Rewriting the Rural Narrative: the "Brain Gain" of Rural America

#### **Ben Winchester**

Research Fellow benw@umn.edu



© 2013 all rights reserved. University of Minnesota Extension is an equal opportunity educator and employer.



#### "The kids are all leaving" "Outmigration is a problem" "There is a *Brain Drain"* "Rural areas are dying"

#### **Deficit Approach**



#### 1900-1950

- Mechanization of agriculture
- Roads and transportation
- Population loss
- Church closings

#### 1950-1990

- Main street restructuring
- School consolidations
- Hospitals closings



# Rural is Changing, not Dying

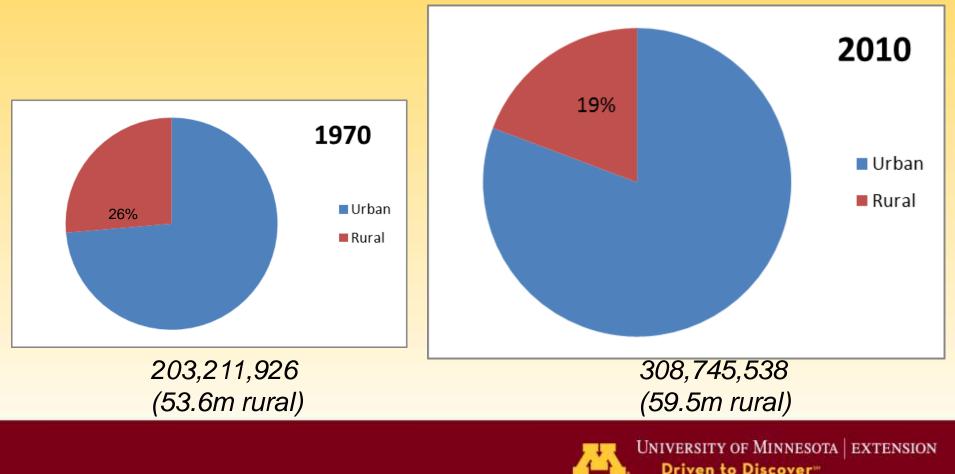
- Yes, things are changing
- These changes impact rural and urban areas alike
- More apparent in rural places
- Research base does NOT support notion that if <u>XXXX</u> closes, the town dies
  - In Minnesota only 3 towns have dissolved in past 50 years



### **Rural Rebound**

• Since 1970, rural population increased by 11%

- Relative percentage living rural decreased

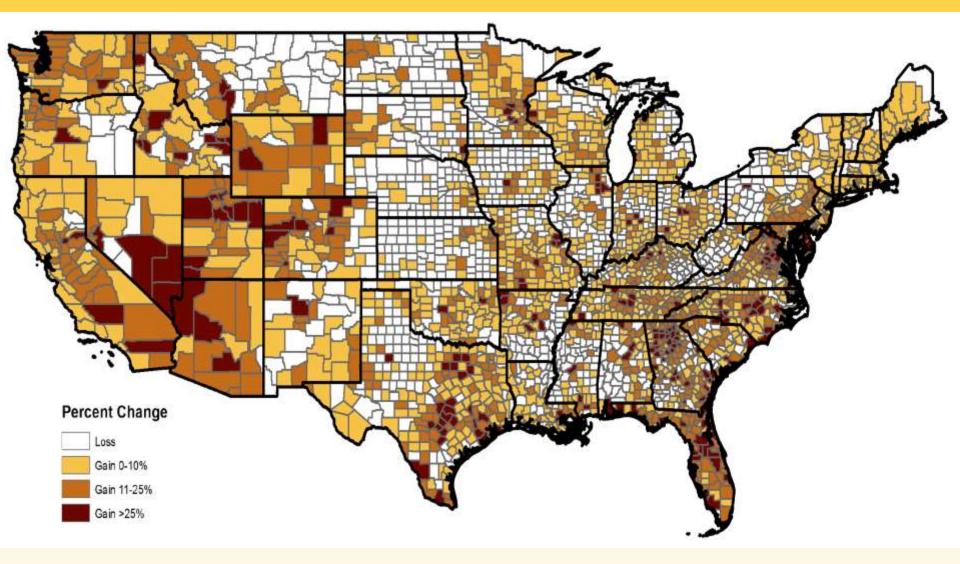


# **Rural Rebound**

- Since 1970, rural population increased by 11%
  Relative percentage living rural decreased
- Nationally, 1990 and 1999, 2.2 million more Americans moved from the city to the country, than the reverse.
- Population loss figures many times include formerly rural places not designated as urban

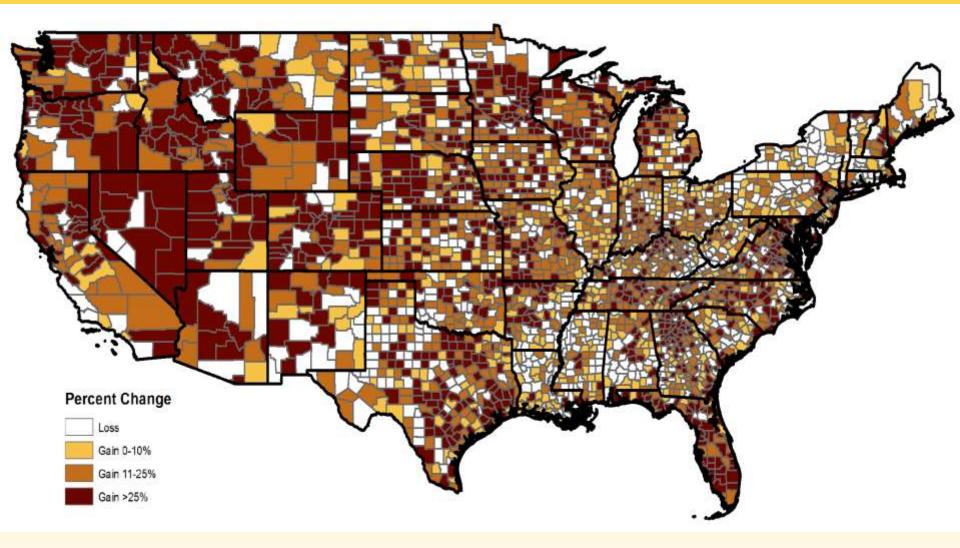


#### Population Change 2000-2010



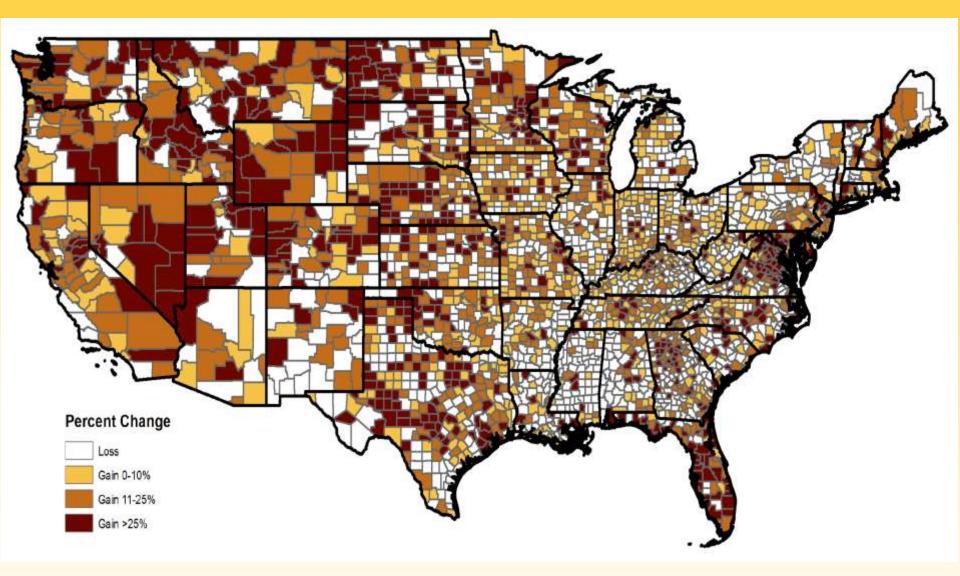


#### Cohort Age 30-34, Percent Change 1990-2000





#### Cohort Age 30-34, Percent Change 2000-2010





# Leadership Context

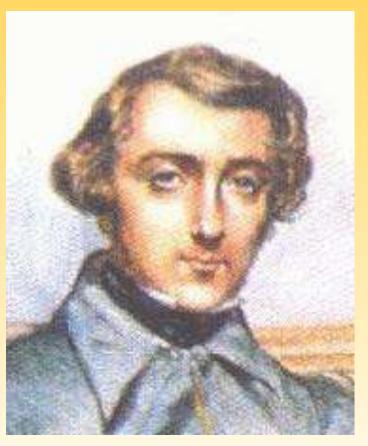
- How many people do we need to run our town? (demand)
- How many leaders are available? (supply)
- We have numerous leadership programs currently training leaders, but are we keeping up with the demand?



#### de Tocqueville

- 1831
- Democracy in America

 In towns he was amazed at how associations rise up to meet a challenge and then dissipate





UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA EXTENSION

# Supply & Demand for Leaders

Population per# of residents of leadership ageLeadership Role=Public Organizations

- Leadership Age: Age 18+
- Public Organizations Gov't and Nonprofit
- Population per <u>Organization Role</u> divide by 3
  (IRS requires a minimum of 3 people)
- Example 300 people, 10 groups = 1 in 30 residents must lead.
  - In total, organizations must involve 1 in 10 people to lead.



#### **Population Per Organizational Role**

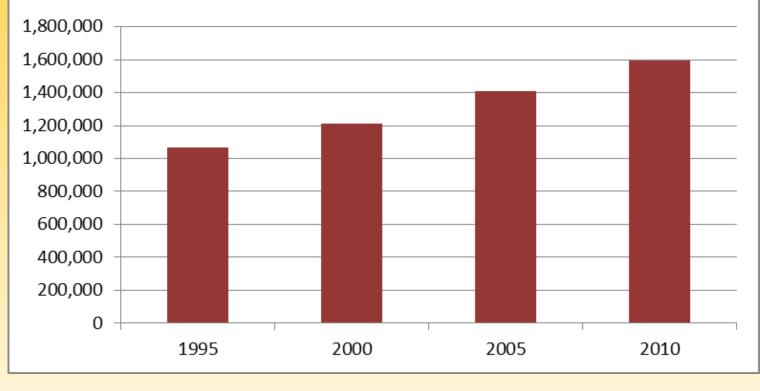
Definition: Number of people each organization has available to them to locate a positional leader.

- Yes, people serve on multiple boards.
- Assumption of 3 per board is conservative.
- Age 18+ includes many age groups that are less active.



#### Social Life is Not Dying Nonprofit Growth: 1995-2010

#### **U.S. Number of Nonprofits**

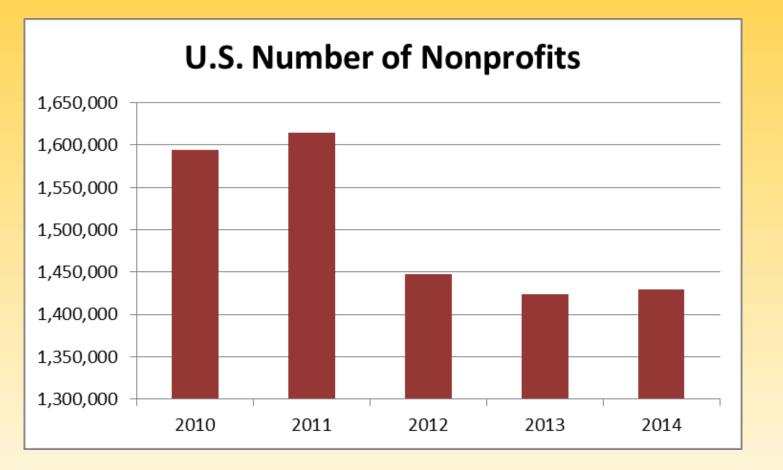


1995-200013.6%2000-200516.3%2005-201013.1%

National Center for Charitable Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau



#### Nonprofit Change: 2010-2014



The "cleanse"

National Center for Charitable Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau



#### Social Life is Not Dying Nonprofit Growth: 2000-2010

• **U.S.** gained 10% in population and 32% in the number of nonprofits.

 The most rural counties experienced a loss of 1% in population, yet the number of nonprofits increased 15%.

National Center for Charitable Statistics, U.S. Census Bureau



# **Social Organizations**

Reflect the social interests at any given time

Today is not 25 (or 50, or 100) years ago!

 The people today seem unable to "connect" with the existing social infrastructure



#### Changing Types of Involvement -The Social Organization (historical)

- Place-based
- Broadly focused
- Word of mouth



Agricultural base of interests

Green & Haines. 2007. Asset Building and Community Development



#### Changing Types of Involvement -The Social Organization (present)

- Cover wide geographic area
- Narrowly focused goals/ self-interest
- Diverse social interests
- Technological social media



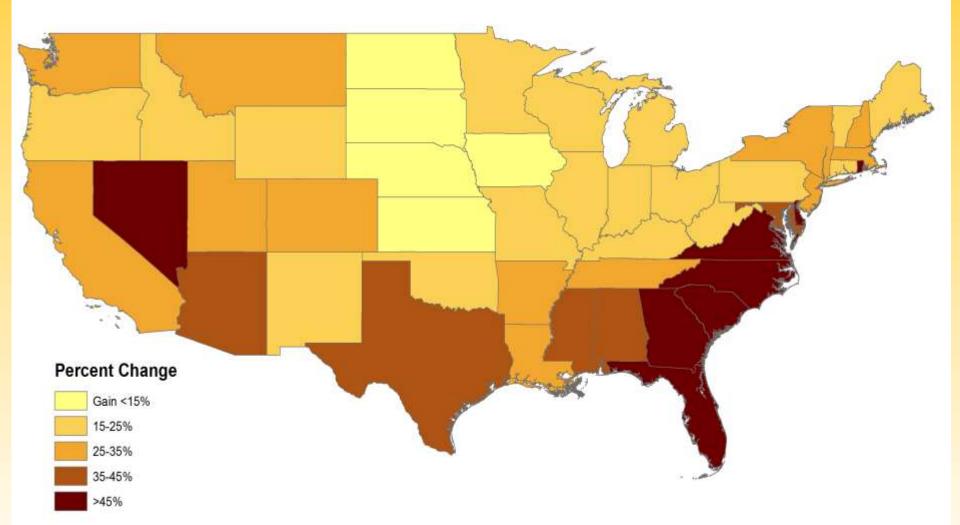


The people today are challenged in "connecting" with the existing social infrastructure.

Green & Haines. 2007. Asset Building and Community Development

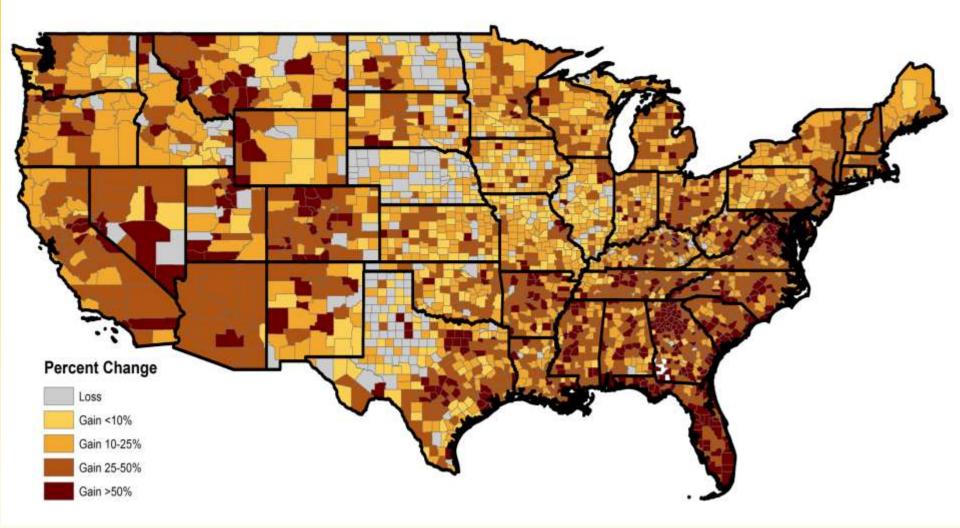


#### Nonprofit Change: 2000-2010





#### Nonprofit Change: 2000-2010







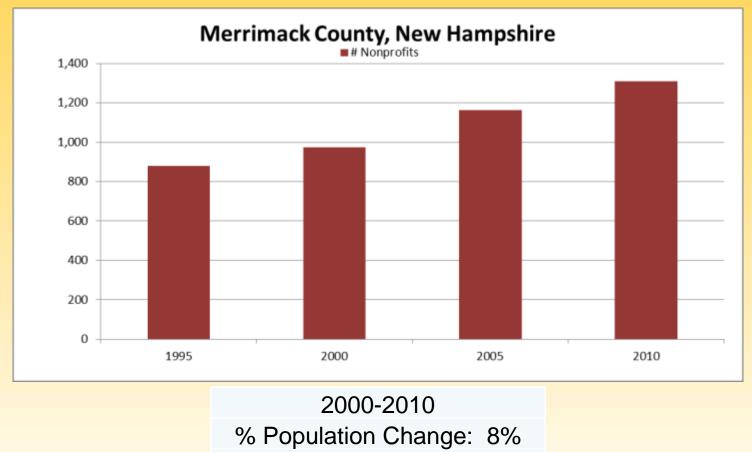
#### Percent Cohort Change, 2000-2010



Merrimack County, New Hampshire



# **Organizational Characteristics**



% Nonprofit Change: 34%

Note: The "Number filing 990" generally indicates filing by organizations with gross receipts of \$50,000 or more.

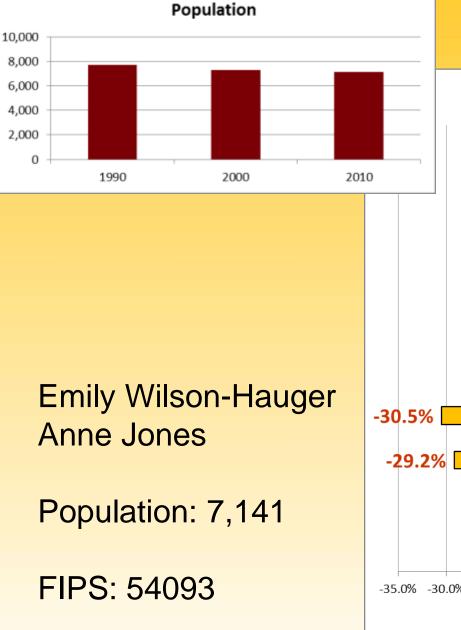


## **Organizational Characteristics**

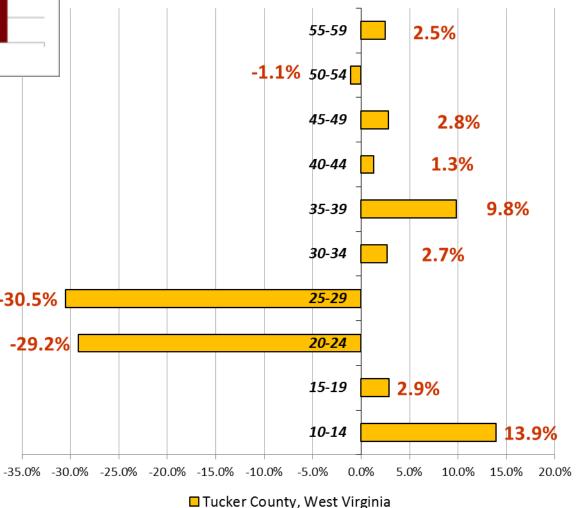
	Merrimack County, New Hampshire			
	1995	2000	2005	2010
Number of Nonprofits	879	974	1163	1309
Number Filing 990	437	480	617	879
Revenue (of Filers)	\$589,767,447	\$967,918,608	\$1,532,662,894	\$1,707,215,129
Assets (of Filers)	\$1,789,943,440	\$3,912,844,060	\$6,115,226,746	\$4,431,030,790
Governmental Units	62	62	62	62
Total Organizations	941	1,036	1,225	1,371
Population, Total	n/a	136,225	n/a	146,445
Population Age 18+	n/a	102,285	n/a	114,499
Groups per 1,000 people	n/a	7.6	n/a	9.4
Revenue per Organization	\$670,953	\$993,756	\$1,317,853	\$1,304,213
Revenue per Person	n/a	\$9.72	n/a	\$11.39
Population per Organizational Role	n/a	33	n/a	28

Note: The "Number filing 990" generally indicates filing by organizations with gross receipts of \$50,000 or more.



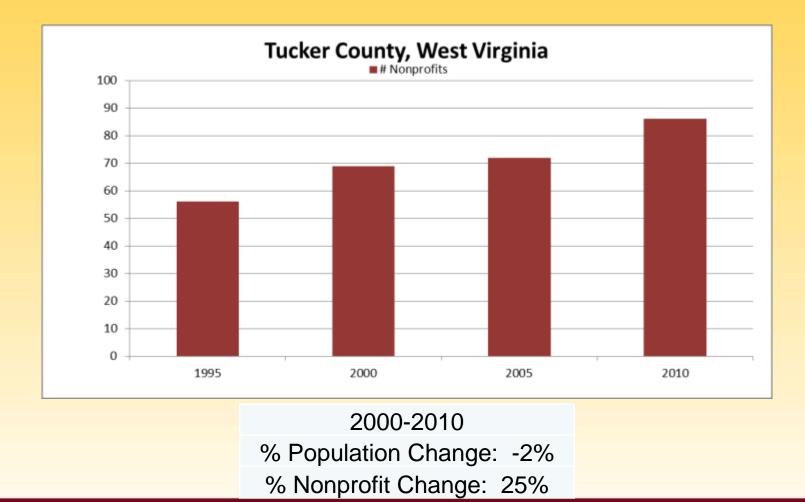


#### Percent Cohort Change, 2000-2010





# **Organizational Characteristics**



Note: The "Number filing 990" generally indicates filing by organizations with gross receipts of \$50,000 or more.



### **Organizational characteristics**

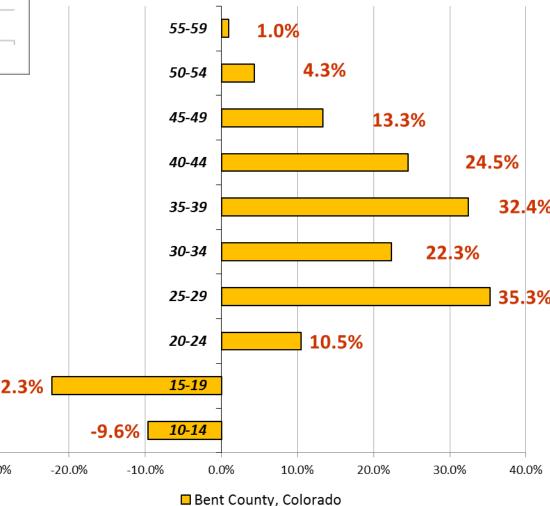
	Tucker County, West Virginia			
	1995	2000	2005	2010
Number of Nonprofits	56	69	72	86
Number Filing 990	17	22	26	53
Revenue (of Filers)	\$4,887,911	\$8,863,112	\$21,352,273	\$20,410,865
Assets (of Filers)	\$6,137,190	\$11,036,814	\$43,822,070	\$36,536,376
Governmental Units	10	10	10	10
Total Organizations	66	79	82	96
Population, Total	n/a	7,321	n/a	7,141
Population Age 18+	n/a	5,764	n/a	5,771
Groups per 1,000 people	n/a	10.8	n/a	13.4
Revenue per Organization	\$87,284	\$128,451	\$296,559	\$237,336
Revenue per Person	n/a	\$22.29	n/a	\$41.13
Population per Organizational Role	n/a	24	n/a	20

Note: The "Number filing 990" generally indicates filing by organizations with gross receipts of \$50,000 or more.



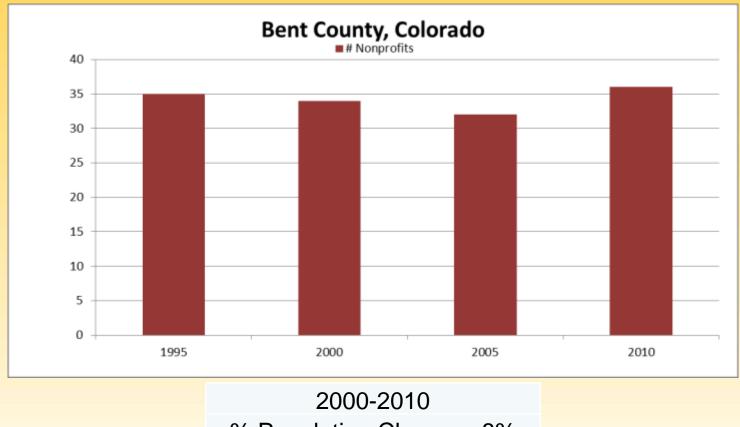


#### Percent Cohort Change, 2000-2010





# **Organizational Characteristics**



% Population Change: 8%

% Nonprofit Change: 6%

Note: The "Number filing 990" generally indicates filing by organizations with gross receipts of \$50,000 or more.



## **Organizational characteristics**

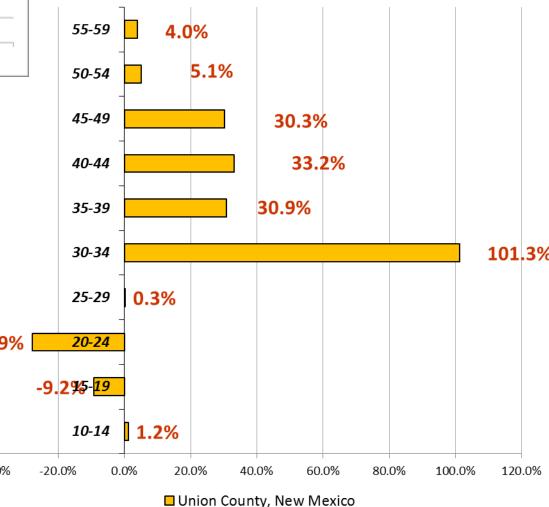
	Bent County, Colorado			
	1995	2000	2005	2010
Number of Nonprofits	35	34	32	36
Number Filing 990	10	10	10	23
Revenue (of Filers)	\$2,594,377	\$2,439,640	\$2,842,616	\$3,132,918
Assets (of Filers)	\$5,749,077	\$6,398,671	\$8,655,633	\$11,053,315
Governmental Units	15	15	15	15
Total Organizations	50	49	47	51
Population, Total	n/a	5,998	n/a	6,499
Population Age 18+	n/a	4,573	n/a	5,403
Groups per 1,000 people	n/a	8.2	n/a	7.8
Revenue per Organization	\$74,125	\$71,754	\$88,832	\$87,026
Revenue per Person	n/a	\$15.69	n/a	\$16.11
Population per Organizational Role	n/a	31	n/a	35

Note: The "Number filing 990" generally indicates filing by organizations with gross receipts of \$50,000 or more.



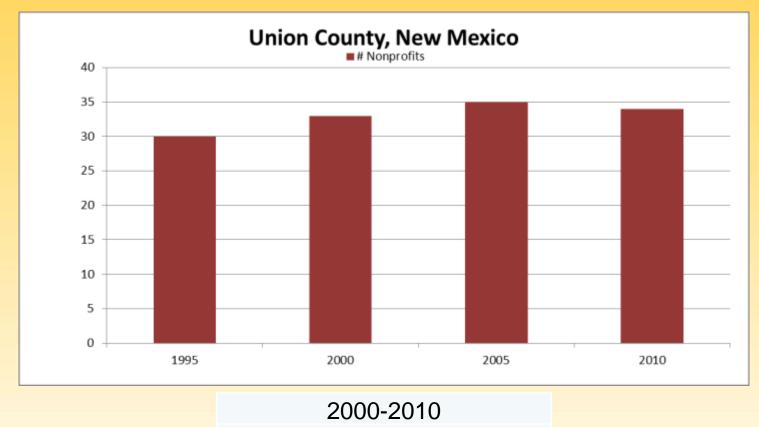








# **Organizational Characteristics**



% Population Change: 9%

% Nonprofit Change: 3%

Note: The "Number filing 990" generally indicates filing by organizations with gross receipts of \$50,000 or more.



### **Organizational characteristics**

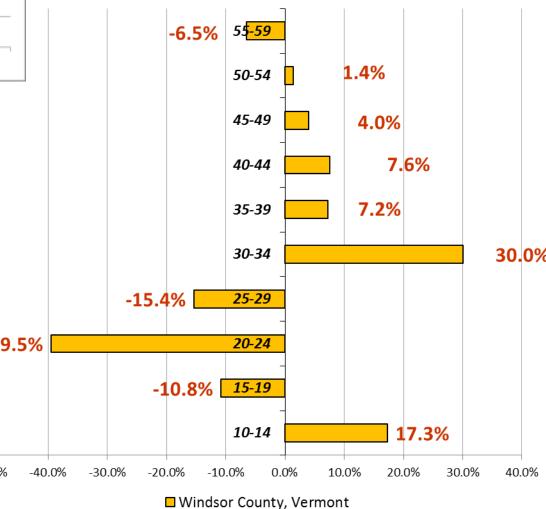
	Union County, New Mexico			
	1995	2000	2005	2010
Number of Nonprofits	30	33	35	34
Number Filing 990	3	8	10	18
Revenue (of Filers)	\$19,723,869	\$14,824,800	\$25,079,146	\$43,034,643
Assets (of Filers)	\$12,858,524	\$11,168,641	\$20,539,836	\$40,339,595
Governmental Units	9	9	9	9
Total Organizations	39	42	44	43
Population, Total	n/a	4,174	n/a	4,549
Population Age 18+	n/a	3,033	n/a	3,619
Groups per 1,000 people	n/a	10.1	n/a	9.5
Revenue per Organization	\$657,462	\$449,236	\$716,547	\$1,265,725
Revenue per Person	n/a	\$148.12	n/a	\$349.74
Population per Organizational Role	n/a	24	n/a	28

Note: The "Number filing 990" generally indicates filing by organizations with gross receipts of \$50,000 or more.

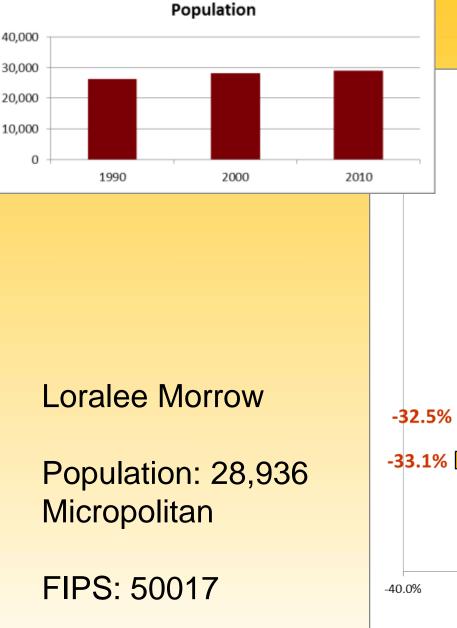




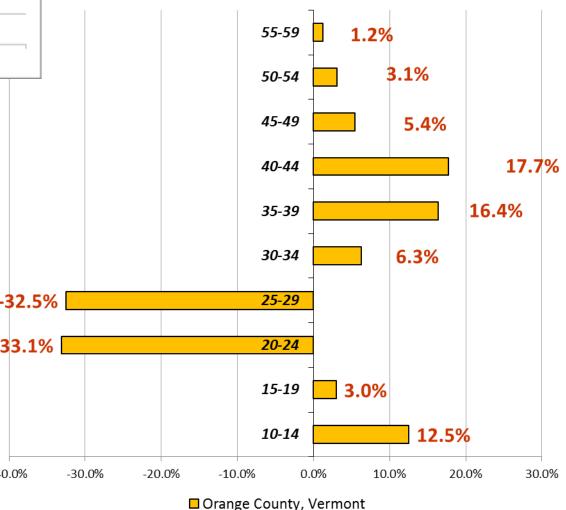
#### Percent Cohort Change, 2000-2010





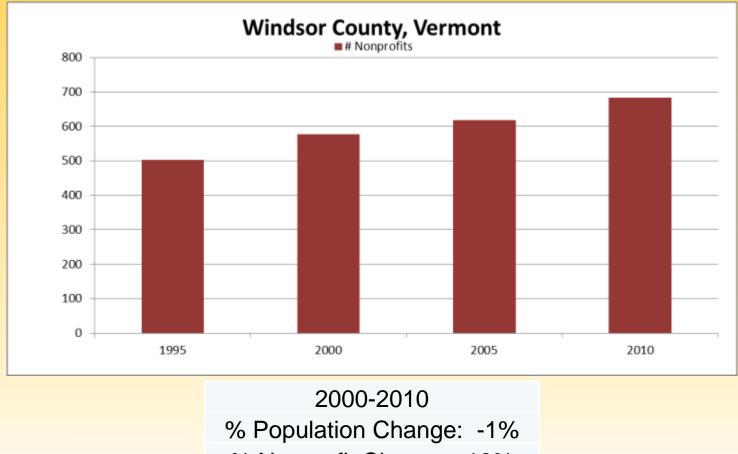


#### Percent Cohort Change, 2000-2010





# **Organizational Characteristics**

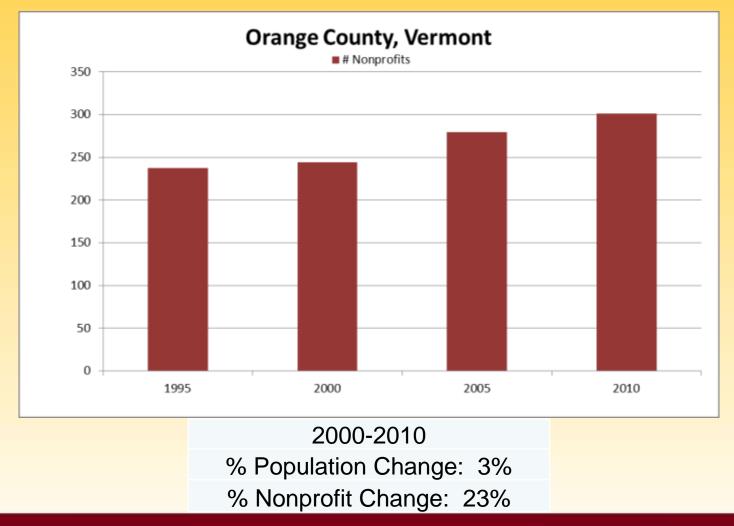


% Nonprofit Change: 19%

Note: The "Number filing 990" generally indicates filing by organizations with gross receipts of \$50,000 or more.



## **Organizational Characteristics**



Note: The "Number filing 990" generally indicates filing by organizations with gross receipts of \$50,000 or more.



## **Organizational characteristics**

	Win			
	1995	2000	2005	2010
Number of Nonprofits	502	577	618	684
Number Filing 990	204	233	281	404
Revenue (of Filers)	\$98,543,303	\$146,673,305	\$262,654,029	\$405,913,298
Assets (of Filers)	\$172,426,372	\$287,508,891	\$427,882,935	\$577,557,082
Governmental Units	66	66	66	66
Total Organizations	568	643	684	750
Population, Total	n/a	57,418	n/a	56,670
Population Age 18+	n/a	44,017	n/a	45,421
Groups per 1,000 people	n/a	11.2	n/a	13.2
Revenue per Organization	\$196,301	\$254,200	\$425,007	\$593,440
Revenue per Person	n/a	\$5.78	n/a	\$13.07
Population per Organizational Role	n/a	23	n/a	20

Note: The "Number filing 990" generally indicates filing by organizations with gross receipts of \$50,000 or more.



## **Organizational characteristics**

	Ora			
	1995	2000	2005	2010
Number of Nonprofits	237	244	279	301
Number Filing 990	85	81	93	176
Revenue (of Filers)	\$39,422,589	\$44,543,439	\$95,844,349	\$96,883,400
Assets (of Filers)	\$39,902,242	\$66,254,620	\$491,079,719	\$146,199,791
Governmental Units	43	43	43	43
Total Organizations	280	287	322	344
Population, Total	n/a	28,226	n/a	28,936
Population Age 18+	n/a	20,997	n/a	22,887
Groups per 1,000 people	n/a	10.2	n/a	11.9
Revenue per Organization	\$166,340	\$182,555	\$343,528	\$321,872
Revenue per Person	n/a	\$8.69	n/a	\$14.06
Population per Organizational Role	n/a	24	n/a	22

Note: The "Number filing 990" generally indicates filing by organizations with gross receipts of \$50,000 or more.



#### Rural Brain Gain Trend

The growth is primarily in the 30 to 49 age group – this in-migration into rural communities can be just about equal to that of the out-migration of youth – the "Brain Drain".

- These people are bringing children aged 10-17.
- There is an interchange between core urban, suburban, and rural places.
- This interchange (loss and gain) is necessary for influx of new ideas to cultivate social capital.



#### Newcomers: Why?







#### Newcomers: Who?

- 36% lived there previously
- 68%(MN) 40% (NE) attain bachelors degree
- 67% (MN) 48% (NE) household incomes over \$50k
- 51% (MN) 43% (NE) have children in household
- They are generally leaving their career
- Underemployed in current situation
- Yet, Quality of Life is the trump card



#### The trend, continued

- The movement of people is consistent and large, it's not all about outmigration.
- Those moving to rural areas are in their prime earning years.
- Isn't this a net BRAIN GAIN?
- This movement has occurred without a concerted effort to recruit or attract them.
- High levels of entrepreneurship and small business ownership.



## **Economic Impact of Newcomers**

- The surveyed newcomers reported \$6.6 million in household income in 2009 and 2010. This equates to an average household income of \$66,000.
- New, expanded, or relocated businesses owned by the newcomers reported spending \$108,000 in the region.
- The total economic impact of the surveyed newcomers' business and household spending is \$9.1 million, including 174 jobs and \$7.2 million in labor income (including wages, salaries, and benefits).
- The survey was not random, and therefore the results cannot be generalized beyond the study region, the average newcomer household contributed \$92,000 in economic activity to the region in 2009 and 2010.



## **Rewrite the Narrative**

- National societal preferences to live in small towns and rural places
- Not everyone is leaving small towns
- A new urbanity is found in formerly rural places
- The trend continued in the 2000s, albeit slowed
  - Fuel prices high, mortgage crisis
  - Vacant (available) housing down



#### Midwest

- Iowa New Movers Study
  - <u>http://www.cvcia.org/content/projects/8.migration.and.population/ind</u> <u>ex.html</u>
- Dakota Roots
  - http://dakotaroots.com/
- Nebraska Rural Living
  - http://www.nebraskaruralliving.com/
- Norfolk Area Recruiters
  - http://www.norfolkarea.org/
- South Dakota Rural Enterprise
  - http://www.sdrei.org/bringbak.htm
- Wayne Works
  - http://www.wayneworks.org/
- South Dakota Seeds
  - <u>http://www.dakotaseeds.com/</u>



# **Organization Data Sources**

National Center For Charitable Statistics

- Historical number of nonprofits by type <u>http://nccsweb.urban.org/tablewiz/bmf.php</u>
- List of Nonprofit Names
  - <u>http://nccsweb.urban.org/PubApps/statePicker.p</u> <u>hp?prog=geoCounties&param=q</u>
- Nonprofits by Zip Code

- http://www.melissadata.com/lookups/np.asp



## Symposium on Small Towns

- Midwest region June 4-5, 2014
- Proceedings available <u>http://z.umn.edu/ruralmigration/</u>

Listserv



#### http://www.extension.umn.edu/community/brain-gain/



