

From Vicious Cycles to Virtuous Ones

Small Bets that Build Strong Local Economies

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Agenda

1. Rising Geographic Inequality
2. How Did this Happen?
3. The Good Soil For Economic Development
4. Quality of Life as an Economic Development Strategy



1. Rising Geographic Inequality

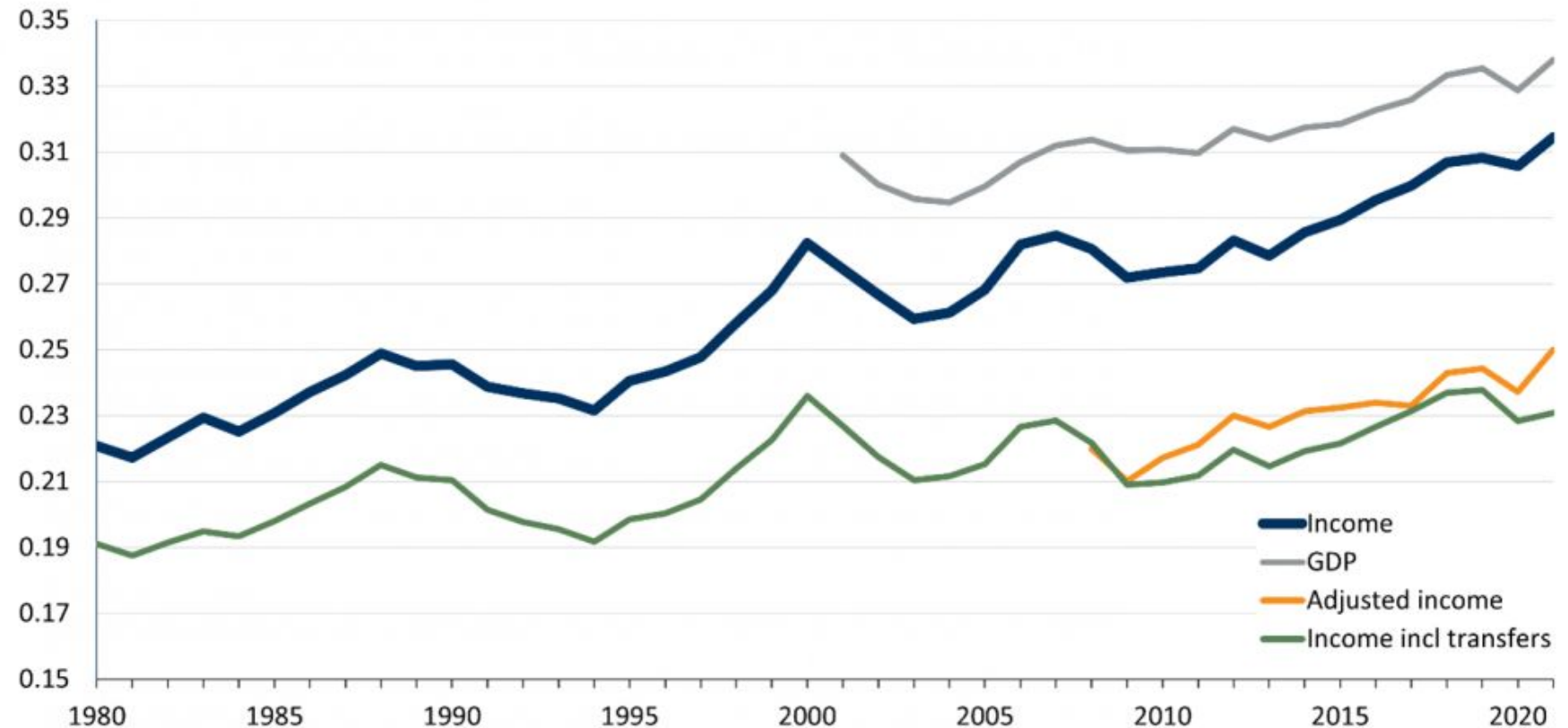


Geographic Inequality is on the Rise in the U.S.

The gap is growing as richer places become richer and poorer places become poorer

Geographic Inequality Reached New High in 2021

Variation of per capita income across U.S. metros and counties



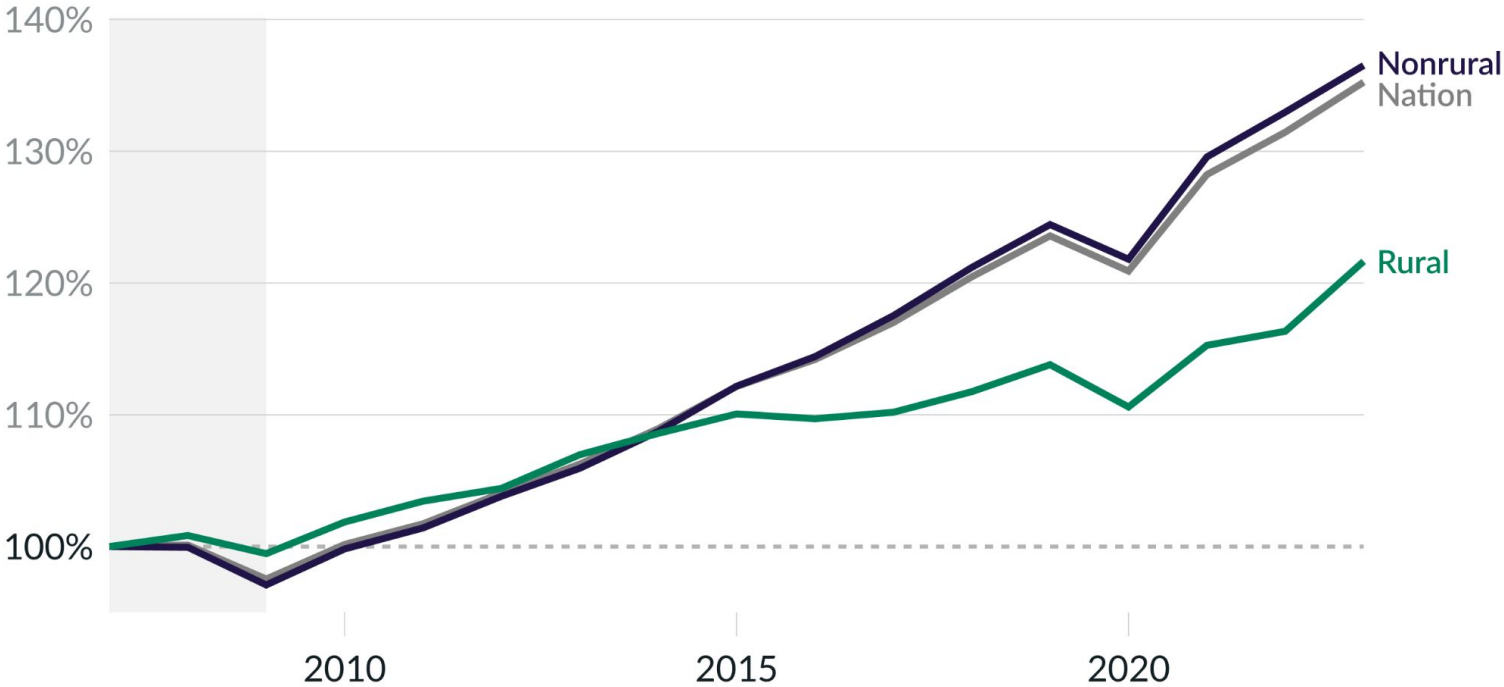
Population-weighted standard deviation of log per capita income, across all CBSAs and non-CBSA counties, 1980–2021.

U.S. Department of Commerce Office of the Under Secretary for Economic Affairs (OUSEA) analysis of data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis

National Forecasts May Not Represent Rural

Rural GDP lags behind the nation

Relative changes in GDP levels since the Great Recession



Despite previous lagging growth, rural GDP recently outpaced nonrural

Rural: +4.6%
Nonrural: +2.7%

(GDP growth, 2022-2023)

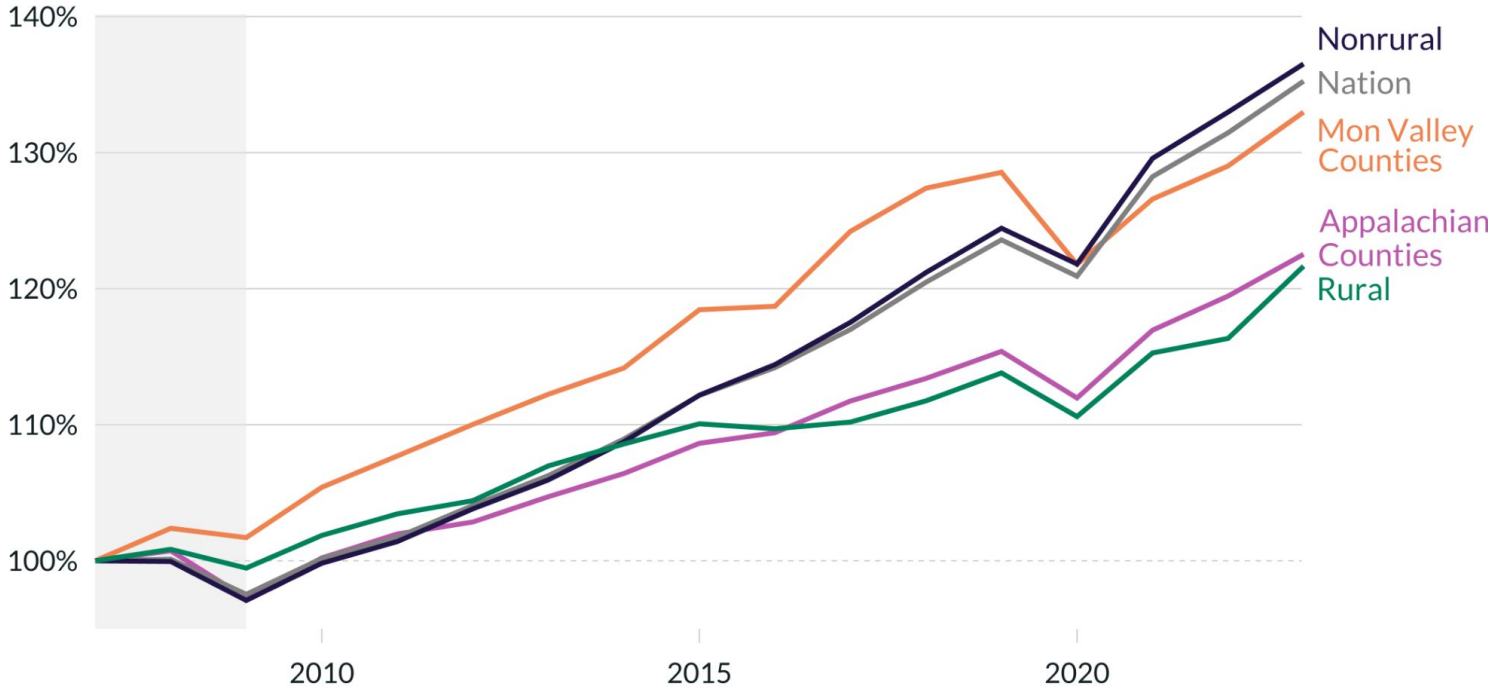
Source: CORI analysis of Bureau of Economic Analysis data.
Note: Percentages relative to January 2007; shaded area indicates Great Recession (2007 to 2009).
'Rural' refers to the nonmetro definition which includes all nonmetro counties.



National Forecasts May Not Represent Rural

Appalachia and Rural areas lag in change in GDP

Relative change in GDP by rurality/region since the Great Recession



Despite previous lagging growth, rural GDP recently outpaced nonrural

Rural: +4.6%
Mon Valley: +3.1%
Nonrural: +2.7%

(GDP growth, 2022-2023)

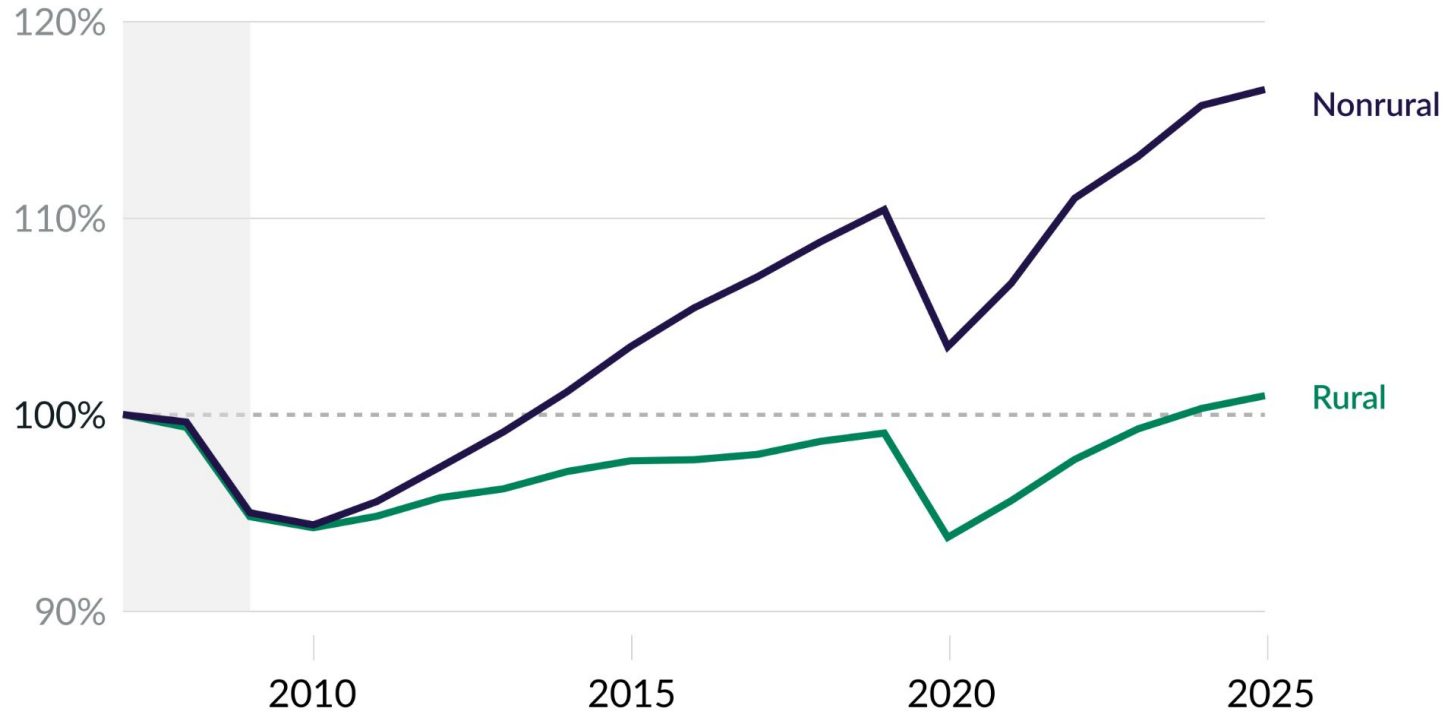
Source: CORI analysis of Bureau of Economic Analysis data (CAGDP1) and Appalachian Regional Commission.
Note: Percentages relative to January 2007; shaded area indicates Great Recession (2007 to 2009).
'Rural' refers to the nonmetro definition which includes all nonmetro counties.



The Rural-Urban Job Divide

A fragile recovery: Rural employment set back twice since 2007

Relative change in employment levels since the **Great Recession**



Rural GDP has recovered from the **Great Recession**, but job growth still lags

Rural: +1%
Nonrural: +2.3%

(Employment growth, 2023–2024)

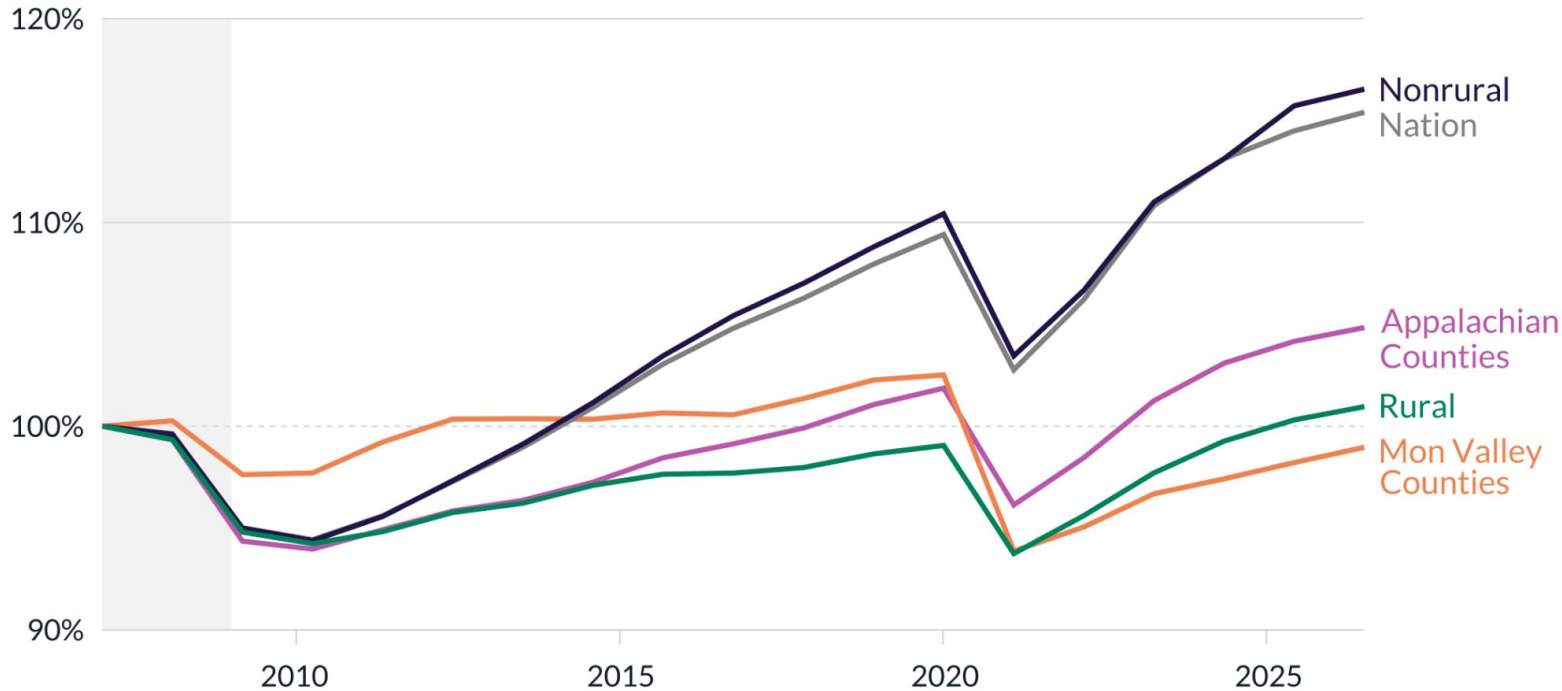
Source: CORI analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics data (QCEW); 2025 values from Q2 quarterly data.
Note: Percentages relative to January 2007; shaded area indicates Great Recession (2007 to 2009).
'Rural' refers to the nonmetro definition which includes all nonmetro counties.



The Rural-Urban Job Divide

Nonrural areas lead employment recovery

Relative change in employment by rurality/region since the Great Recession



Appalachian counties still lag behind the nation in job growth

Rural: +1%
Mon Valley: +1%
Nonrural: +2.3%

(Employment growth, 2023–2024)

Source: CORI analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics data (QCEW) and Appalachian Regional Commission.
Note: Percentages relative to January 2007; shaded area indicates Great Recession (2007 to 2009).
'Rural' refers to the nonmetro definition which includes all nonmetro counties.



The Ripple Effects

LIFE AND HEALTH IN RURAL AMERICA

Poll: Many Rural Americans Struggle With Financial Insecurity, Access To Health Care

May 21, 2019 · 5:00
Heard on Morning
By Joe Neel, Patti

K KFF Health News

Looming Cuts to Emergency SNAP Benefits Threaten Food Security in Rural America



Resource

Map Monday: Rural Hospitals Closing Their Doors

Factory closures may have helped fuel the opioid crisis.



AAMCNEWS

Health Disparities Affect Millions in Rural U.S. Communities

Pa. rural school educators urge lawmakers to build a new fair funding formula

'We need state legislators to make a commitment to increase funding for public schools.'

BY: CASSIE MILLER - AUGUST 3, 2023 6:30 AM



Young and Homeless in Rural America

Most social services come through the schools — but it can be impossible to get to them.

AUGUST 19, 2021



Some digital divides persist between rural, urban and suburban America

EDUCATION

Beyond Fate: Funding Structure and Public Policy Mean Rural Schools Don't Get Fair Share

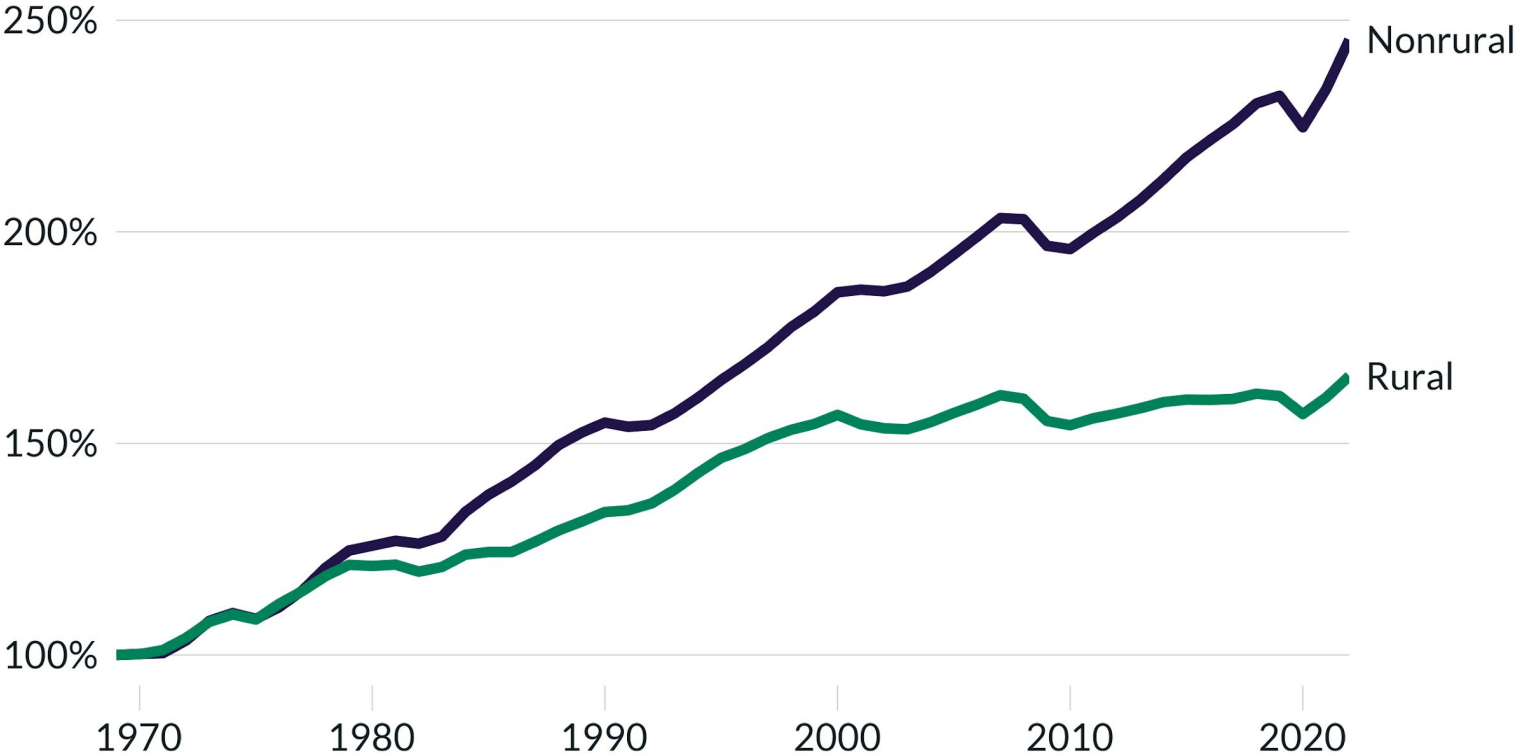
The way we tell stories about rural schools affects whether we see them as doomed — or determined.



Decades of Divergence

The widening gap in rural and nonrural employment

Employment relative to 1969 levels



Recessions tend to reinforce pre-existing trends

[\(Weinstein & Patrick, 2020\)](#)

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Note: "Rural" refers to the nonmetro definition which includes all nonmetro counties.



2. How Did This Happen?



Globalization



Automation



Decline in
entrepreneurship

Over-reliance on Tradable Goods in Rural

Manufacturing,
Mining, Farming

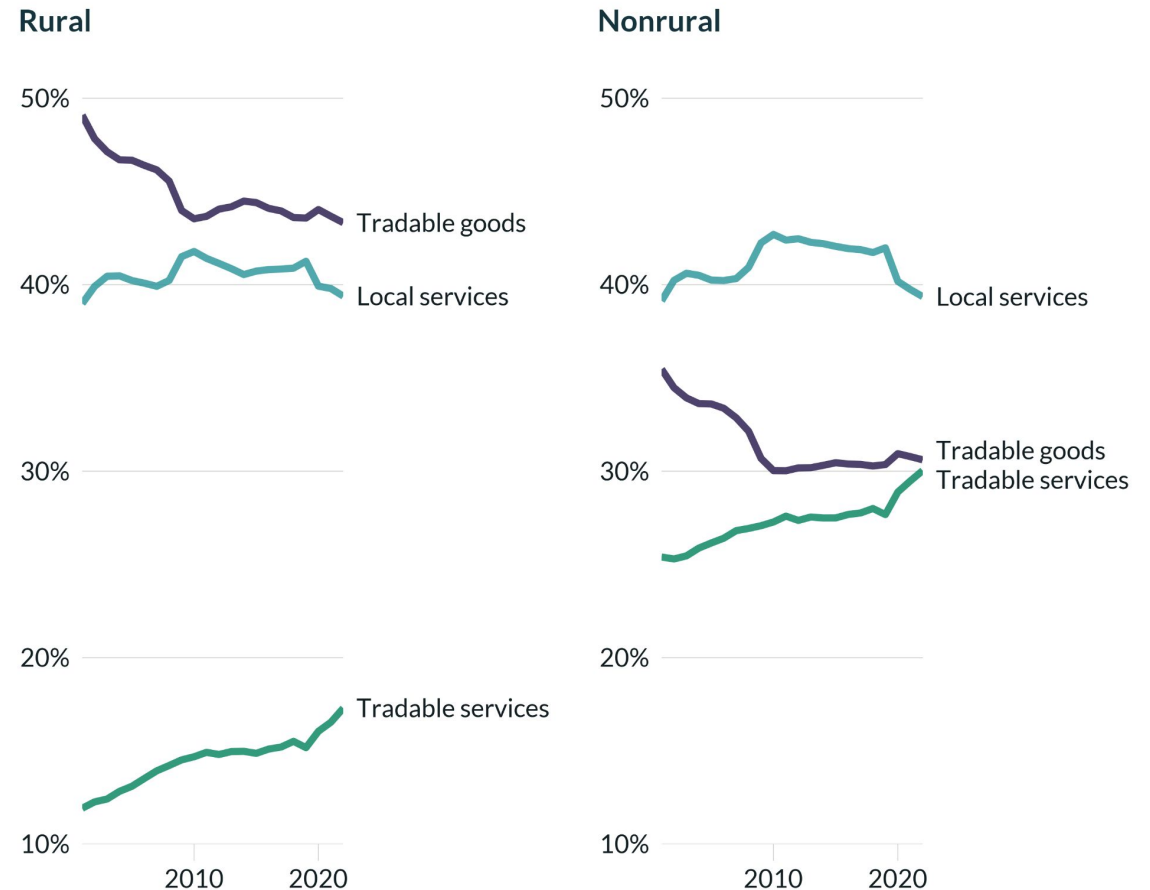
Over-reliance on traditional tradable goods industries (manufacturing, mining, ...) has led to lower job growth

([Goetz et al. 2018](#); [Kilkenny and Partridge, 2009](#); [Weiler, 2001](#); [Glaeser and Saiz, 2004](#))

Tradable services represent a larger share of employment in nonrural areas than rural areas



Share of employment by sector



Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Note: "Rural" refers to the nonmetro definition which includes all nonmetro counties.

Can Traditional Economic Development Save Us?

Struggling communities are more likely to offer traditional economic development incentives to attract large plants

[\(Betz et al., 2012\)](#)



The 1st Public Bidding War in 1976

Pennsylvania won the bid with \$553M in tax incentives

Promised 5K in direct jobs for a Volkswagen plant and 15K by 1983



The 1st Public Bidding War in 1976

4,794 direct jobs for the plant

By 1984, the Volkswagen plant had closed

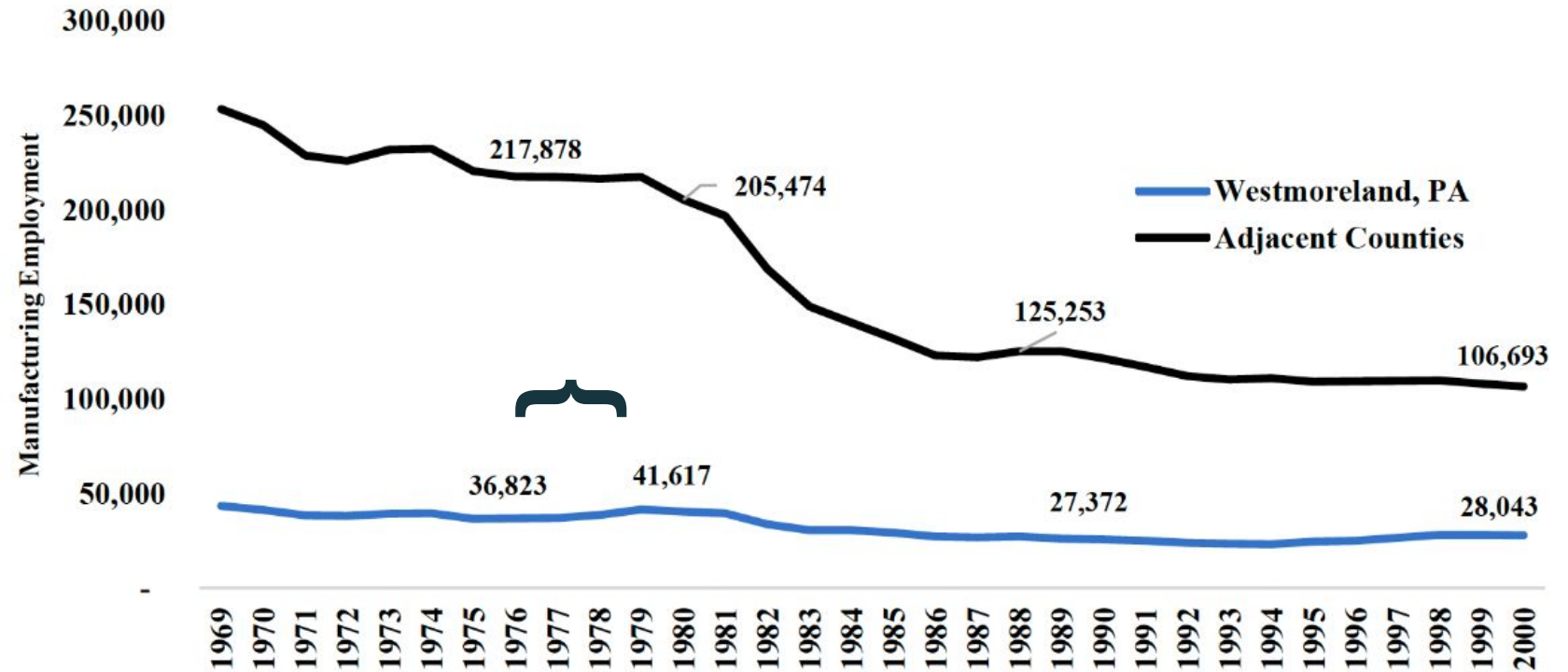


Figure 1. Manufacturing employment in the Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania region.

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis and Author's Calculations.

([Hicks, Weinstein, Wornell, 2025](#))

Disproportionate Negative Rural Impact

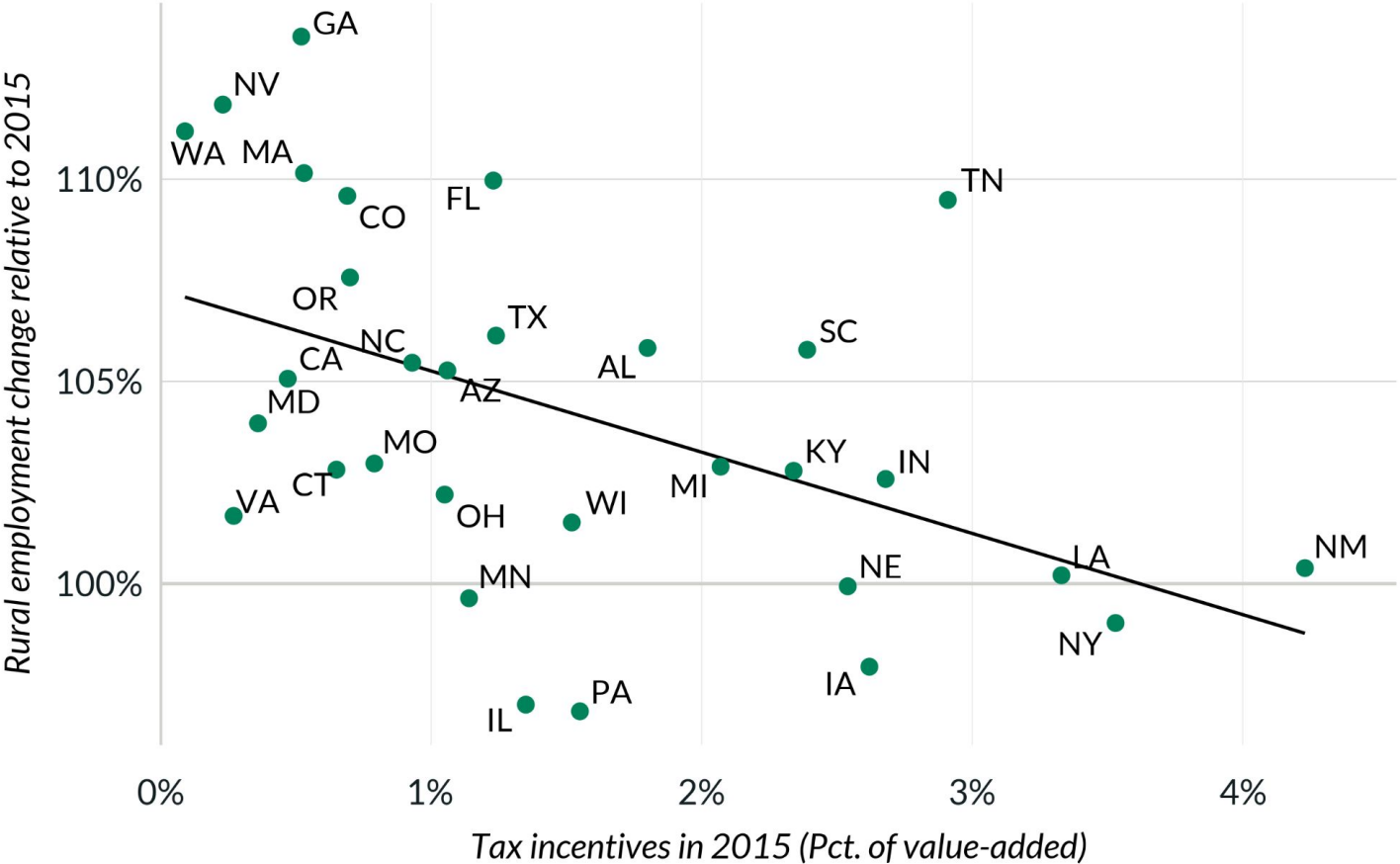
States with larger traditional incentive programs see lower growth in rural areas

[\(Patrick, 2014\)](#)

States with higher tax incentives in 2015 experienced less rural employment growth in the last 7 years



Tax incentives in 2015 (pct. of value-added) vs. 2022 rural employment change relative to 2015 by state



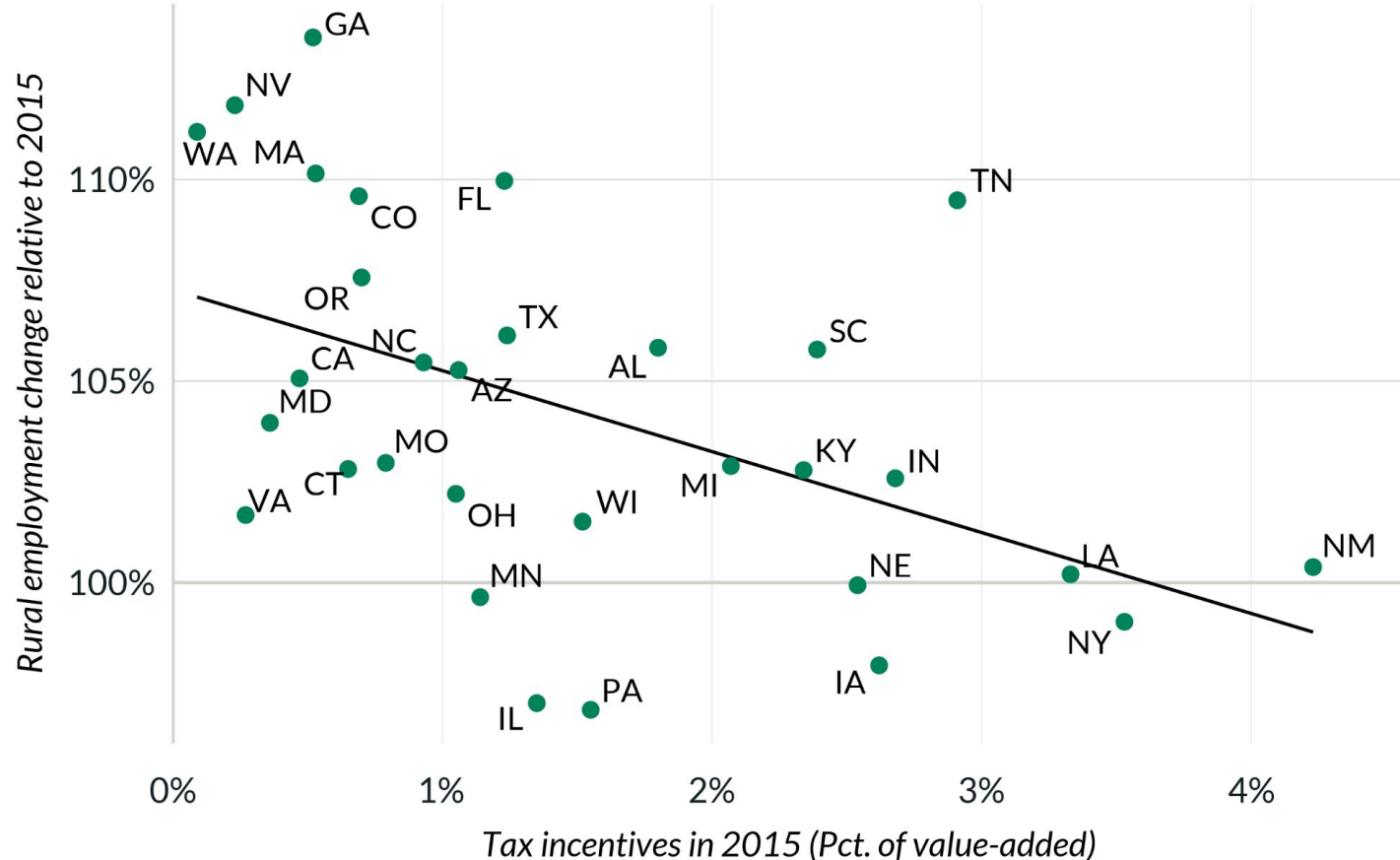
Disproportionate Negative Impact

Incentive programs tend to **crowd out** economic activity; fewer business startups ([Partridge et al., 2020](#))

Incentive programs don't address the **underlying factors leading to lower growth**

States with higher tax incentives in 2015 experienced less rural employment growth in the last 7 years

Tax incentives in 2015 (pct. of value-added) vs. 2022 rural employment change relative to 2015 by state

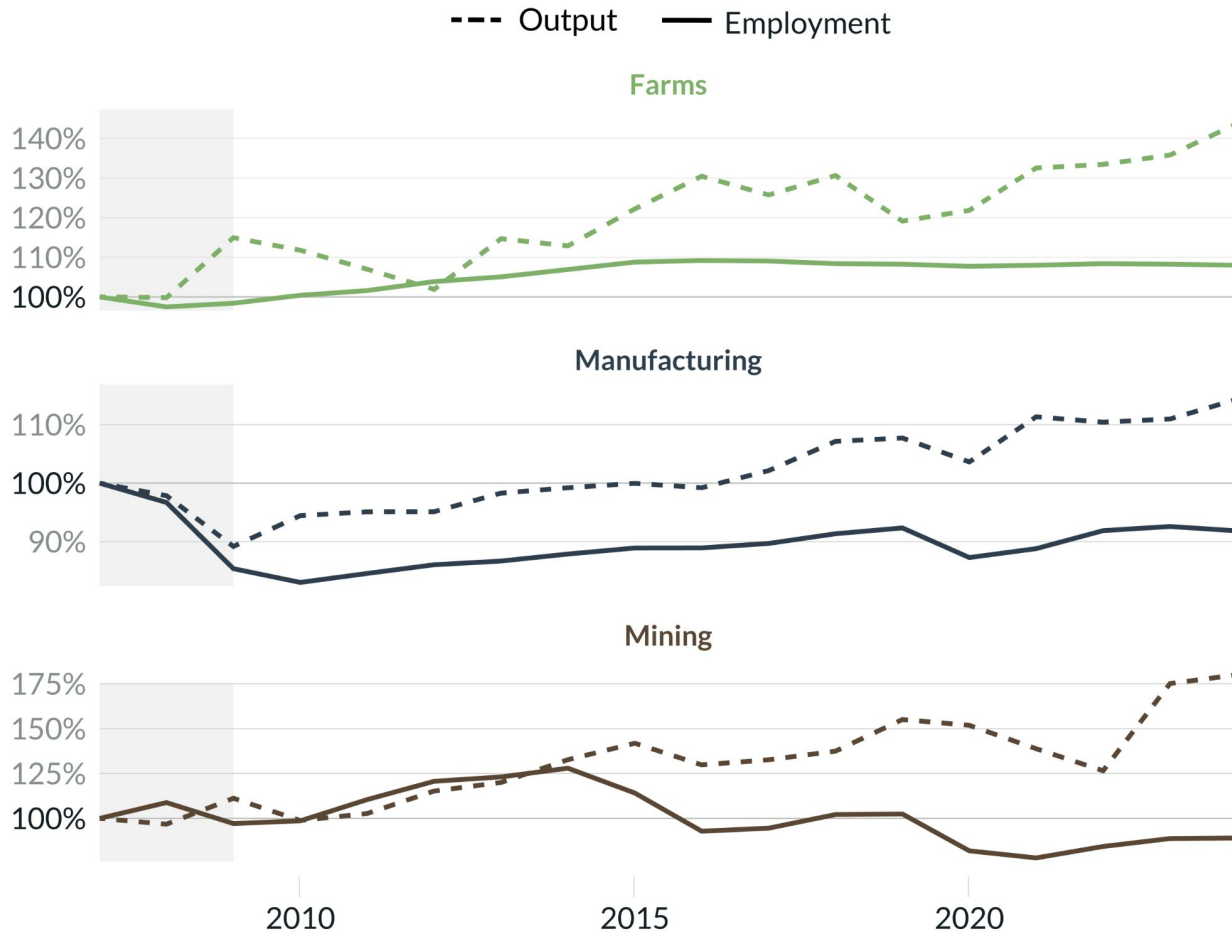


The Output-Employment Gap in Rural

Leaner, larger: output expands as industry workforces stall



Relative changes in output and employment levels by industry since the Great Recession



Output growth in traditional rural sectors, tradable goods sectors, continue without employment gains because of **automation** ([Dumont, 2024](#))

Source: CORI analysis of Bureau of Economic Analysis data.
Note: Percentages relative to January 2007; shaded area indicates Great Recession (2007 to 2009).

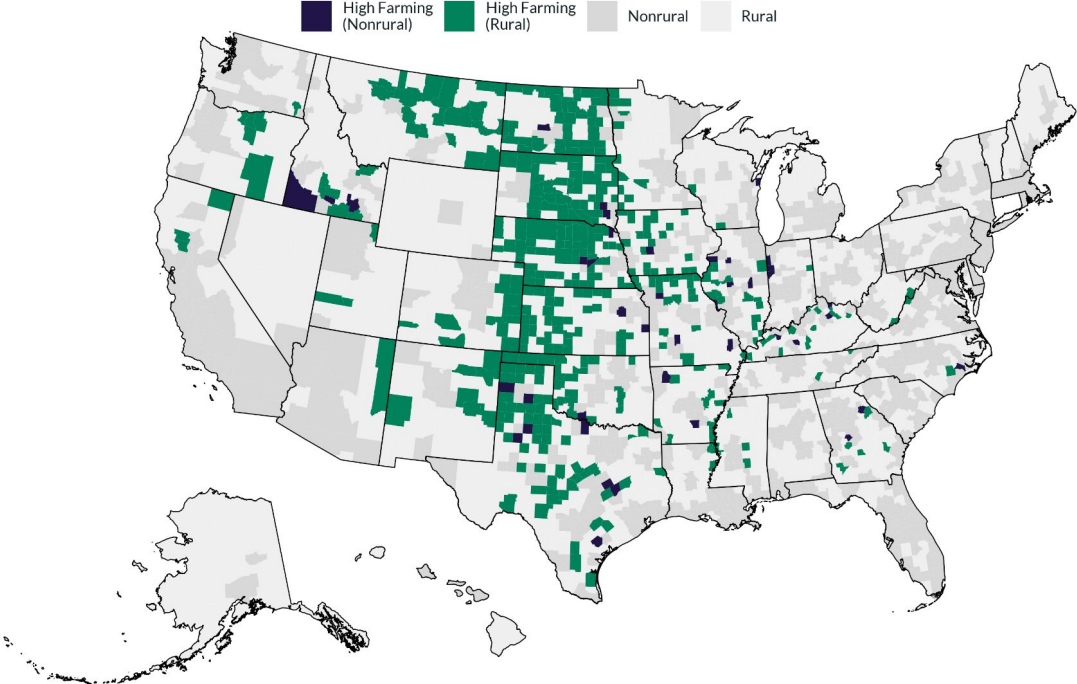


High Farming & Manufacturing Concentrations

Rural counties are more likely than **nonrural** counties to have high concentrations of farming or manufacturing activity

High Farming-Concentration Counties

Counties with $\geq 15\%$ of earnings or $\geq 10\%$ of jobs in farming (2019-2022 average)

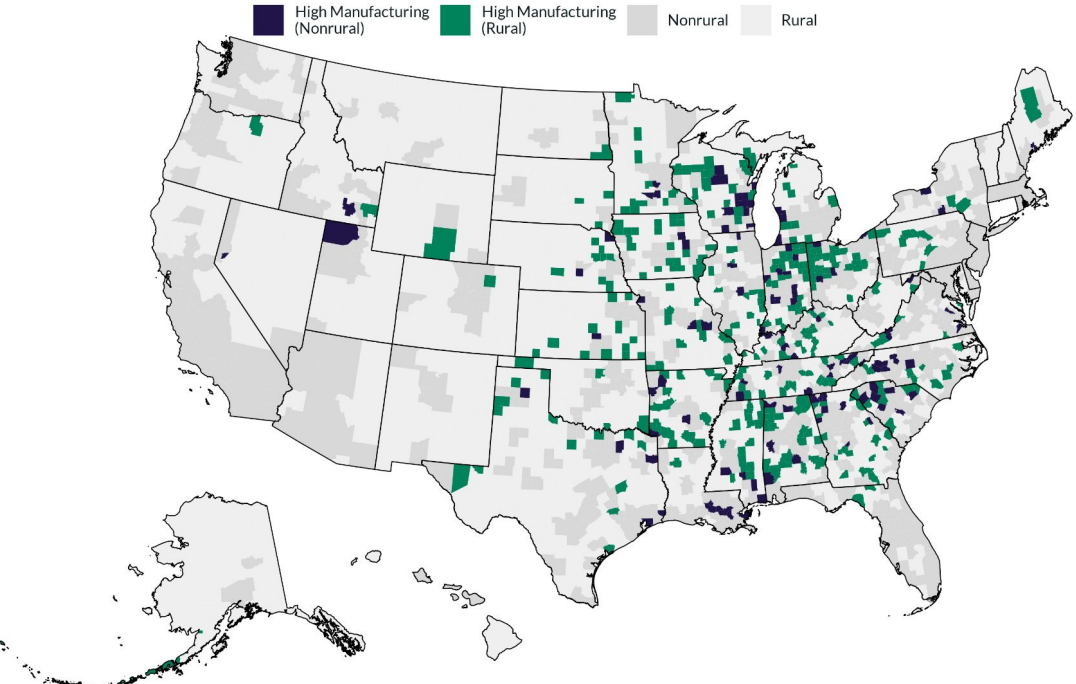


Source: USDA Economic Research Service County Typology Codes, 2025 Edition.
Note: 'Rural' refers to the nonmetro definition which includes all nonmetro counties.



High Manufacturing-Concentration Counties

Counties with $\geq 25\%$ of earnings or $\geq 17\%$ of jobs in manufacturing (2019-2022 average)



Source: USDA Economic Research Service County Typology Codes, 2025 Edition.
Note: 'Rural' refers to the nonmetro definition which includes all nonmetro counties.



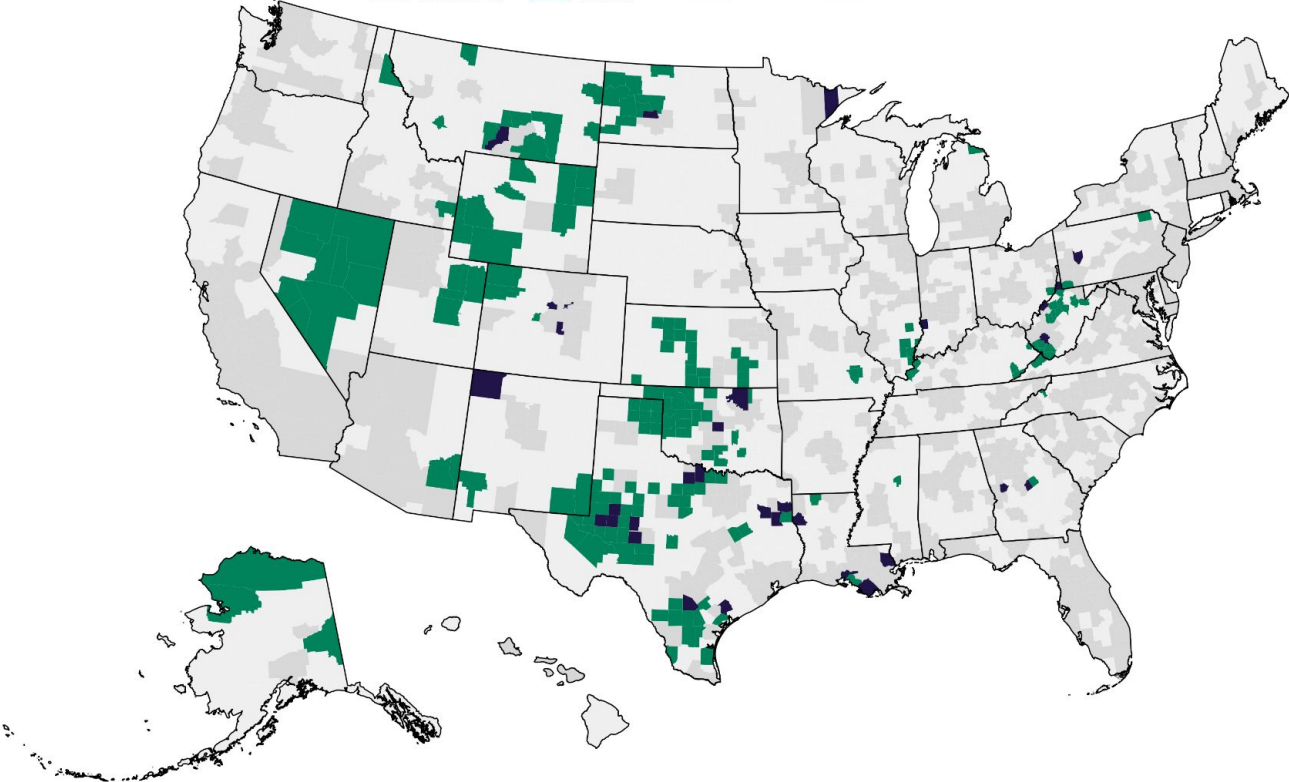
High Mining Concentration

High Mining-Concentration Counties

Counties with $\geq 8\%$ of earnings or $\geq 5\%$ of jobs in mining (2019-2022 average)



High Mining (Nonrural) High Mining (Rural) Nonrural Rural



Rural counties are more likely than **nonrural** to have high concentrations of mining activity

Highly specialized rural economies face industry-dependent outlooks

Source: USDA Economic Research Service County Typology Codes, 2025 Edition.
Note: 'Rural' refers to the nonmetro definition which includes all nonmetro counties.



The BIGGER Problem in rural

“Today's shift towards services seems to benefit **large incumbent cities** the most.”

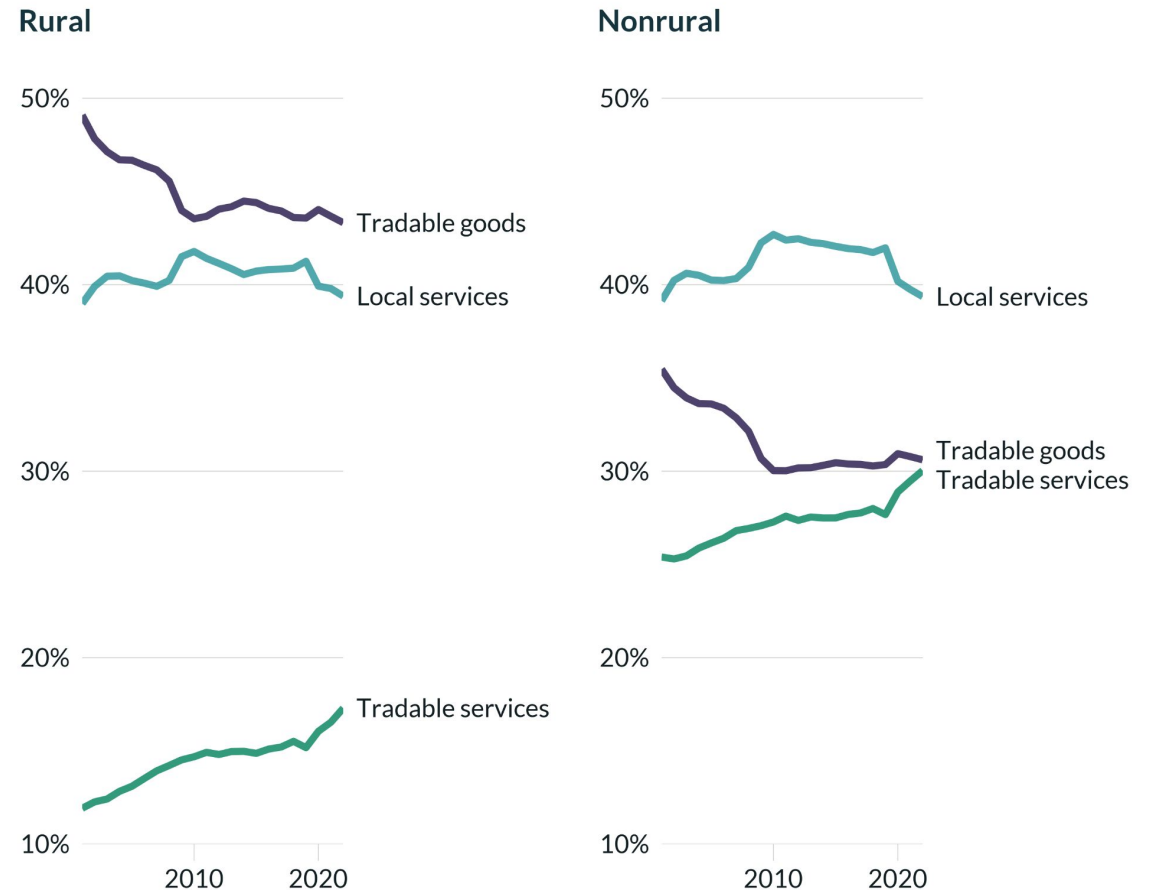
[\(Eckert, Juneau, & Peters, 2023\)](#)



Tradable services represent a larger share of employment in nonrural areas than rural areas



Share of employment by sector



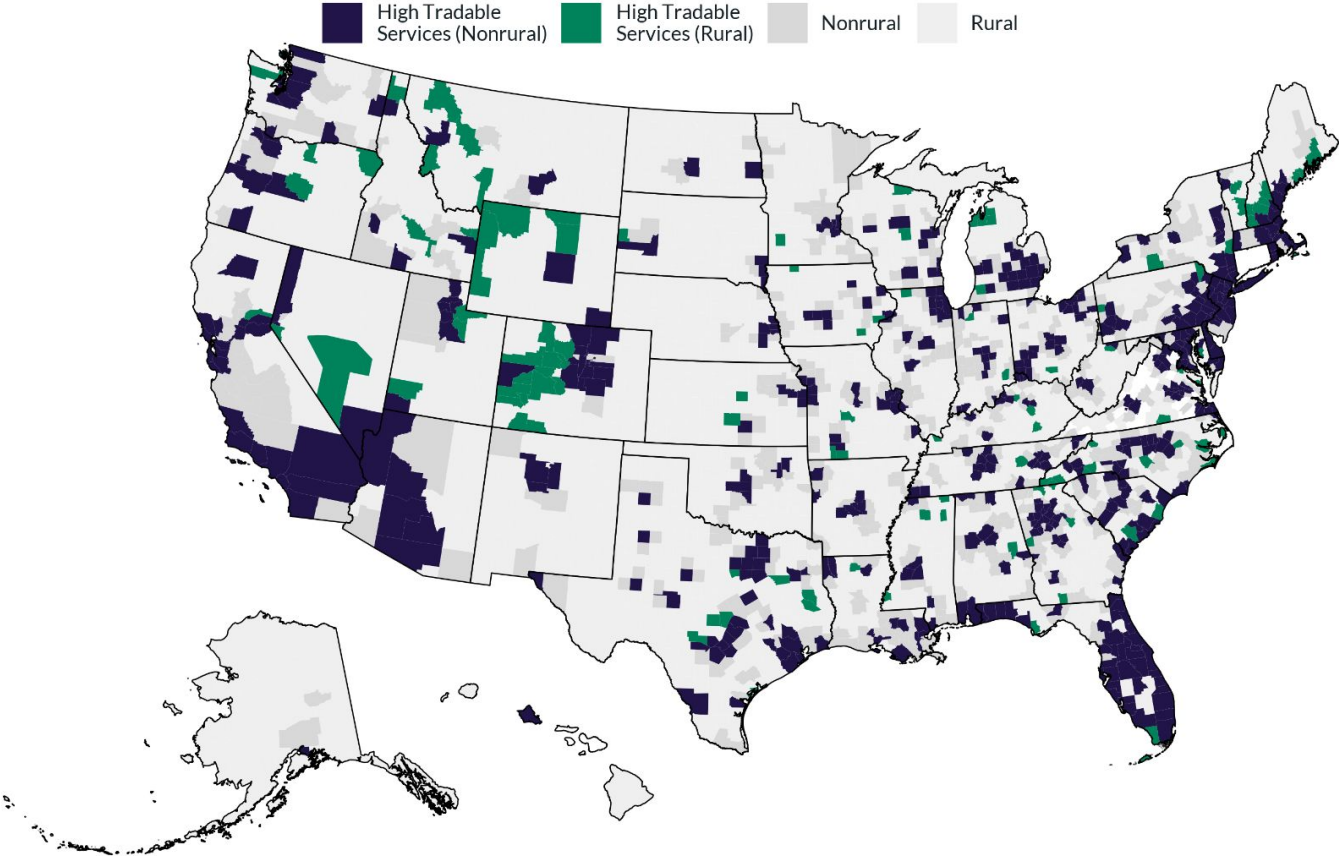
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

Note: "Rural" refers to the nonmetro definition which includes all nonmetro counties.

High Tradable Services Concentration

Tradable Services-Dependent Counties

Counties with $\geq 30\%$ of earnings or $\geq 20\%$ of jobs in tradable services (2019-2022 average)



Tradable service sector share of employment:

Nonrural: **22%**

Rural: **10%**

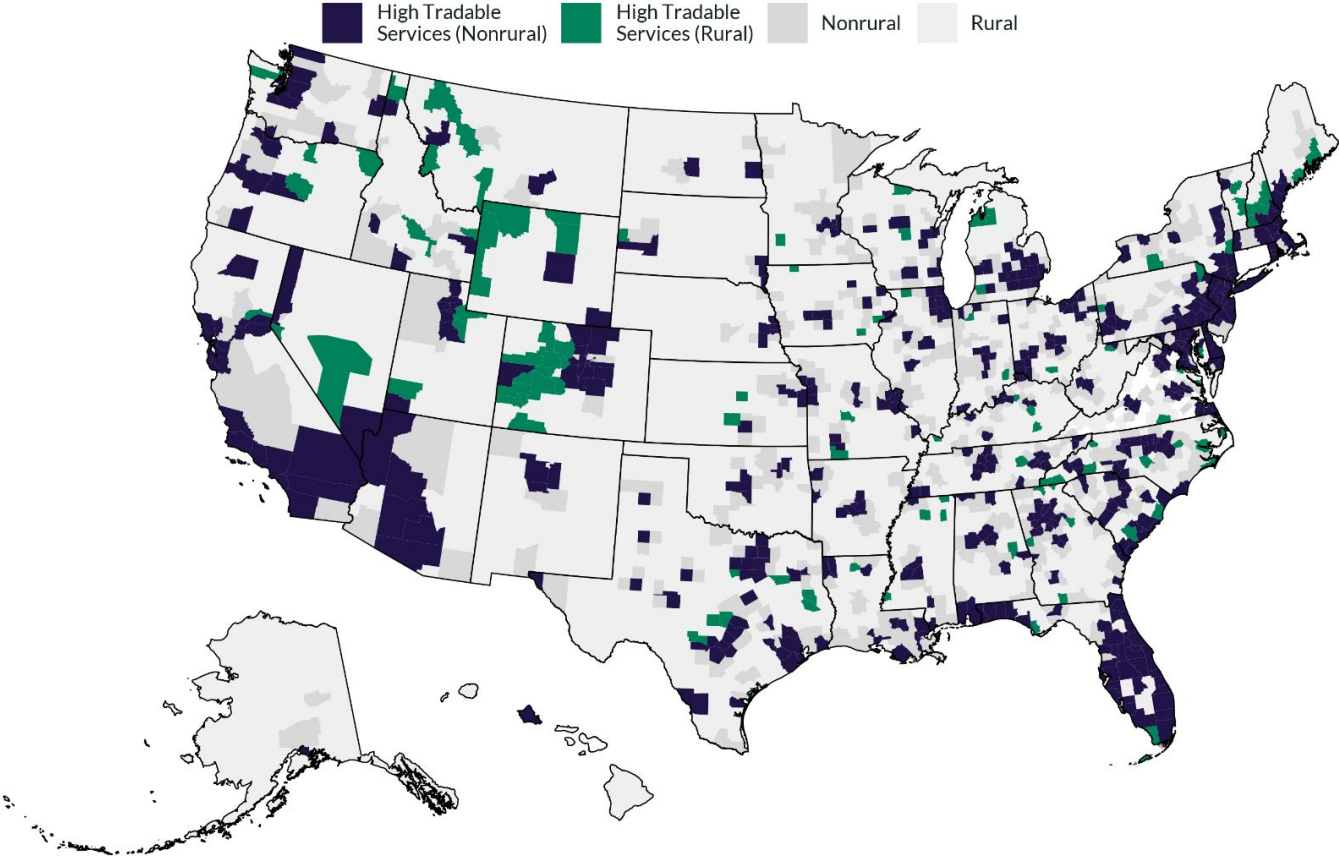
Source: CORI analysis of BEA Regional Economic Accounts (CAINC5N, CAEMP25N).
Note: Tradable services include Finance & insurance, Information, Professional/scientific/technical services, Management of companies, Administrative services, and Real estate & rental.
'Rural' refers to the nonmetro definition which includes all nonmetro counties.



High Tradable Services Concentration

Tradable Services-Dependent Counties

Counties with $\geq 30\%$ of earnings or $\geq 20\%$ of jobs in tradable services (2019-2022 average)



Tradable service sector share of employment:

- Nonrural: 22%
- Allegheny: 26%
- Washington: 19%
- Westmoreland: 14%
- Fayette: 10%
- Greene County: 7%

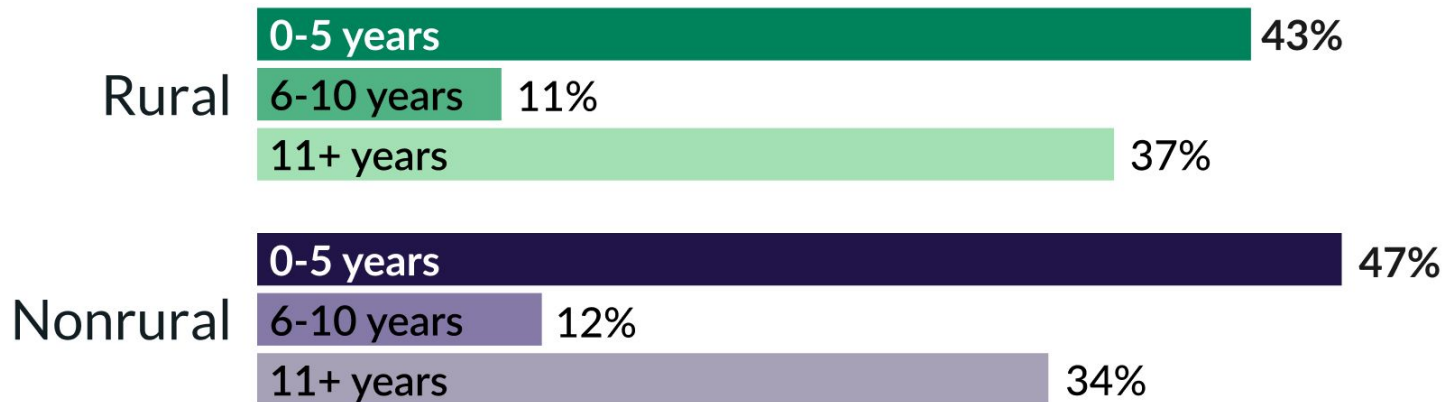
Source: CORI analysis of BEA Regional Economic Accounts (CAINC5N, CAEMP25N).
Note: Tradable services include Finance & insurance, Information, Professional/scientific/technical services, Management of companies, Administrative services, and Real estate & rental.
'Rural' refers to the nonmetro definition which includes all nonmetro counties.



Startups Power Diversification & Job Growth

Young firms lead job creation for both rural and nonrural areas

Share of job creation by establishment age, 2023



Source: CORI analysis of Business Dynamics Statistics.

Note: Censored establishment ages are excluded from analysis.

'Rural' refers to the nonmetro definition which includes all nonmetro counties.



Young firms increase industry diversity and economic adaptation

Entrepreneurship is key to long-term rural resilience



Small Businesses Power Rural Job Growth

Small firms lead rural job creation

Share of job creation by firm size and rurality, 2023



Small businesses have an outsized impact on rural areas - accounting for **54%** of total jobs

[\(Wilmoth, 2023\)](#)

Source: CORI analysis of Bureau of Business Dynamics Statistics.

Note: Firm size based on BDS coarse firm-size category.

"Rural" refers to the nonmetro definition which includes all nonmetro counties.



Buy Local?

More than **30%** of all firms opening new locations with over 1,000 employees receive subsidies, while the percentage is less than **0.2%** for firms with under 250 employees

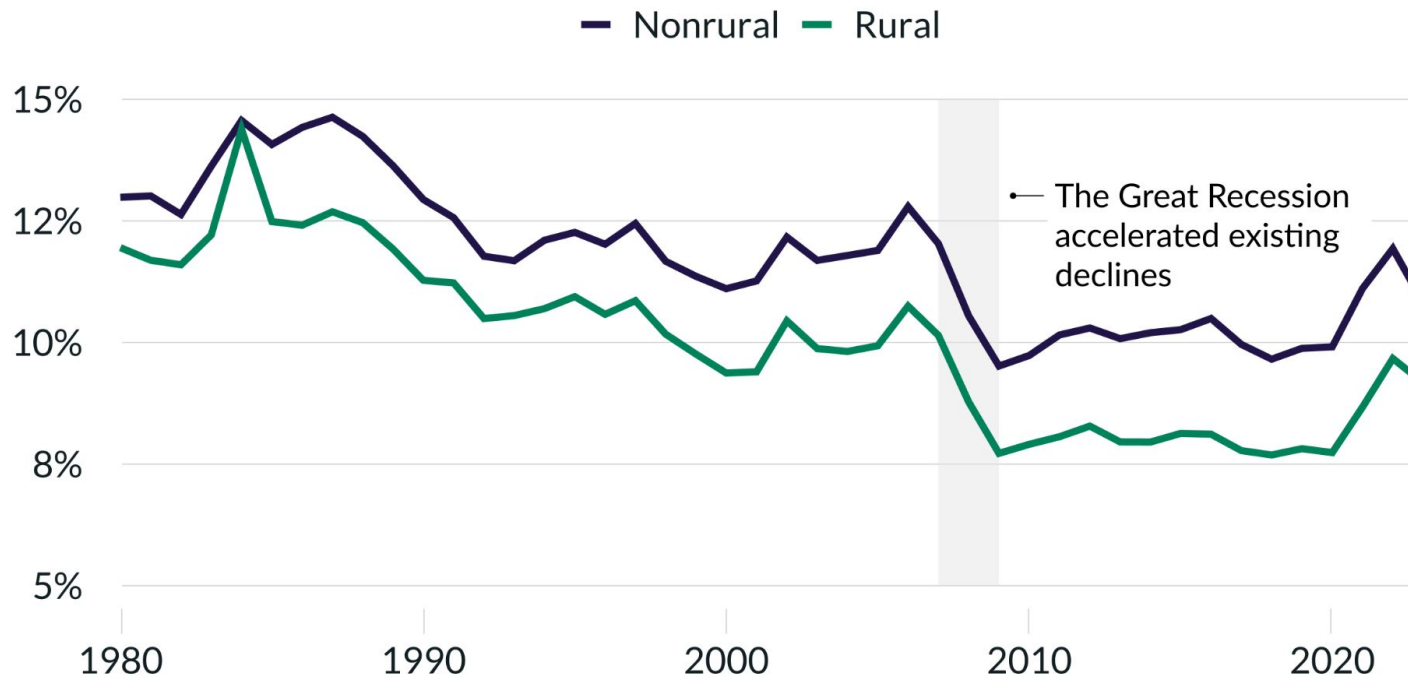
[\(Slattery and Zidar, 2020\)](#)



The BIGGER Problem in Small Towns

Business entry rates show modest recovery post-recession but remain below historical levels

Share of establishments entering the market in the prior 12 months



Source: CORI analysis of Census data (Business Dynamics Statistics).

Note: 'Rural' refers to the nonmetro definition which includes all nonmetro counties.



Entrepreneurship has declined nationwide, with steeper drops in rural areas ([Rubinton, 2021](#); [Rubinton, 2020](#); [Akcigit and Ates, 2020](#); [Hathaway and Litan, 2014 ...](#))



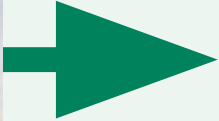
Can Traditional Economic Development Incentives Save Us?



NO



What if we Make the Incentives Bigger?



**STILL
NO**

IT'S A VICIOUS CYCLE

1. Struggling communities offer traditional economic development incentives ([Betz et al., 2012](#))



2. Incentivized firms **fail** to create more jobs than similar firms without incentives ([Donegan et al., 2021](#); [Neumark et al., 2006](#))

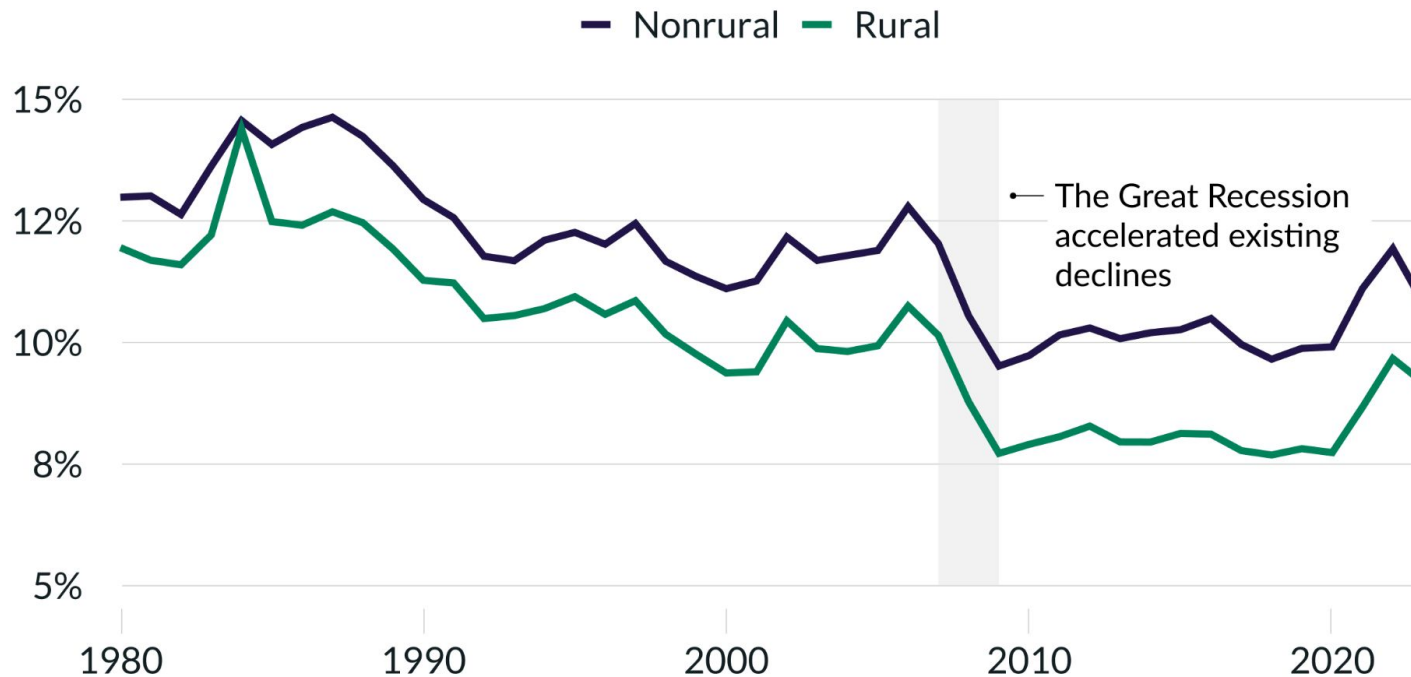
3. Promoting traditional export activity at the expense of public goods & services (or by raising taxes) will **backfire** ([Kilkenny & Partridge, 2009](#); [Ruger and Sorens, 2018](#))

4. Incentives **crowd out** economic activity; lower business startups ([Partridge et al., 2020](#))

Addressing the BIGGER Problems in Small Towns

Business entry rates show modest recovery post-recession but remain below historical levels

Share of establishments entering the market in the prior 12 months



Source: CORI analysis of Census data (Business Dynamics Statistics).
Note: 'Rural' refers to the nonmetro definition which includes all nonmetro counties.



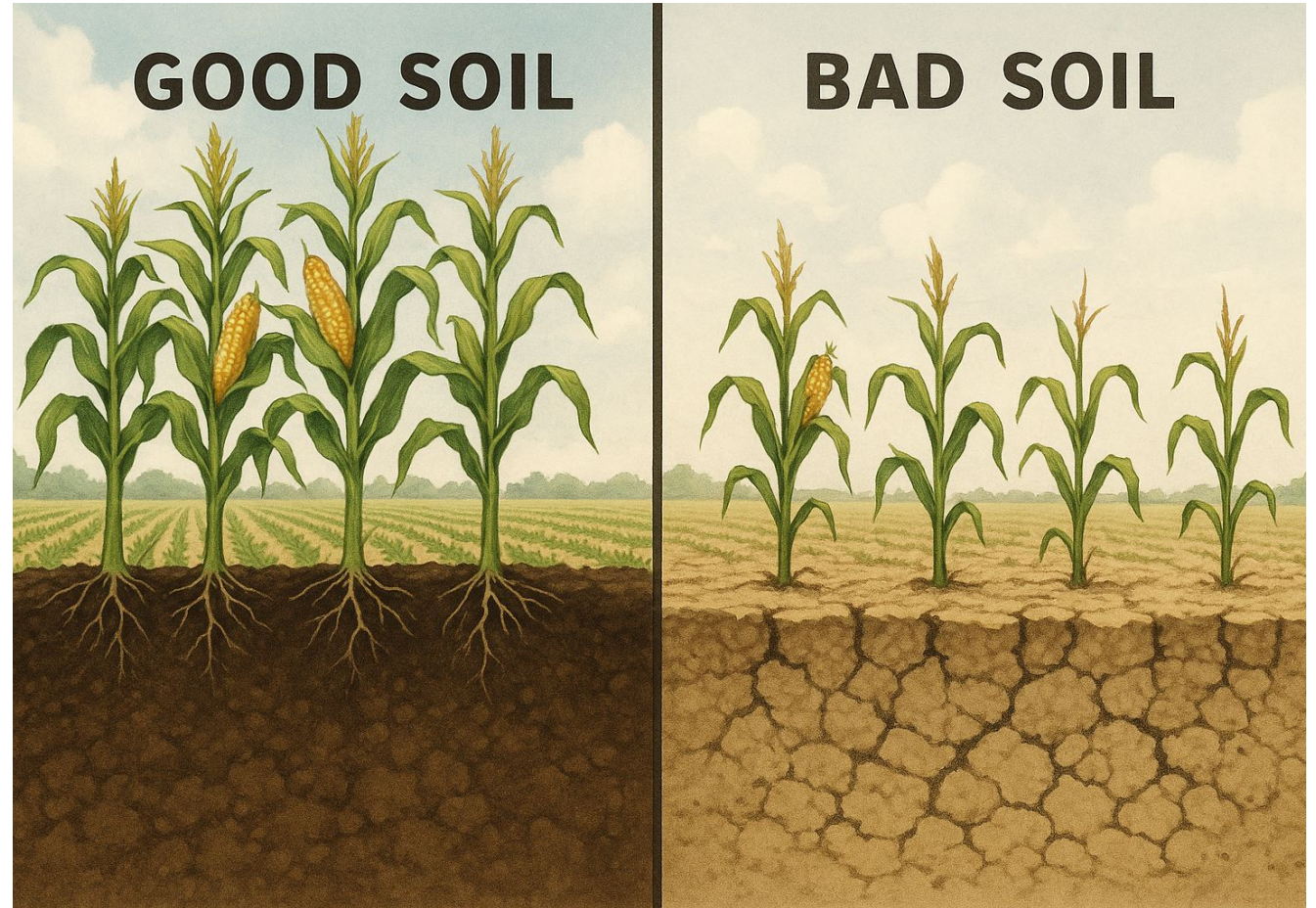
Rural residents are more likely to aspire to business ownership
([2024 G.R.O.W. Report](#))

Rural workers and rural entrepreneurs are less likely to have the resources to pivot into new careers and to start and scale a business
([CORI, 2025](#))



Rural-Urban Gaps Are Not About Destiny ... It's About Decisions

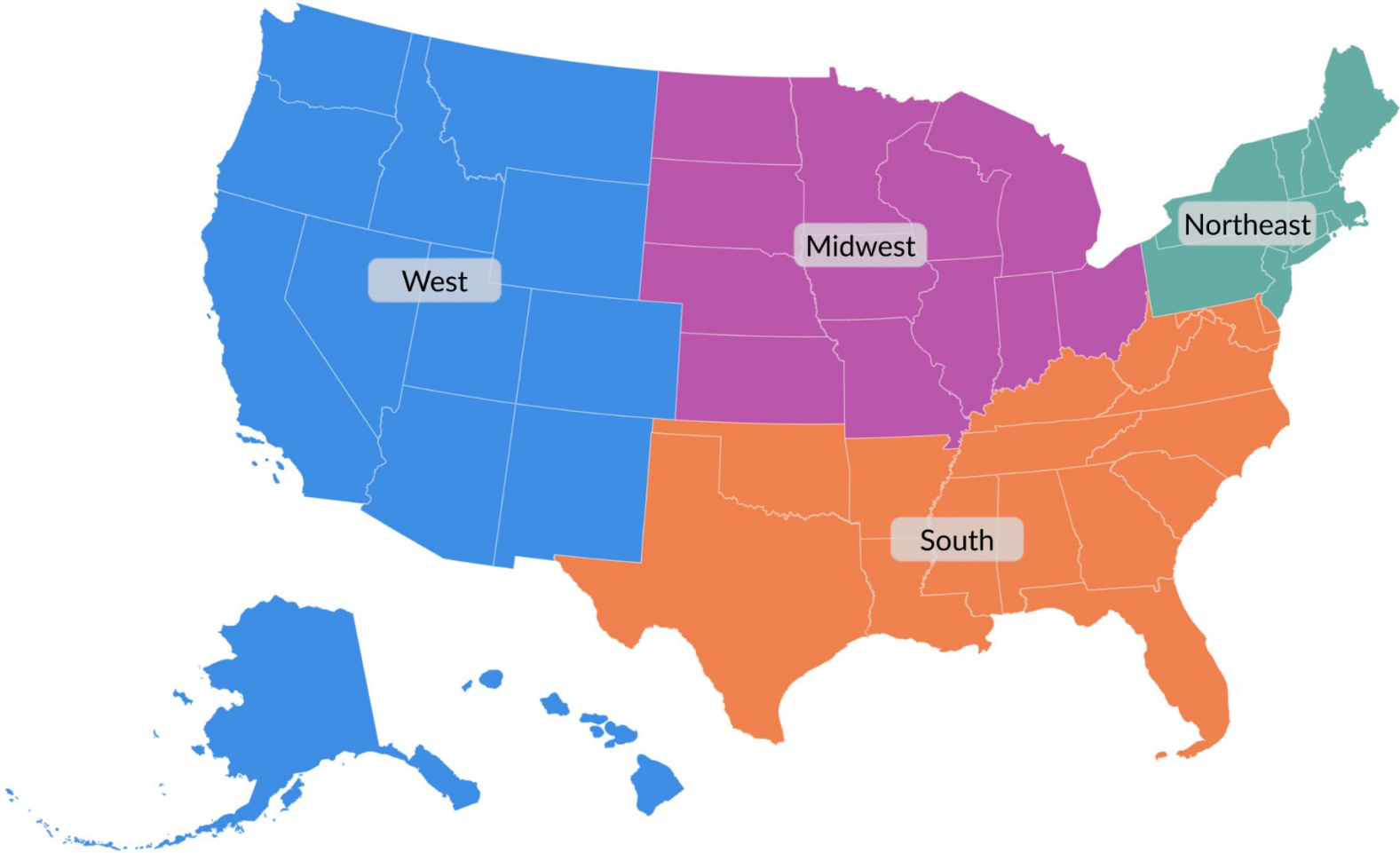
Decisions about which places have access to the **foundational elements**, **necessary infrastructure**, and the **direct drivers** of economic development



3. The Good Soil for Economic Development



Regional Patterns Across Rural America



Census Regions

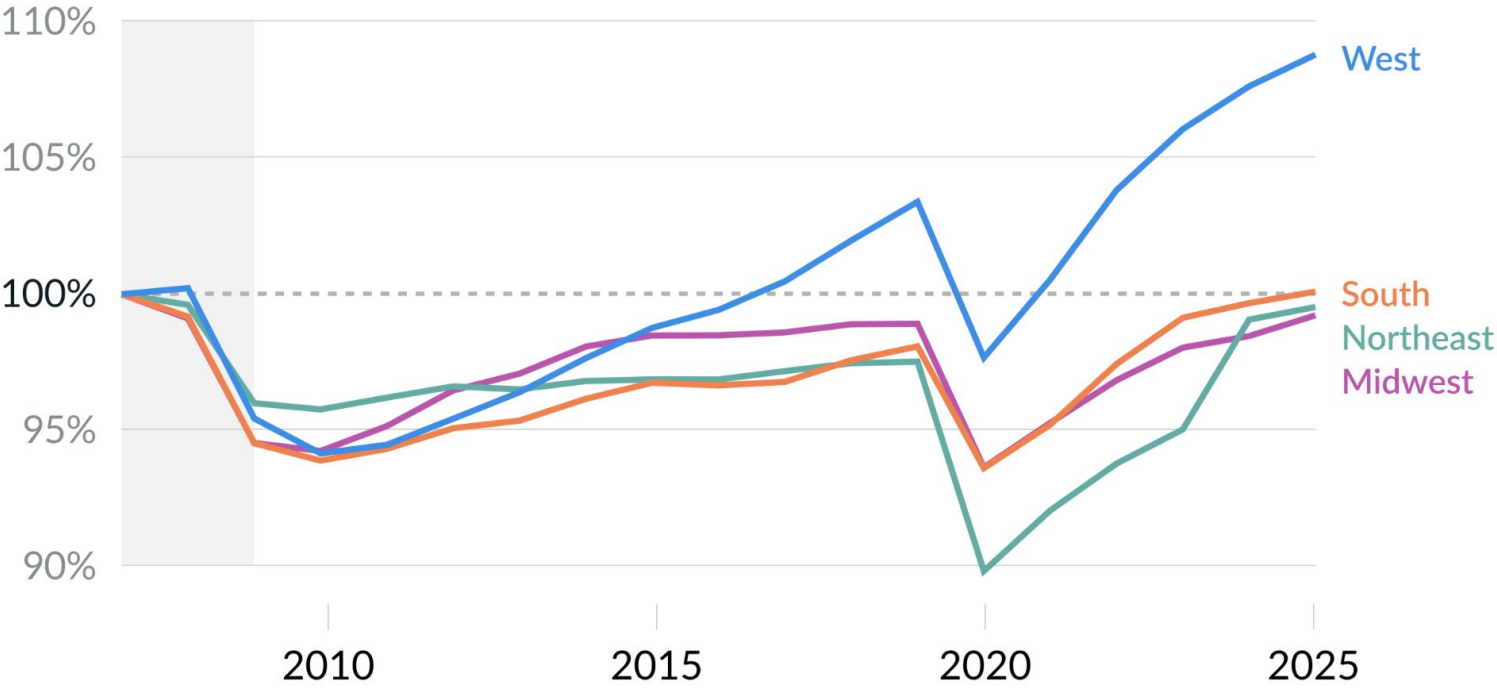
Source: TigerLINE sourced via 'tigris' package.



Uneven Regional Patterns in Rural Job Growth

West leads Rural job recovery post-recession

Relative change in Rural employment since the Great Recession, by rural census region



Rural job growth has been strongest in the West

Regional differences reflect:

- Amenity migration & population trends
- Industry mix

Source: CORI analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics data (QCEW); 2025 values from Q2 quarterly data. Note: Percentages relative to January 2007; shaded area indicates Great Recession (2007 to 2009). 'Rural' refers to the nonmetro definition which includes all nonmetro counties.

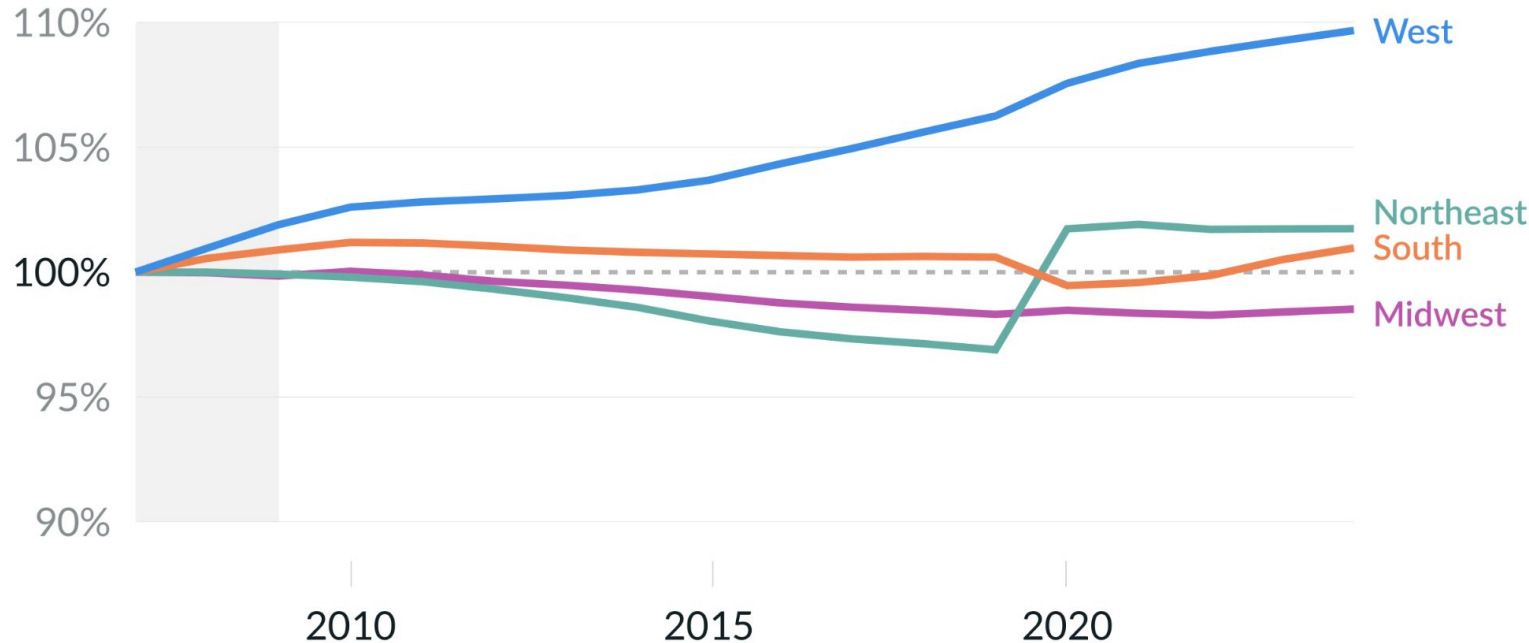


Strong Population Growth in the Rural West

Regional rebalancing: Rural population growth concentrates in the West



Relative change in Rural population since the Great Recession, by rural census region



Population growth in the rural West has been gradual and sustained

The rural Northeast experienced a sudden surge during COVID

Source: CORI analysis of Census data (Population Estimates Program).

Note: Percentages relative to January 2007; shaded area indicates Great Recession (2007 to 2009).

'Rural' refers to the nonmetro definition which includes all nonmetro counties.

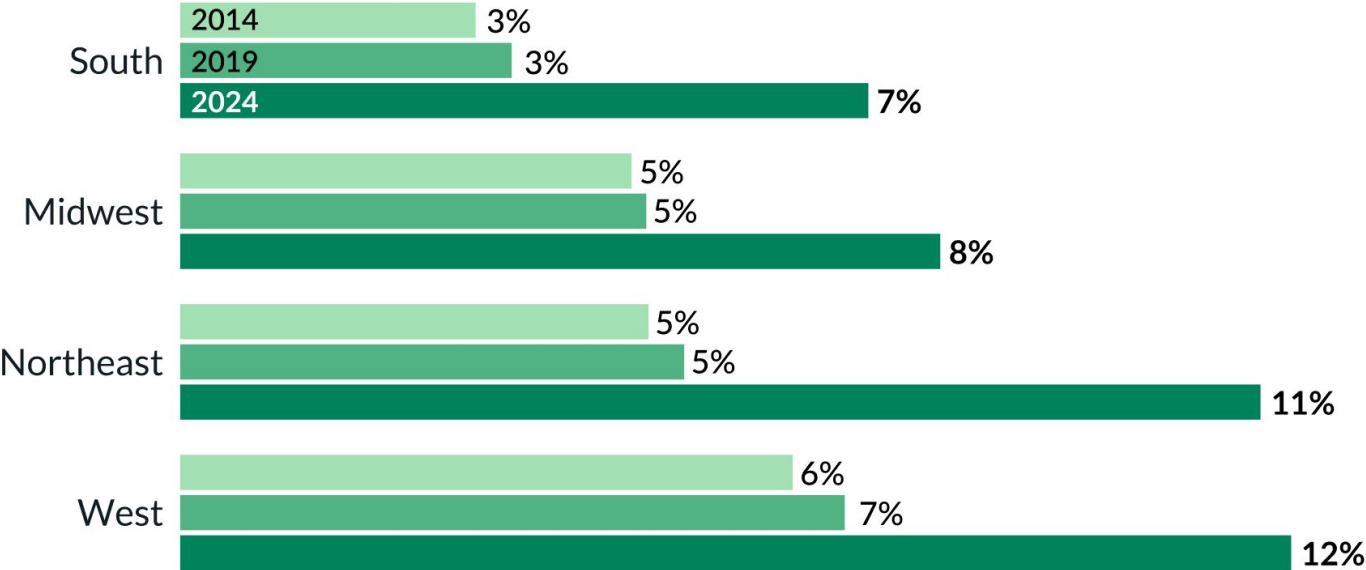


Remote Work Enabled Migration Shifts

Remote work adoption surged post-pandemic across all rural regions



Share of workforce working from home, by rural census region



Source: CORI analysis of American Community Survey 5-year estimates.
Note: 'Rural' refers to the nonmetro definition which includes all nonmetro counties.

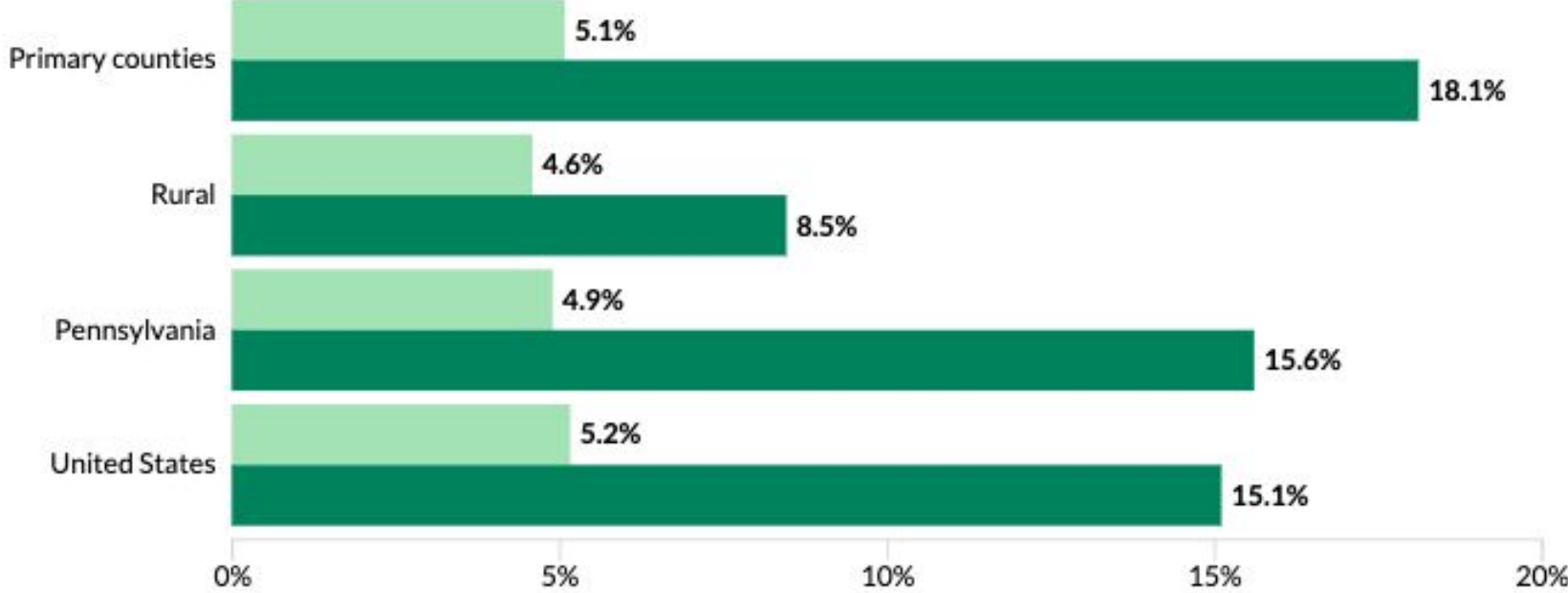


Remote Work in Mon Valley Counties

Remote work

Share of employees working from home

2019 2024



Allegheny: **21%**
Washington: **15%**
Westmoreland: **13%**
Fayette: **7%**
Greene: **7%**

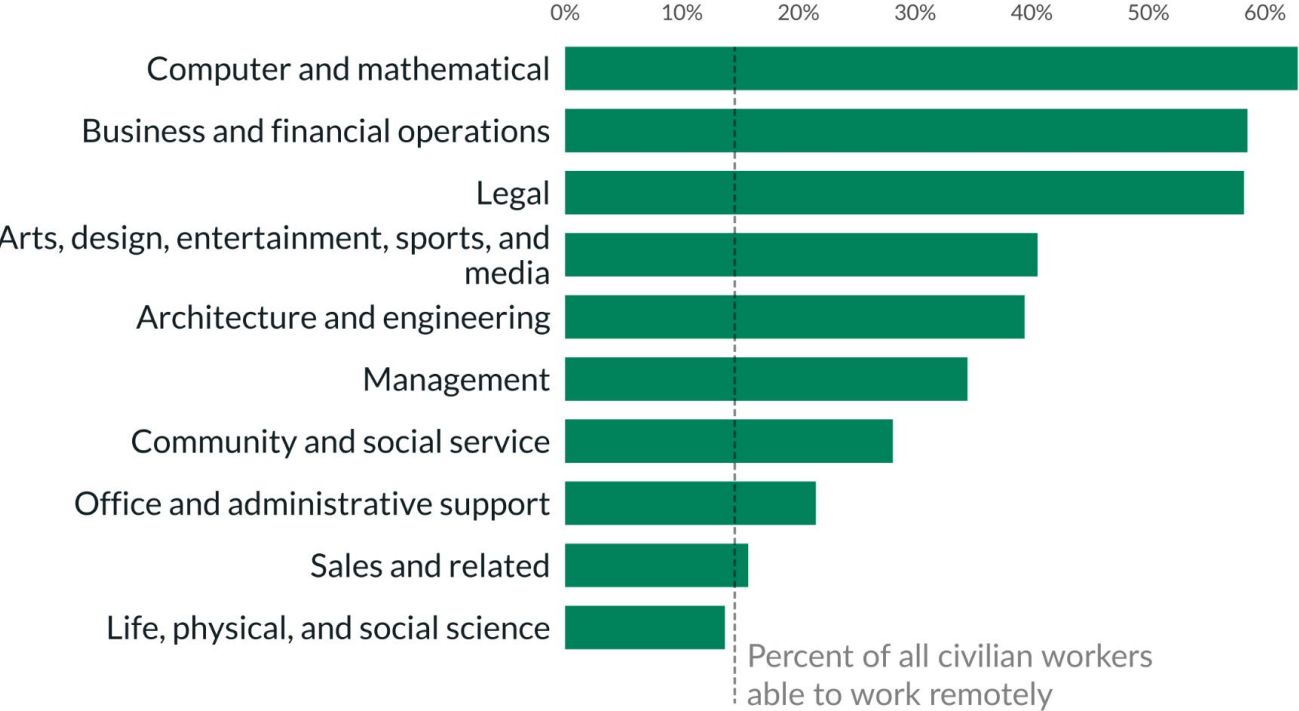
Source: 2019 and 2024 American Community Survey 5-year estimates
Note: Values are calculated as a weighted mean when aggregating across multiple counties



Remote Work Access Varies by Occupation

Ability to work remotely varies across occupation groups

Percentage of workers with the ability to telework, by major occupation group



Tradable services occupations have the greatest access to remote work—led by tech jobs at **63%**

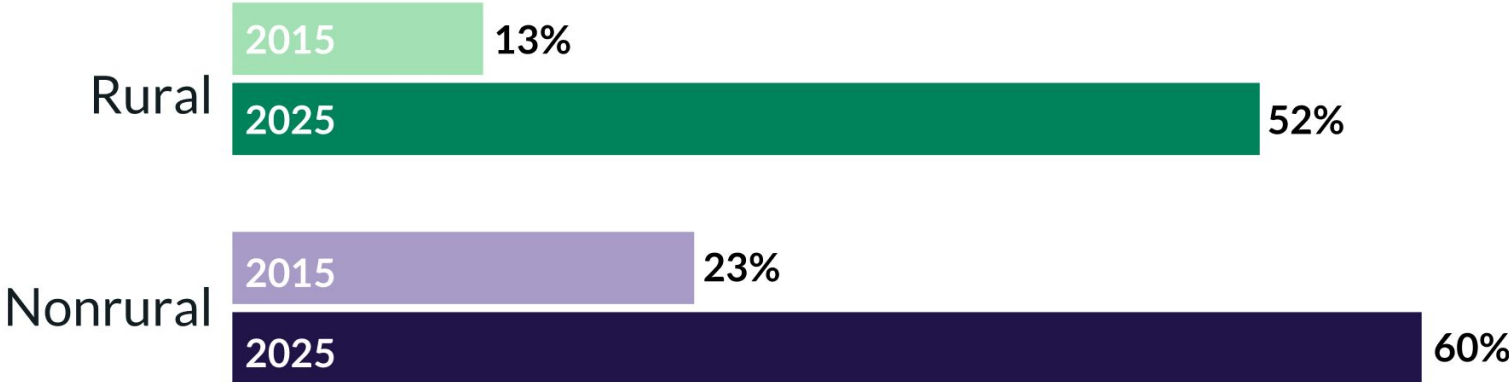
Source: CORI analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics data (Occupational Requirements Survey, 2025).
Note: Major occupation groups below 10% telework capability are not shown.
'Rural' refers to the nonmetro definition which includes all nonmetro counties.



Broadband is Fundamental Infrastructure

A decade of fiber infrastructure investment transforms broadband access

Share of households/locations with fiber access



Better broadband access can be leveraged to drive job growth and increase the number of **businesses** ([CORI, 2024](#))

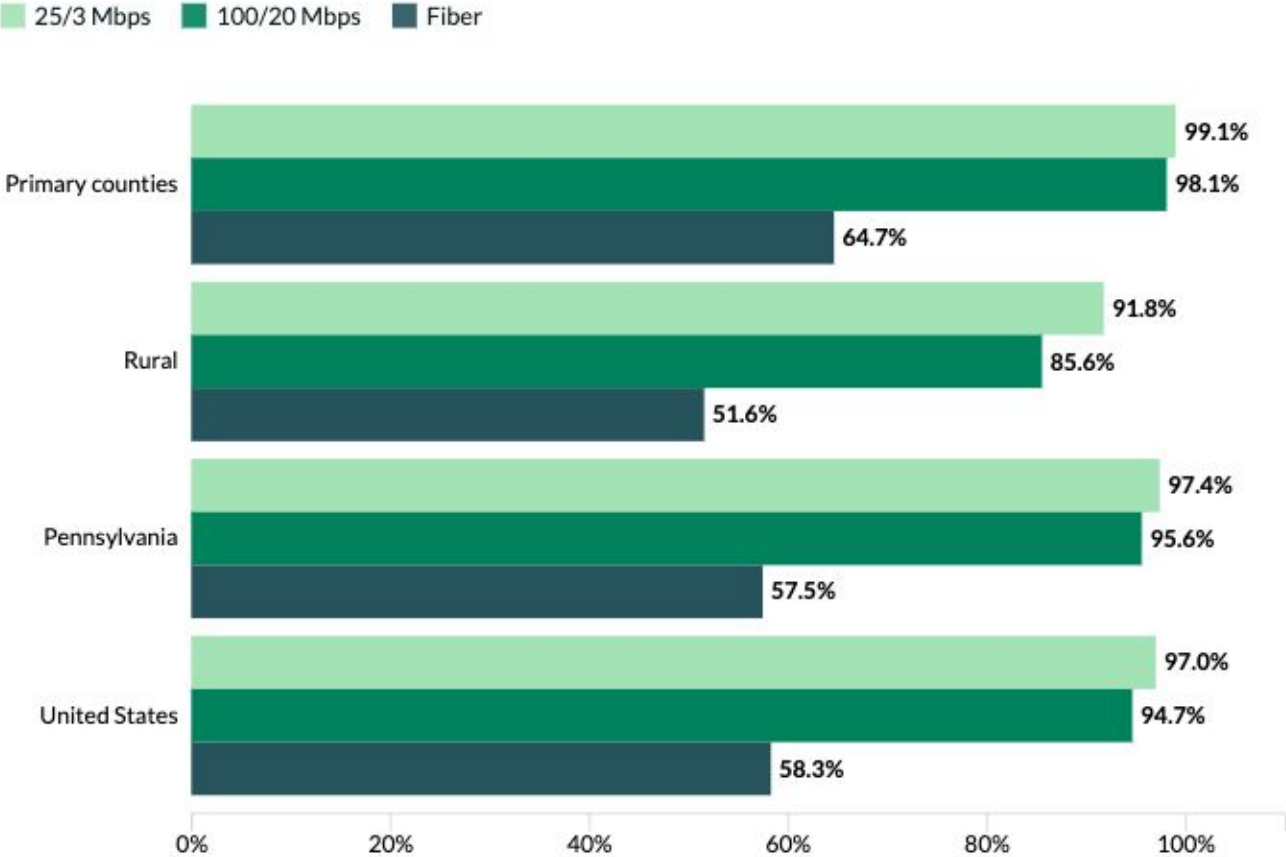
Source: CORI analysis of FCC broadband and staff estimates data.
Note: 2015 data from FCC Form 477; 2025 data from FCC Broadband Data Collection.
'Rural' refers to the nonmetro definition which includes all nonmetro counties.



Fiber Broadband in Mon Valley Counties

Broadband service

Percent of broadband serviceable locations by service level or technology



Allegheny: **88%**
Greene: **64%**
Washington: **48%**
Fayette: **30%**
Westmoreland: **21%**

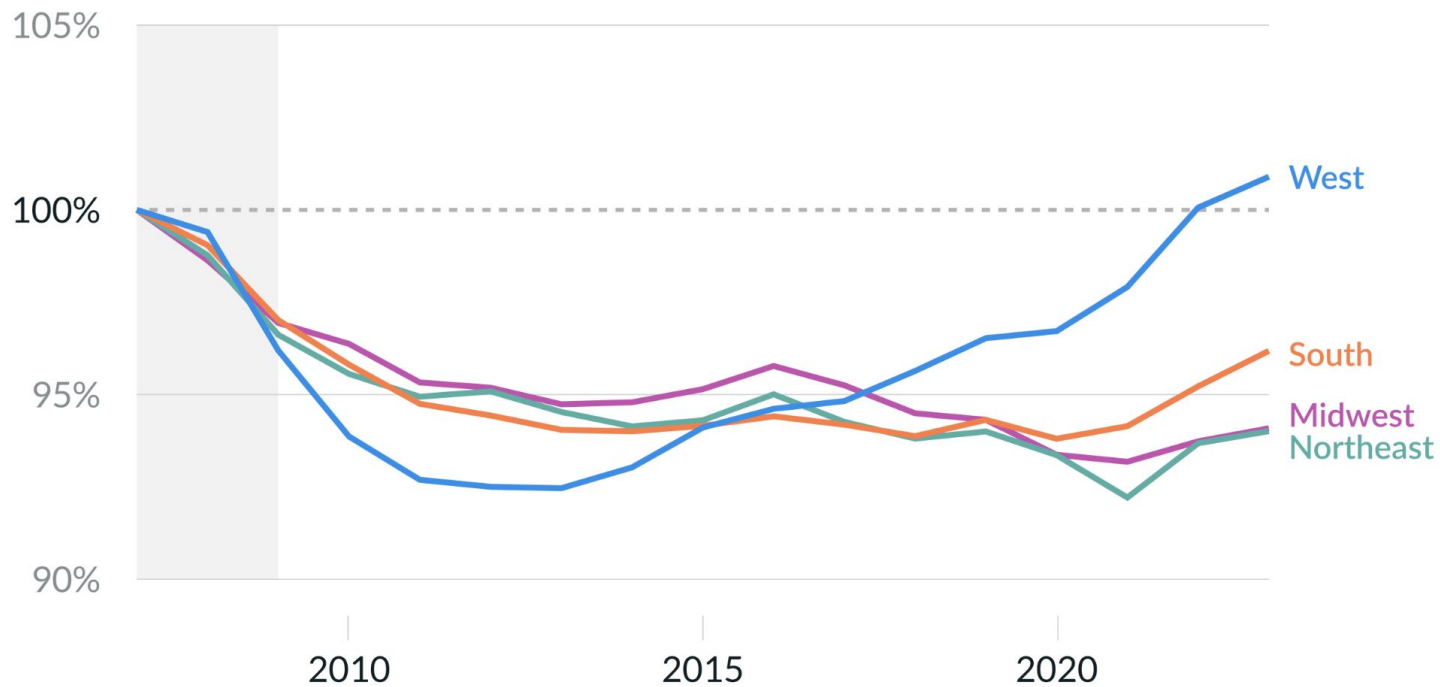
Source: FCC National Broadband Map - June 2025 release
Note: Values are calculated as a weighted mean when aggregating across multiple counties



Business is Booming in the Rural West

West is only Rural region to recover from business-creation-setback post-recession

Relative change in establishments since the Great Recession, by rural census region



Highly skilled workers are more likely to start businesses in high-amenity regions, especially the rural Mountain West
[\(Conroy and Watson, 2023\)](#)

Source: CORI analysis of Business Dynamics Statistics.

Note: Percentages relative to January 2007; shaded area indicates Great Recession (2007 to 2009).

'Rural' refers to the nonmetro definition which includes all nonmetro counties.

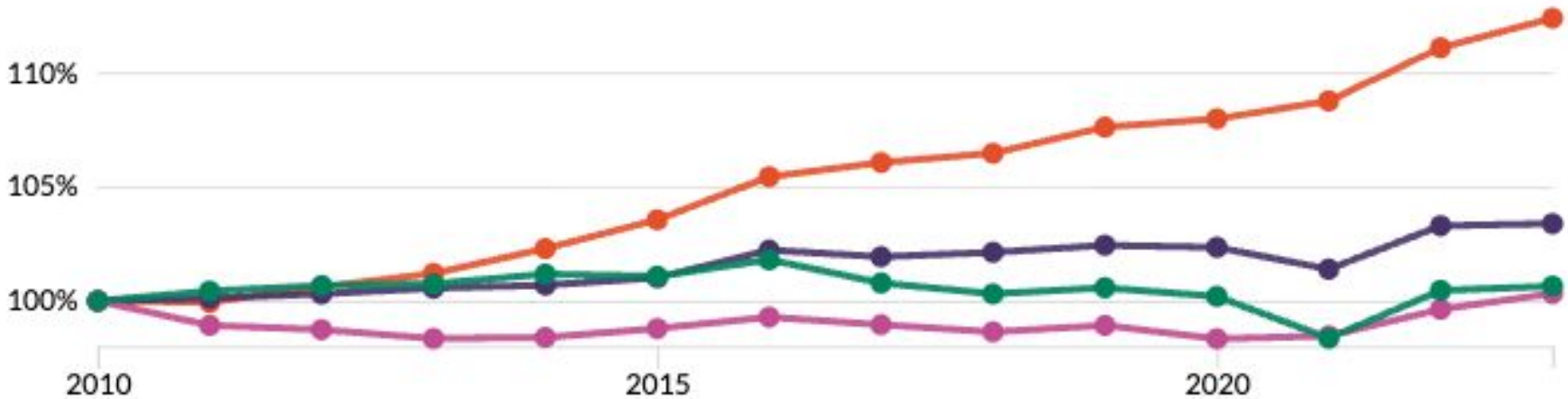


Business Growth in Mon Valley Counties

Business growth

Total number of establishments, values shown as a percentage of the first year

United States Pennsylvania Primary counties Rural



Allegheny
Washington
Westmoreland
Fayette
Greene

Source: U.S. Census Bureau Business Dynamics Statistics
Note: Values are summed when aggregating across multiple counties



Survey of Entrepreneurs



Question:

What attracts innovative entrepreneurs to a location?

Answer:

Talented workers, and the **quality of life** that these workers like

([Endeavor, 2014](#))

The Ball Corporation

“There was **nothing** about the **town** that particularly **appealed to me**, but the men were all courteous, kind, and businesslike”

— Frank Clayton Ball, 1887



The Importance of Quality of Life

“The success of cities hinges more and more on cities’ role as centers of consumption” ([Glaeser, Kolko, Saiz, 2001](#))



Boulder, CO

CORI Economic Development Model

Foundational Elements

- Housing
- Public Health and Safety
- Public-Sector Leadership and Support
- Postsecondary Education Partnerships
- Culture and Entertainment Options
- Private- and Nonprofit-Sector Engagement
- Quality Pre-K-12 Education and Accessible Childcare
- Attractive "Live-Work" Downtown

Necessary Infrastructure

- Broadband Infrastructure
- Local Leadership Capacity
- Coworking and Entrepreneurship Spaces

Direct Drivers

- Scalable Tech Entrepreneurship Support and Incubation
- 1101
110
10
- Tech Workforce Development and Support

- Access to Capital
- Access to Tech Jobs

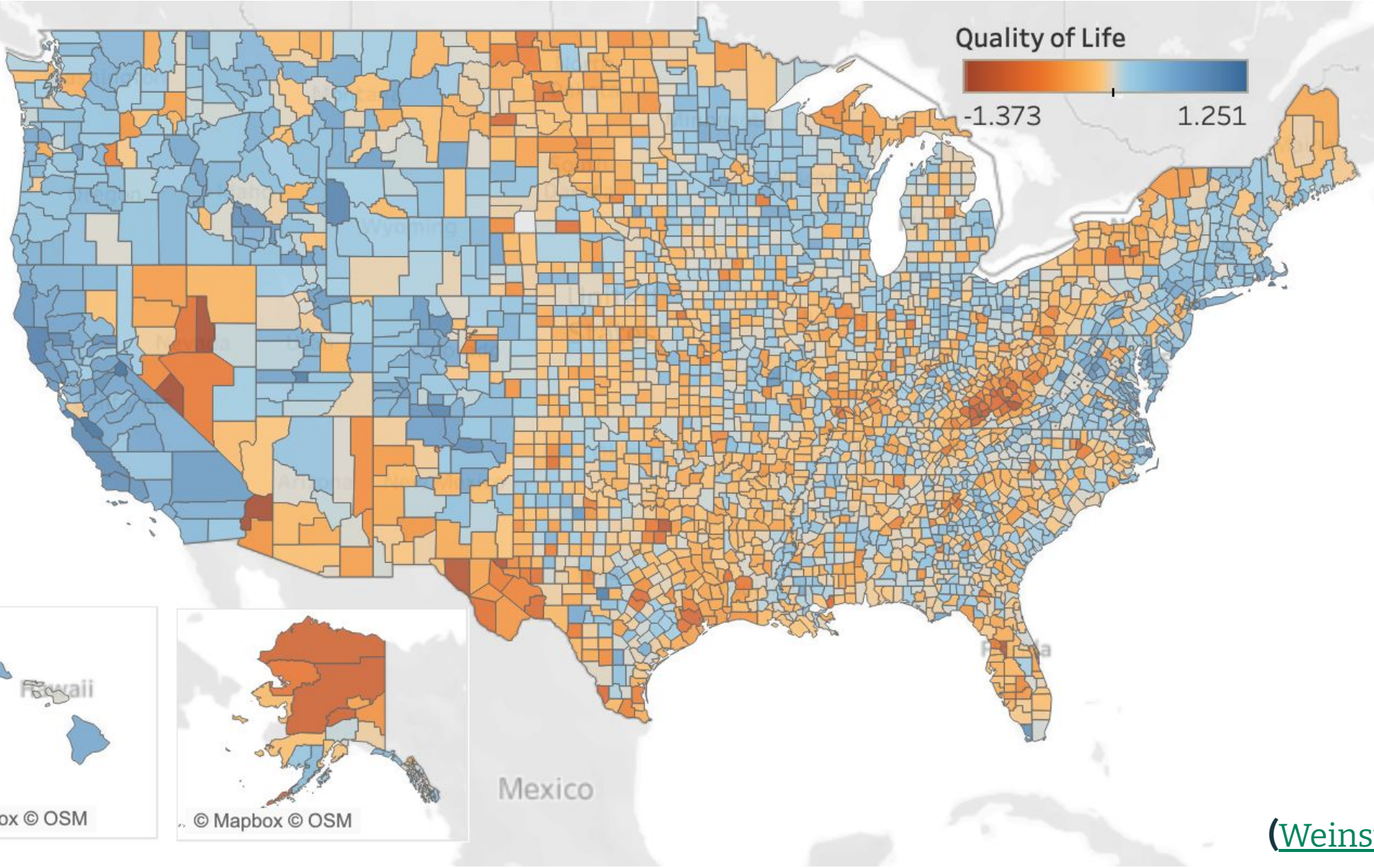
Inclusive Tech Culture-Building

OUTCOMES

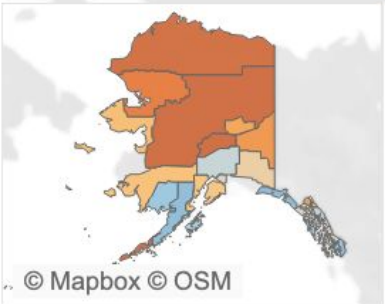
- Quality Employment
- Local Wealth Creation by Startups

QUALITY OF LIFE
for residents

The Importance of Quality of Life



Estimated location premium



(Weinstein, Hicks, Wornell, 2023)

Quality of Life

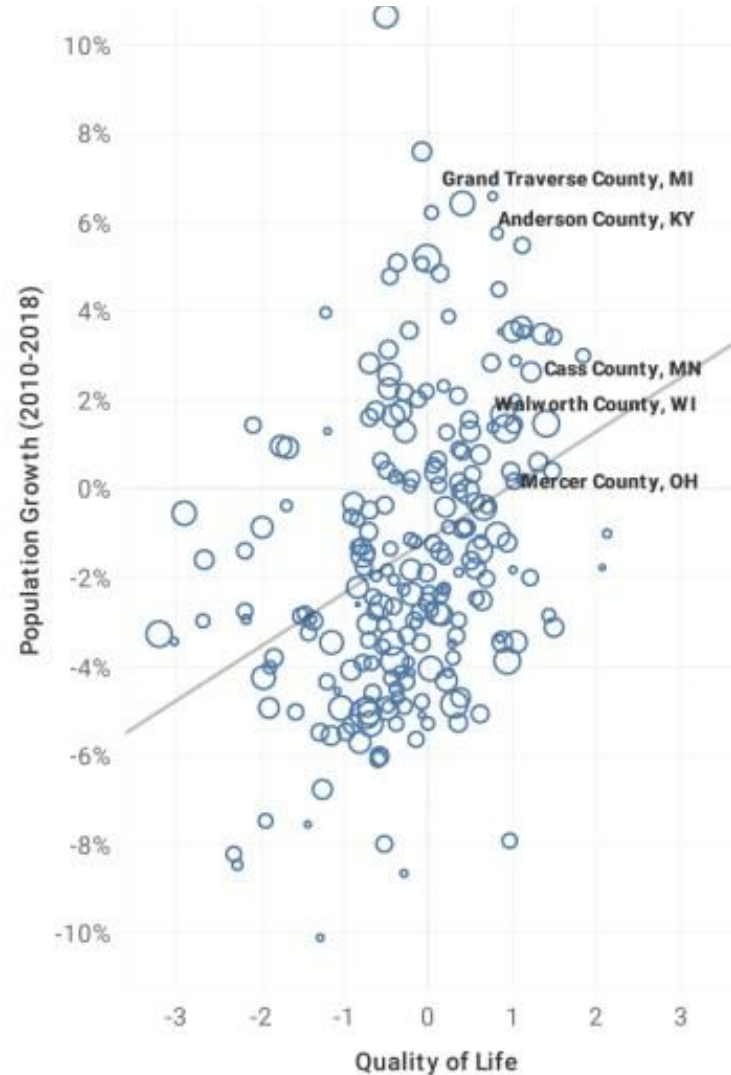
Matters for **population growth** and **job growth** (and business startups)

([Weinstein, Hicks, Wornell, 2023](#), [Partridge, 2010](#), [Conroy and Watson, 2023](#))

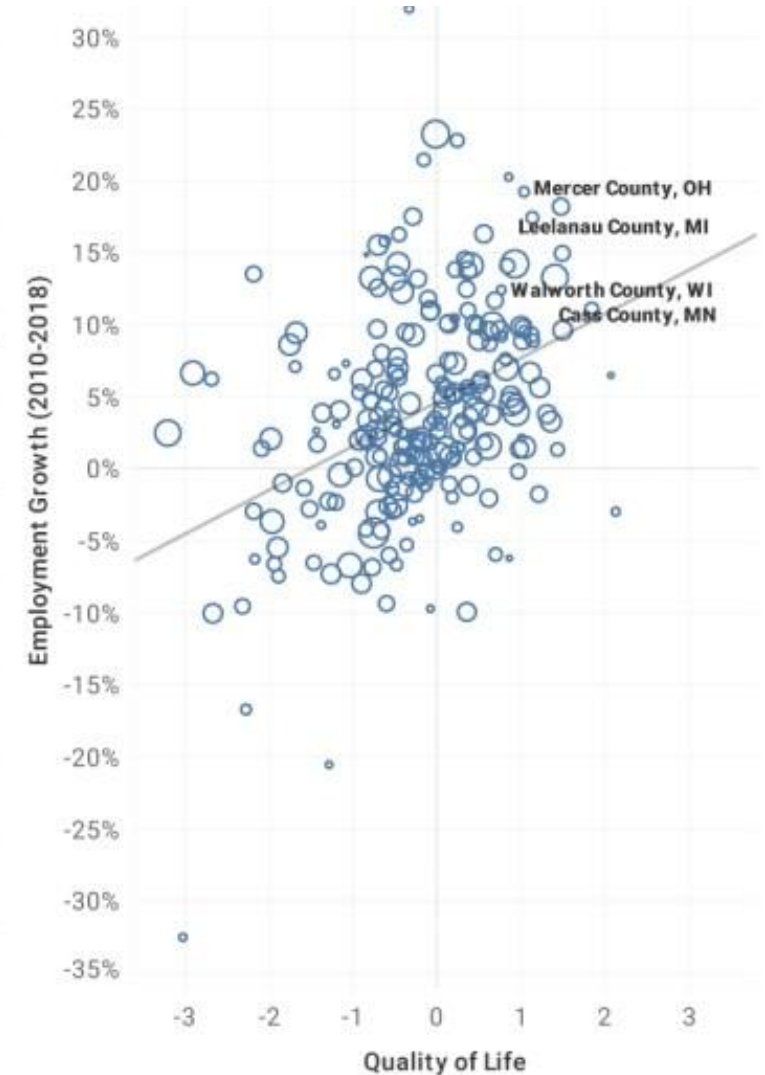
Especially true for **small towns** (rural areas) and for the **Midwest**

([Austin, Weinstein, Hicks, Wornell, 2022](#))

population growth

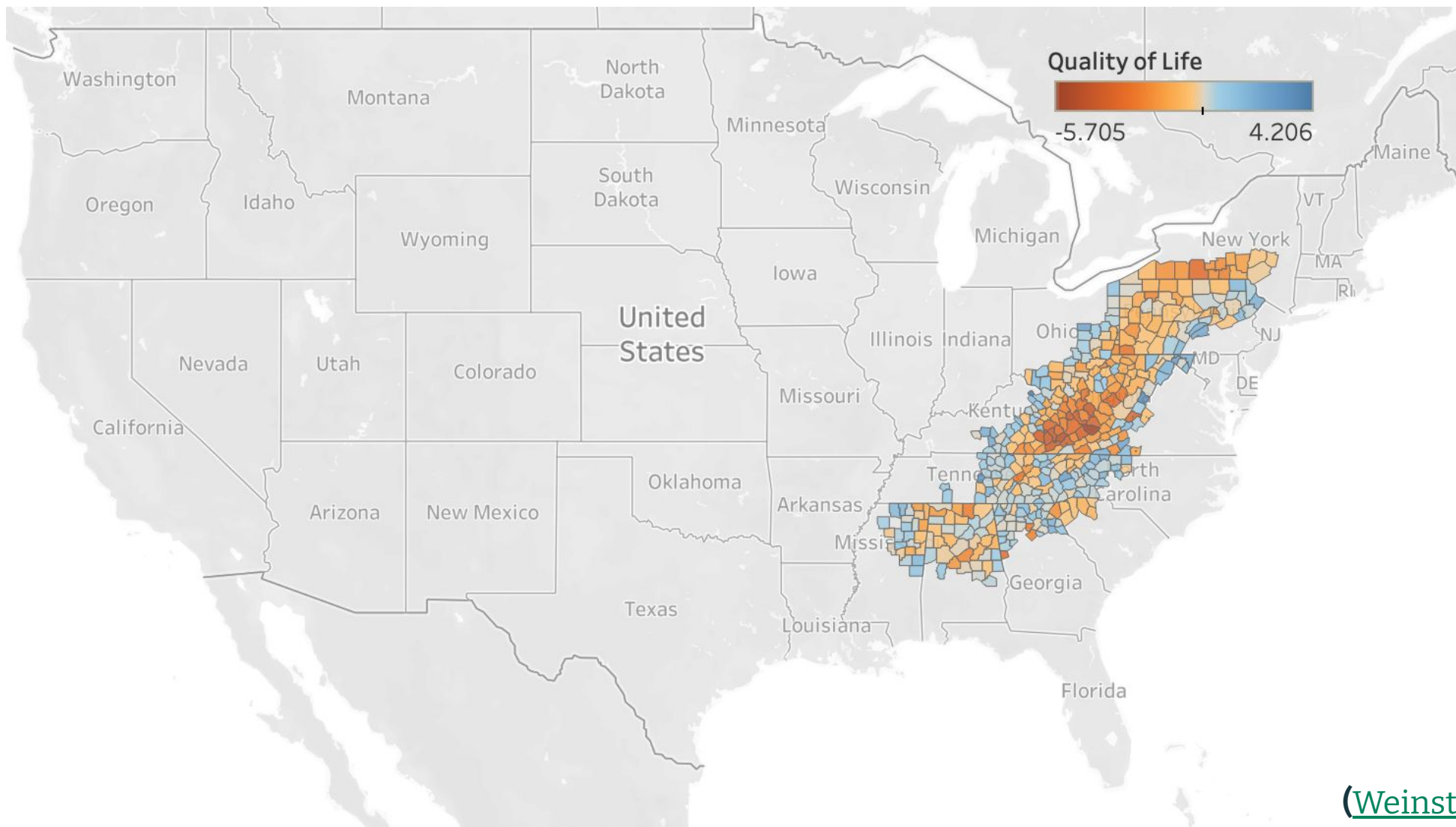


job growth



Source: Authors' calculations using Census Bureau data

The Importance of Quality of Life



Estimated location premium

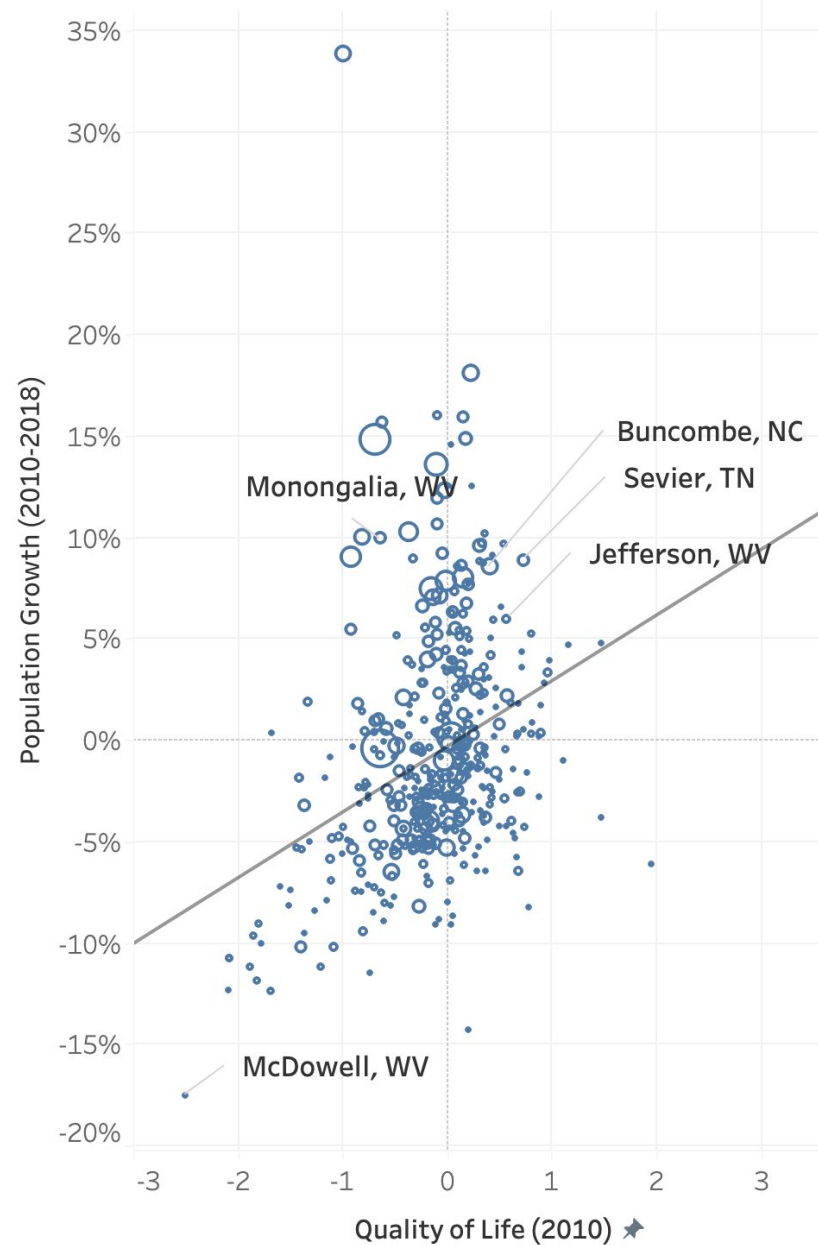
(Weinstein, Hicks, Wornell, 2023)

Quality of Life in Appalachia

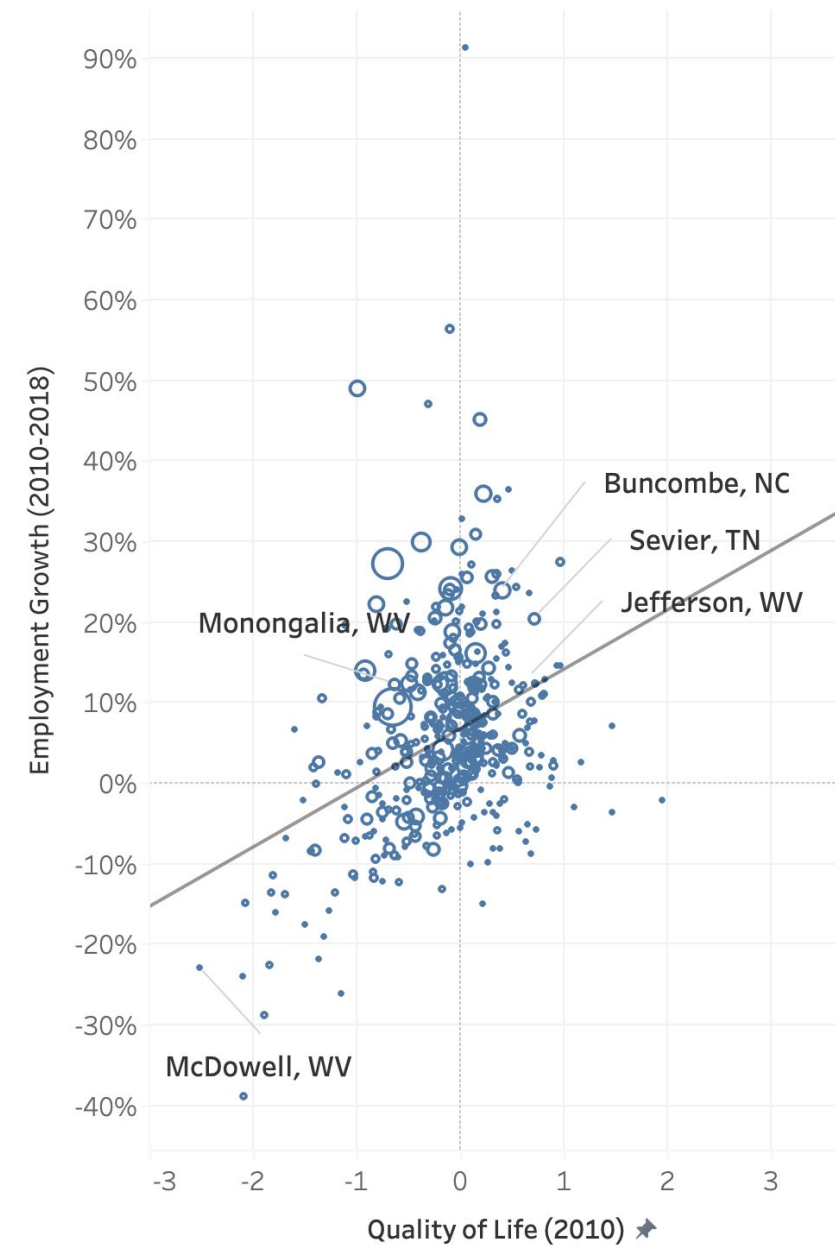
Matters more for
population growth
and **job growth**
(& business startups)

([Weinstein, Hicks, Wornell, 2023](#),
[Partridge, 2010](#), [Conroy and Watson, 2023](#))

population growth



job growth

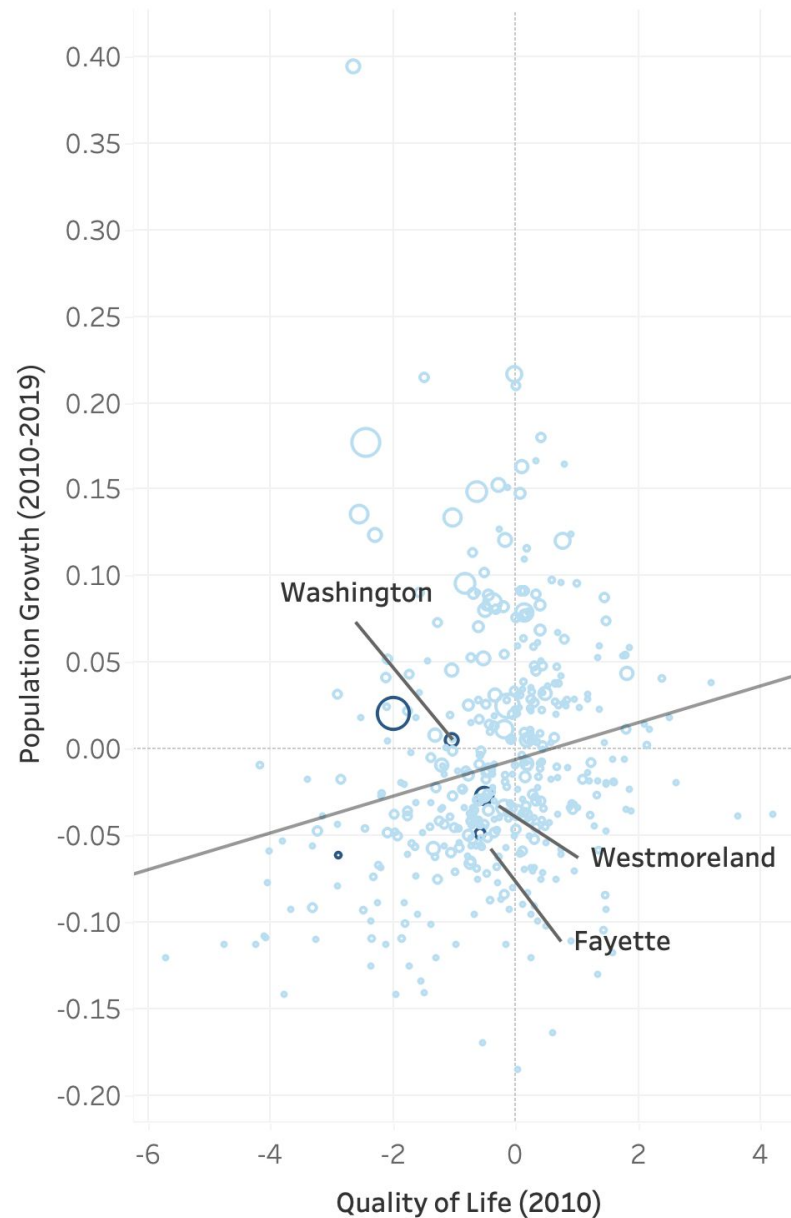


Quality of Life in Appalachia

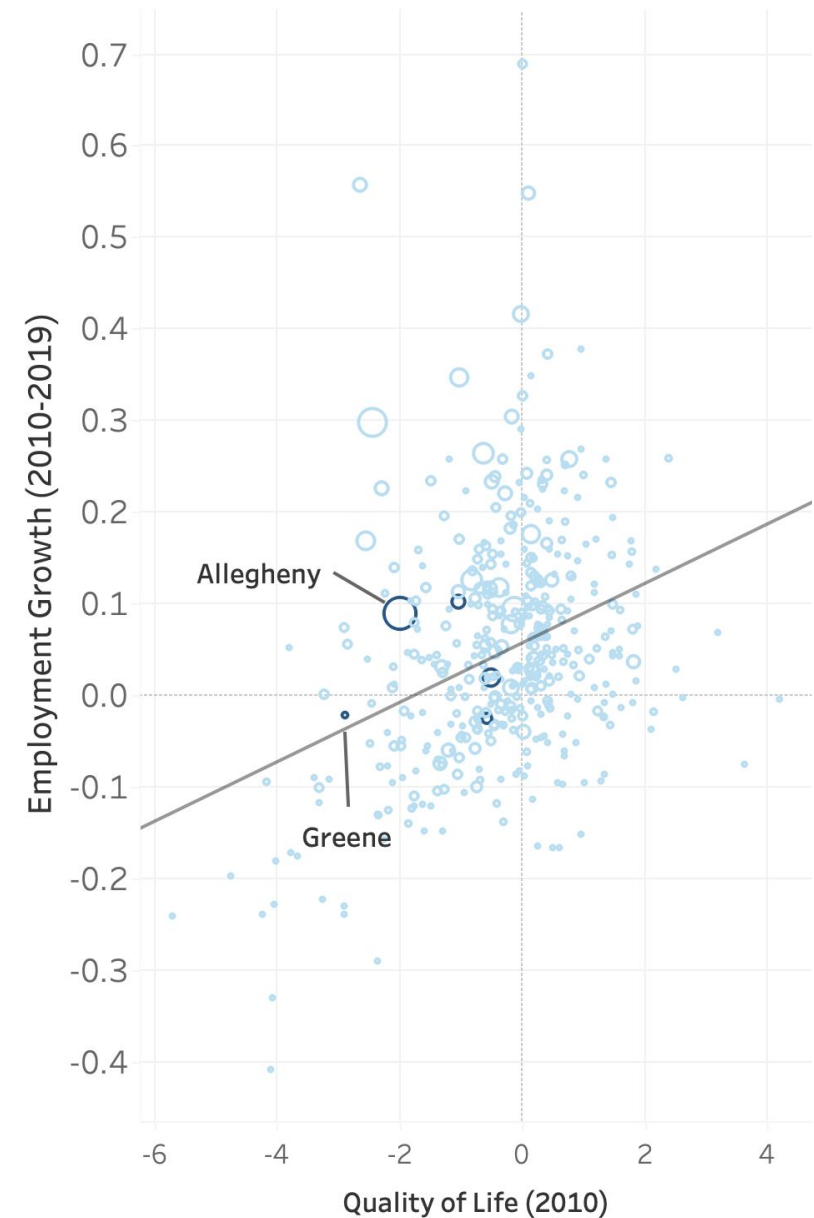
Matters more for
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([Weinstein, Hicks, Wornell, 2023](#),
[Partridge, 2010](#), [Conroy and Watson, 2023](#))

population growth

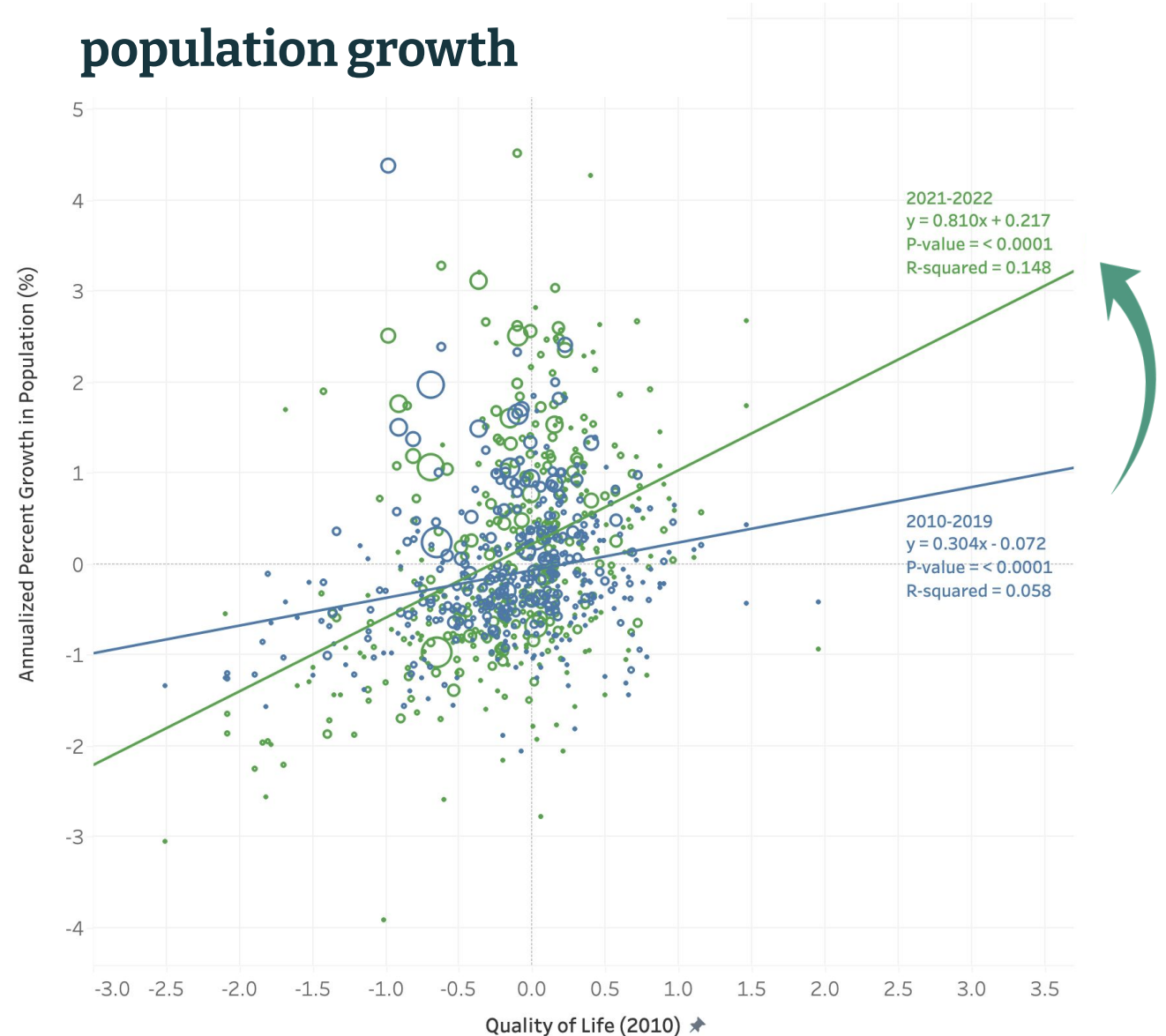


job growth



In the Wake of the Pandemic ...

The rise of **remote work** (growing even before the pandemic) increased the importance of quality of life across the nation and for **Appalachia** (more than 2.5x larger effect)



4. Quality of Life as an Economic Development Strategy



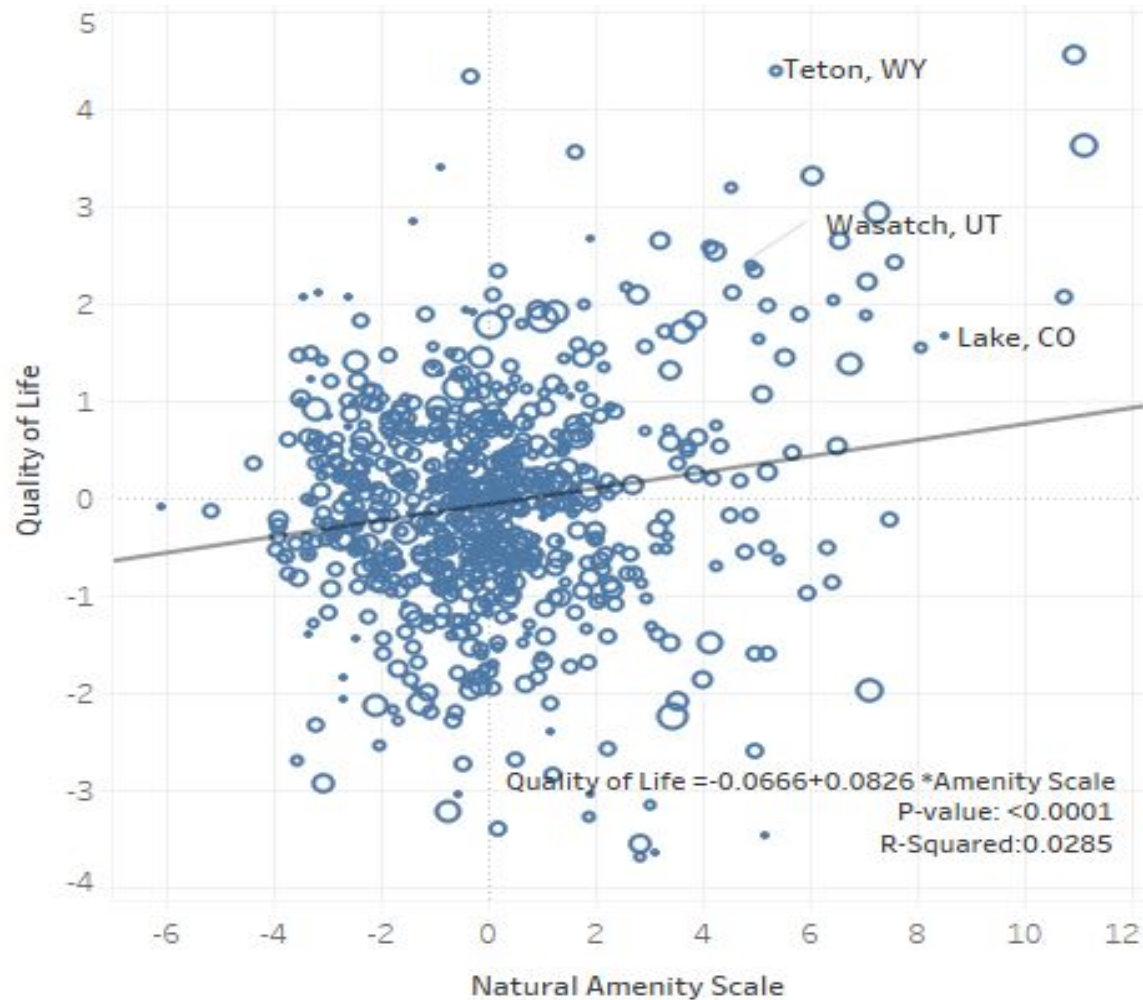


So, what makes a place nice to live?

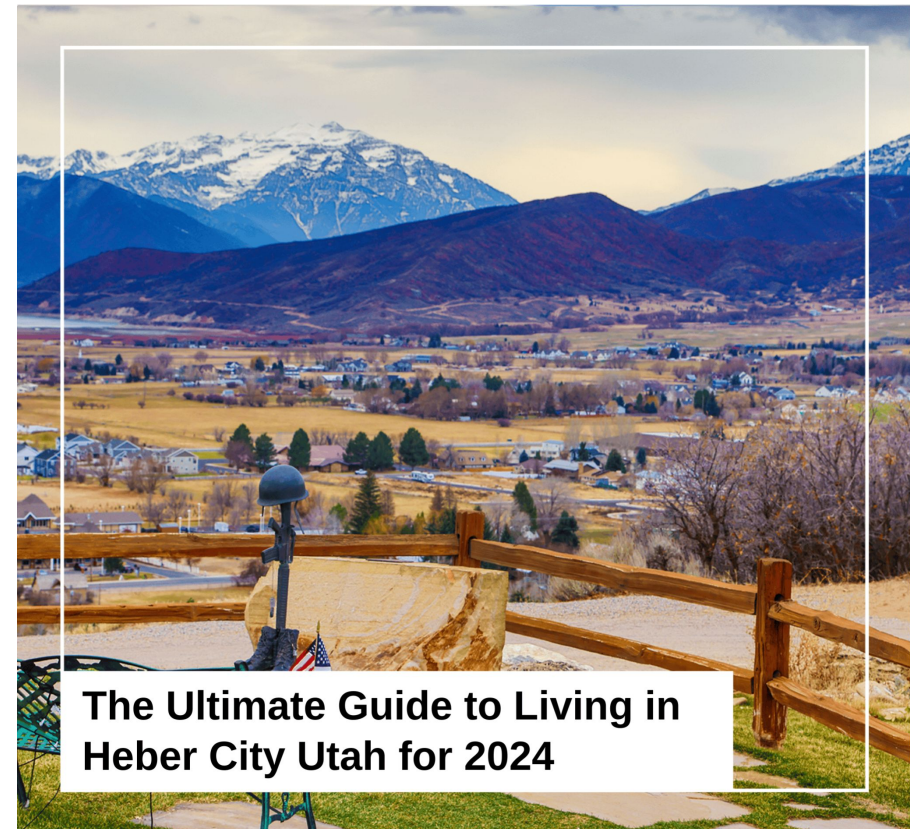


Natural Amenities → Higher Quality of Life

Small towns



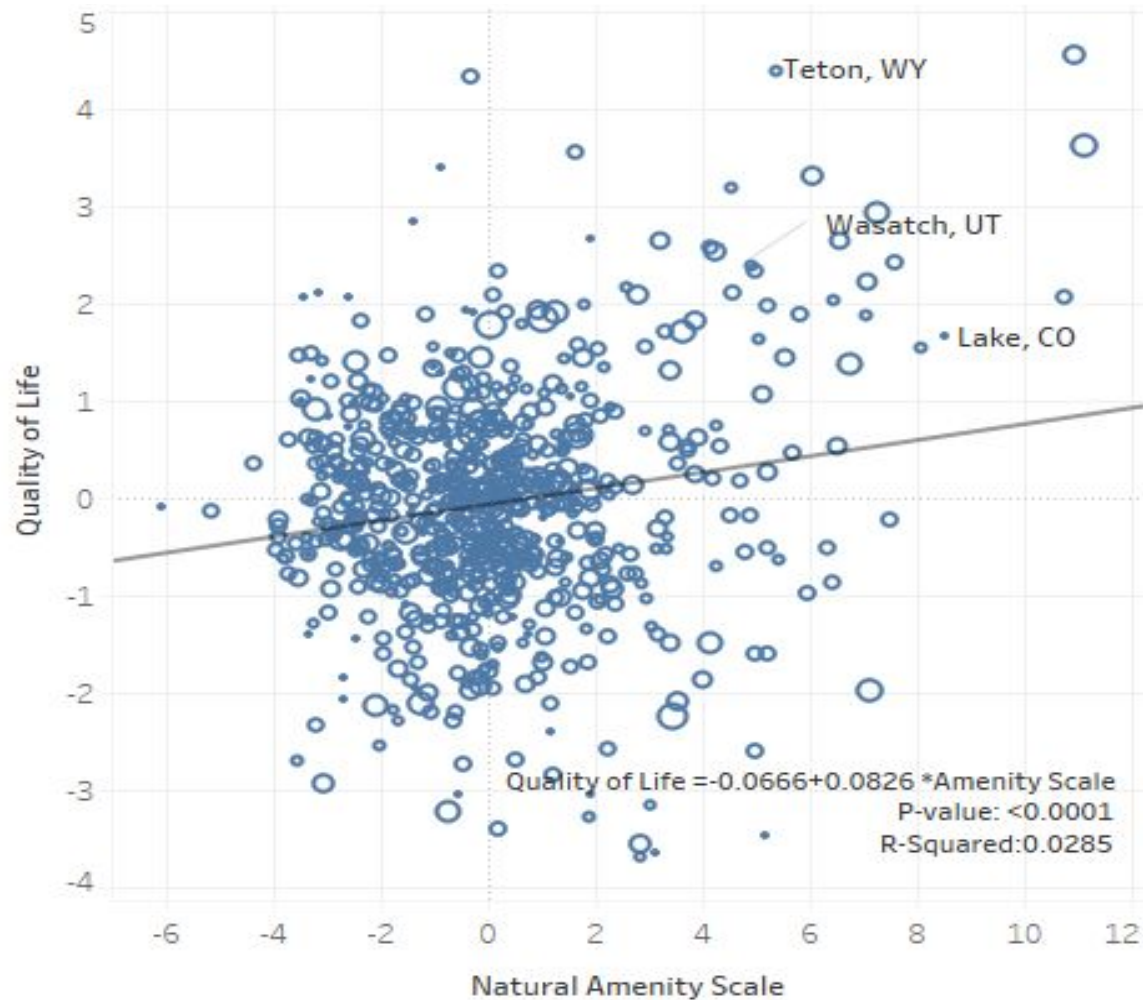
USDA Natural Amenity Index



Wasatch County, Utah

Natural Amenities → Higher Quality of Life

Small towns



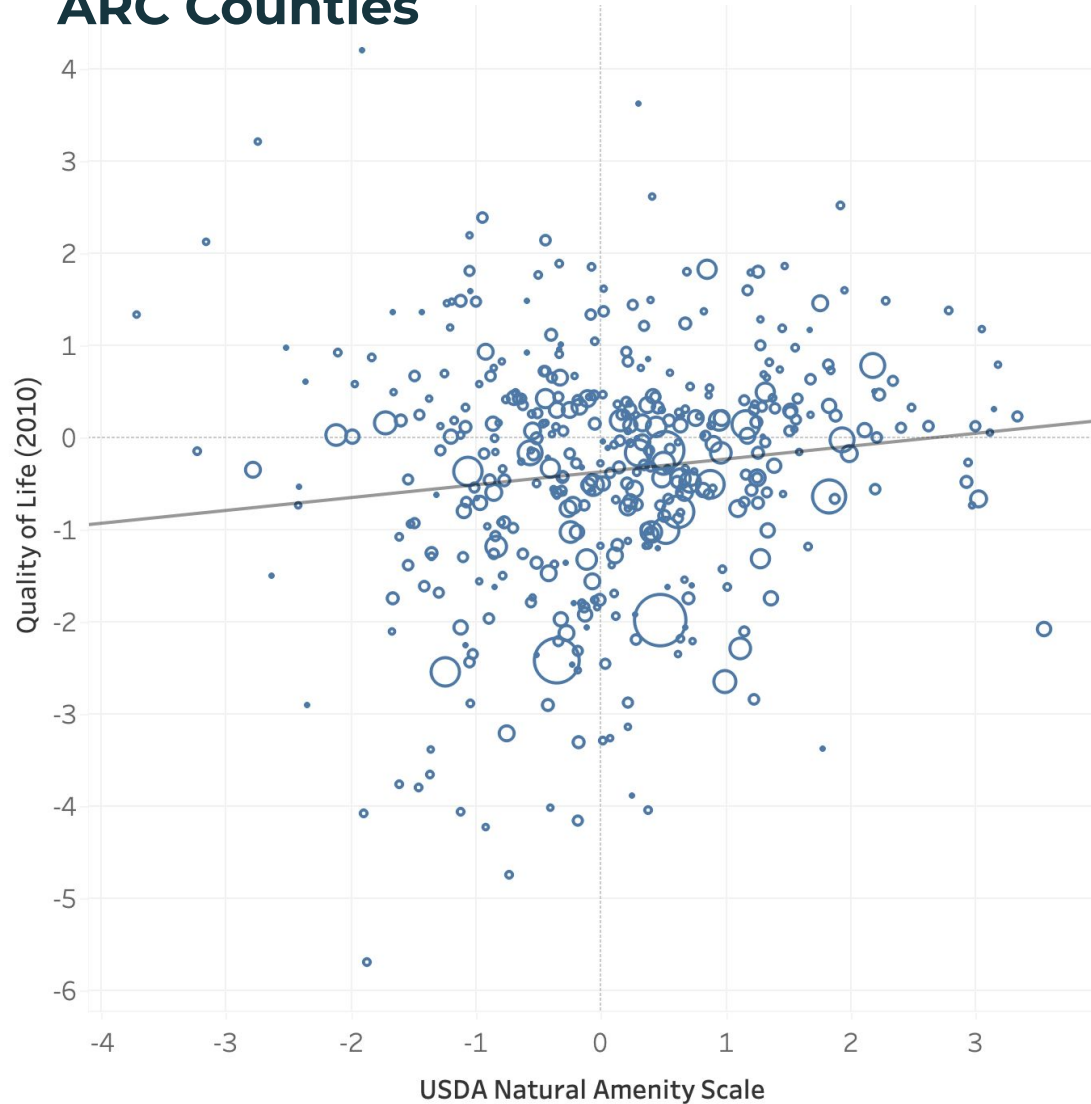
USDA Natural Amenity Index

High-amenity small towns and rural regions tend to fare better

([Goetz et al., 2018](#); [Mulligan, 2013](#); [McGranahan et al., 2011](#); [Irwin et al., 2010](#); [Deller et al., 2001](#))

Natural Amenities → Higher Quality of Life

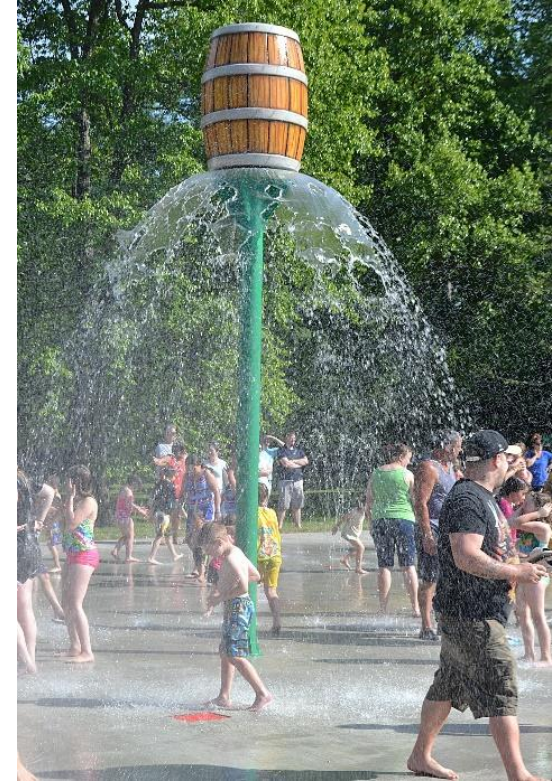
ARC Counties



Appalachia

Quality of Life Levers

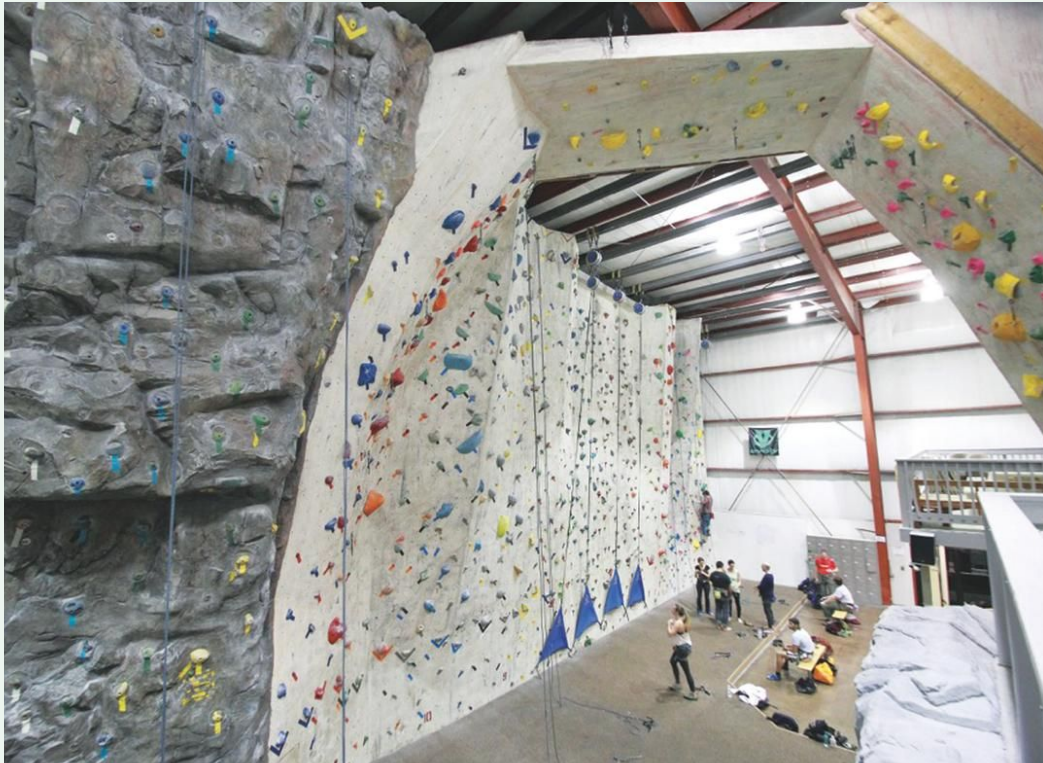
➤ Recreation (businesses)



(Weinstein, Hicks, Wornell 2023)

The Place for Business in Quality of Life

This is where businesses have an outsized impact on the economy – by improving quality of life, providing goods and services that residents **want** and **need**!



Kendall Cliffs



Farmer's Rail

Quality of Life Levers

- Recreation
- Arts and culture
- Food stores
- Personal care places
- Better health
- Low crime rates
- Good schools
- Work from home (broadband)



(Weinstein, Hicks, Wornell 2023)

Quality of Life: Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper

- Start small to get unstuck—and learn what actually works

The first step toward better places isn't a big investment, it's a small, visible action that lets people experience change and shape what comes next

[\(Center on Rural Innovation, 2024\)](#)



Installing wayfinding signs in Selma, AL

Quality of Life: Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper

- Small wins create momentum—and unlock bigger, longer-term change

Momentum in placemaking comes from visible progress. Small wins create energy, trust, and collaboration that make bigger changes possible

[\(Center on Rural Innovation, 2024\)](#)



Portsmouth Riverfront Development



Building Local Economic Dynamism

- Foundational Elements**
- Housing
 - Public Health and Safety
 - Public-Sector Leadership and Support
 - Postsecondary Education Partnerships
 - Culture and Entertainment Options
 - Private- and Nonprofit-Sector Engagement
 - Quality Pre-K-12 Education and Accessible Childcare
 - Attractive "Live-Work" Downtown

Necessary Infrastructure

- Broadband Infrastructure
- Local Leadership Capacity
- Coworking and Entrepreneurship Spaces

Direct Drivers

- Scalable Tech Entrepreneurship Support and Incubation
- Access to Capital
- Access to Tech Jobs
- Tech Workforce Development and Support

Inclusive Tech Culture-Building

OUTCOMES

- Local Wealth Creation by Startups
- Quality Employment

QUALITY OF LIFE
for residents

Independence, OR

Digital Infrastructure

- One of the first rural communities in Oregon to build **fiber-to-the-home** (2007)

Agriculture → Technology

- **Northwest Ag Innovation Hub** (regional initiative), links farmers with technologists to solve agricultural challenges
- **Indy Kitchen** supports food entrepreneurs and micro-retail businesses.
- **Indy Commons** coworking space offers workspace, networking events, and a hub for entrepreneurs downtown.
- **Indy Idea Hub** provides entrepreneurship training, mentoring, and ecosystem-building programs across Polk County



Traverse City, Michigan

20Fathoms: Innovation hub

- TCCodes: Adult computer science education
- TCNewTech Monthly meetups attract 200-300 attendees
- Entrepreneur support, networking, and development resources, w/ 50 partner orgs
- Build to Scale Grant **\$2M** (with CORI grant assistance)

Northern Michigan Angels and Boomerang Capital

- **\$8M** invested in 35 local startups



It's a ~~Vicious~~ → Virtuous Cycle

High **quality of life** places keep & attract more people

[\(Weinstein, Hicks, Wornell, 2023\)](#)

Growth of **knowledge economy startups** → local wealth creation & reinvestment → quality of life

Small businesses increase **quality of life** providing local goods & services we need and want

[\(Weinstein, Hicks, Wornell, 2023\)](#)



Highly skilled workers more likely to start businesses in high-amenity places

[\(Conroy and Watson, 2023\)](#)

Small locally owned firms have a larger impact on economic growth

[\(Fleming and Goetz, 2011\)](#)

Entrepreneurs increase growth in lagging regions (ARC)

[\(Stephens and Partridge, 2011\)](#)



Thank you

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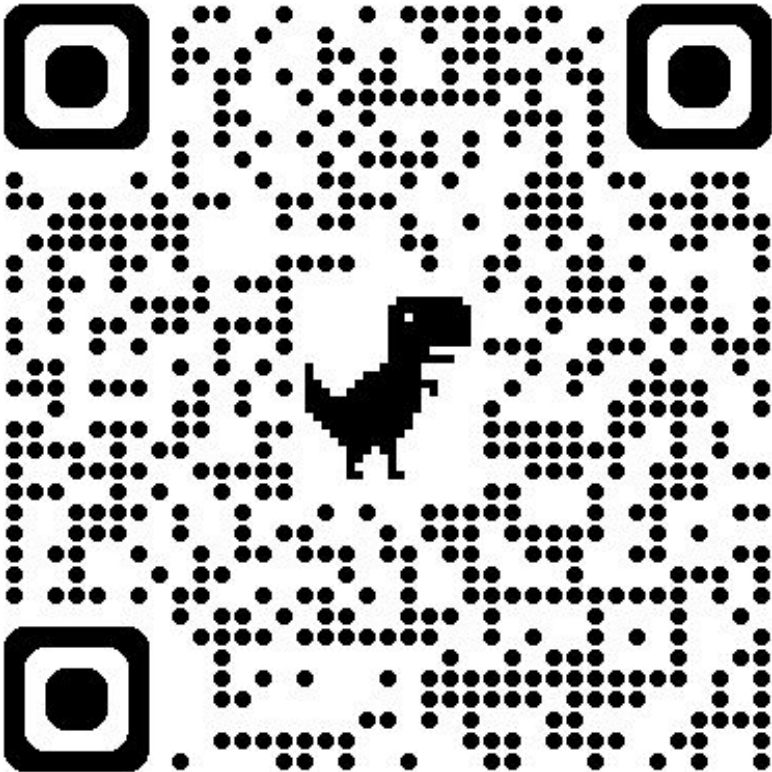
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2 Quechee Rd
Hartland, VT 05048

Phone: 802-436-4100

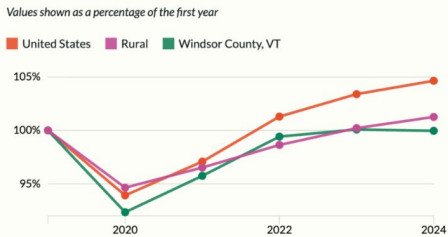
Social:
[LinkedIn](#) | [Twitter](#) | [Facebook](#) | [Instagram](#) | [YouTube](#)

CORI's Rural Economic Development Tool

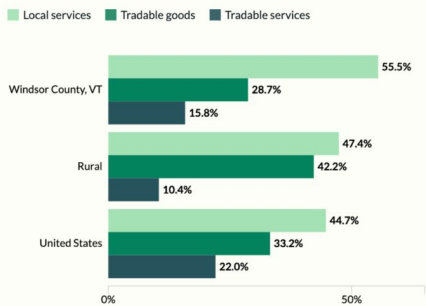
<https://rural-economic-development-dashboard.ruralinnovation.us/>



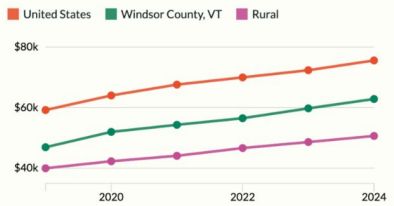
Employment



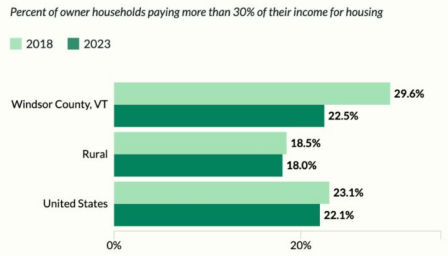
Share of employment by sector



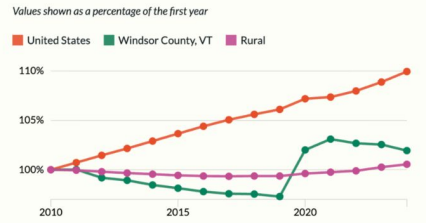
Average annual pay



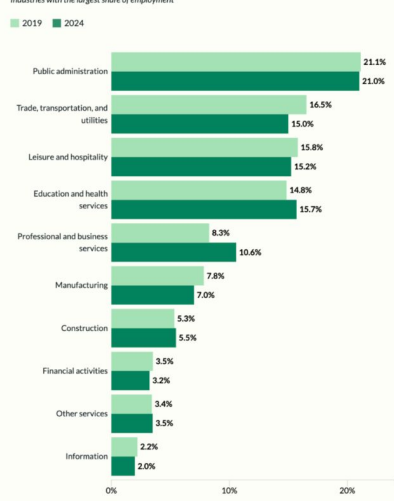
Cost-burdened owners



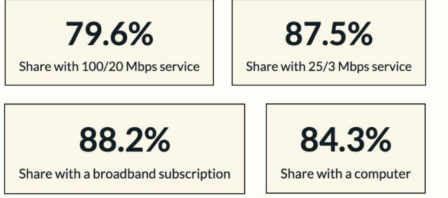
Population



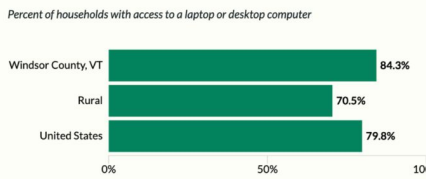
Employment by industry



Key statistics



Computer access





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