5.7% 5.5% 1.7% 2.9% 2.1% 0.2% 0.0% -0.1% -1.5% -0.2% -2.0% -3.8% -5.2% -10.0% -15.5% -20.0% Monroe (Green) Platteville (Grant) **Fort Atkinson** Ashwaubenon Monona (Dane) **Pleasant Prairie** (Kenosha) (Jefferson) (Brown) ■ 1970 to 1980 ■ 1980 to 1990 ■ 1990 to 2000 ■ 2000 to 2010 ■ 2010 to 2020

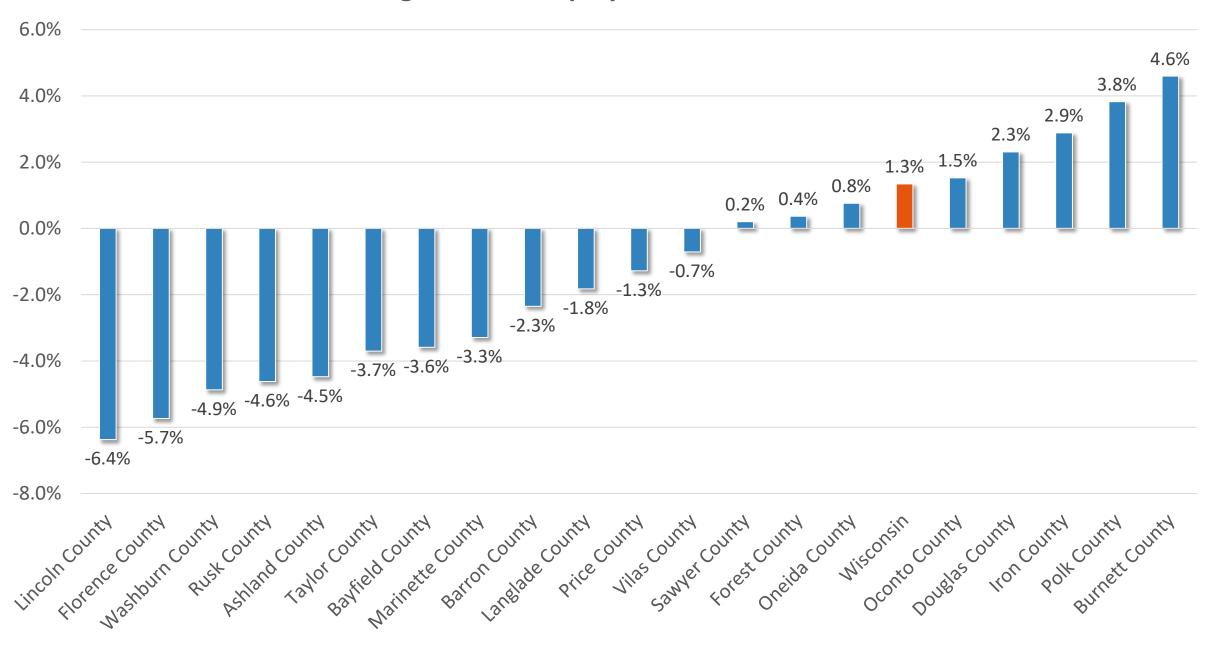


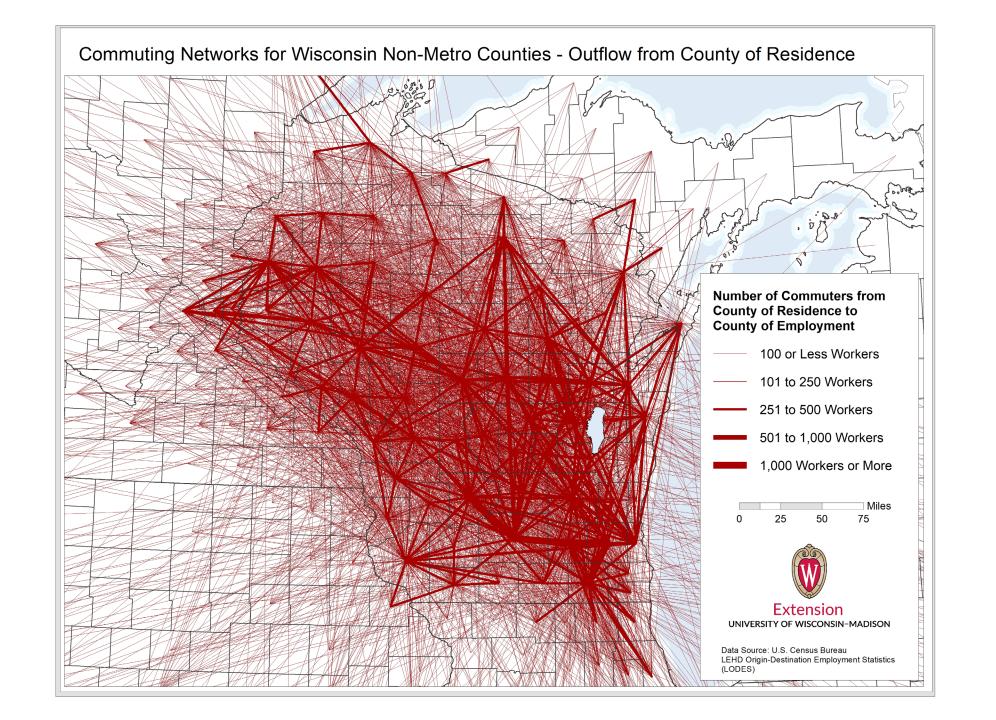


Percent Change in Total Employment - 2006 to 2019



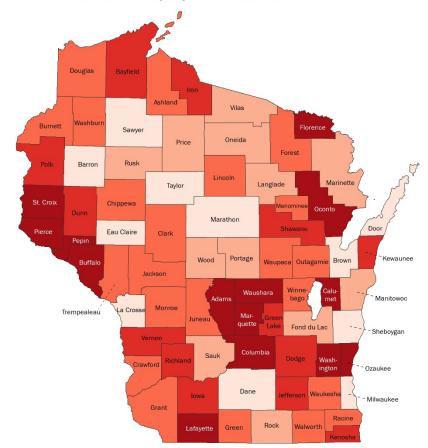
Percent Change in Total Employment - Q3 2019 to Q3 2023





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



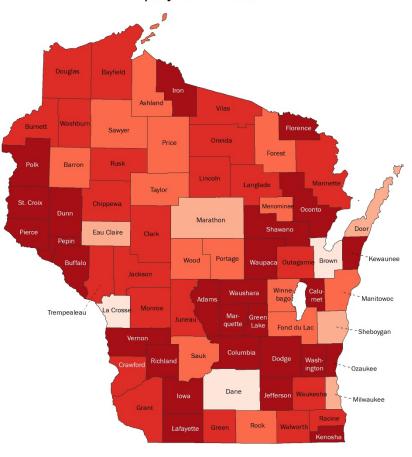


Share of County Residents who are Employed



Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau LEHD
Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (LODES)

Share of Employed Residents - Q2 2019



Share of County Residents who are Employed

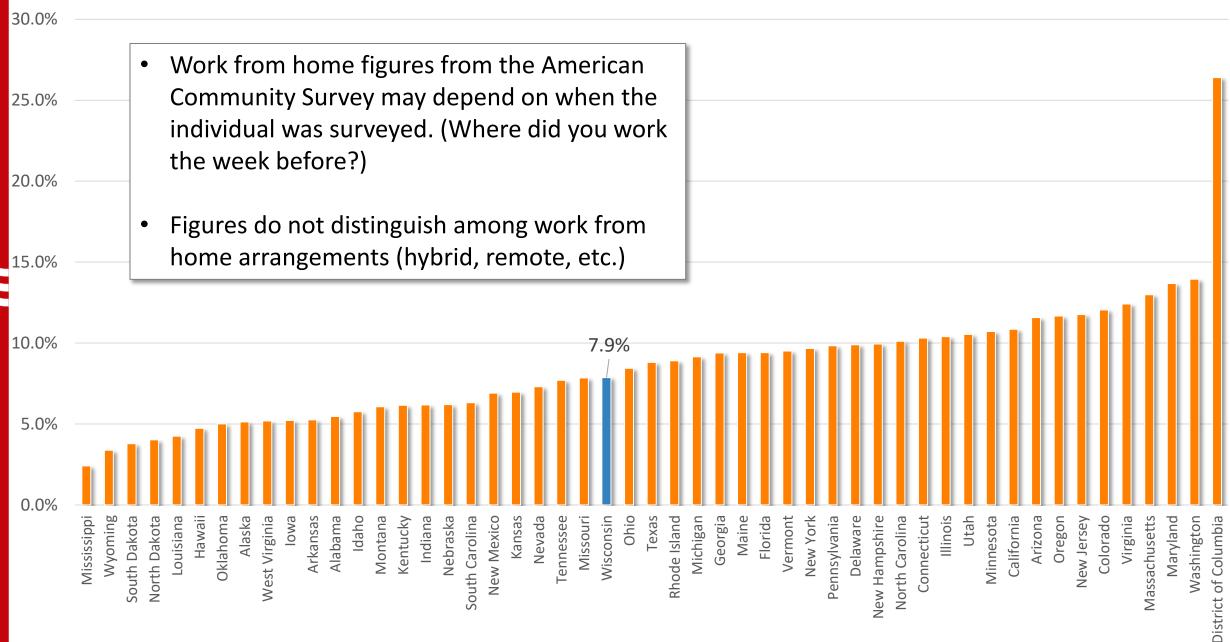




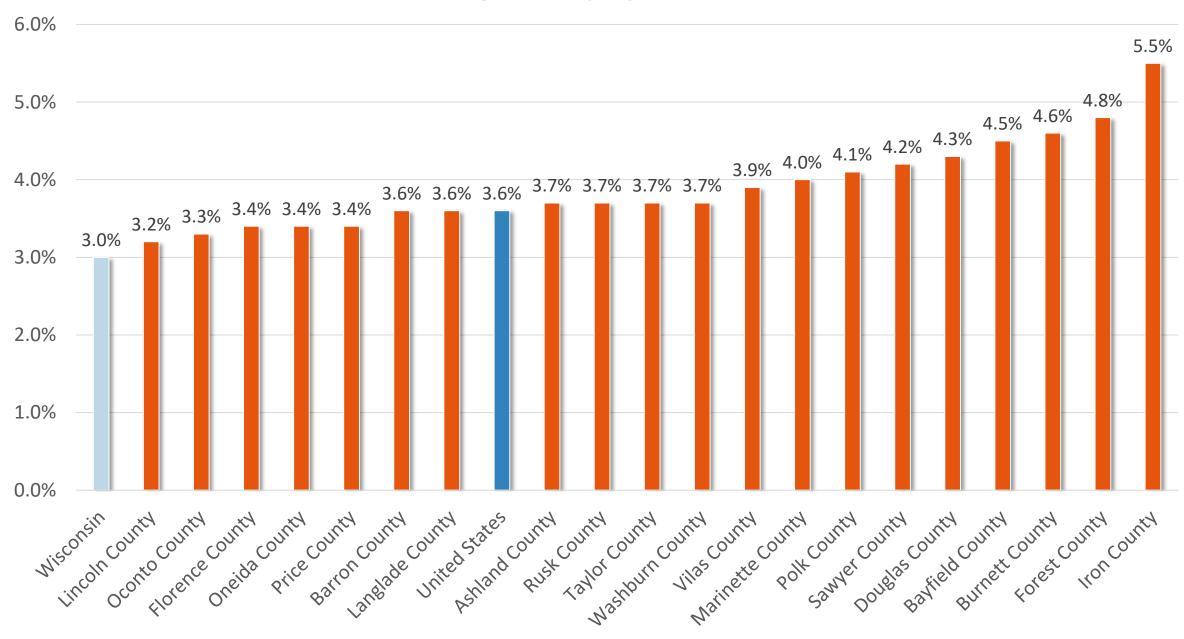
Extension

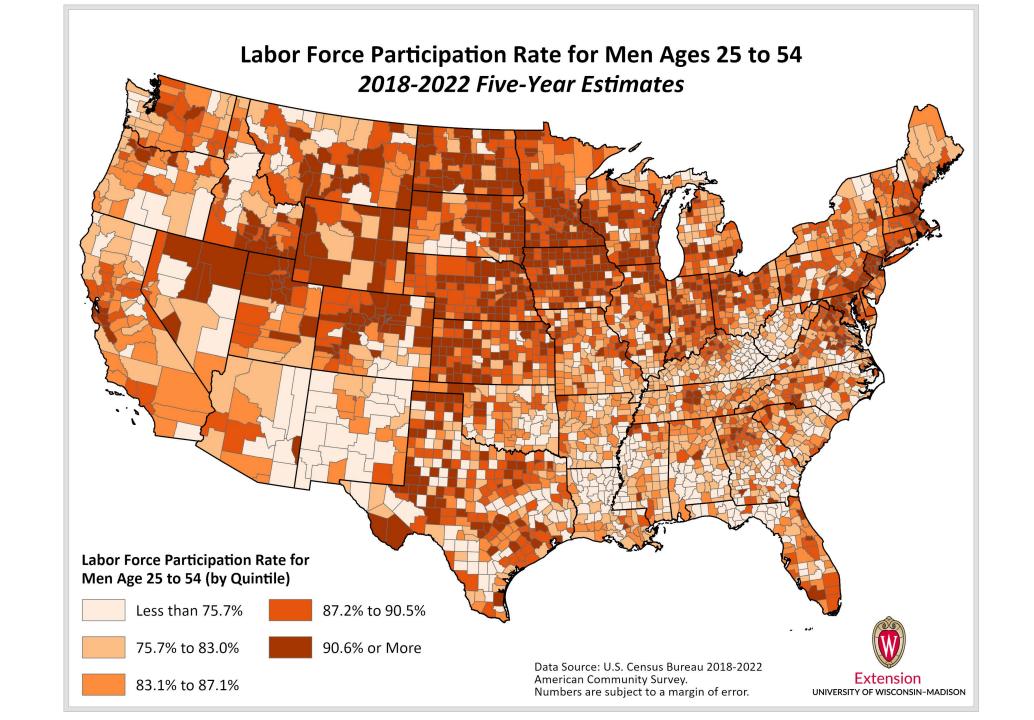
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

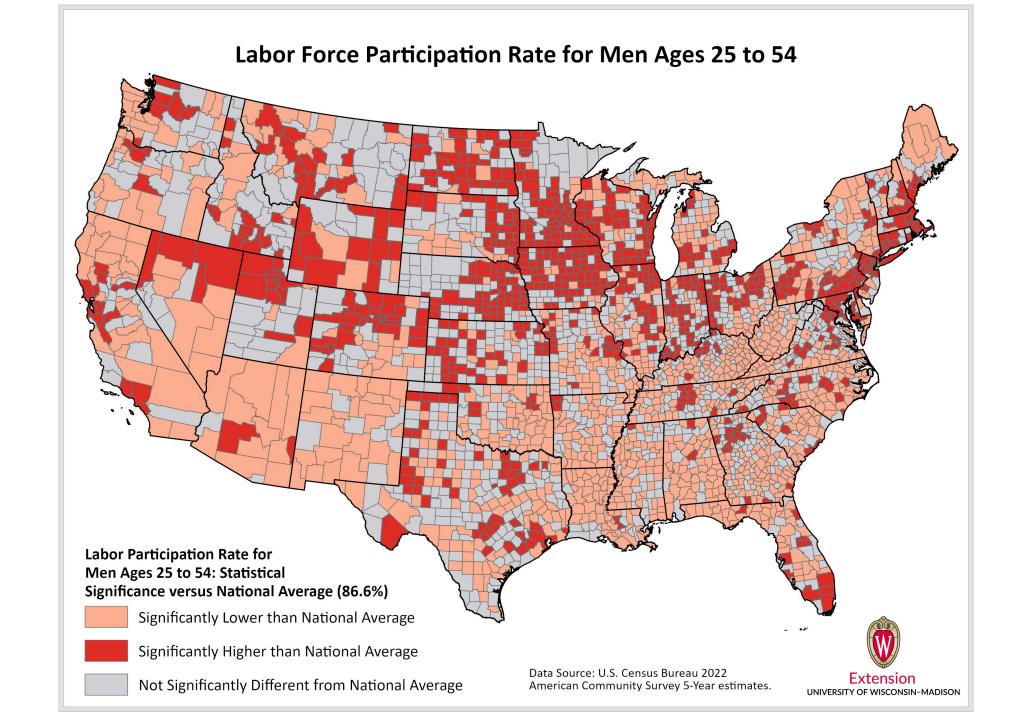
Employees Primarily Working at Home by State – Change in Share 2019 to 2022

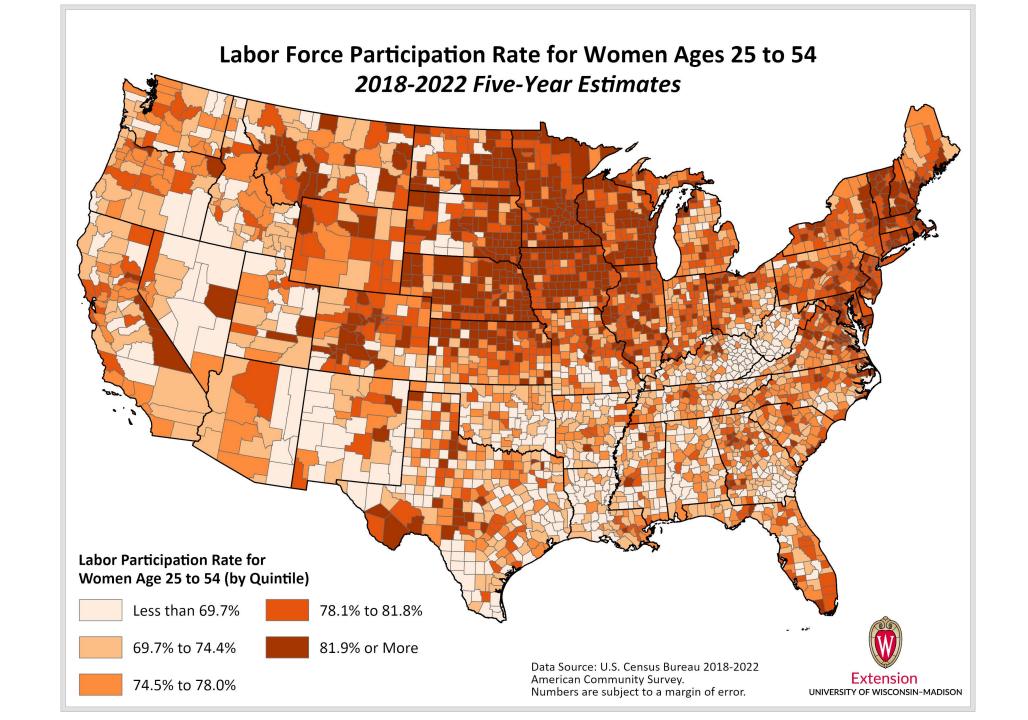


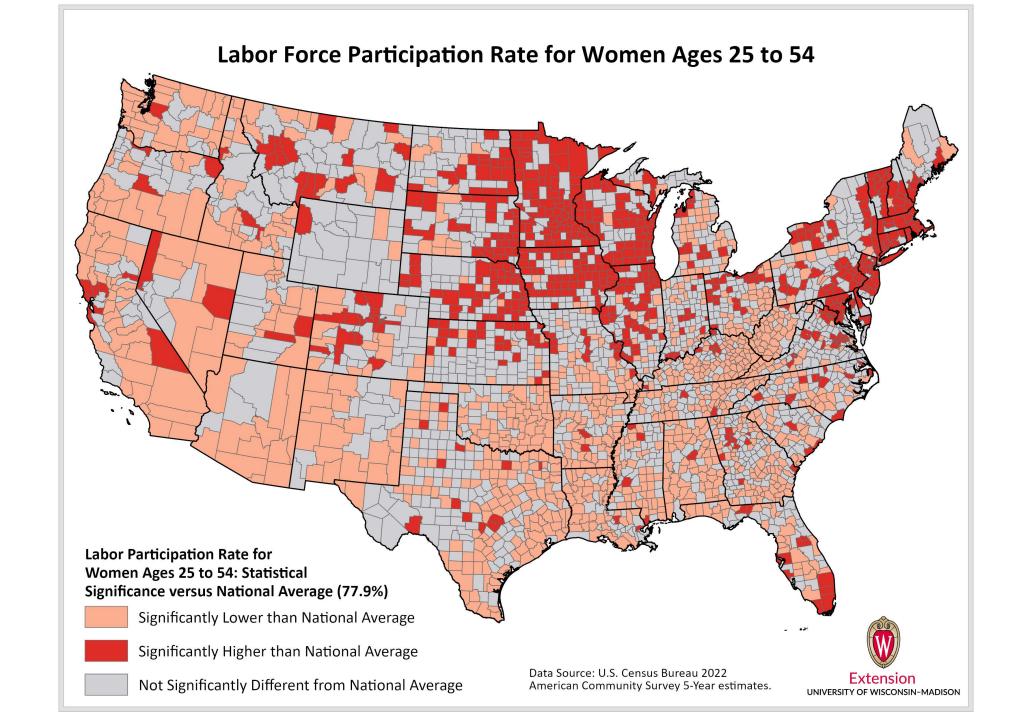
Annual Average Unemployment Rate (2023)

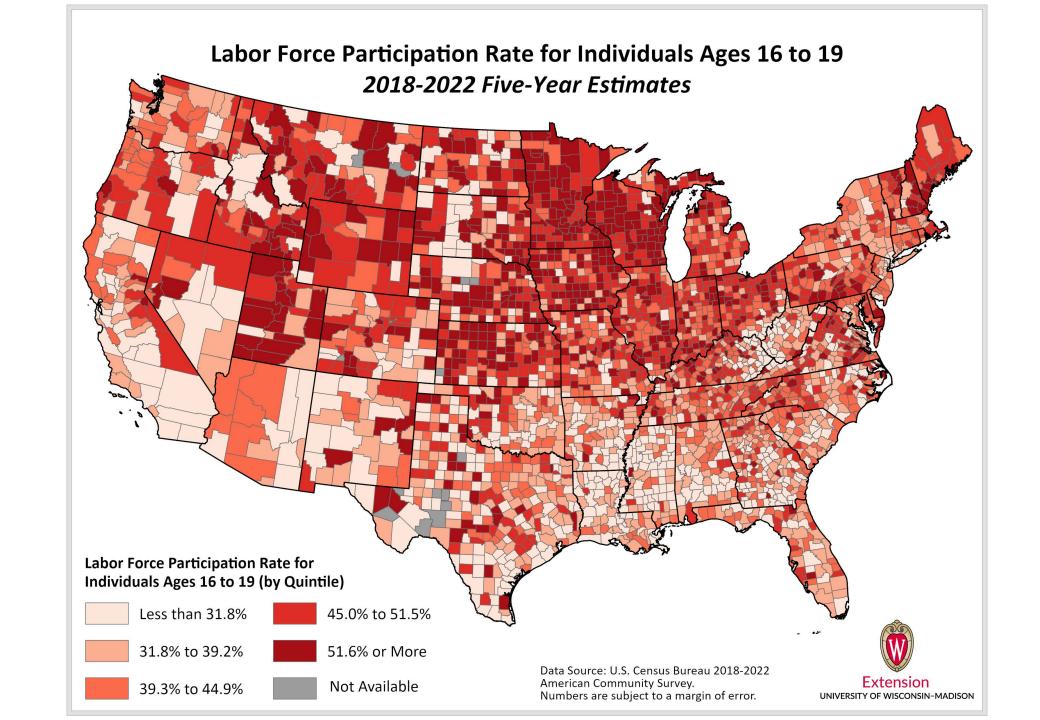


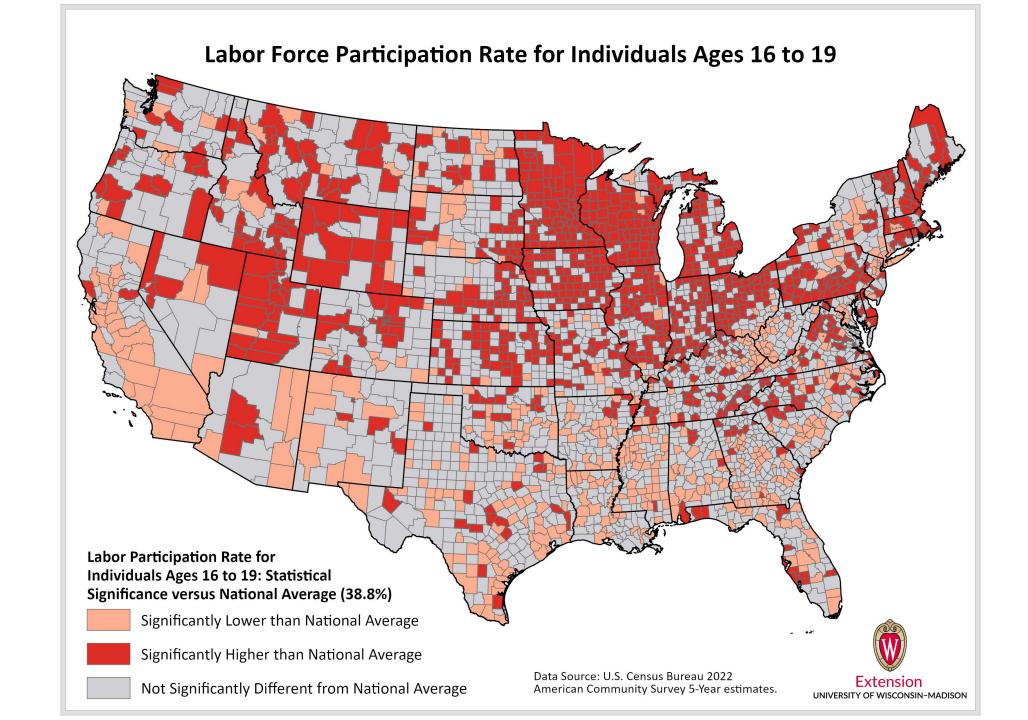


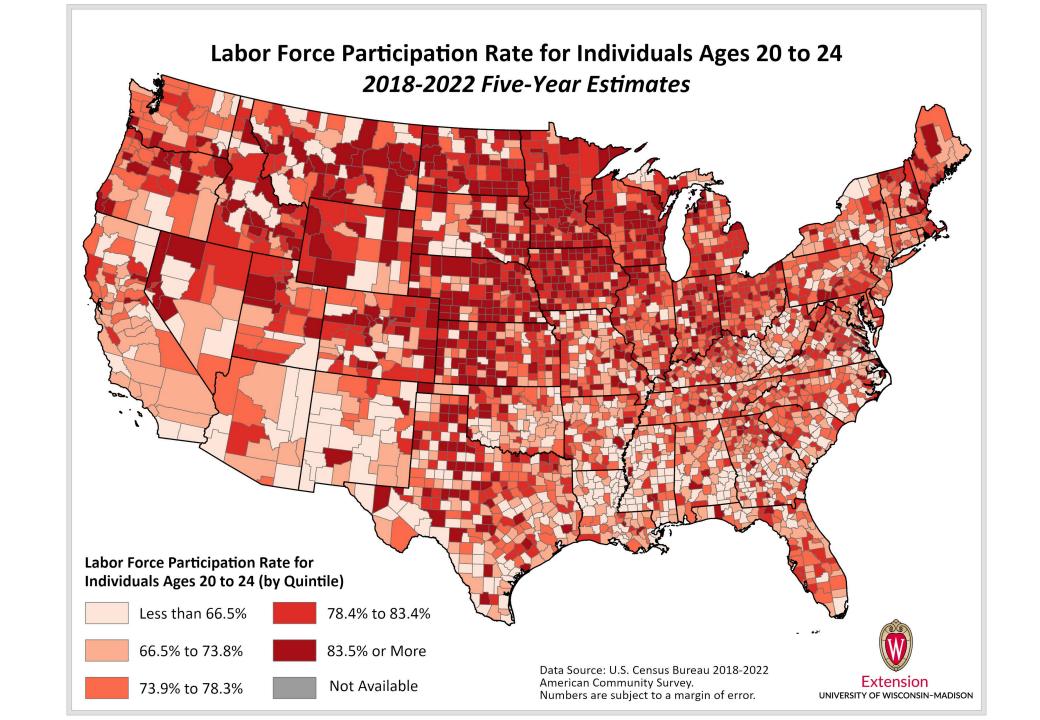


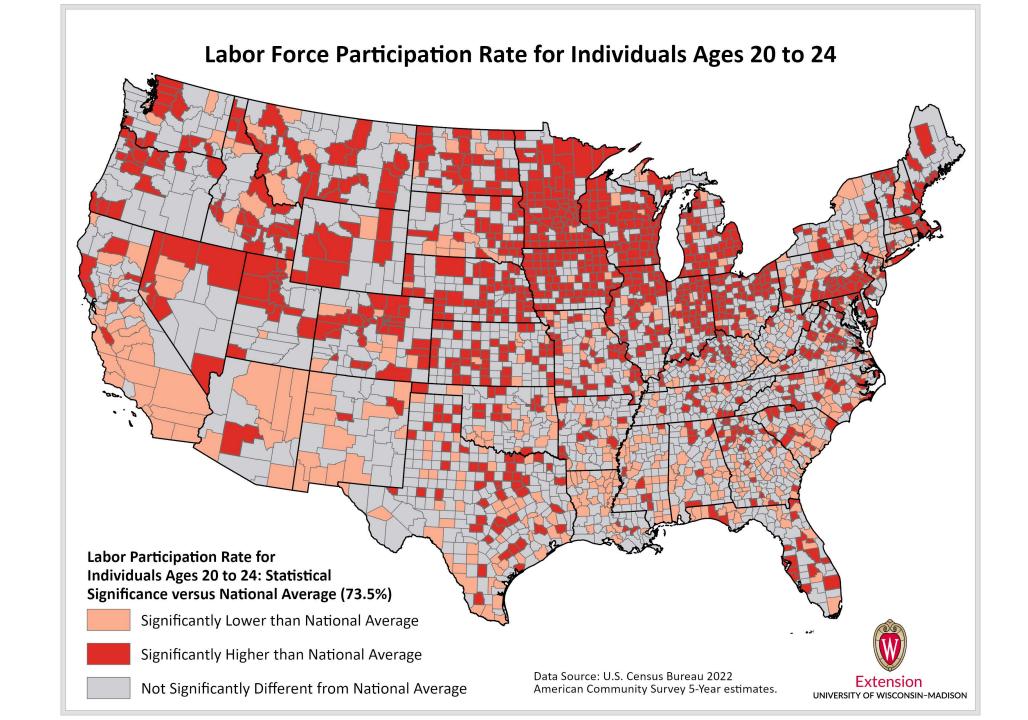




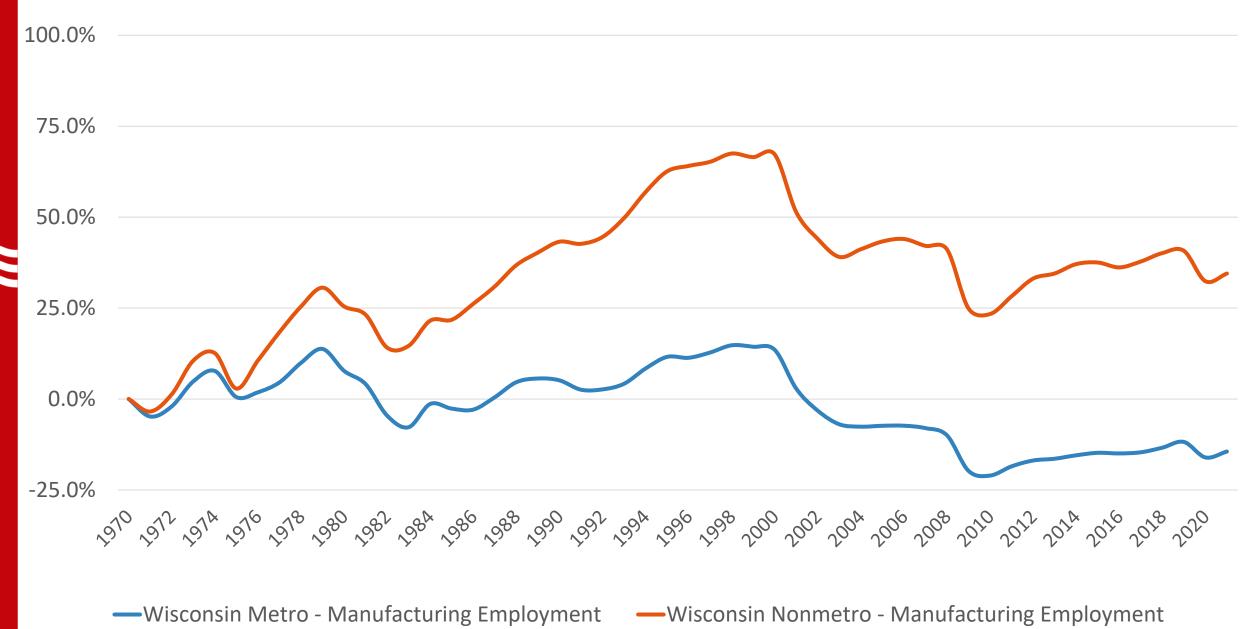




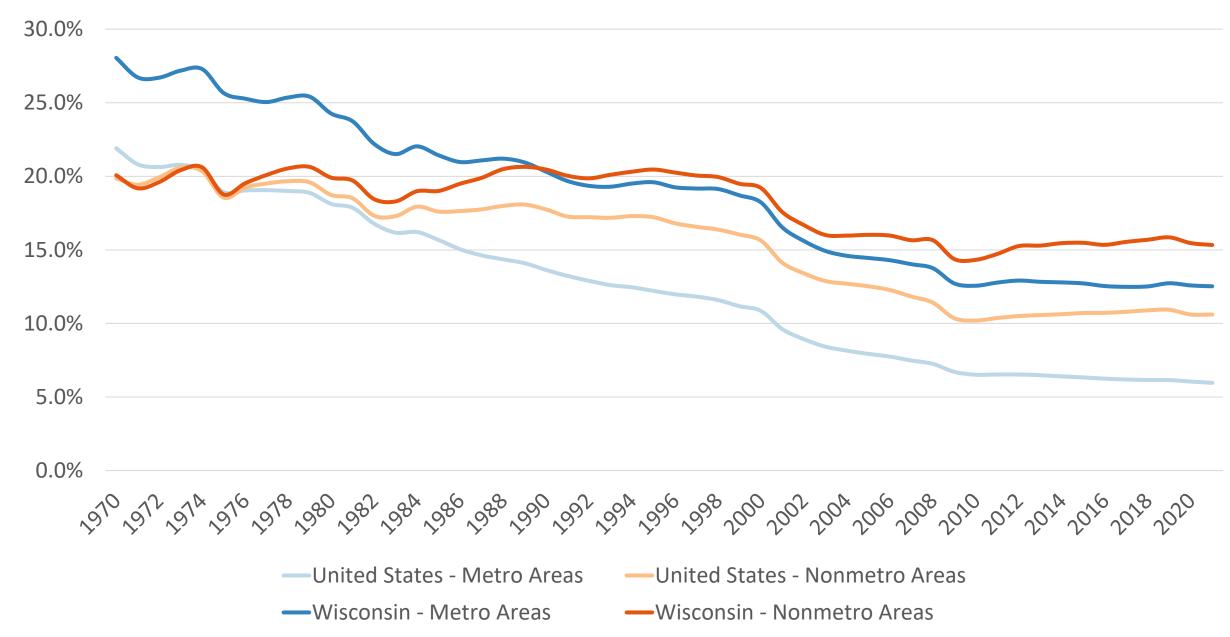




Industrial Restructuring – Dependence, Resilience or Opportunity? Percent Change in Manufacturing Employment Since 1970

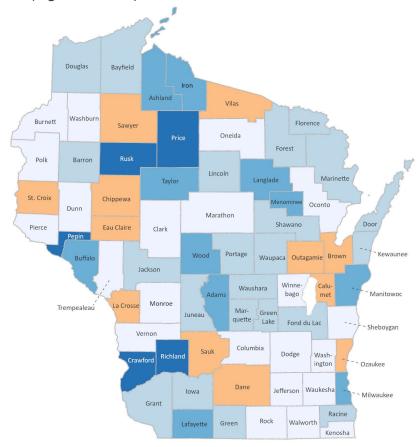


Industrial Restructuring – Dependence, Resilience or Opportunity? Manufacturing Employment as a Percent of Total Employment

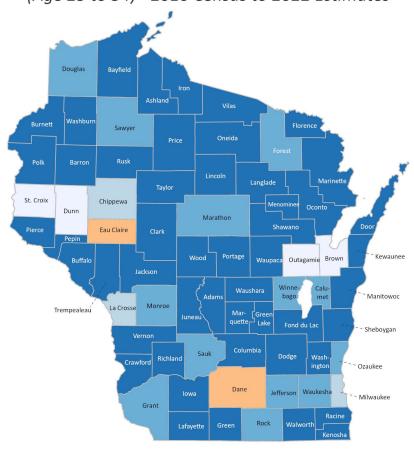


Changes in Total Working Age and Prime Working Age Population - 2010 to 2022

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

Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau





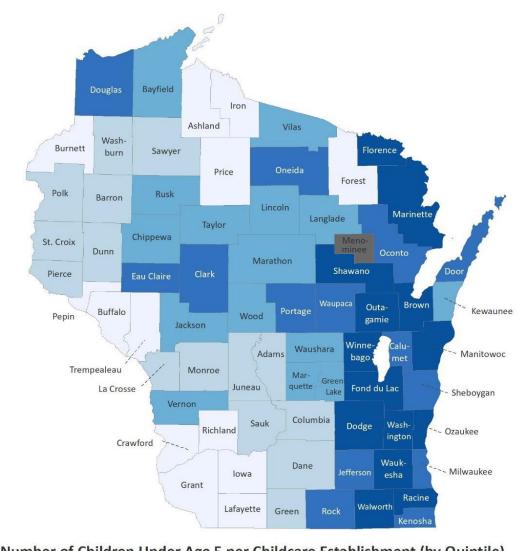
Percent Change in Prime Working Age Population

| 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 Population Age 65 and over as Share of Total Population - 2000 Census Share of Total Population - 2022 Estimates Lincoln St. Croix Chippewa Menominee Oconto Marathon Marathon Pierce Eau Claire Eau Claire Clark Portage Waupaca Outagamie Brown Outagamie Brown Jackson Manitowoc Manitowoc Monroe La Crosse La Crosse Trempealeaú Trempealeaú Fond du Lac Sheboygan Sheboygan Dodge Wash-Crawford ington Jefferson Waukesha Milwaukee Kenosha Percent Age 65 and Over Percent Age 65 and Over 20.0% to 23.9% Less than 12.0% Less than 12.0% 20.0% to 23.9% 24.0% or More 24.0% or More 12.0% to 15.9% 12.0% to 15.9% 16.0% to 19.9% 16.0% to 19.9% Extension UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau

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

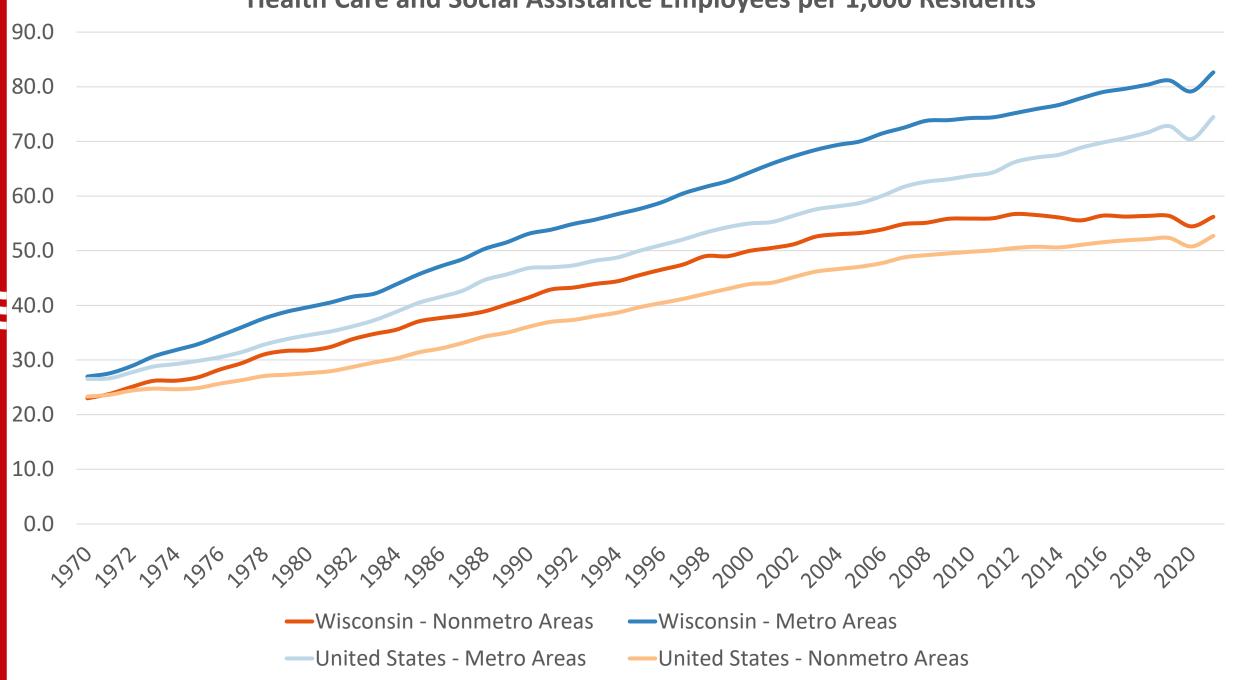
- Healthcare
- Education
- Pharmacies
- Grocery stores
- Veterinary Clinics
- Childcare
- Broadband
- Banks
- Etc.



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



Health Care and Social Assistance Employees per 1,000 Residents



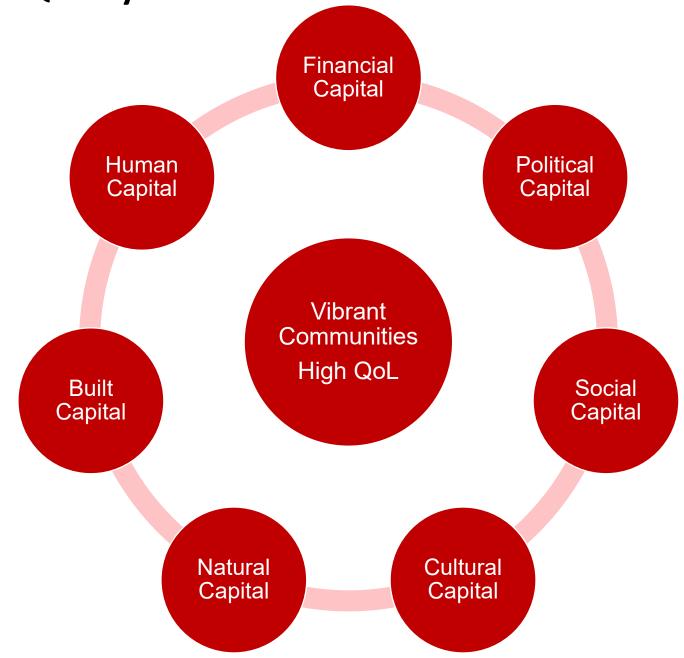
Do Jobs Follow People or do People Follow Jobs?



Source: Wyckoff, 2014

What if we Shift the Focus to Quality of Life?

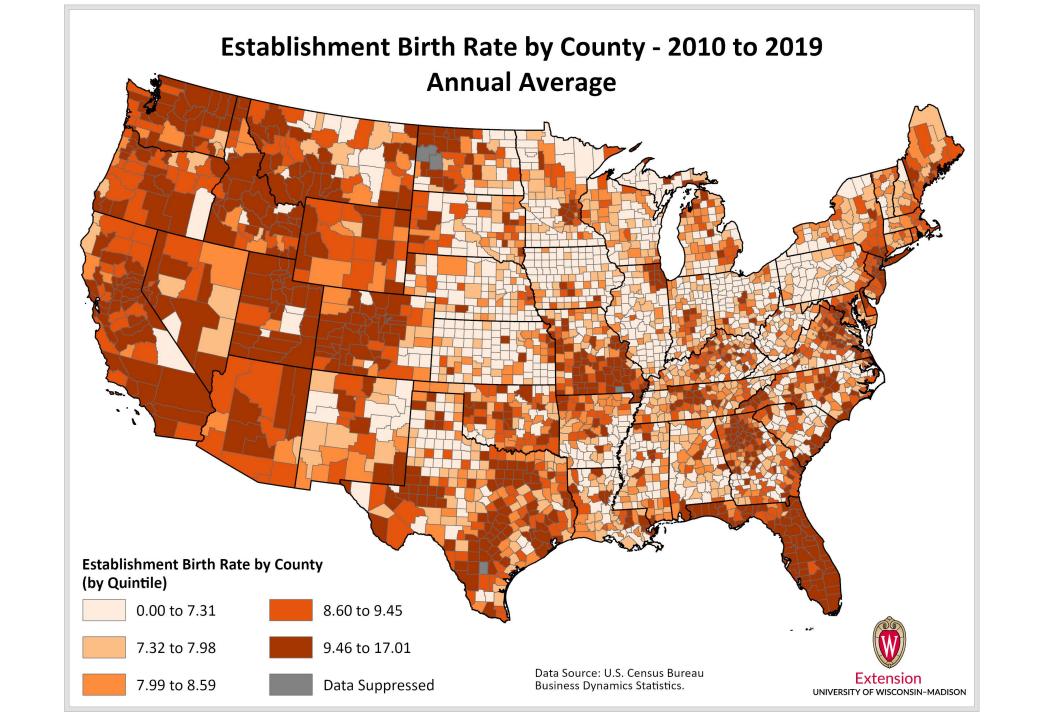
- What defines quality of life?
- Different people value different community attributes;
- Community Capitals
 Framework provides
 one model.

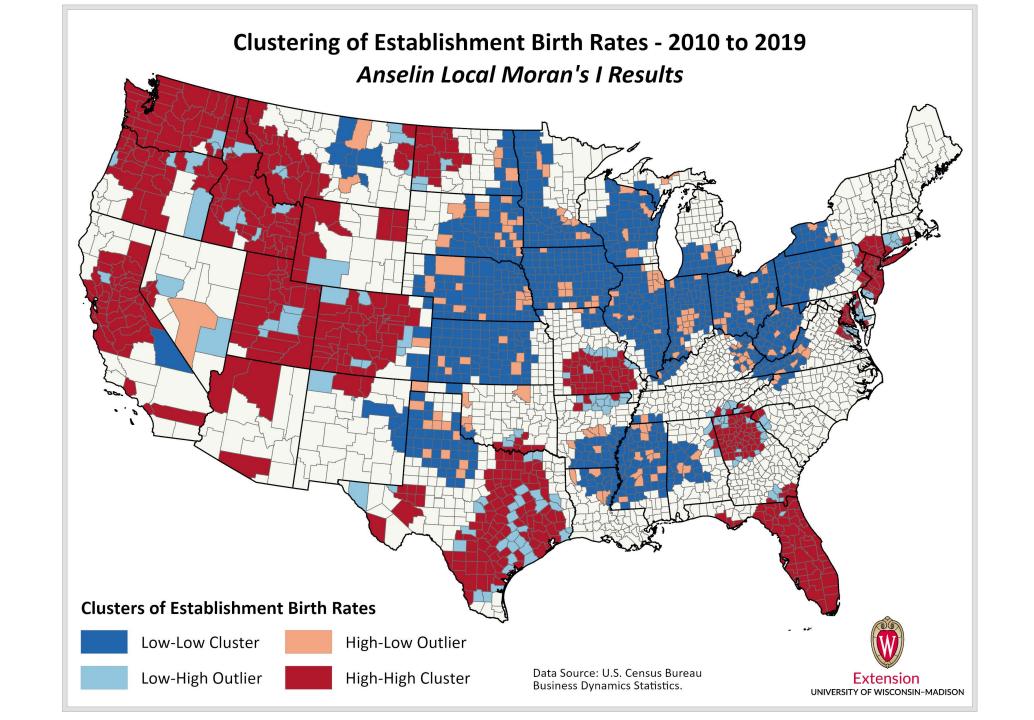


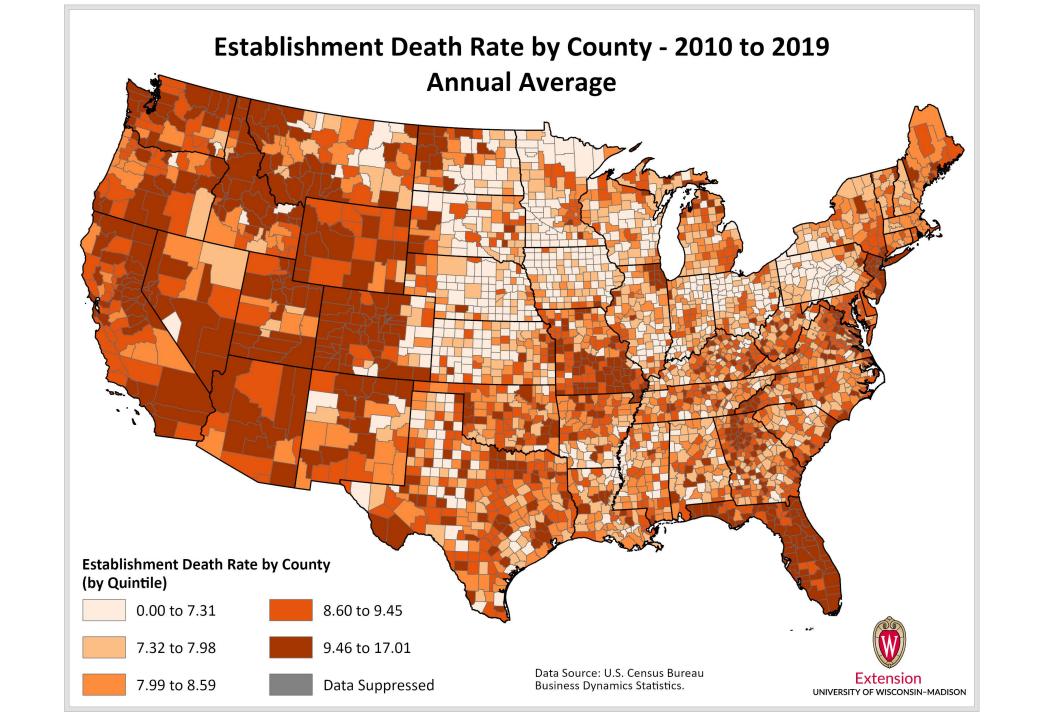
Source: Emery and Flora, 2006

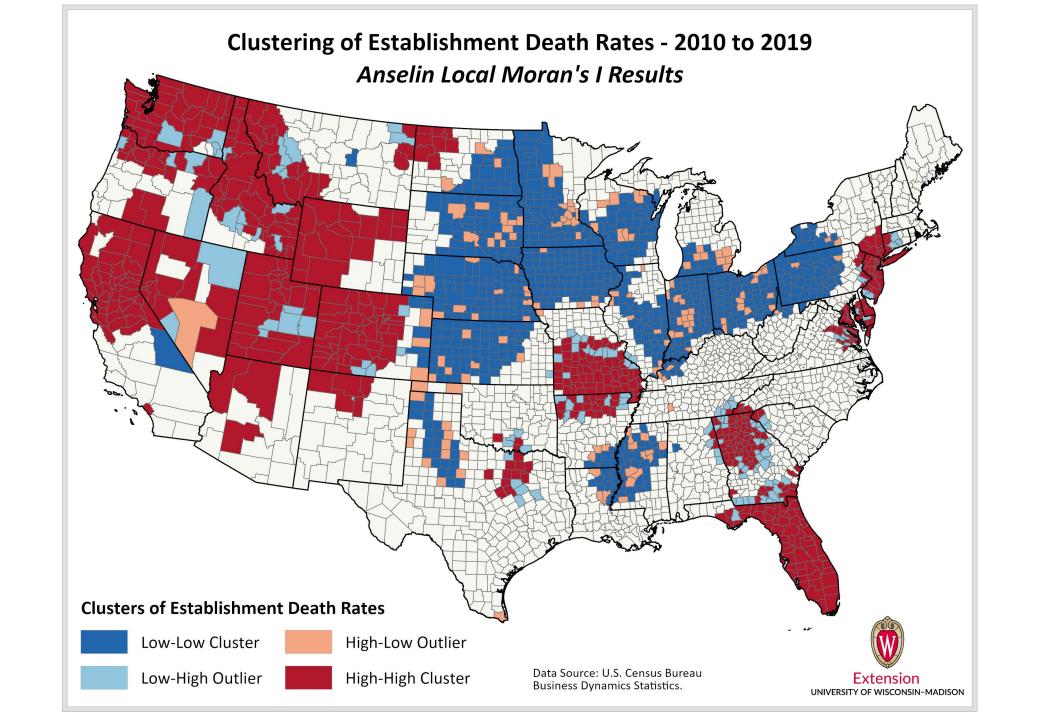
What can People's Behavior tell us about Community Livability?

- **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?

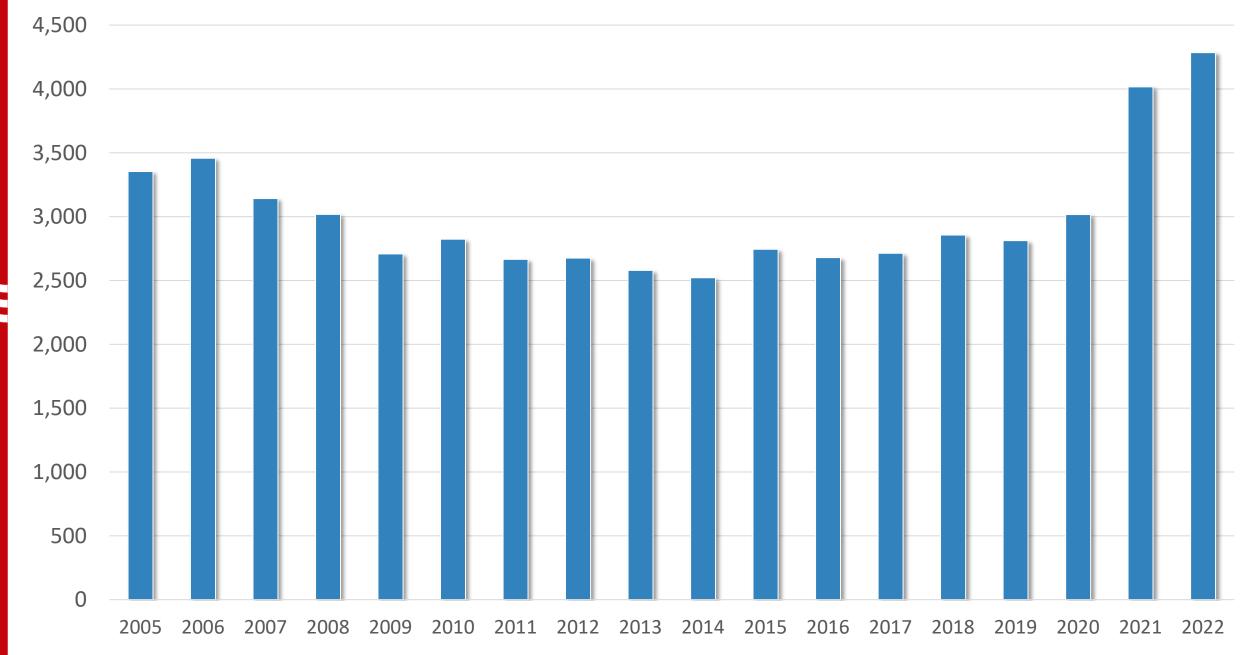




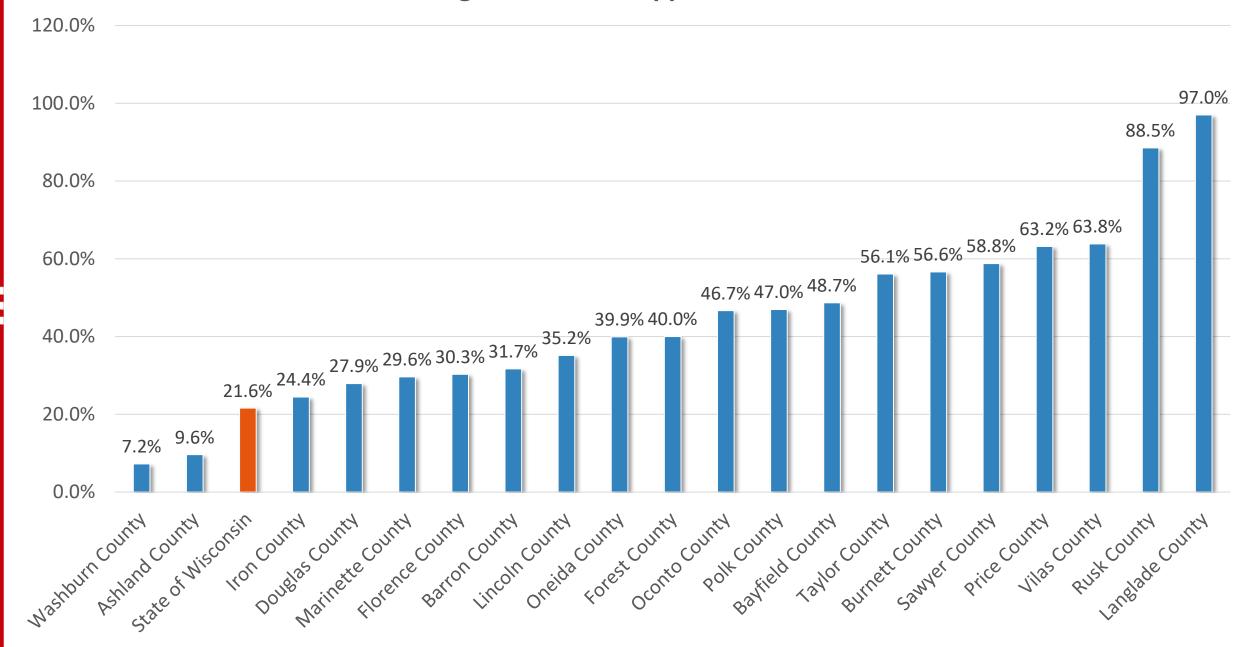




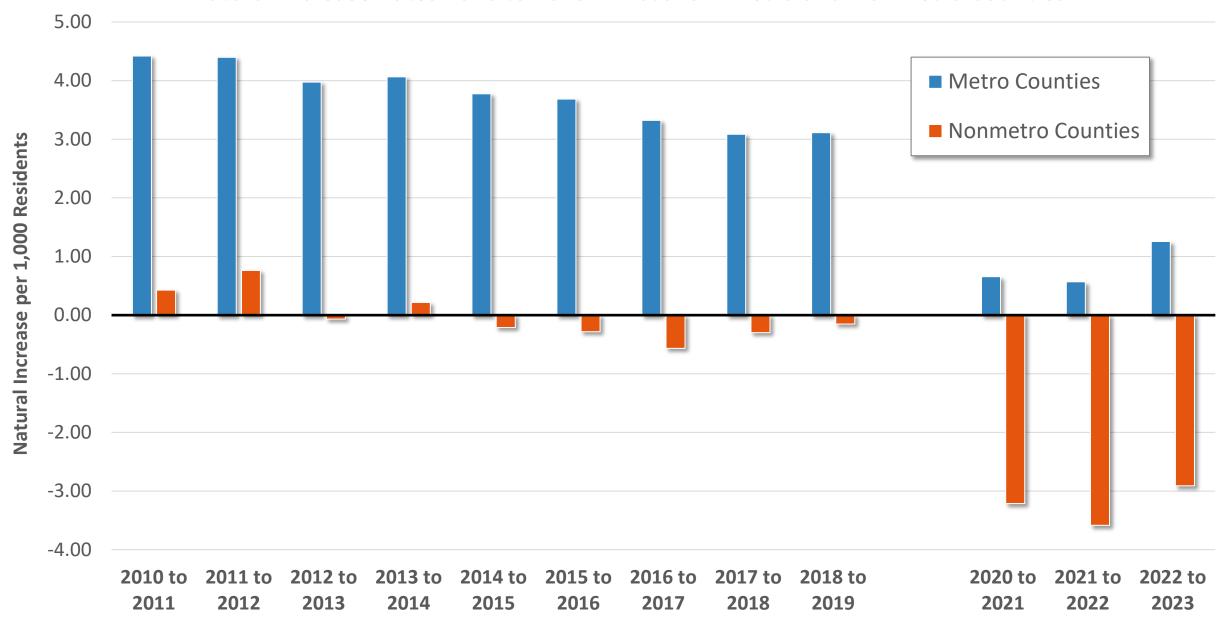
Northern Wisconsin Annual Business Applications – 2005 to 2022



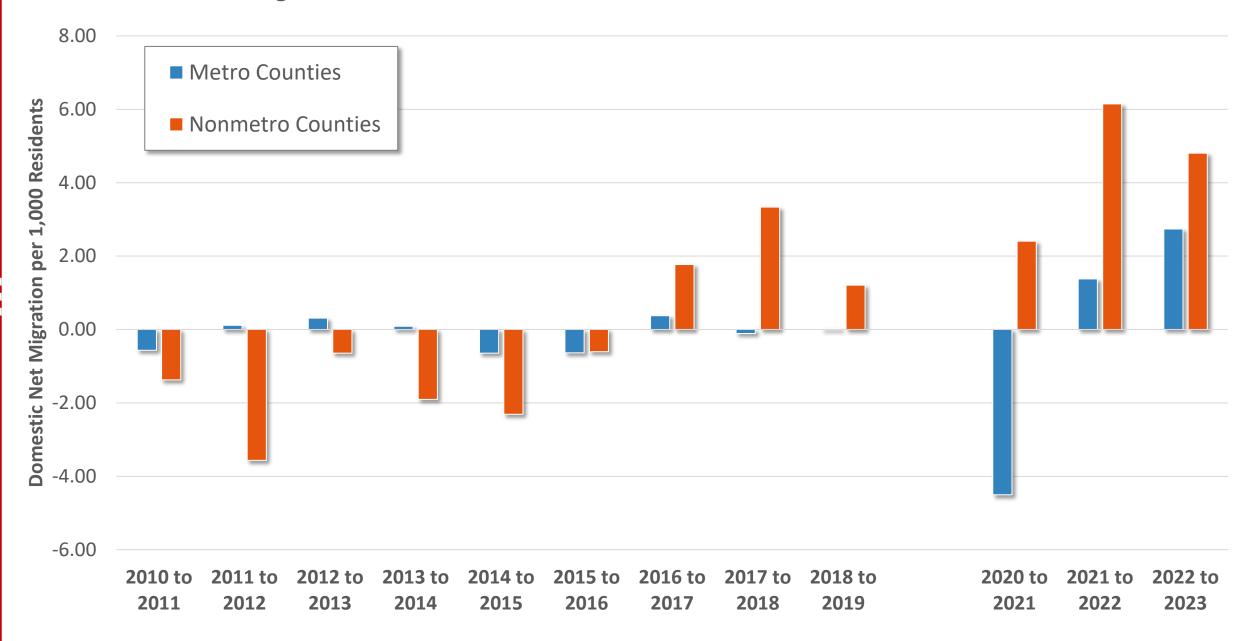
Percent Change in Business Applications - 2020 to 2022

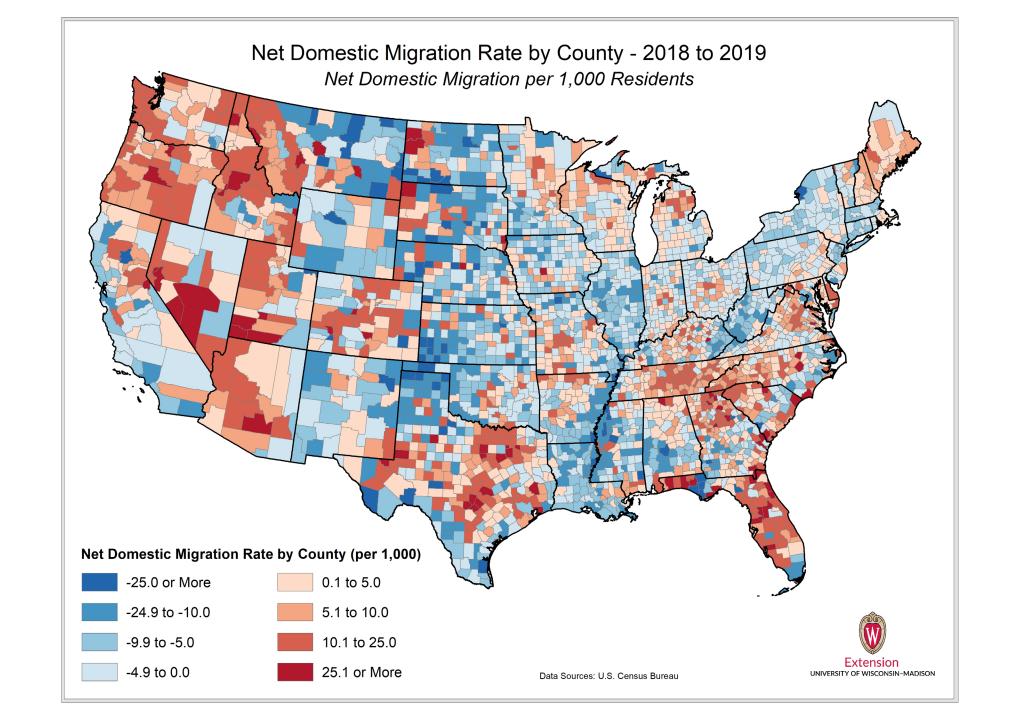


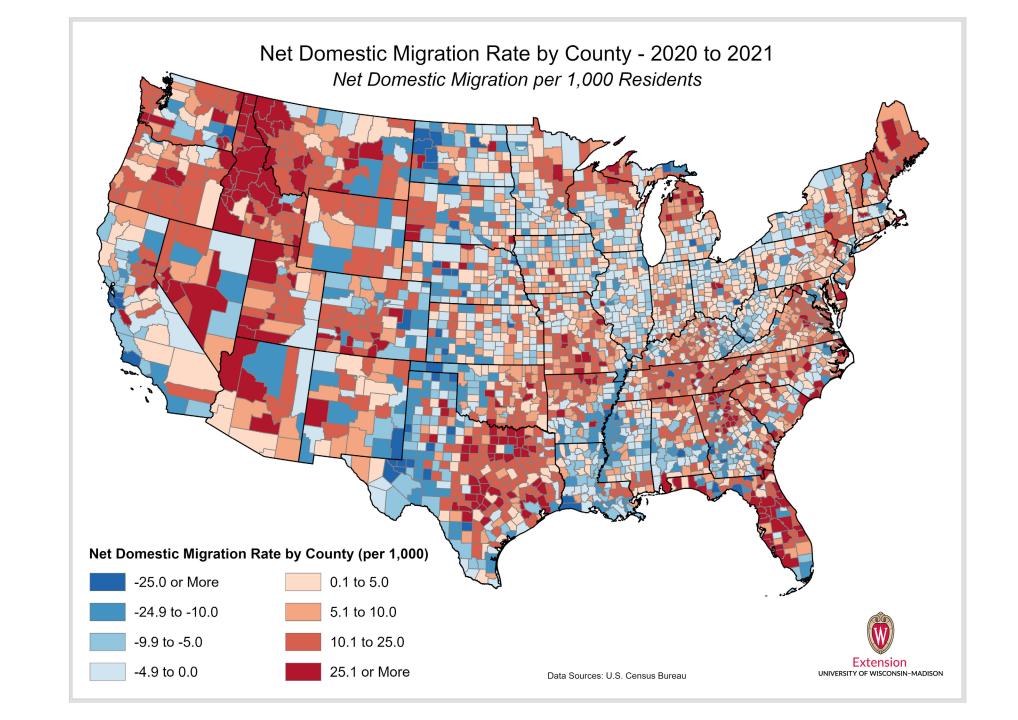
Natural Increase Rates 2010 to 2023 - Wisconsin Metro and Nonmetro Counties

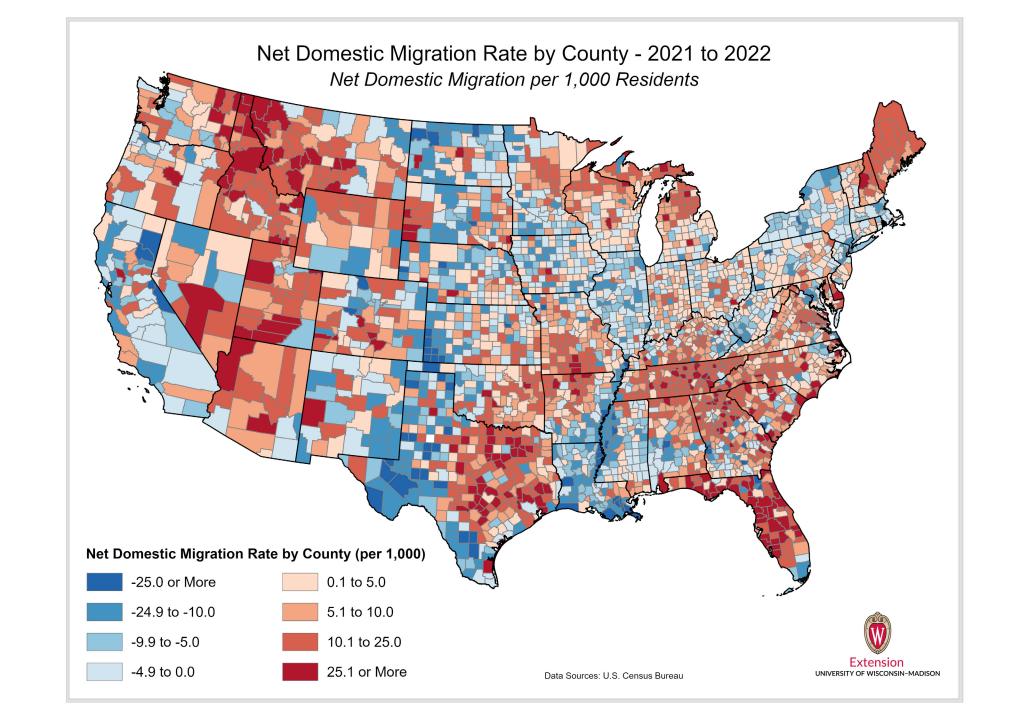


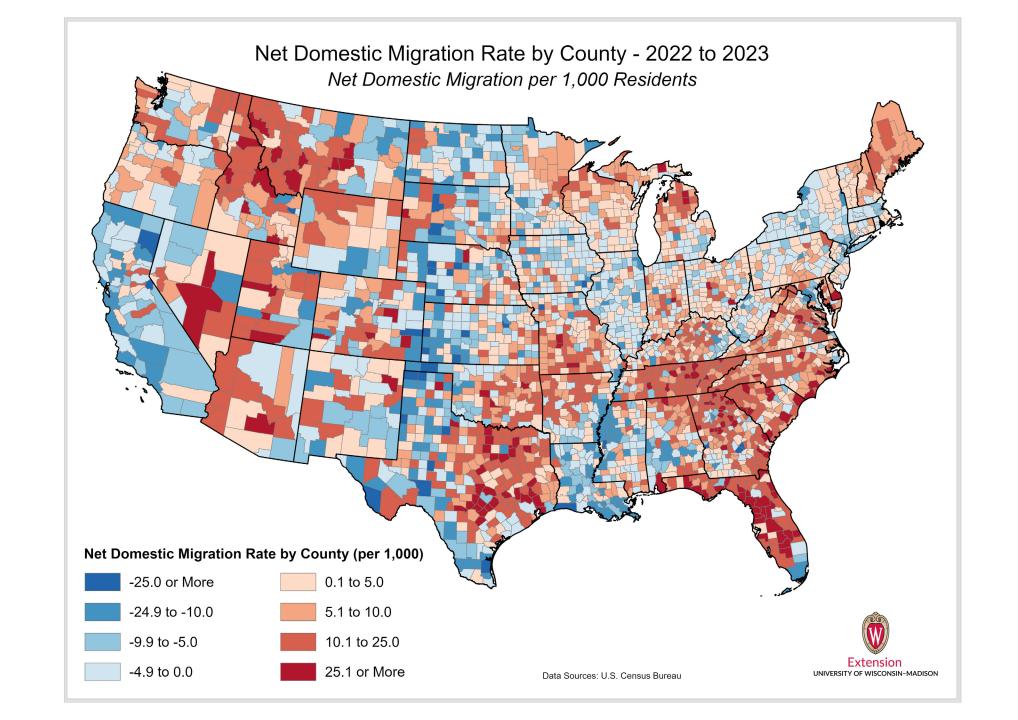
Net Migration Rates 2010 to 2023 - Wisconsin Metro and Nonmetro Counties

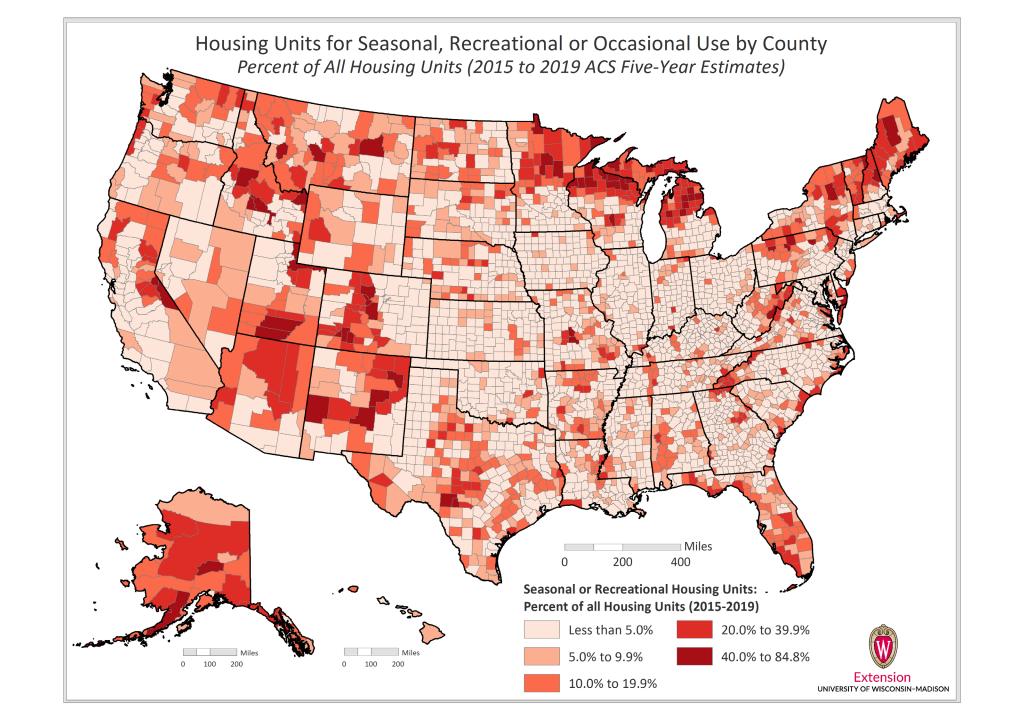




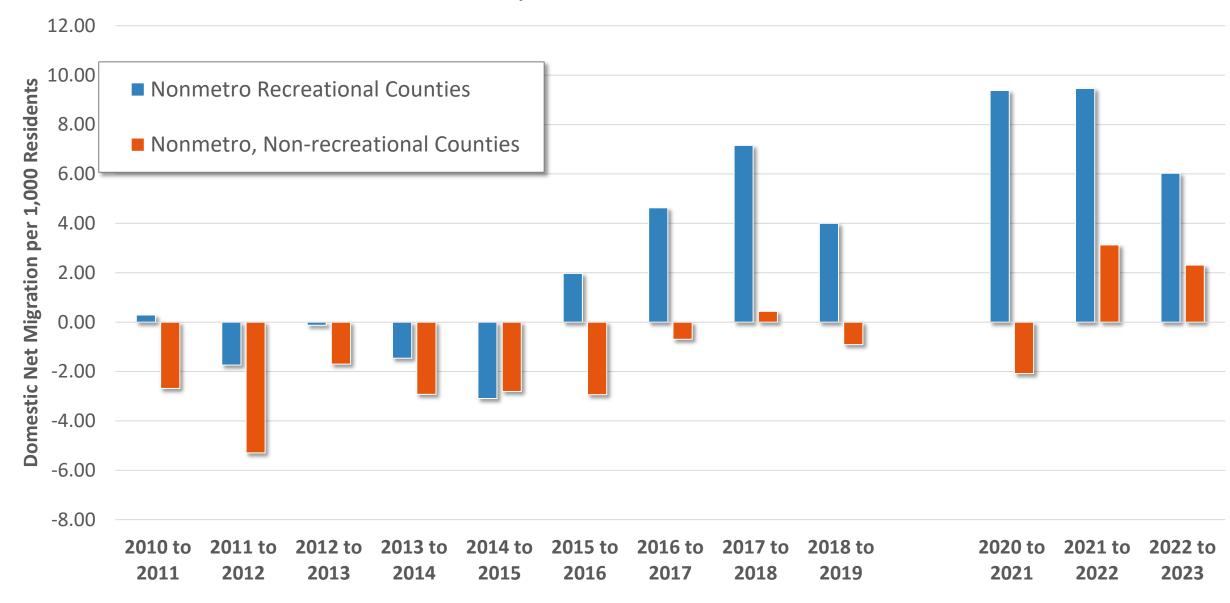




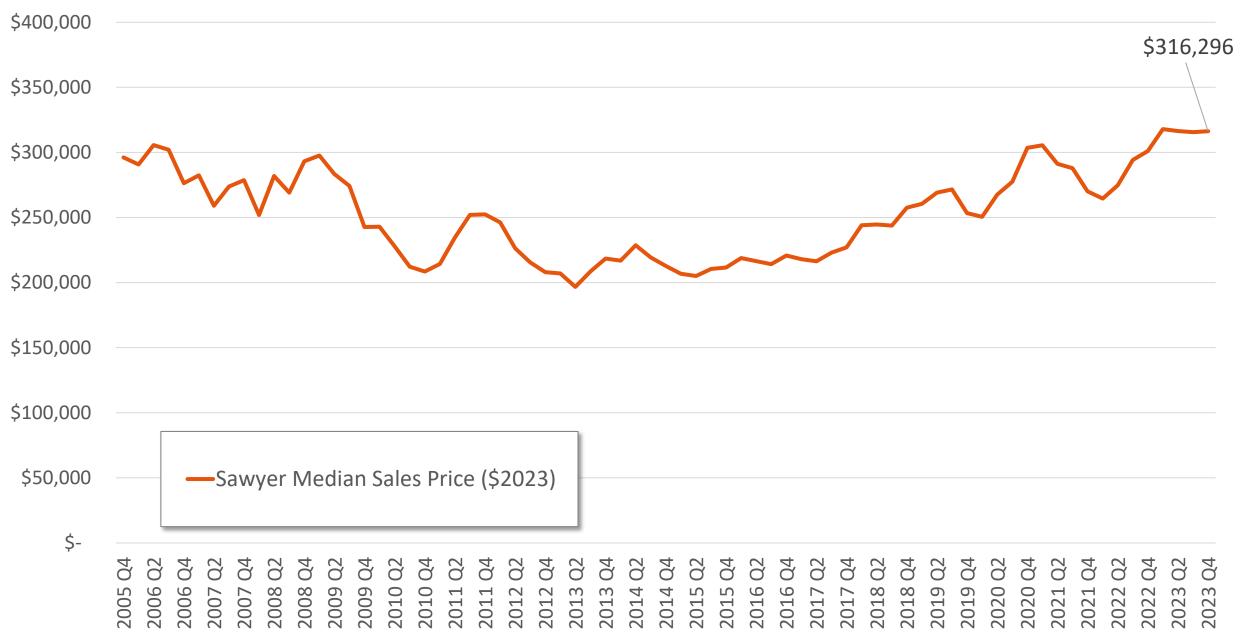




Domestic Net Migration Rates 2010 to 2023 - Wisconsin Nonmetro Recreational and Nonmetro, Non-Recreational Counties



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



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

| Occupation | Total | Mean | Maximum Monthly | Maximum Home |
|---|-------------------|----------|------------------------|-----------------|
| | Employment | Wages | Housing Payment | 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 |

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, high-income, 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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https://economicdevelopment.extension.wisc.edu/ @uwexcced

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