

Cooperatives in Economic Development

A survey of Economic Development Professionals in Minnesota and Wisconsin

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Executive Summary

The purpose of this study was to learn more about cooperatives' role in economic and community development programs in communities throughout Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The survey was administered online via Qualtrics survey software. In late March, 2014 and early April, 2014 invitations were sent to the members of the Economic Development Association of Minnesota (EDAM), members of the Wisconsin Economic Development Association (WEDA), members of the Metropolitan (Twin Cities, MN) Consortium of Community Developers (MCCD), the University of Minnesota-Extension regional community economics educators, and University of Wisconsin-Extension county educators in the Community, Natural Resource, and Economic Development program area. The initial invitation was followed by a reminder one week later. The SRC received 149 replies, which represents a 13 percent response rate. The results provided in this report are expected to be accurate to within plus/minus 7.5 percent with 95 percent confidence.

Respondents' Core Services

- Respondents most frequently served rural and urban communities rather than suburban communities, multi-county regions, rural regional centers, or an entire state. The highest percentage of respondents served existing small businesses, followed by existing mid-size or large businesses, public sector agencies, and start-up small businesses.
- Community revitalization and new business development were more frequently in the mix of services provided by respondents compared to other services such as research/analysis, infrastructure development, housing, or technical assistance.
- The highest priority goals among respondents are retaining jobs and creating new jobs. Respondents said their most common types of projects involved small manufacturing and retail businesses. Housing and agriculturally-related projects were less frequently listed.
- Over two-thirds of respondents said they help start new businesses. The largest proportion of respondents who help start new businesses said they do not recommend an ownership model to their clients. Among those who do, the largest percentage suggested LLCs and S Corps.
- Over 70 percent of respondents are moderately concerned or very concerned about the negative impacts of inadequate succession planning in their service areas.

Knowledge of Cooperatives

- Half of respondents rated their knowledge of the cooperative business model as no greater than "low." A third of respondents said the interest in cooperative businesses in their service areas is holding steady, but four in ten said they are not sure.
- Half of respondents said they actively serve cooperatives, and over half of respondents anticipate future opportunities to serve cooperative businesses. Cooperatives comprise no more than 5 percent of the client base of a large majority of respondents. Respondents

are not likely to be aware of developers who specialize in cooperatives or to have pursued educational programs about cooperatives. Four in ten respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they would like to expand their abilities to serve cooperatives.

- Half said cooperatives have been suggested as a solution to a community or economic development challenge in their service areas. The most frequent types of suggested cooperatives are retail grocery stores and food production.
- Over half of respondents said cooperatives are barely visible or invisible in the business community at the local and national level and among community and economic development professionals. Gaps in knowledge about and awareness of cooperatives were cited as the most common impediment to establishing cooperatives in their service areas.

Conclusions

The results identified an interrelated challenge and opportunity for the use of the cooperative business model among community and economic development professionals. Multiple questions revealed the lack of knowledge and awareness about the cooperative business model, and that cooperatives are not very visible among the business community and among community and economic development professionals. Yet over half of respondents anticipate future opportunities to serve cooperatives, and 40% would like to expand their abilities to serve cooperatives, suggesting an opening for cooperative development professionals to expand awareness and use of cooperatives in community and economic development projects.

Survey Purpose

The purpose of this study was to learn more about cooperatives' role in economic and community development programs in communities throughout Wisconsin and Minnesota. The survey was sponsored by Cooperative Development Services (CDS), which is a nonprofit cooperative development center that serves the Upper Midwest. Officials from CDS chose to work with the Survey Research Center (SRC) at the University of Wisconsin-River Falls to gather this information.

Survey Methods

The survey was administered online via Qualtrics survey software. In late March, 2014 and early April, 2014 invitations were sent to the members of the Economic Development Association of Minnesota (EDAM), members of the Wisconsin Economic Development Association (WEDA), members of the Metropolitan (Twin Cities, MN) Consortium of Community Developers (MCCD), the University of Minnesota-Extension regional community economics educators, and University of Wisconsin-Extension county educators in the Community, Natural Resource, and Economic Development program area.

Total number of potential respondents from these groups is approximately 1,158.

- EDAM: 600
- WEDA: 448
- MCCD: 48
- University of Minnesota-Extension: 8
- University of Wisconsin-Extension: 54

Since there is some overlap among the membership of these groups, some potential respondents received multiple invitations. Instructions asked recipients to submit a single response if they had received more than one invitation.

The initial invitation was followed by a reminder one week later.

The SRC received 149 replies, which represents a 13 percent response rate. The results provided in this report are expected to be accurate to within plus/minus 7.5 percent with 95 percent confidence.

Any survey has to be concerned with “non-response bias.” Non-response bias refers to a situation in which people who do not return a questionnaire have opinions that are systematically different from the opinions of those who return their surveys. Based upon a standard statistical analysis that is described in **Appendix A**, the Survey Research Center concludes that non-response bias is not a significant concern for this survey.

In addition to numeric data, respondents provided additional written answers and comments. **Appendix B** contains the written responses.

Appendix C contains a copy of the survey questionnaire with a complete quantitative summary of responses by question.

The SRC performed statistical tests to see if there were significant differences in the responses of the survey questions based on the state served and the type of region served. In statistics, a result is called **statistically significant** if it is unlikely to have occurred by chance. Statistical significance is expressed as a probability that the difference is *not* true. A commonly used probability standard is .05 (5%). Statistical significance at the .05 level indicates a 5 in 100 probability that the observed difference across demographic groups for a given variable is not real. It does *not* mean the difference is necessarily large, important, or significant in the common meaning of the word. Given a sufficiently large sample, even small differences of opinion across demographic groups will be statistically significant.

The report will identify those instances where there were differences in the response pattern within a particular demographic group that would have affected the interpretation of the results.

Organizational Characteristics

Respondents were asked to indicate the state or states they serve. The results are shown in Chart 1. Two-thirds of respondents said they serve Wisconsin, about four in ten serve Minnesota, and eight percent serve other states. Although respondents could choose more than one state, the results indicate that 92% of respondents serve a single state. Other service areas included Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Florida, and nationwide coverage.

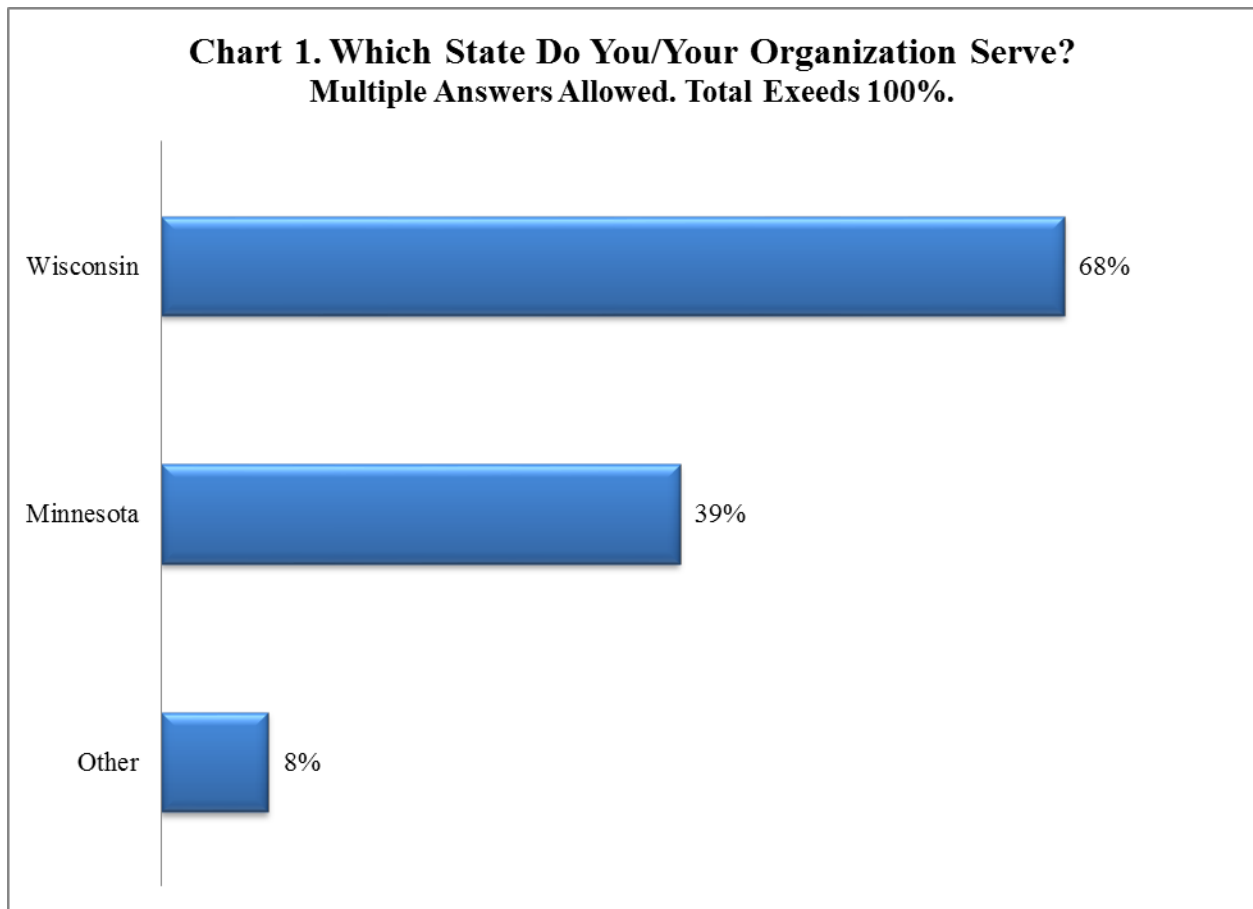
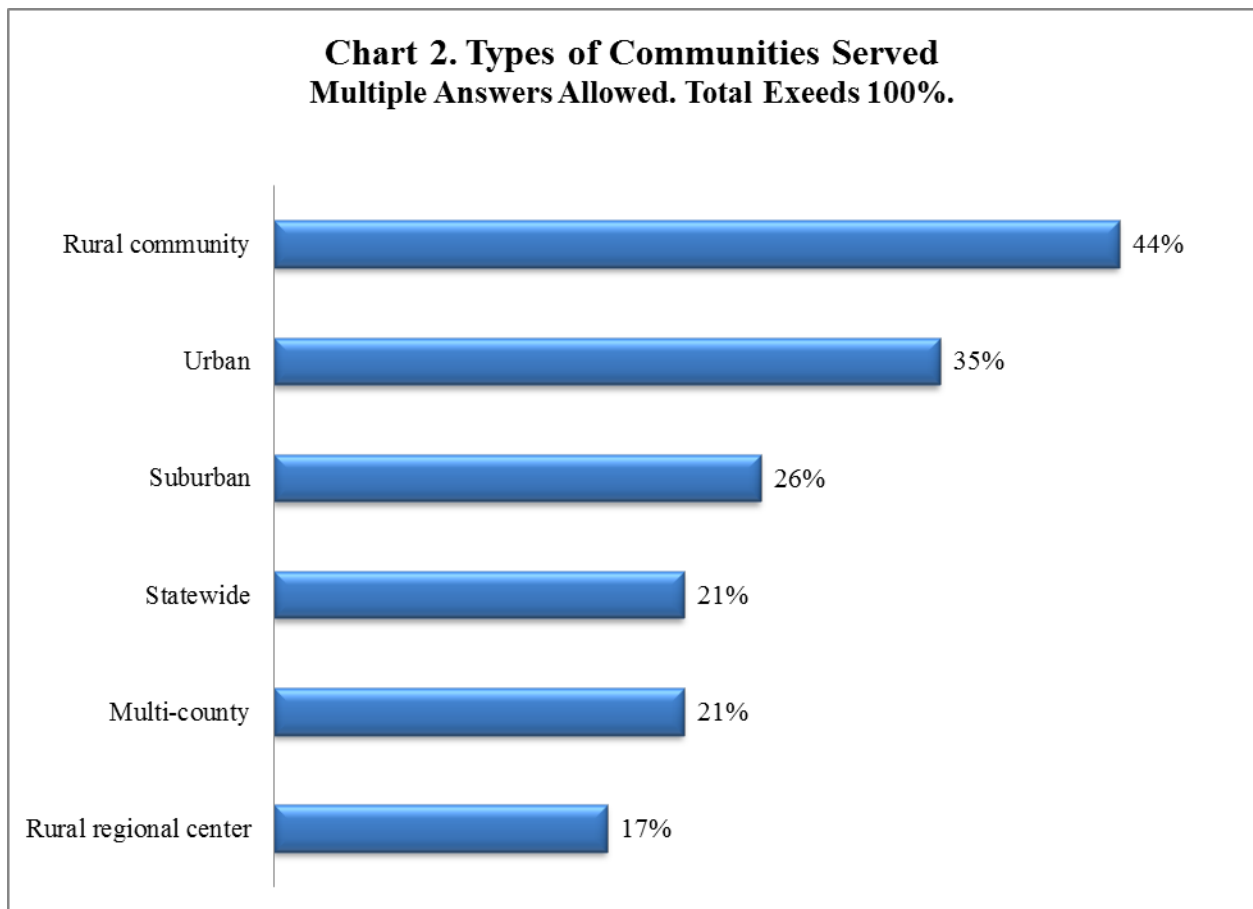


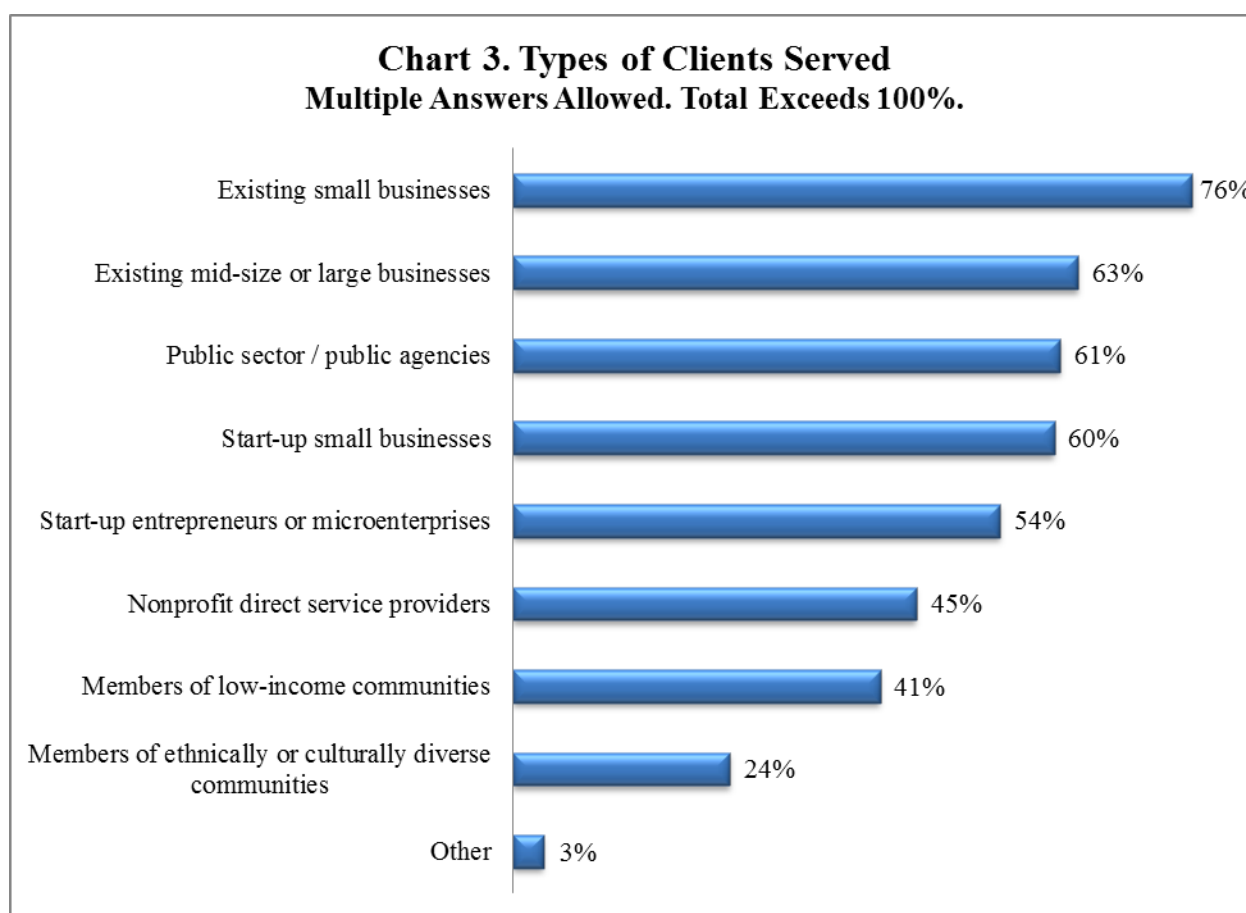
Chart 2 shows the types of communities served by respondents. Respondents could choose as many as applied to their situations. The results indicate that rural communities are the most frequently served (44%), followed by urban communities (35%). About one in four respondents serve suburban communities, one in five have a statewide service area, and one in five serve multi-county areas. Although multiple responses were permitted, 70% of respondents said they serve a single type of community from the list in the survey.



Respondents whose service area is in Wisconsin and respondents who serve multiple states were more likely to serve rural communities.

A similar question asked respondents to indicate the types of clients they serve. Respondents could choose as many client types as applied. As shown in Chart 3, existing small businesses are served by about three-fourths of respondents. Roughly 60% of respondents said they serve existing mid-size or large businesses, public sector clients, and start-up small businesses. About half the respondents serve start-up entrepreneurs or microenterprises and nonprofit service providers. Members of low-income communities were indicated by slightly less than half of respondents. Relatively few respondents said they serve members of ethnically or culturally diverse communities.

Respondents said they typically serve more than one type of client; 90% chose more than one client category. Forty-five percent indicated that they serve between two and four types of clients from the list.



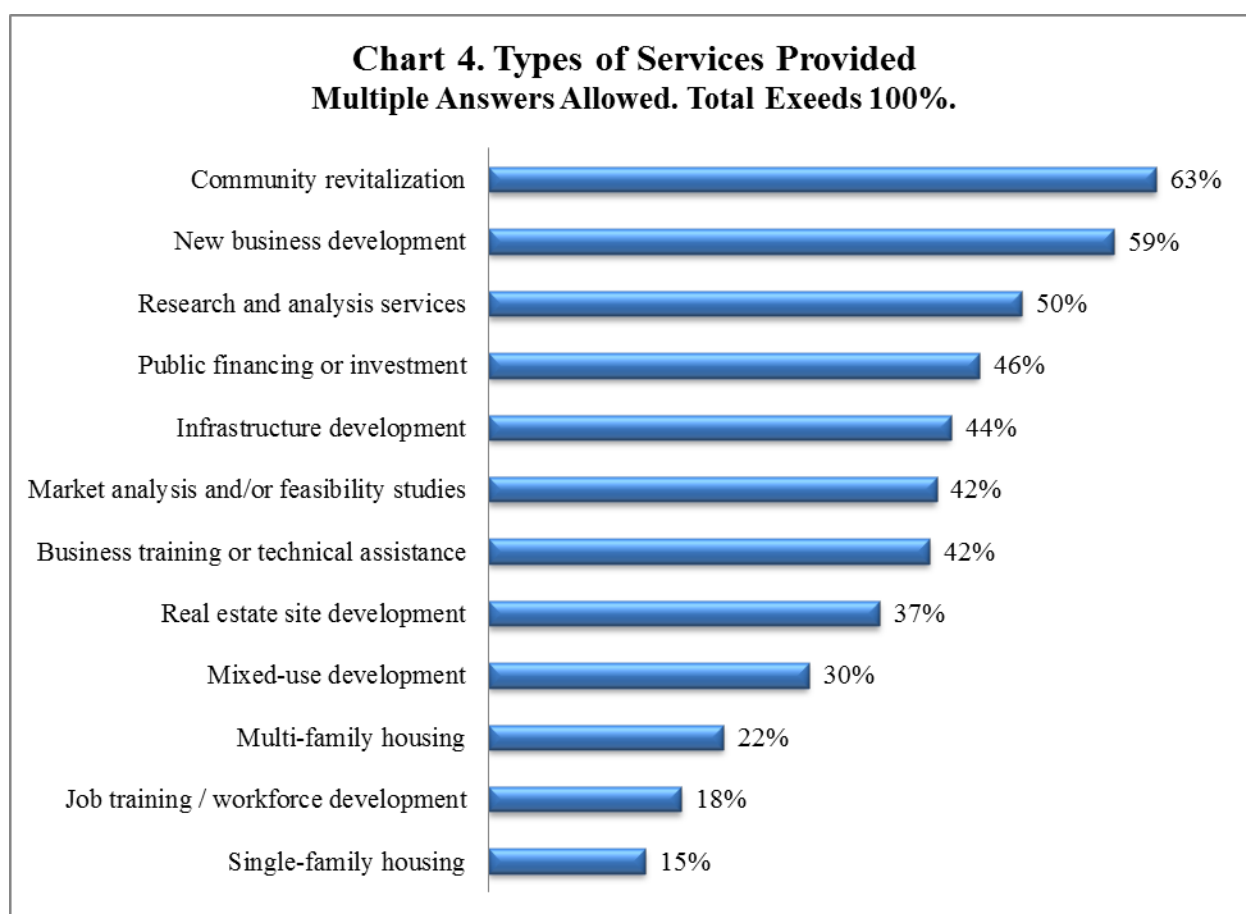
Respondents whose service area is in Wisconsin and respondents who serve multiple states were more likely to have public sector/public agencies in their clientele.

Respondents with statewide coverage are more likely to serve members of ethnically or culturally diverse communities. A smaller proportion of respondents who serve urban and suburban communities serve start-up entrepreneurs/microenterprises and start-up small businesses. Respondents who serve rural communities and rural regional centers are more likely to include public agencies in their clientele. Nonprofit direct service providers were more often among the clientele groups of respondents who serve rural communities.

When asked to indicate the types of services they provide, Chart 4 shows the most frequently chosen services were community revitalization and new business development. Half of respondents said they provide research and analysis services. Half or slightly less said they provide market analysis/feasibility studies, business training/technical assistance, and are involved in public financing/investment and infrastructure development projects.

Real estate site development and mixed use development were farther down the list with 37% and 30% respectively. Between 15% and 22% of respondents said they provide services related to multi-family housing, job training/workforce development, and single-family housing.

Nearly all respondents (93%) chose more than one type of service from the list. Fifty-eight percent said they most commonly provide between two and five types of services. Some services were more likely be part of clusters offered by the respondent. Those who provide job training and workforce development were more likely to provide business training or technical assistance. Mixed-use, single-family housing and multi-family housing formed another cluster. Respondents who provide market research and/or feasibility studies are likely to provide research and analysis services. Public finance/investment, community revitalization, and infrastructure development form a fourth cluster.

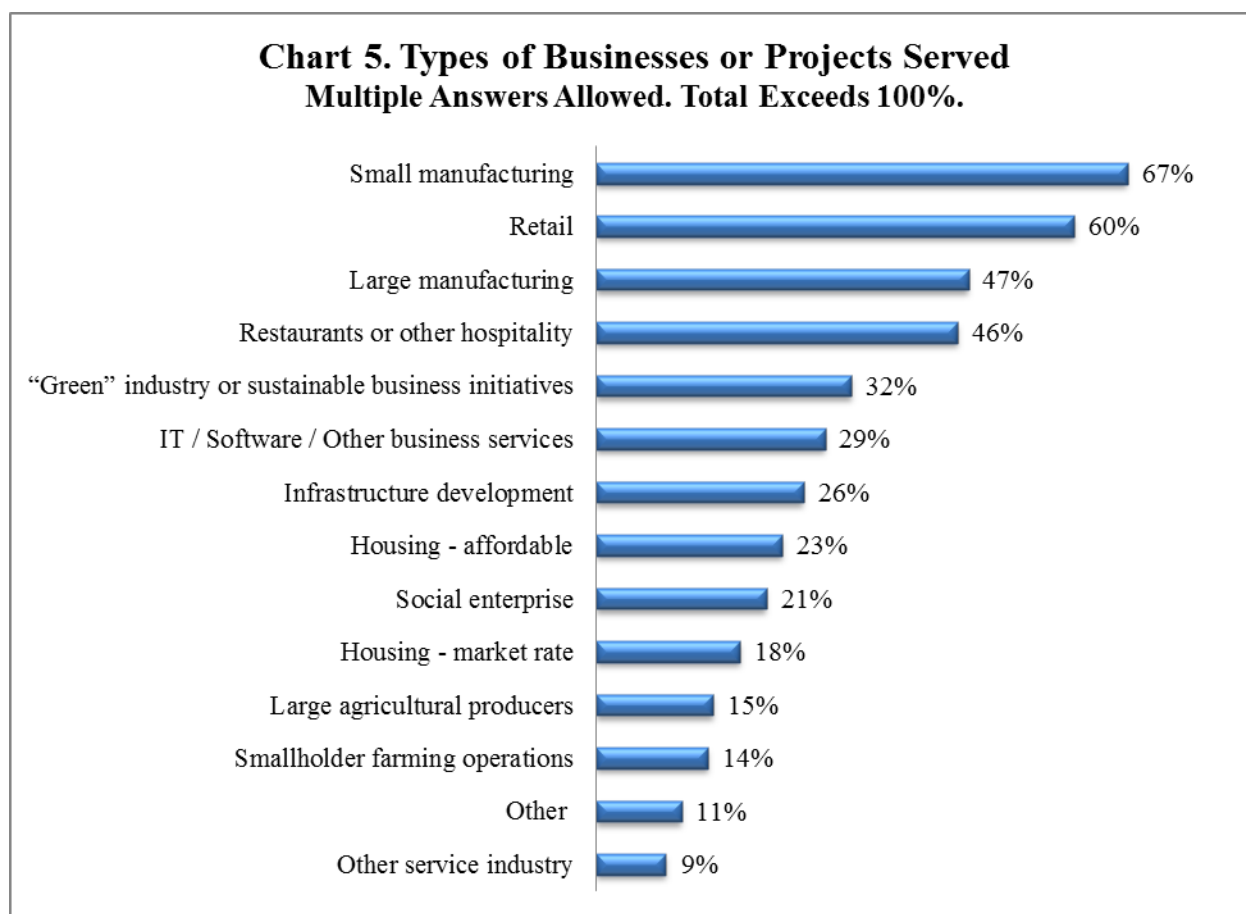


Respondents whose service area includes only Minnesota were more likely to work on single family and multi-family housing projects.

Respondents who serve rural communities were more likely to provide research and analysis services and less likely to provide real estate site development services. Respondents with urban service areas were more likely to provide services related to mixed-use development and multi-family housing. A higher percentage of respondents who serve urban areas and suburban areas included single-family housing among their services. Respondents who have multi-county service areas were less likely to include community revitalization among their services.

As shown in Chart 5, the most common types of businesses or projects were small manufacturing and retail. These two business types were the only ones indicated by more than half of the respondents. Slightly less than half of respondents said their projects include large manufacturing or restaurants/hospitality. “Green” industry businesses were served by about a third of respondents. Between 20% and 30% of respondents said their projects include information technology related service businesses, infrastructure development, affordable housing, and social enterprises. Relatively few respondents said they commonly work on projects involving market rate housing or agricultural producers.

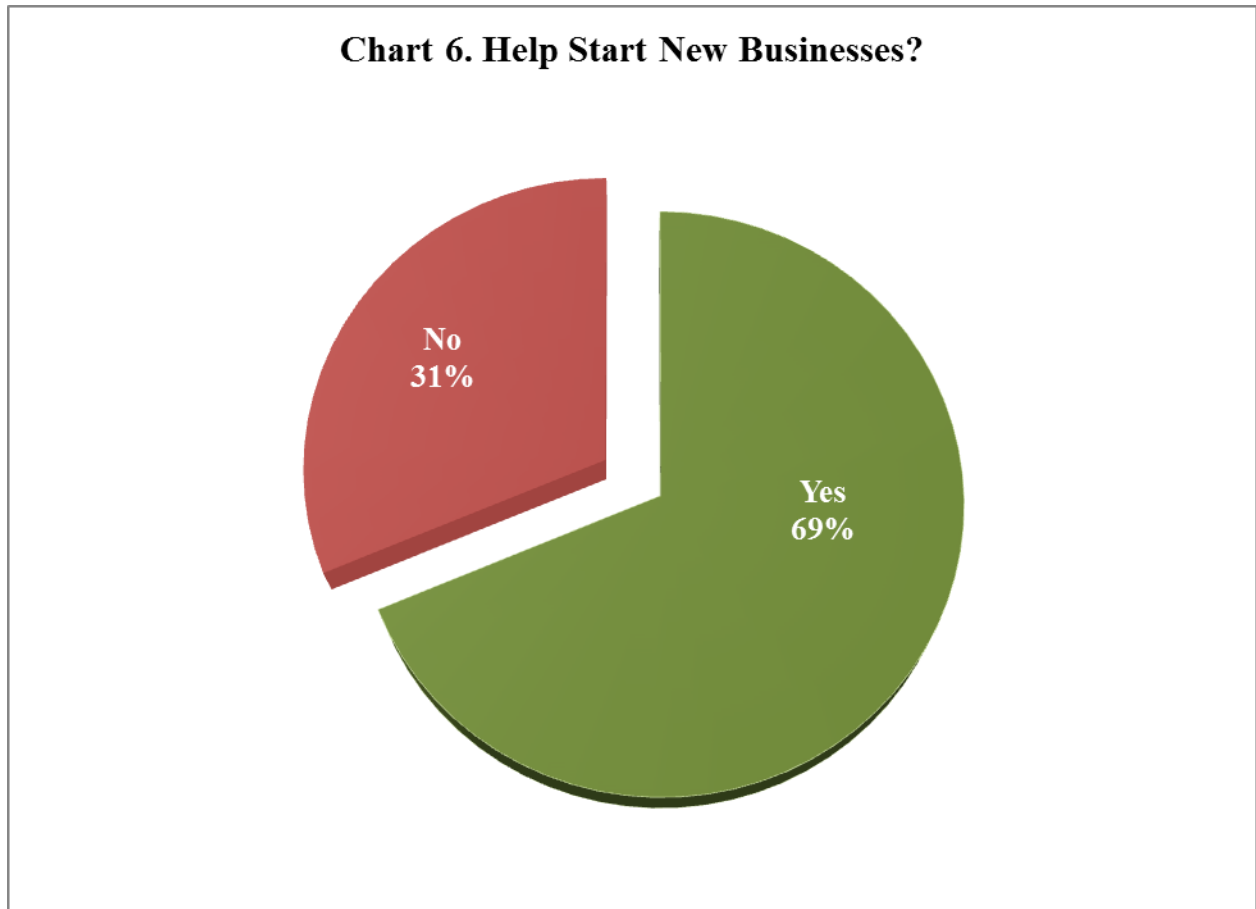
Ninety percent of respondents said they serve multiple types of businesses/projects, with 52% serving between two and four types from the list.



Respondents who serve only Minnesota were more likely to include affordable housing among their projects. Respondents who serve multiple states were more likely to serve large agricultural producers and large manufacturing firms. Wisconsin respondents were more likely to include social enterprises among their projects.

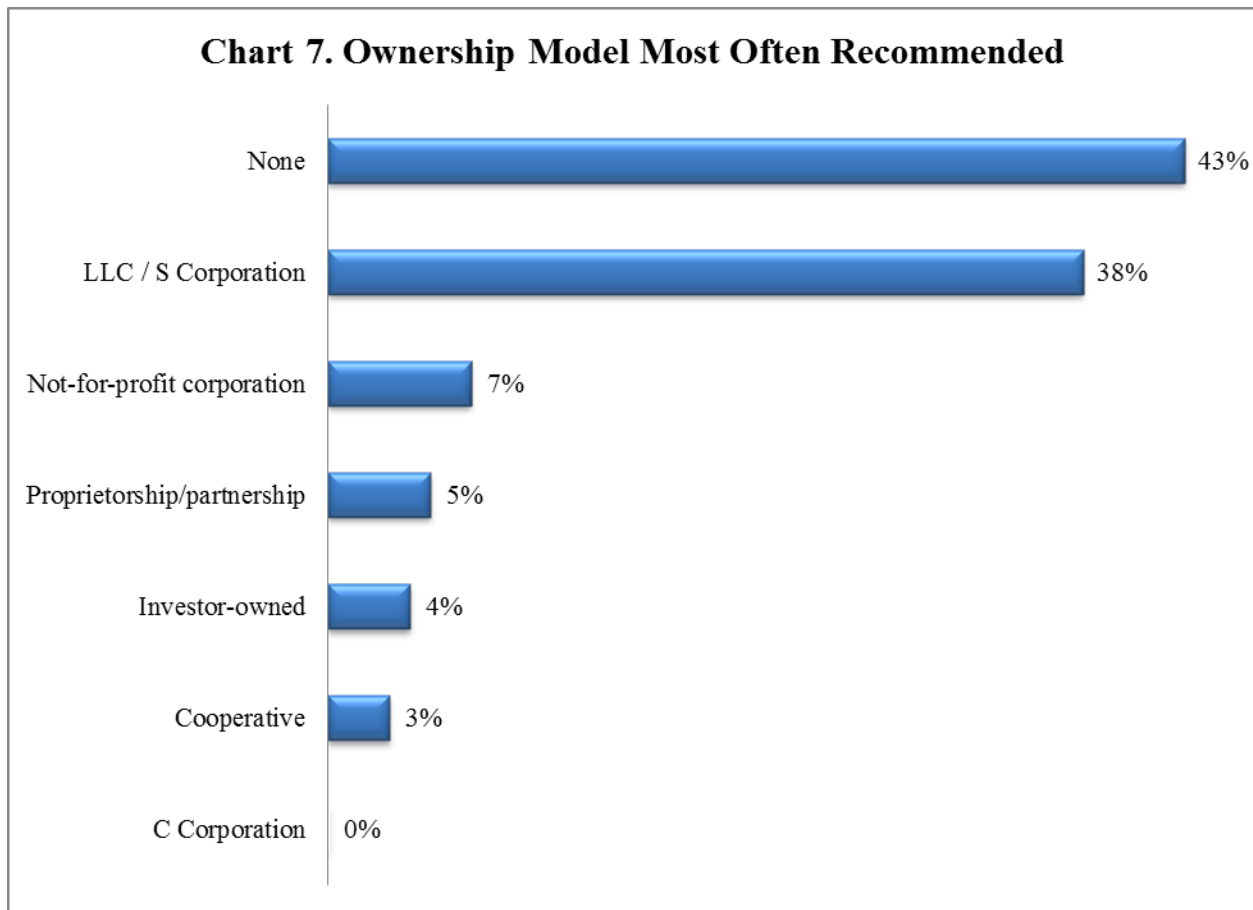
Respondents with suburban service areas were more likely to have indicated they work on market rate housing, affordable housing, and large manufacturing. Respondents with urban service areas were more likely to have included affordable housing. A higher percentage of respondents who serve rural communities work on smallholder farming projects but are less likely to work on information technology/software projects. Respondents with multi-county service areas were more likely to include projects involving large agricultural producers.

Respondents were asked if they help start new businesses. Chart 6 shows that two-thirds of all respondents said one of their functions includes helping new business start-ups.

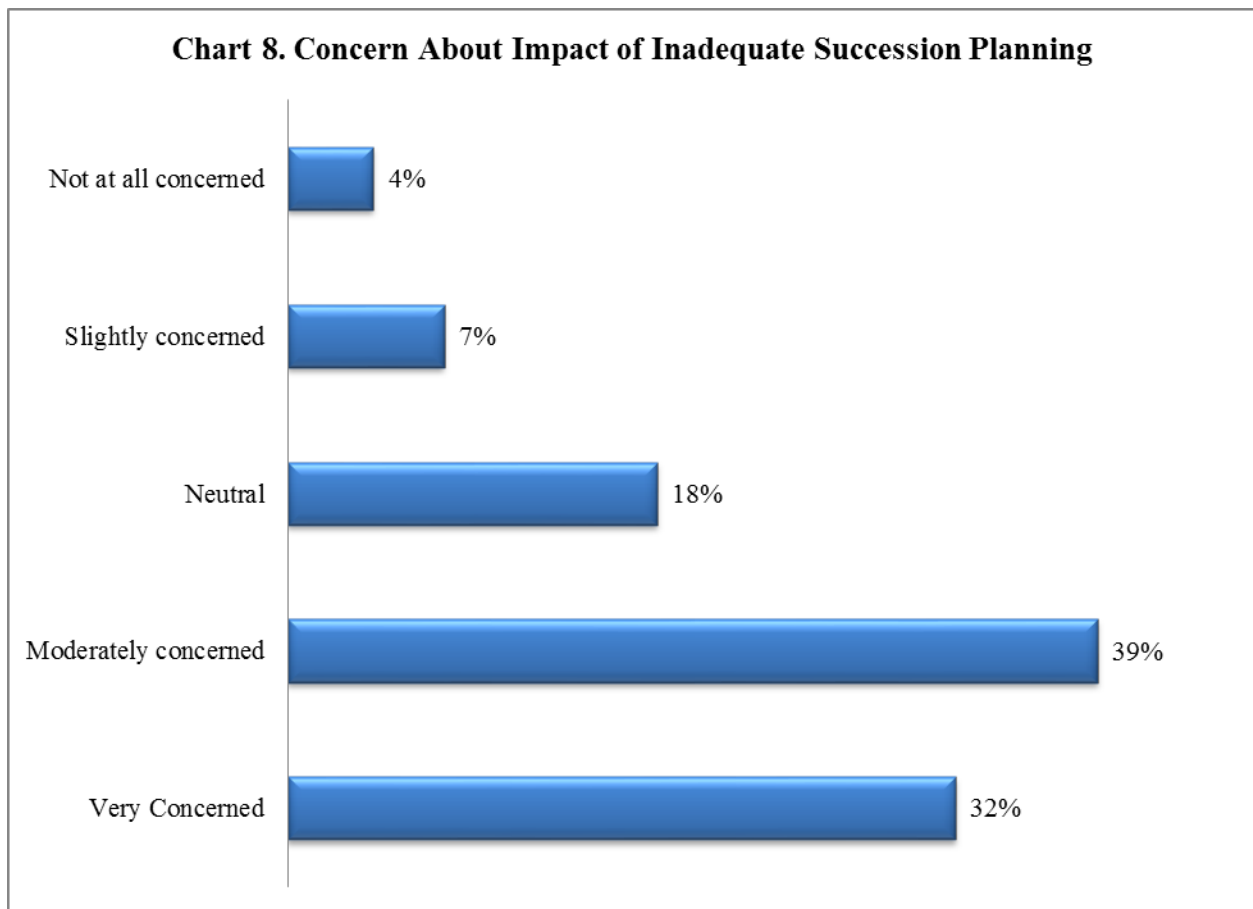


Respondents who serve only Wisconsin were more likely to say they help start new businesses.

Respondents who answered that they help business start-ups were asked a follow-up question about the type of ownership model they most often recommend, and the results are shown in Chart 7. The largest percentage of respondents (43%) said they do not recommend an ownership model. Among those who make a recommendation, by far and away they most often recommend a limited liability company/S corporation structure. These economic development professionals rarely recommend other models such as a not-for-profit corporation, proprietorship/partnership, investor-owned, cooperative, or C corporation.



Respondents were asked to indicate their level of concern about the potential loss of jobs and businesses in their service area due to inadequate succession planning by existing businesses. Answer choices were very concerned, moderately concerned, neutral, slightly concerned, and not at all concerned. Only a small fraction of the respondents said they are not concerned (4%) or slightly concerned (7%). Over 70% said they are very concerned or moderately concerned about the negative consequences of inadequate succession planning. A significant minority (18%) of respondents said they were neutral.



A higher percentage of respondents who serve rural communities said they are very concerned or moderately concerned about the consequences of inadequate succession planning.

Respondents were shown a list of 10 community and economic development goals and asked to select their top four goals in rank order. For purposes of analysis, the SRC assigned four points to each respondent's top priority, three points to the second priority, two points to the third priority and one point to the fourth priority. The SRC calculated the mean number of priority points for each goal.

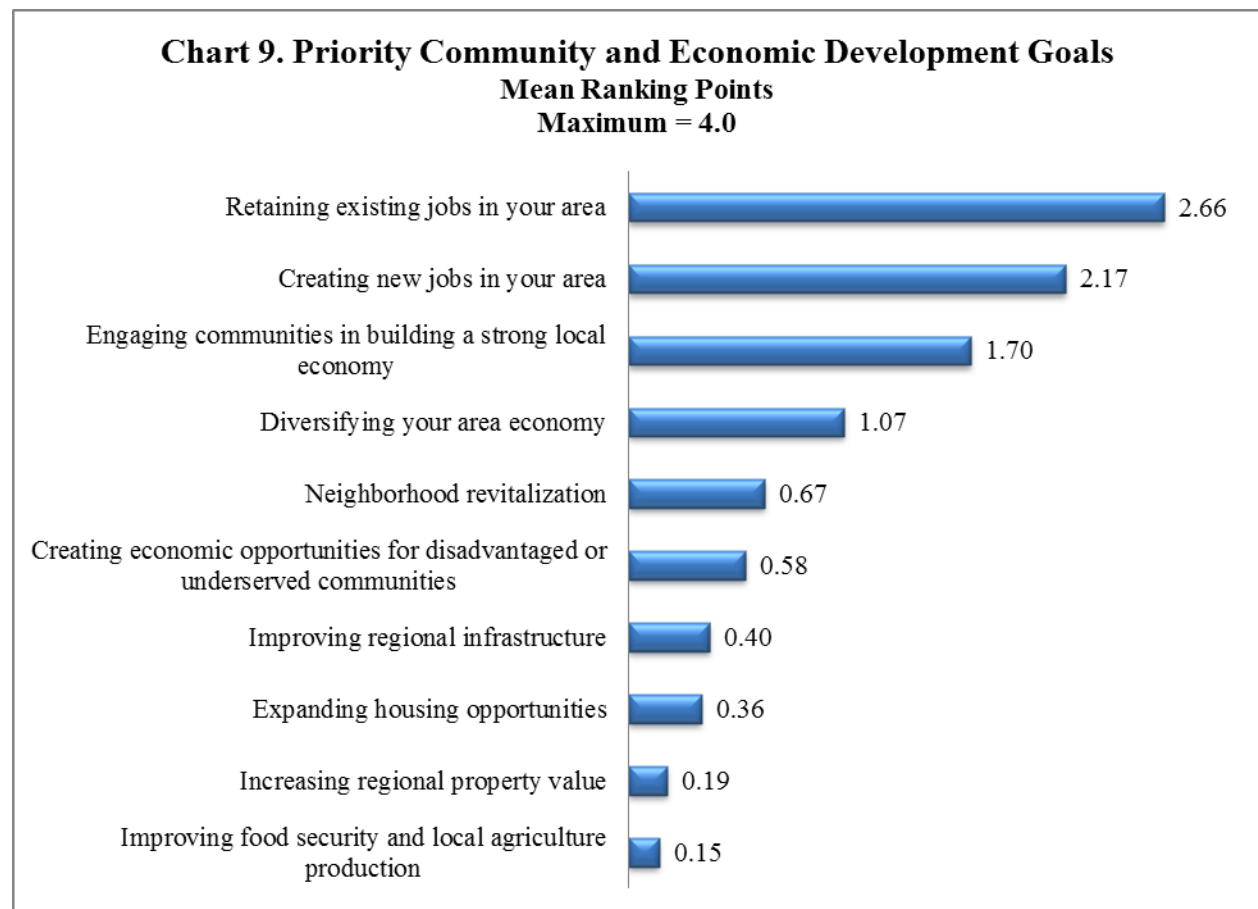
The results are shown in Chart 9 and indicate that retaining existing jobs was the highest ranked goal with a mean score of 2.66 and accounted for 38% of the highest importance selections and 29% of the second-highest selections. Retaining existing jobs was included among their top-four choices by 84% of respondents.

Creating new jobs was the second-highest goal with a mean score of 2.17. It had a third of the second-place selections and was included in the top-four choices by 78% of respondents.

Community engagement for building a strong local economy ranked as the third most important goal with a mean score of 1.70 and was included in their top-four by 64% of respondents.

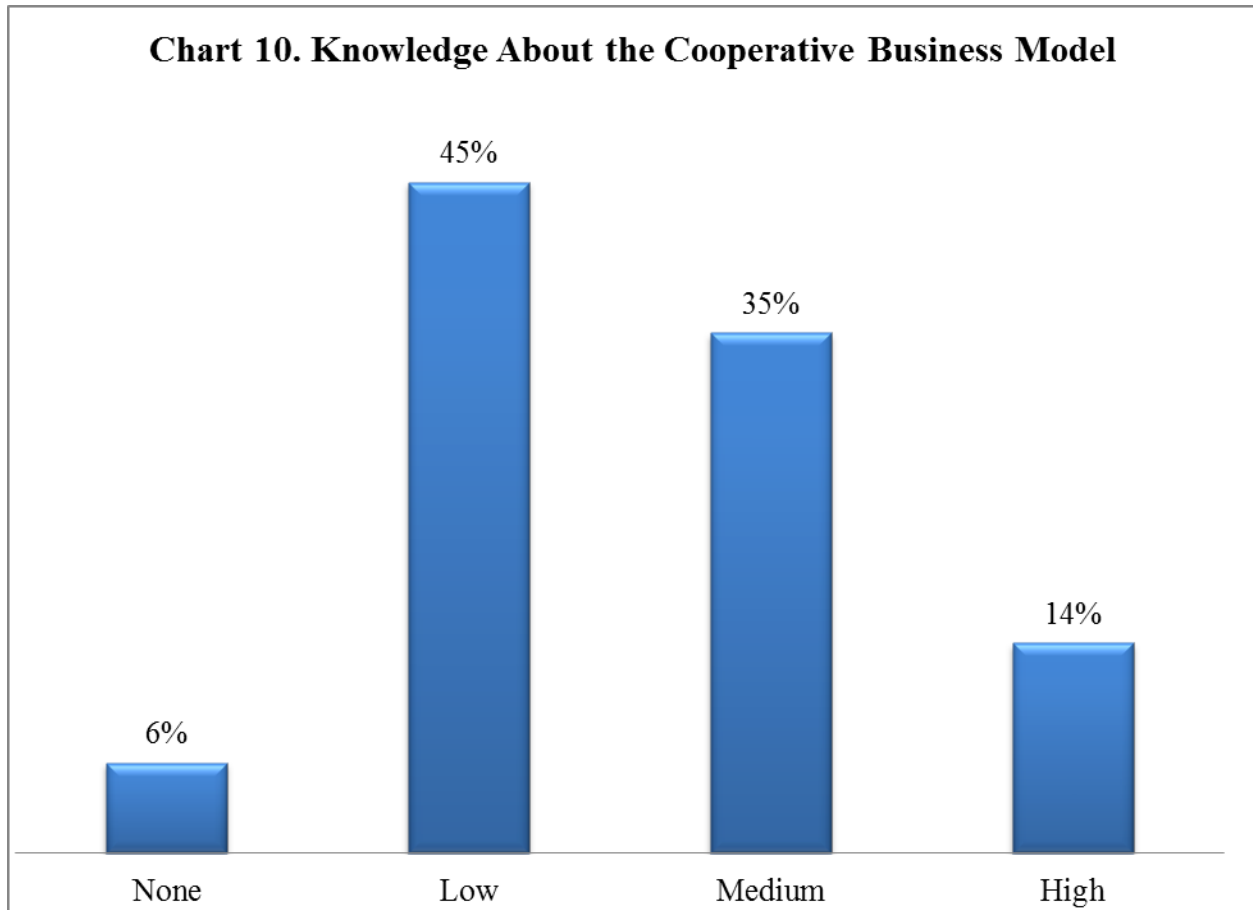
Economic diversification was the fourth most important goal with a mean score of 1.07 and was among the top-four choices by 54% of respondents.

Overall priorities were the same regardless of the type of area served.



Engagement with Cooperatives

Chart 10 shows there is great room for improvement among economic development professionals' knowledge about the cooperative business model. While few (6%) respondents said they had no knowledge about cooperatives, nearly half (45%) said their knowledge level is low.



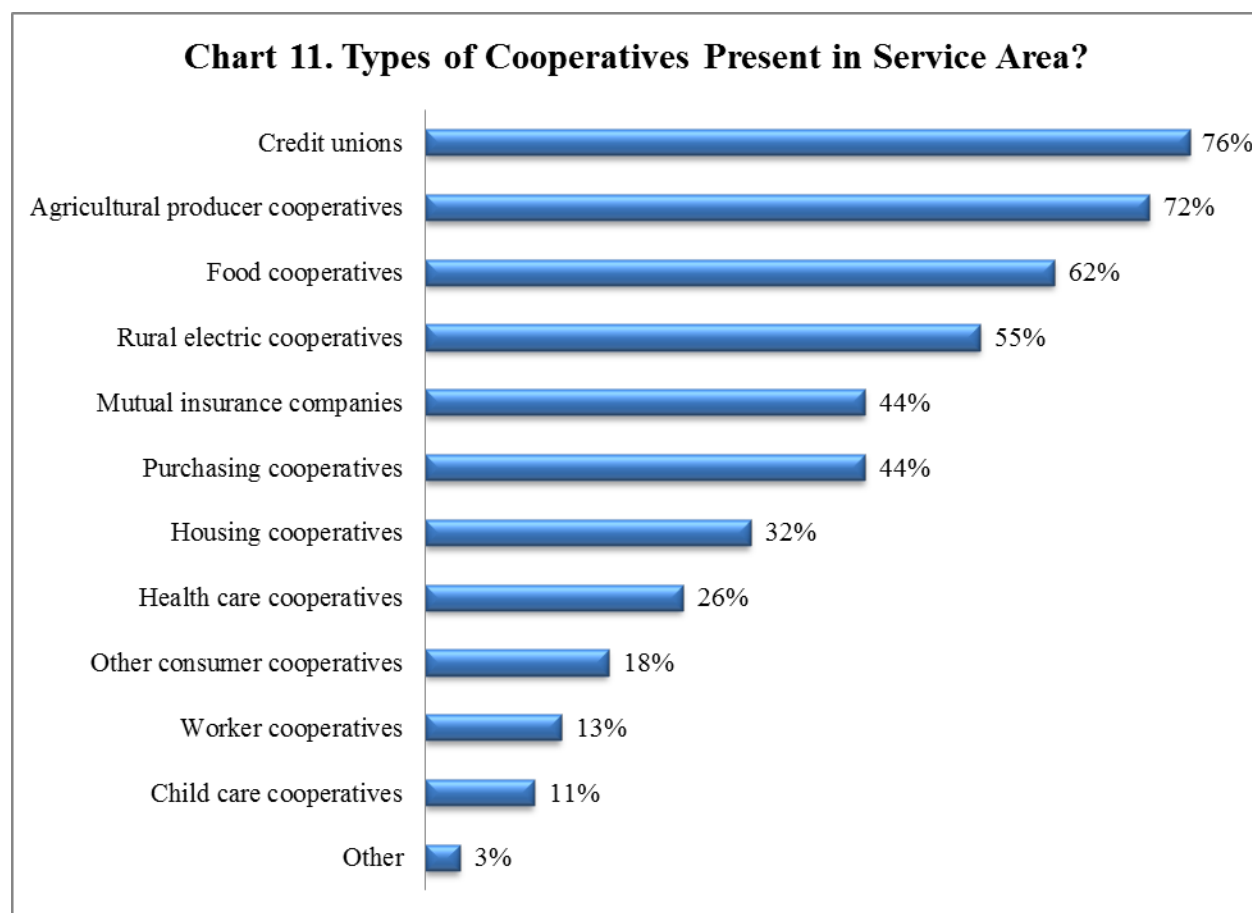
Respondents from rural regional centers and who serve multi-county regions rated their knowledge of the cooperative business model higher.

At least half of respondents said the following types of cooperatives are present in their service areas: credit unions, agricultural producer cooperatives, food cooperatives, and rural electric cooperatives. Among this group, credit unions and agricultural producer cooperatives stood out at the top with 76% and 72% respectively. Six in ten respondents said there are food cooperatives in their service area, and 55% said their service area has a rural electric cooperative.

Less than half of respondents said there are mutual insurance companies or purchasing cooperatives (44% each) present in their service areas.

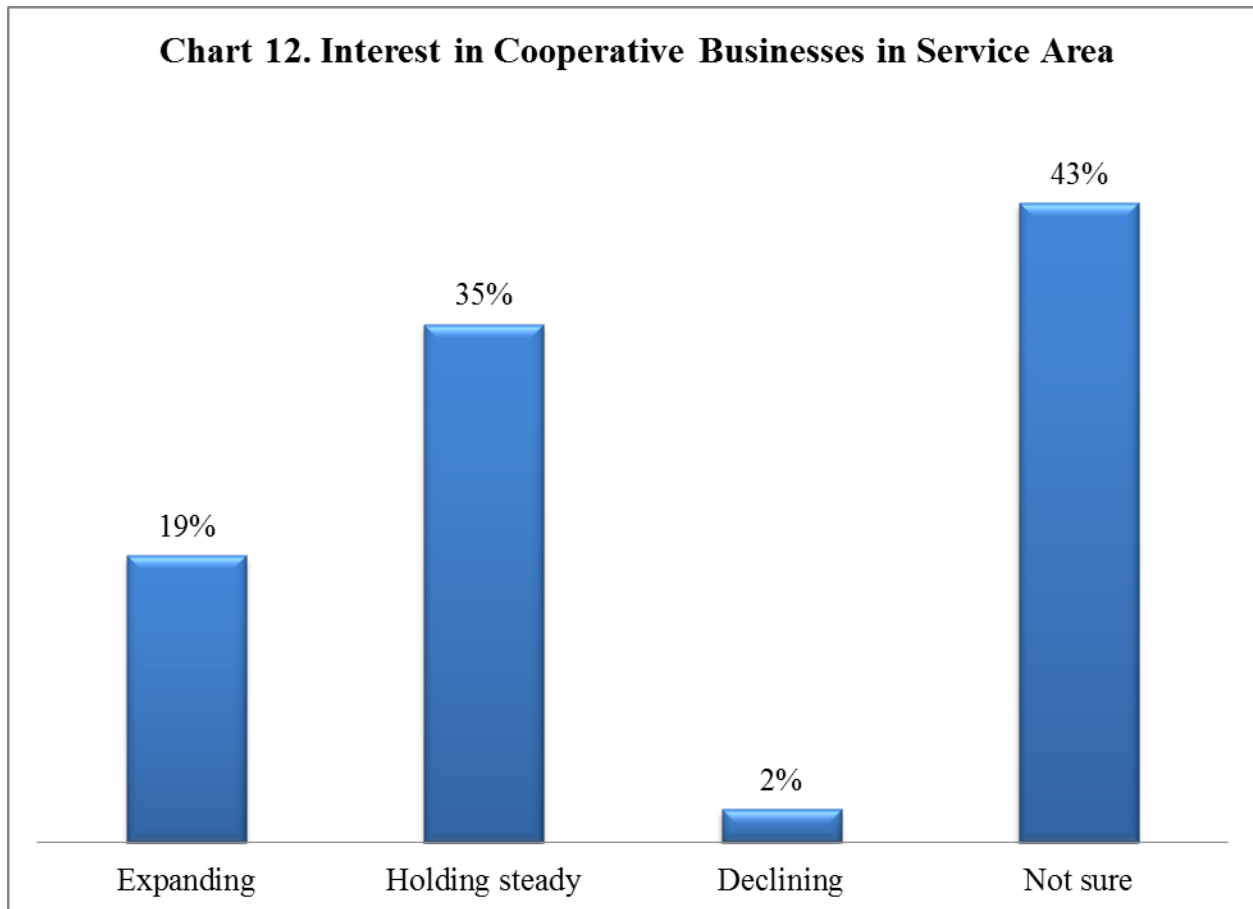
Between 25% and 32% of respondents said housing cooperatives and health care cooperatives are present in their areas.

Less frequent were childcare cooperatives, worker cooperatives, and other consumer cooperatives.



Respondents who serve rural communities were more likely to say that agricultural producer cooperatives are present in their service areas and less likely to say that housing cooperatives are in their service areas. A higher percentage of respondents with urban service areas said food cooperatives are present in their service areas. Respondents who serve rural regional centers, multi-county regions, and statewide areas were more likely to say that purchasing cooperatives are in their service areas. Mutual insurance companies are more likely to be in multi-county and statewide service areas.

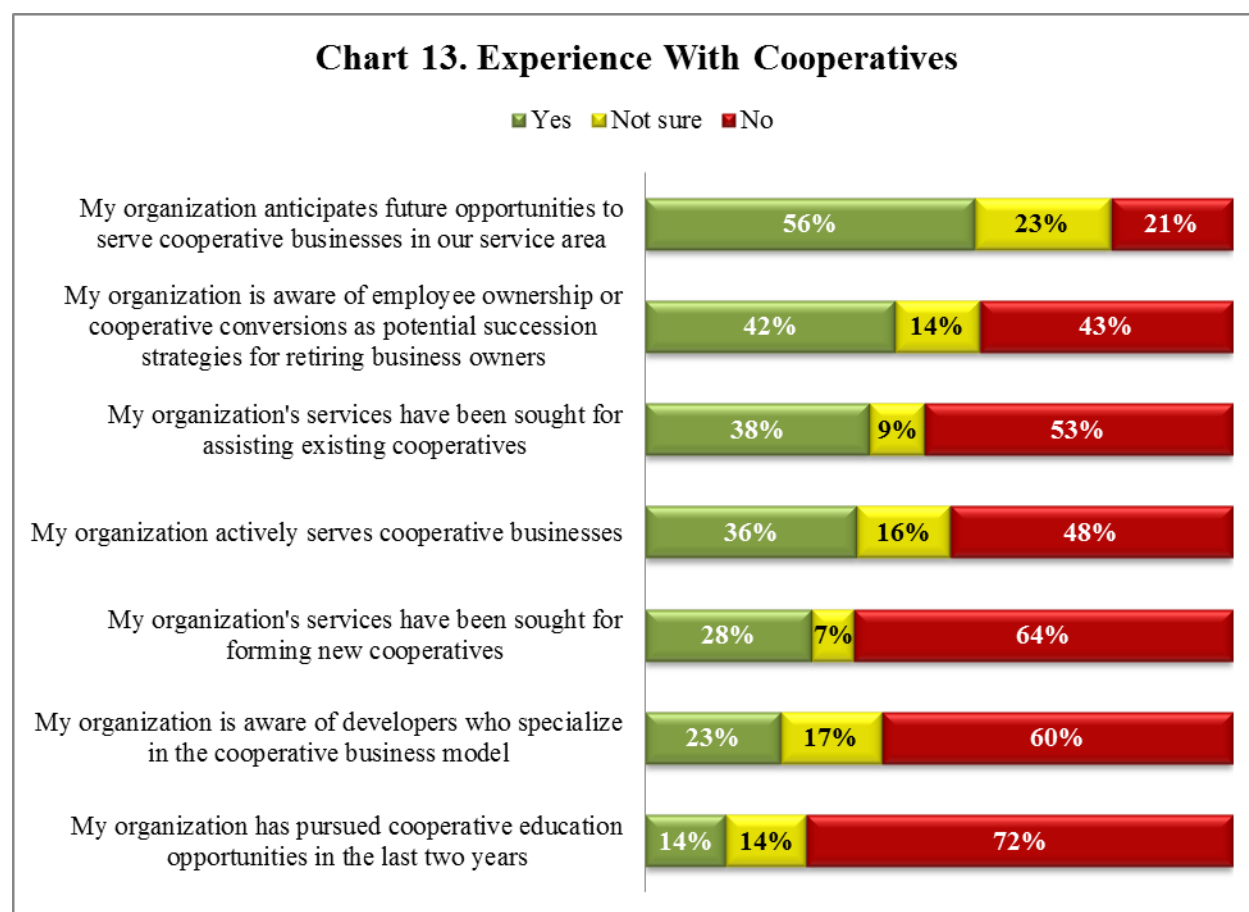
When asked to assess the trend of interest in cooperative businesses in their service areas, Chart 12 shows the largest proportion of respondents said they are not sure (43%). About a third said interest in cooperatives is holding steady, while one in five said interest is expanding. Only 2% said interest in cooperatives is declining.



A higher percentage of respondents who serve multi-county regions said that interest in cooperatives is expanding.

Respondents were next asked a series of related questions about their experience with cooperatives. Answer choices were yes, no, and not sure. The results are shown in Chart 13.

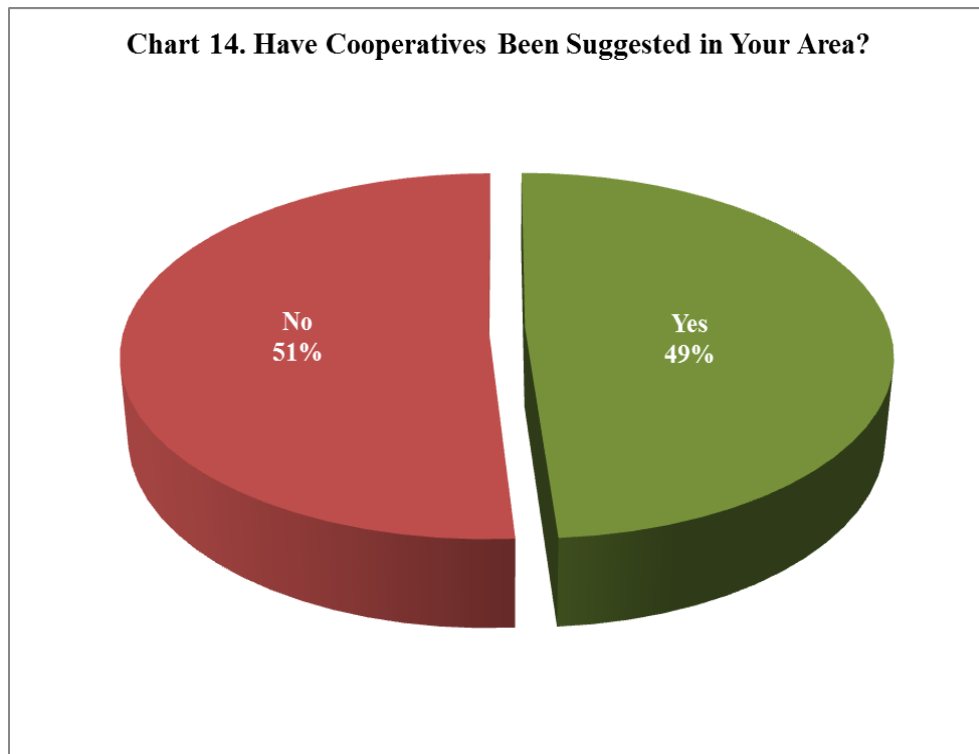
- Less than half of respondents are aware of employee ownership as a succession strategy (42%).
- Half said their organization's services have not been sought for assisting existing cooperatives.
- Half of respondents said their organization doesn't actively serve cooperatives.
- Over 60% of respondents have not been contacted for help to form a new cooperative.
- A majority of respondents are not aware of developers who specialize in cooperative businesses (60%).
- Although respondents reported somewhat weak links to cooperatives in their current activities, over half of respondents anticipate future opportunities to serve cooperatives (56%). As shown earlier, half said their knowledge of cooperatives was no better than "low," which presents an opportunity for educational outreach to the 72% of respondents who have not pursued educational opportunities about cooperatives in the past two years.



Respondents who serve multiple states were more likely to say that they actively serve cooperative businesses.

A higher percentage of respondents with multi-county service areas said they actively serve cooperative businesses and they have pursued cooperative education opportunities in the past two years. Respondents with statewide service areas were more likely to say their services have been sought for forming new cooperatives.

Chart 14 indicates that respondents are evenly split when asked if cooperatives have been suggested as a solution to a community or economic development challenge in their service areas.



Respondents who said that cooperatives had been suggested as a solution to a community or economic development challenge were asked to write a description of the situation. Fifty-seven respondents entered a reply in the text box provided. The SRC analyzed the responses and created 18 topical categories plus a “miscellaneous” category. The SRC split responses that included more than one topic, resulting in 70 total responses. As shown in Table 1, retail grocery cooperatives (27%) and cooperatives related to food production (14%) were the most frequently mentioned specific types of cooperatives included in the responses.

Table 1. Types of cooperatives suggested for local community or economic development challenges.		
Category	Count	%
Grocery retail	19	27%
Food production	10	14%
Housing	6	9%
Community revitalization/improvement	5	7%
Employee ownership (not specified)	3	4%
Artisans	2	3%
Broadband Internet	2	3%
Elderly care	2	3%
Hardware retail	2	3%
Insurance	2	3%
Bicycle program	1	1%
Energy production	1	1%
Entertainment	1	1%
Lodging	1	1%
Manufacturing	1	1%
Pharmacy	1	1%
Purchasing	1	1%
Other retail/service	3	4%
Miscellaneous	7	10%
Total	70	100%

Respondents were next asked to indicate the percentage of their clients in the past ten years that were cooperatives. The results in Chart 15 indicate that a small fraction of the clients of the respondents utilized the cooperative business model. A large majority (85%) of respondents said cooperatives comprise no more than 5% of their clients. Among the remaining respondents, most of the respondents said cooperatives were between 6% and 10% of their clientele.

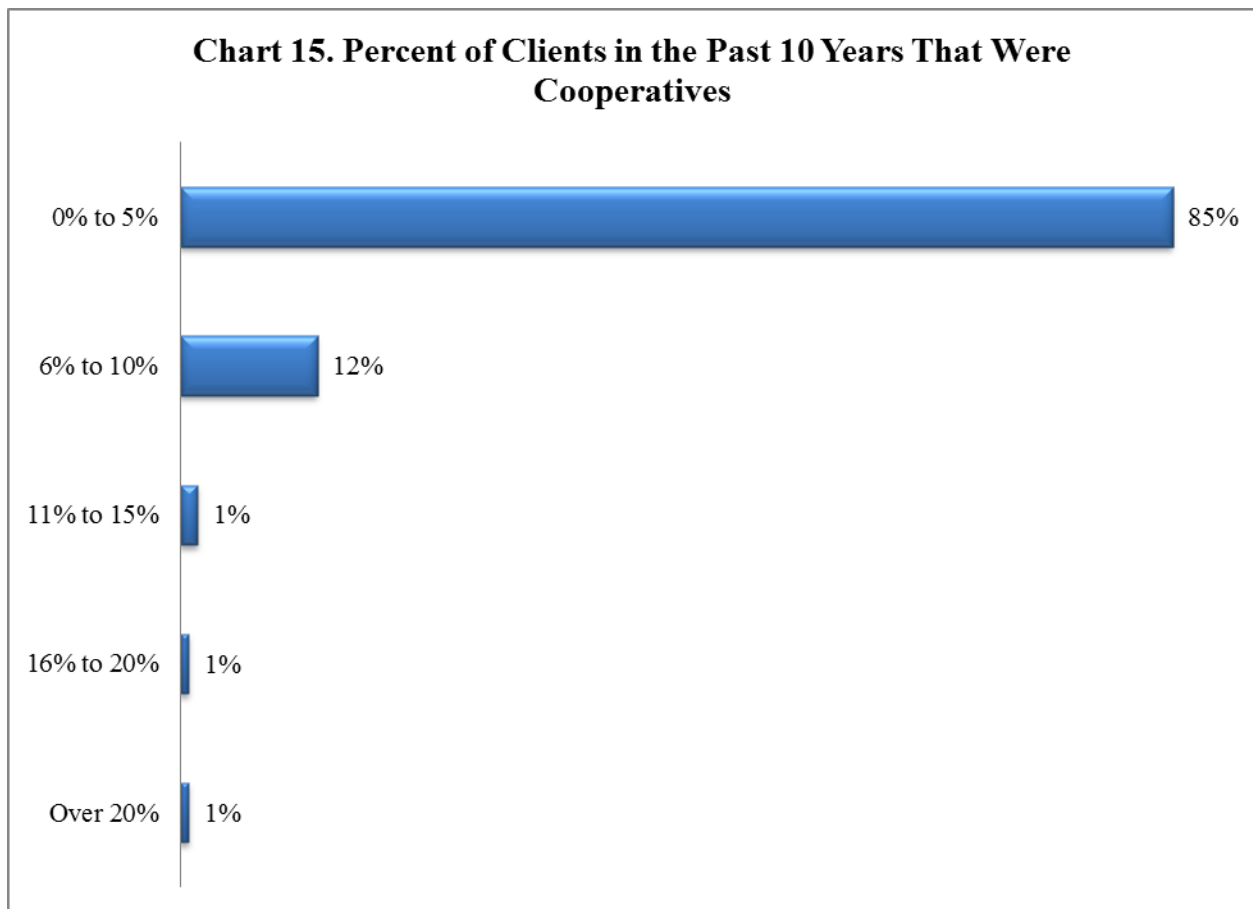
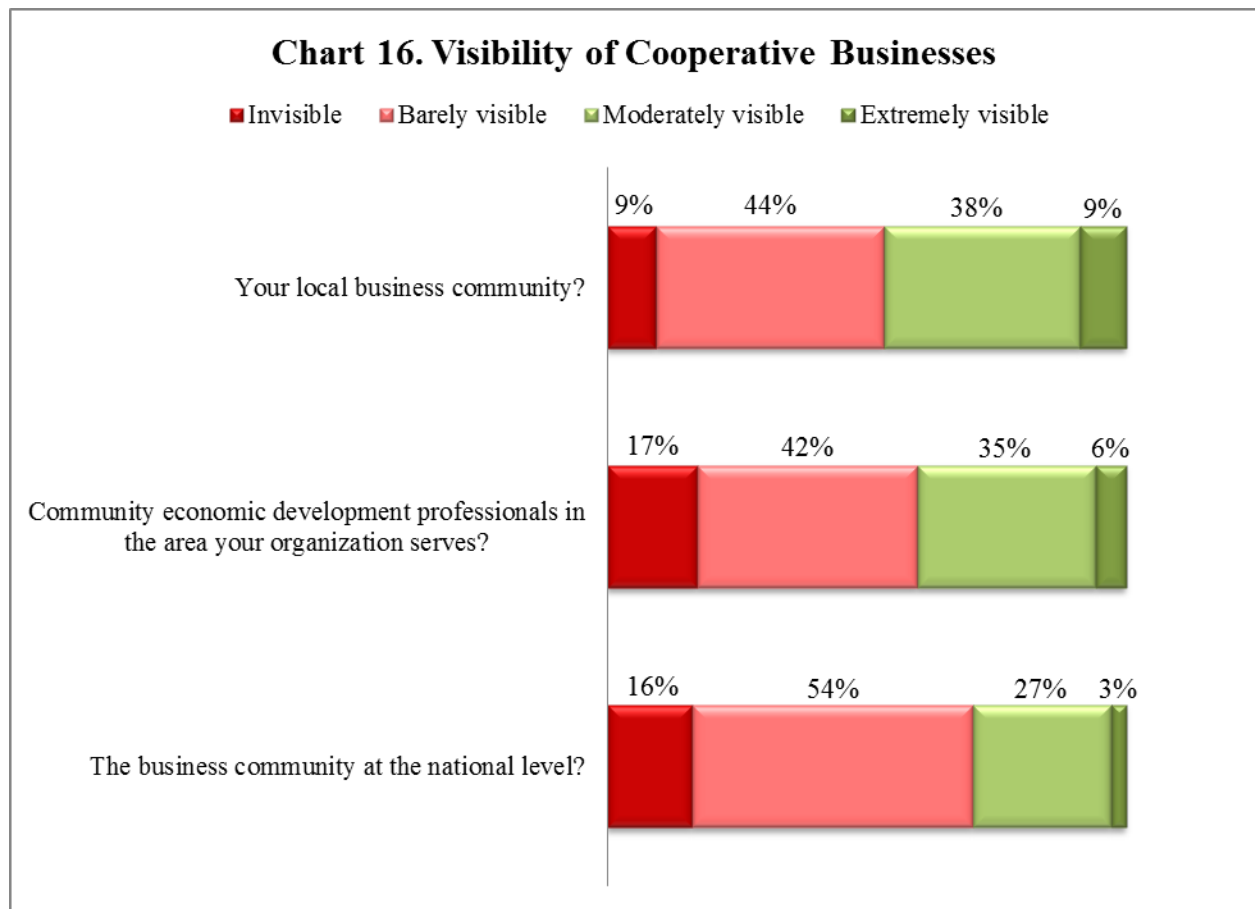
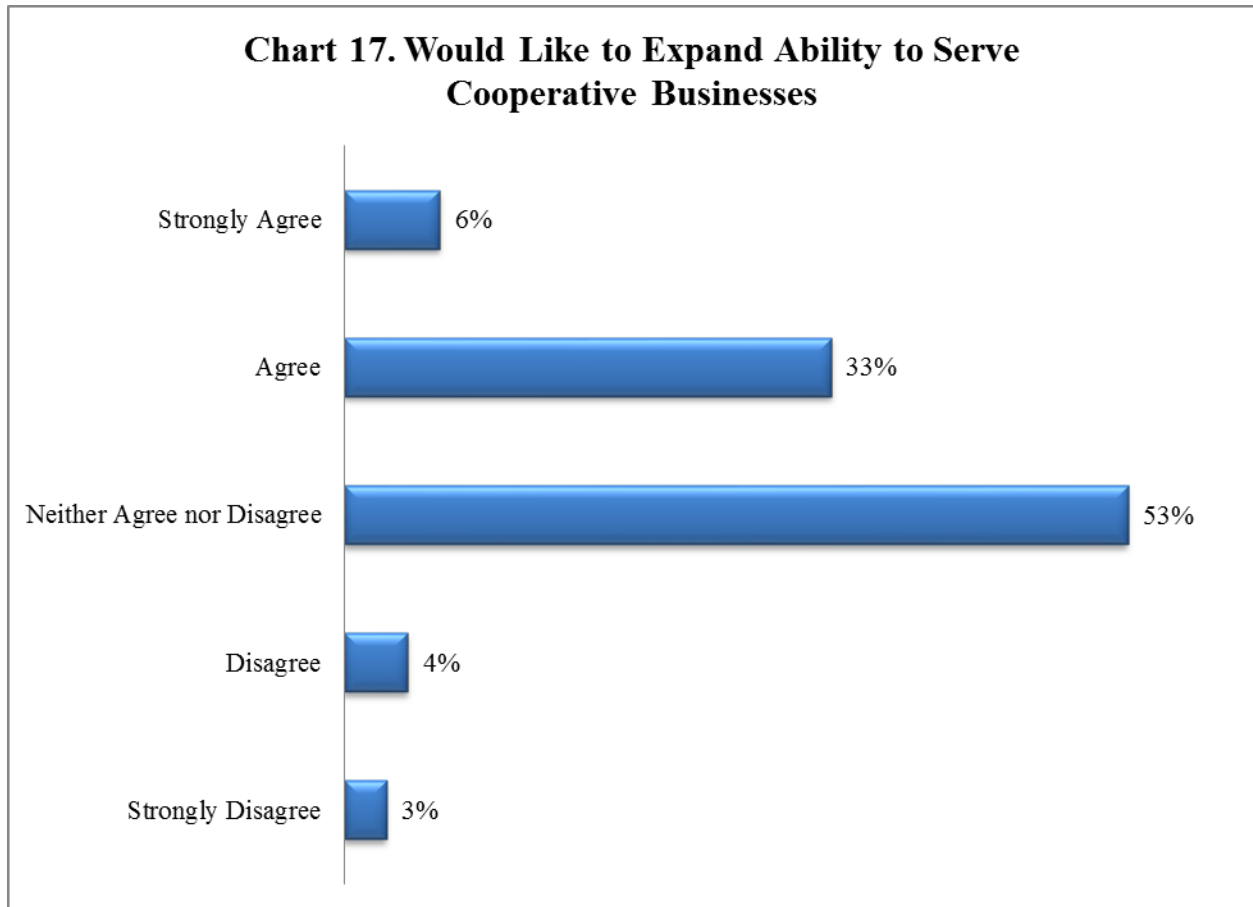


Chart 16 shows the respondents' perception of the visibility of cooperatives within their local business community, among economic development professionals in their service areas, and among the business community at the national level. Answer choices were extremely visible, moderately visible, barely visible, and invisible.

In all three scenarios, a majority of respondents said that cooperatives are barely visible or invisible. Cooperatives have the greatest visibility within the local business community (47% moderately visible or extremely visible). Among economic development professionals in the respondent's service, 41% of respondents said cooperatives are moderately visible or extremely visible. The visibility shrinks to 30% moderate or extremely visible among the business community at the national level.



When asked if they would like to expand their ability to serve cooperative businesses, respondents gave an uncertain response. Answer choices were strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, and strongly disagree. The largest percentage (53%) said they neither agree nor disagree. Among those who had an opinion, the largest portion agreed (33% agree plus 6% strongly agree).



Impediments to Establishing New Cooperative Businesses

At the end of the survey respondents were asked an open-ended question to describe the impediments they see to establishing new cooperative businesses in their service areas. A total of 73 responses were entered into the text block provided on the survey. The SRC analyzed the contents and created 8 topical categories plus an “other” category.

The results are summarized in Table 2. The most commonly cited impediment was lack of knowledge and awareness about cooperatives, which was listed by more than a third of the respondents. The following are examples of comments about lack of knowledge/awareness:

“Lack of knowledge about the process, advantages and disadvantages. Concern of general population that there is a lot of 'red tape', paper work, and legal issues involved.”

“Understanding of how to organize.”

Tied for second place were comments related to lack of interest/demand (17%) and capital/financing issues (15%).

Table 2. Most Common Impediment to Establishing Cooperatives.		
Impediment	Count	%
Knowledge/Awareness about cooperatives	26	36%
Lack of interest/demand	12	16%
Capital/Financing	11	15%
None/Don't know/Not sure	7	10%
Collaboration/cooperation issues	5	7%
Human capital (time, staff, leadership)	5	7%
Cultural issues	2	3%
Politics	2	3%
Other	3	4%
Total	73	100%

Conclusions

The results identified an interrelated challenge and opportunity for the use of the cooperative business model among community and economic development professionals.

The challenge revealed in multiple questions is the lack of knowledge and awareness about the cooperative business model. About half of respondents rated their knowledge about cooperatives as no better than “low” and said that their services are not frequently sought for cooperative projects. Additionally, respondents said that cooperatives are not very visible among the business community and among community and economic development professionals.

At the same time over half of respondents said they anticipate future opportunities to serve cooperatives, and 40% would like to expand their abilities to serve cooperatives. This indicates an opportunity for cooperative development professionals for additional consideration and use of cooperatives in community and economic development projects.

Appendix A – Non-response Bias Test

Any survey has to be concerned with “non-response bias.” Non-response bias refers to a situation in which people who do not return a questionnaire have opinions that are systematically different from the opinions of those who return their surveys. For example, suppose most non-respondents said their engagement with cooperatives was low, whereas most of those who responded said their engagement with is high. In this case, non-response bias would exist, and the raw results would overstate the level of engagement with cooperatives.

The standard way to test for non-response bias is to compare the responses of those who respond to the first invitation to those who respond to the second invitation. Those who respond to the second invitation are, in effect, a sample of non-respondents (to the first invitation), and we assume that they are representative of that group. In this survey, there were 89 responses to the first invitation and 60 to the second invitation. There are 82 variables in the questionnaire, and the SRC found only 12 variables with statistically significant differences. Table A1 indicates that the differences are few and are not systematic.

Respondents to the first invitation were more likely to:

- Serve a rural regional center or to serve a multi-county area
- Serve large agricultural producer cooperatives and nonprofit direct service providers
- Not recommend an ownership model to clients
- Be aware of worker cooperatives, rural electric cooperatives and mutual insurance companies in their service areas

Respondents to the second invitation were more likely to:

- Serve other cooperatives not listed among the survey choices
- Rank creating economic opportunities for disadvantaged/underserved populations as a slightly higher priority

The SRC concludes that there is little evidence that non-response bias is a concern for this sample.

Table A1 – Statistically Significant Differences Between Responses of First and Second Invitations			
Variable	Statistical Significance	First Invitation	Second Invitation
Rural regional center	.016	24%	8%
Multi-county	.017	28%	12%
Non-profit direct service provider	.043	38%	55%
Large agricultural producer cooperatives	.022	20%	7%
Other cooperatives	.014	6%	18%
Most recommended ownership model - None	.024	53%	26%
Economic opps. for disadvantaged/underserved	.011	Mean=.43pts.	Mean=.77 pts.
Worker cooperatives	.038	51%	33%
Rural electric cooperatives	.018	63%	43%
Mutual insurance companies	.002	54%	28%

Appendix B –“Other” Written Responses

Which states does your organization serve? “Other” responses. (12 responses)

- Iowa. (4x)
- Florida. (3x)
- National/nationwide/all. (3x)
- Illinois.
- Michigan.

What type of clients does your organization most commonly serve? Members of ethnically or culturally diverse communities (please specify). (16 responses)

- All. (3x)
- Latino. (2x)
- Native American/Tribal. (2x)
- African American.
- African American, Latino, Eastern African immigrants.
- African immigrants, Asian, African American, White.
- American Indian, Somali, Hispanic.
- Entrepreneurs of color.
- Immigrant, AA, NA, Latino.
- Latino, African-American.
- Milwaukee.
- MWESB.

What type of clients does your organization most commonly serve? Other, please specify. (5 responses)

- All for profit businesses.
- Citizens of the community.
- Co-op development.
- Diverse cross section of individuals and network actors.
- Tribal Community.

With which type of businesses or projects does your / organization most commonly work? Other service industry (please specify). (8 responses)

- Healthcare/healthy living. (2x)
- All.
- Architects, contractors.
- Financial.
- Health Care, tourism, agriculture large & small, education leaders, government.
- Hotels.
- Various.

With which type of businesses or projects does your organization most commonly work? Infrastructure development (please specify). (21 responses)

- Broadband. (3x)
- All modes.
- Arts.

- Broadband, roads, airport, rail.
- Brownfields infra.
- Construction.
- Gas and electric utility.
- Grant administration.
- Industrial parks.
- Municipal infrastructure (all).
- Public.
- Public improvements.
- Public investments.
- Roads & bridges.
- Roads, bridges, utilities.
- Rural town and services.
- Sewer & water systems, stormwater management, roadways, pedestrian facilities.
- Sewer, water, storm.
- Street reconstruction.

With which type of businesses or projects does your organization most commonly work?

Other (please specify). (16 responses)

- Any and all businesses within our County.
- Aspiring and emerging inventors.
- Community readiness and organization.
- Financial and housing counseling.
- I do primarily educational programming and organizational development work with municipal and non-profit organizations.
- Manufacturing.
- Micro entrepreneur.
- Misc. public policy issues.
- None of the above.
- Non-profit.
- Organizational development for communities and non-profits.
- Parks.
- Redevelopment.
- Start-ups.
- Urban planning.
- Wholesale, construction.

To your knowledge, which of the following types of cooperatives are present in your service area? Other, specify. (5 responses)

- Farm credit. (2x)
- Communications.
- Marketing.
- Media/Newspaper.

Have cooperatives have been suggested as a solution to a community or economic development challenge in your community or service area? If "Yes," please describe.

Grocery retail (19 responses)

- A food coop [has] been suggested.
- A retail food cooperative suggested in several areas served. A conversion from company ownership to employee ownership.
- As an option for locally-supported grocery in downtown Kenosha.
- Basically forming a local food market.
- Smaller cooperative grocer downtown.
- Community food co –op.
- Cooperatives are suggested/explored in areas not presently served by existing firms, or seen as not satisfactorily serving the public interest in private enterprise. These include grocery cooperatives.
- Food (grocery store) where there is a "food desert."
- Food coop expansion, building acquisition, new-member-shares sold. Food Cooperatives are being developed in the area with new cooperatives being developing in Madison and Baraboo.
- Food industry - grocery stores.
- Food/grocery cooperatives.
- Grocery Store.
- Food.
- I helped convert a small grocery store in a rural community to a local coop. Also, I am involved with a grocery coop start-up in another community.
- Retail businesses like grocery stores.
- Some of the small communities that we represent have lost their grocery stores and the cooperative grocery store model has been explored as a way to replace them.
- There are two consumer food cooperatives in my area which are currently organizing and this model has been suggested in 3-4 different communities as a means of retaining basic retail such as groceries in small communities. Besides these 'official' cooperatives, there is great 'talk' about the potential of coops of ag producers to market together, but typically people talk about something pretty casual in nature.
- We are in need of a downtown grocery store. There is an effort to organize a co-op, which was founded by eight organic farmers. It's been very challenging to keep them focused and organized.
- Yahara Grocery Coop in Stoughton.

Food production/distribution (10 responses)

- Feed and supply store (i.e. Farm and Fleet type products)
- Food hub has been investigated to aggregate and distribute local foods.
- Local food related aggregation and distribution systems have been explored.
- Local fruit & vegetable production.
- Our area has been looking at food cooperatives for local food development.
- Producer coops in agriculture.
- Several [people] have been looking into various business models (including coops) that have had success aggregating/processing/marketing food grown locally.
- Small production agriculture.

- There is an interest in food cooperatives to increase access to fresh foods.
- We are actively working with Latino immigrant community to accomplish the creation and sustainability of farm producer cooperatives.

Housing (6 responses)

- Housing. (2x)
- A housing cooperative was developed to meet a housing need in our community.
- Housing coop considered using Southwest Housing Partnership as adviser.
- Multi-family development.
- Some people are examining successful coops in other areas and other counties, in efforts to explore what may work here. In particular, a few people will soon go to and tour a housing coop.

Community revitalization/improvement (5 responses)

- Building of a cooperative between businesses on Main Street. Making an Owners Association where we all commit and pay a small fee so that the sidewalks are always cleaned and banners can be hung along the corridor.
- For community-based strategy to counter gentrifying influence of new LRT station.
- New business opportunities on Selby Avenue.
- There is currently an ongoing Community Foundation led project to redevelop an existing downtown building. The goal is to keep the project community owned and a cooperative ownership model is being looked at.
- To acquire and renovate vacant buildings.

Employee ownership (not specified) (3 responses)

- Employee owned business transition.
- Looking at worker co-ops for expansion into community.
- Not from outside of my organization but from within - we see this opportunity as a possible solution for equitable participation for asset and wealth building for those most times kept out of the loop.

Artisans (2 responses)

- Artists
- Handmade, artisan products (i.e. weavers cooperative).

Broadband (2 responses)

- Broadband.
- Method in which to provide broadband internet service.

Elderly care (2 responses)

- Dissolving county nursing home and exploration of employees/others owning as a cooperative.
- Elderly care facilities.

Insurance (2 responses)

- Health insurance coop.
- With 20 other nonprofit housing providers we cooperatively own a captive insurance company that provides property casualty and liability insurance to about 60,000 units

across the country. We also just recently started a program to collectively provide Workers Compensation insurance for a group of us. We are also working on a large real estate development project with a large set of prospective owners and developers, which MAY evolve into some kind of cooperative ownership.

Hardware retail (2 responses)

- Local hardware store owner was planning retirement and spoke to me about setting up employees with ownership shares.
- Need for a local hardware store.

Bicycle

- Cooperative bicycle program

Energy production (1 response)

- A solar PV energy cooperative was proposed. Interest declined in the face of insufficient revenue from unsupportive utilities (investor owned). Also, third party ownership of electric generating facilities is not explicitly supported by statute in Wisconsin.

Entertainment (1 response)

- Theater

Lodging (1 response)

- Hotel

Manufacturing (1 response)

- Local manufacturing companies are forming cooperatives with the area high schools and community colleges to recruit high-skills workforce.

Purchasing (1 response)

- I'm hard pressed to remember specific examples since it's been a few years. One was a purchasing cooperative for local governments.

Other retail/service (3 responses)

- A locally-owned store as a cooperative venture.
- Established 2 CoCo's in each big city.
- Small business co-working locations, retail.

Miscellaneous (7 responses)

- As an electric cooperative we are actively involved in economic and community development.
- Discussion with prospective entrepreneurs about whether to serve customers from a traditional business model or to mobilize potential customers as member-owners of a cooperative venture.
- It is difficult to answer many of these questions, since we are a non-profit electric utility organized as a cooperative, so it is the essence of what we do; further, we have economic development functions as an explicit aspect of our work, unlike other coops.
- NA

- Some inquiries to establishing certain types of coops within the community to meet certain needs.
- We finance and facilitate community and economic development projects.
- We have many coops in our county. Mostly involved in financing activities, producer training, marketing and input supply.

What would you say is the biggest impediment to establishing new cooperative businesses in your service area?

Knowledge/Awareness about cooperatives (26 responses)

- Lack of knowledge (3x)
- Awareness
- Awareness of the coop model as a viable option.
- Better awareness of situations when/where it is a good option
- Don't know enough about them to answer
- Education
- Education of how they work and why they are important.
- Interest.
- Knowing how to effectively serve them.
- Lack of interest in the model.
- Lack of knowledge & cooperative business models to use for reference.
- Lack of knowledge & interest
- Lack of knowledge about the process, advantages and disadvantages. Concern of general population that there is a lot of 'red tape', paper work, and legal issues involved.
- Lack of knowledge on how to start, maintain and grow.
- Lack of knowledge regarding cooperatives.
- Lack of knowledge. Both on a support side and a business side.
- Lack of public and investor knowledge
- Not understanding the business model and its broad applications
- Perceived slow speed to implement.
- The ownership model and political reputation of coops.
- Understanding of how to organize.
- Understanding the business model. Sustainable staffing of competent professional staff that understand the business model and share the vision for successful cooperative enterprises.
- Understanding the work necessary to sustain the cooperative model once established
- Unfamiliar concept to most prospective entrepreneurs, most prospective member-owners, and most employees that might consider a worker-owner model.

Lack of interest/demand (12 responses)

- Desire to open one.
- Finding like-minded individuals who have a need for using the cooperative model.
- I haven't seen the demand in my area of responsibility as Director of LTC's Center for Entrepreneurship - most clients are small business and sole proprietors.
- Lack of business startups.
- Lack of interest.
- Lack of interest in the model.

- Not a lot of interest.
- Off mission.
- Those wishing to establish a new cooperative.
- We don't do business development.
- We just have an issue with starting and growing businesses - period.
- Why would we focus on this over other alternatives? They've been tried but haven't flourished. No case for them.

Capital/Financing (11 responses)

- Ability to obtain financing.
- Access to capital
- Capital
- Financial impetus; knowledge.
- Financing a cooperative. Securing any and all members' collateral.
- For food co-operatives, the capital, and organizing interest. Probably only a currently functioning co-operative could move in. Worker co-ops could be different. We are looking at the worker owned bike co-ops -- as expansion. And we are looking at the real estate owner co-operative -- as somewhat tested in Northeast Mpls. What we really need is a list of all urban business co-operatives.
- Funding. Being organized enough to research and apply for grants.
- Knowledge, and the ability to understand how to provide financing. Who guarantees a loan?
- Money to pay for the staff time to organize and set up; working capital
- Understanding financial equations
- Understanding the feasibility of a particular venture.

None/Don't know/Not sure (7 responses)

- ?
- I don't think there are any.
- No idea.
- None. If there is a need, there are not a lot of barriers to establishing a cooperative.
- Not aware of any.
- Not sure there are any.
- Not sure.

Collaboration/cooperation issues (5 responses)

- Fear of competition and sharing ideas with potential competitors.
- Fear of failure and prospects not seeing the value in a partnership.
- Getting people to cooperate and trust each other.
- The inability of disparate interests to come together over a common opportunity, possibly due to their inability to cooperate at the most basic level in the first place.
- The organization necessary to pull it together and 'sell' the concept; national culture also glorifies the private entrepreneur.

Human capital (time, staff, leadership) (5 responses)

- An entrepreneur to start and lead it.
- Staffing and time

- Time.
- Time restraints. People connections.
- Time, energy, and the people to make it happen.

Cultural issues (2 responses)

- Cultural acceptance among new immigrant groups.
- We work within a community that has unique challenges. There are language and cultural issues that must be addressed...just translating materials is not enough. New coop candidates need culturally competent trainers and champions to guide them through the process. Because a coop is a business they also need guides that understand business; start-up, growth and viability analysis along the way.

Politics (2 responses)

- A strong conservative viewpoint that does not favor cooperative businesses.
- It is not a political priority.

Other (3 responses)

- Lack of contact.
- Size of the population to use them.
- We would recommend it if that is the best advice for the entrepreneurs we serve.

Appendix C – Quantitative Summary of Responses by Question

Cooperatives in Economic Development

Which states does your organization serve? (check all that apply)

39% Minnesota

68% Wisconsin

8% Other (specify) (See Appendix B)

What kind of region does your organization serve? (check all that apply)

35% Urban

26% Suburban

44% Rural community

17% Rural regional center

21% Multi-county

21% Statewide

What type of clients does your organization most commonly serve? (check all that apply)

41% Members of low-income communities

24% Members of ethnically or culturally diverse communities (please specify) (See Appendix B)

54% Start-up entrepreneurs or microenterprises

60% Start-up small businesses

76% Existing small businesses

63% Existing mid-size or large businesses

61% Public sector / public agencies

45% Nonprofit direct service providers

3% Other, please specify (See Appendix B)

What types of community or economic development services do you commonly provide? (check all that apply)

18% Job training / workforce development

42% Business training or technical assistance

42% Market analysis and/or feasibility studies

50% Research and analysis services

59% New business development

30% Mixed-use development

15% Single-family housing

22% Multi-family housing

46% Public financing or investment

63% Community revitalization

44% Infrastructure development

37% Real estate site development

With which type of businesses or projects does your organization most commonly work? (check all that apply)

18% Housing - market rate

23% Housing - affordable

15% Large agricultural producers

14% Smallholder farming operations

60% Retail

46% Restaurants or other Hospitality

9% Other service industry (please specify) (See Appendix B)

29% IT / Software / Other business services

67% Small manufacturing

47% Large manufacturing

21% Social enterprise (defined as business designed to achieve social mission or public good)

32% "Green" industry or sustainable business initiatives

26% Infrastructure development (please specify) (See Appendix B)

11% Other (please specify) (See Appendix B)

Does your organization help to create new businesses?

69% Yes

31% No

If "Yes", which ownership model does your organization most often recommend?

4% Investor-owned

5% Proprietorship/partnership

38% LLC / S Corporation

0% C Corporation

7% Not for profit corporation

3% Cooperative

43% None

How concerned are you that inadequate succession planning by retiring business owners could result in future lost jobs or businesses in your service area?

32% Very concerned

39% Moderately concerned

18% Neutral

7% Slightly concerned

4% Not at all concerned

From the following list of community and economic development goals, please rank your top four in order of importance in your organization's work. In the box, enter a 1 for the most important goal, 2 for the 2nd most important, 3 for the 3rd most important, and 4 for the 4th most important.

Overall Rank

- (#2) Creating new jobs in your area
- (#1) Retaining existing jobs in your area
- (#4) Diversifying your area economy
- (#5) Neighborhood revitalization
- (#3) Engaging communities in building a strong local economy
- (#6) Creating economic opportunities for disadvantaged or underserved communities
- (#8) Expanding housing opportunities
- (#7) Improving regional infrastructure
- (#9) Increasing regional property value
- (#10) Improving food security and local agriculture production

Which of the following best describes the amount of knowledge your organization has about the cooperative business model?

- 14% High
- 35% Medium
- 45% Low
- 6% None

To your knowledge, which of the following types of cooperatives are present in your service area?
(check all that apply)

- 72% Agricultural producer cooperatives
- 44% Purchasing cooperatives
- 13% Worker cooperatives
- 62% Food cooperatives
- 55% Rural electric cooperatives
- 18% Other consumer cooperatives
- 32% Housing cooperatives
- 26% Health care cooperatives
- 11% Child care cooperatives
- 44% Mutual insurance companies
- 76% Credit unions
- 3% Other, specify (See Appendix B)

How would you assess the interest in cooperative businesses in your area?

- 2% Declining
- 35% Holding steady
- 19% Expanding
- 43% Not sure

Please answer the following statements about your organization.

	Yes	No	Not sure
My organization actively serves cooperative businesses	<u>36%</u>	<u>48%</u>	<u>16%</u>
My organization's services have been sought for forming new cooperatives	<u>28%</u>	<u>64%</u>	<u>7%</u>
My organization's services have been sought for assisting existing cooperatives	<u>38%</u>	<u>53%</u>	<u>9%</u>
My organization anticipates future opportunities to serve cooperative businesses in our service area	<u>56%</u>	<u>21%</u>	<u>23%</u>
My organization is aware of developers who specialize in the cooperative business model	<u>23%</u>	<u>60%</u>	<u>17%</u>
My organization is aware of employee ownership or cooperative conversions as potential succession strategies for retiring business owners	<u>42%</u>	<u>43%</u>	<u>14%</u>
My organization has pursued cooperative education opportunities in the last two years	<u>14%</u>	<u>72%</u>	<u>14%</u>

Have cooperatives have been suggested as a solution to a community or economic development challenge in your community or service area?

49% Yes

51% No

If "Yes," please describe. (See Appendix B)

Roughly what percent of your clients in the past 10 years have been cooperatives?

85% 0% to 5%

12% 6% to 10%

1% 11% to 15%

1% 16% to 20%

1% Over 20%

How would you rate the visibility of cooperative businesses within:

	Invisible	Barely visible	Moderately visible	Extremely visible
Community economic development professionals in the area your organization serves?	<u>17%</u>	<u>42%</u>	<u>35%</u>	<u>6%</u>
Your local business community?	<u>9%</u>	<u>44%</u>	<u>38%</u>	<u>9%</u>
The business community at the national level?	<u>16%</u>	<u>54%</u>	<u>27%</u>	<u>3%</u>

My organization would like to expand its ability to serve cooperative businesses.

3% Strongly Disagree

4% Disagree

53% Neither Agree nor Disagree

33% Agree

6% Strongly Agree

What would you say is the biggest impediment to establishing new cooperative businesses in your service area? (See Appendix B)