



Economic Impacts of COVID-19

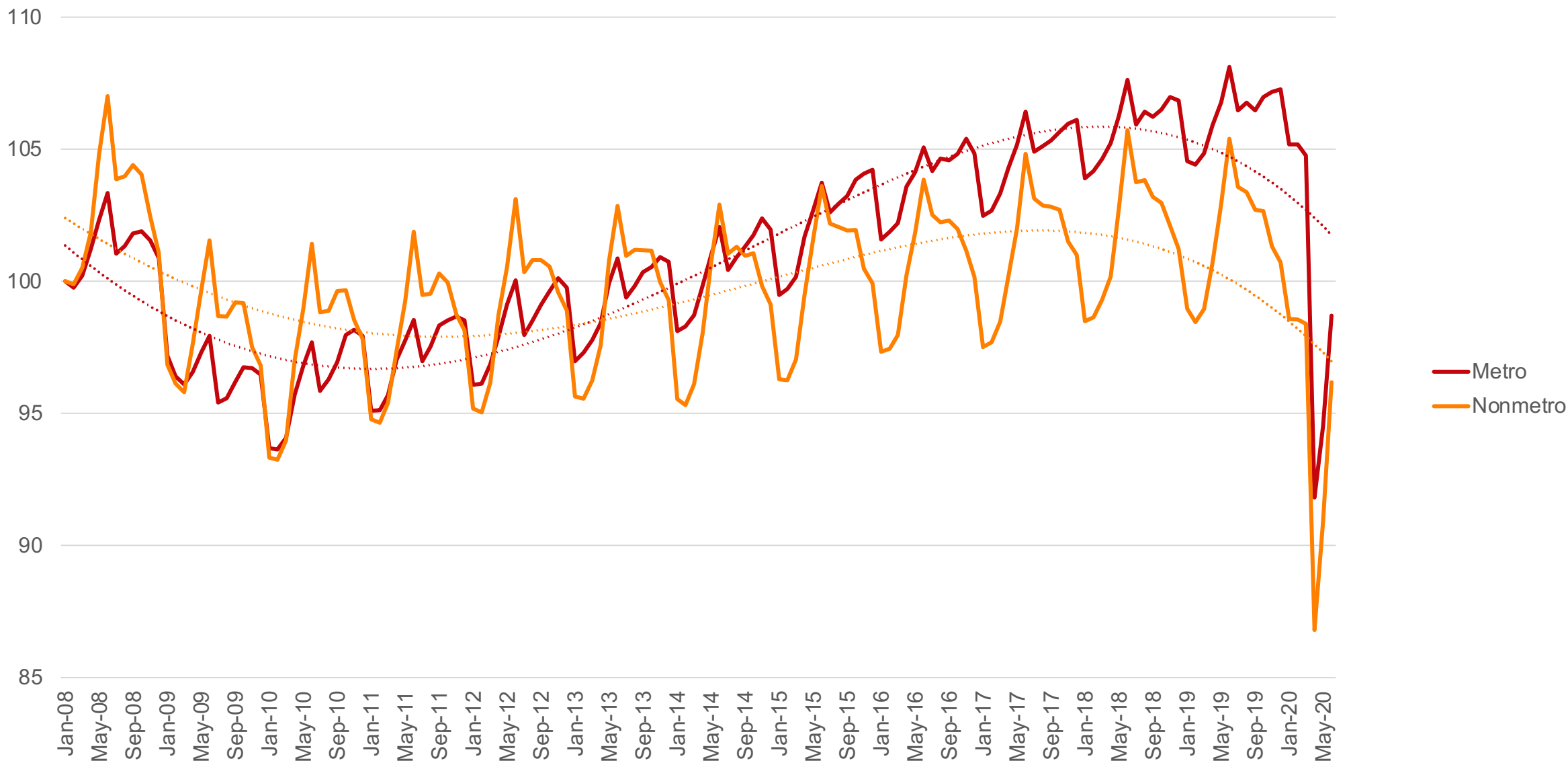
Wisconsin



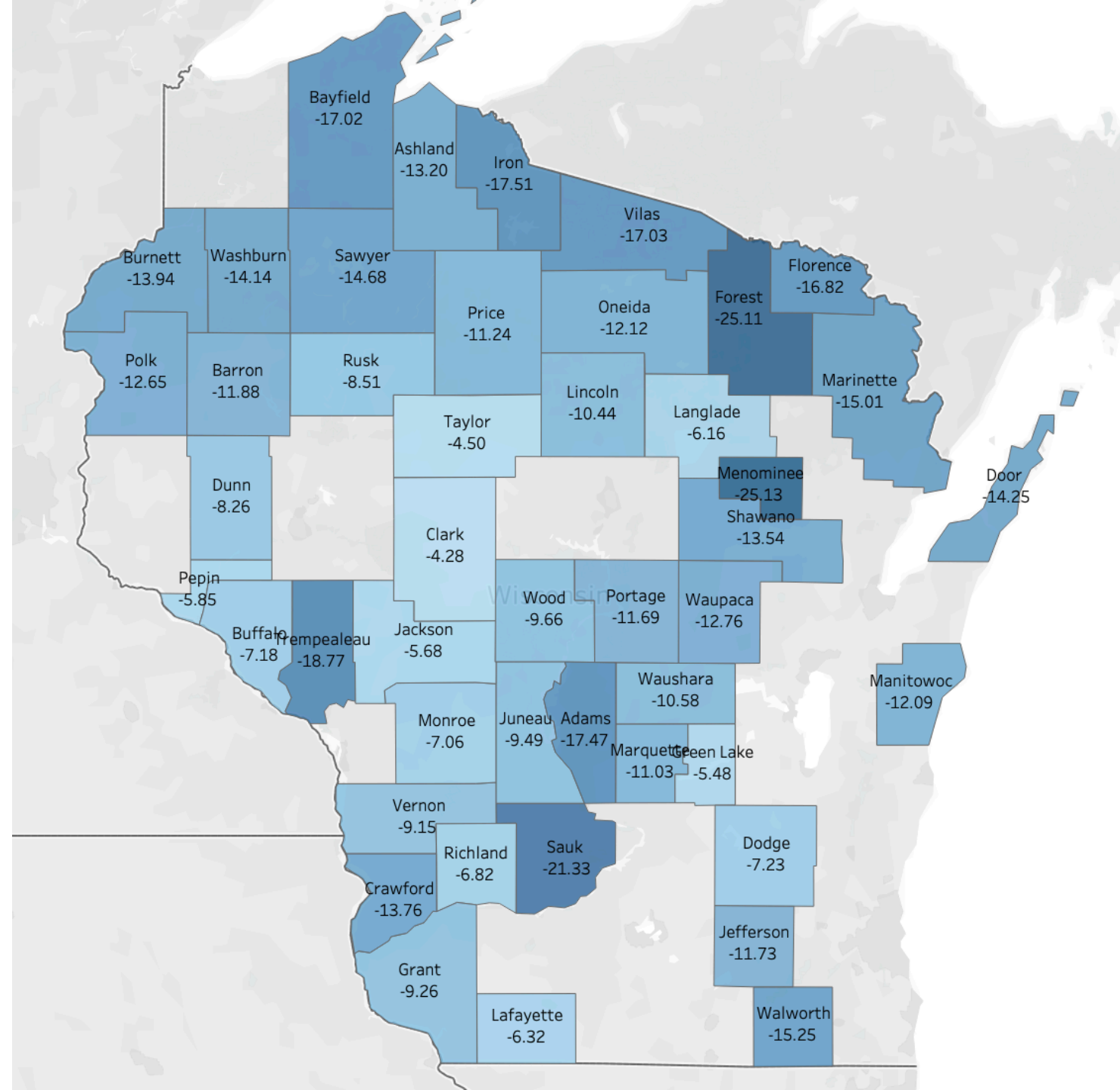
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Department of Agricultural and Applied Economics

Employment

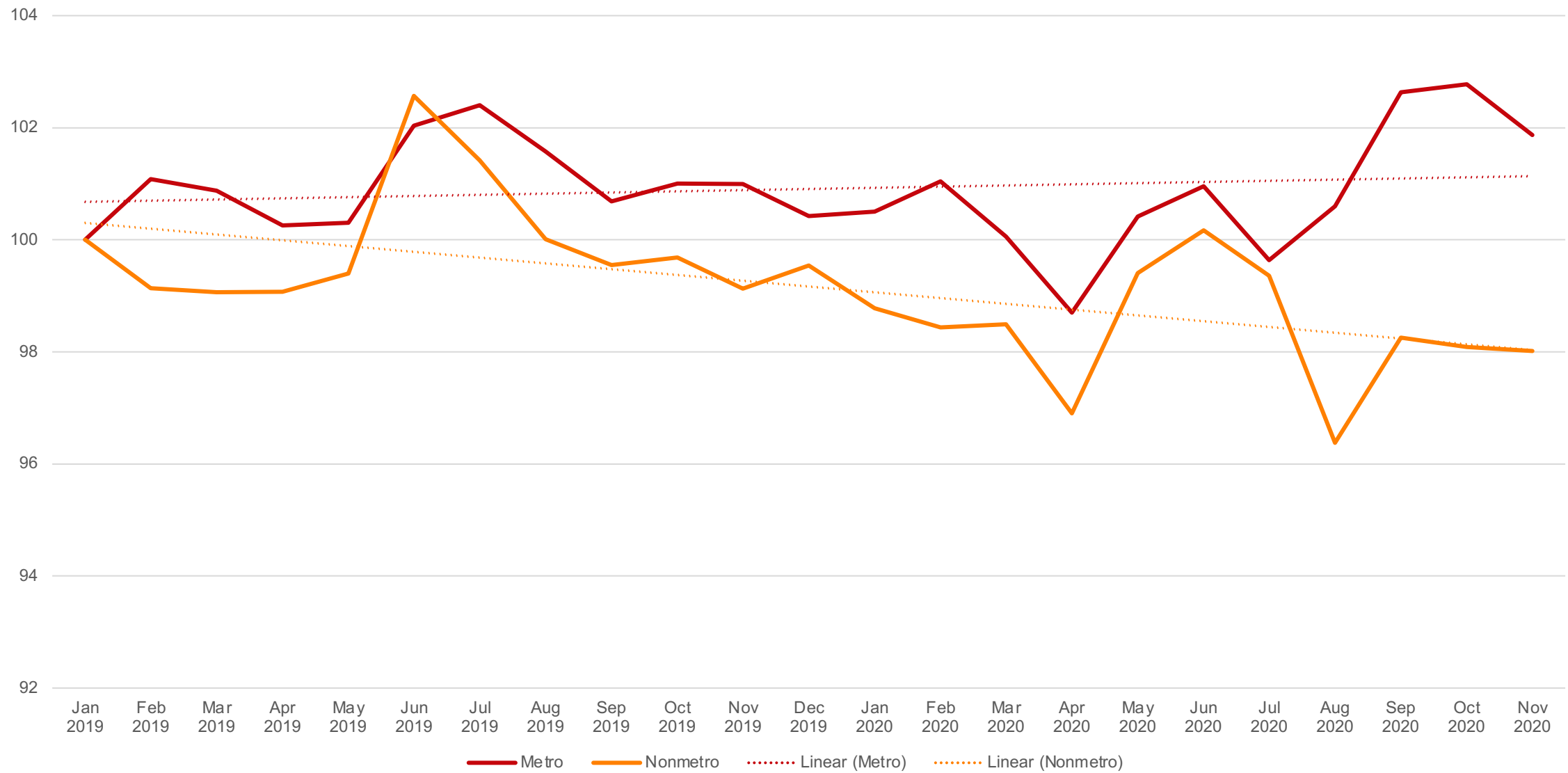
Growth Index, Wisconsin



Percent Change in Employment February 2020 to April 2020

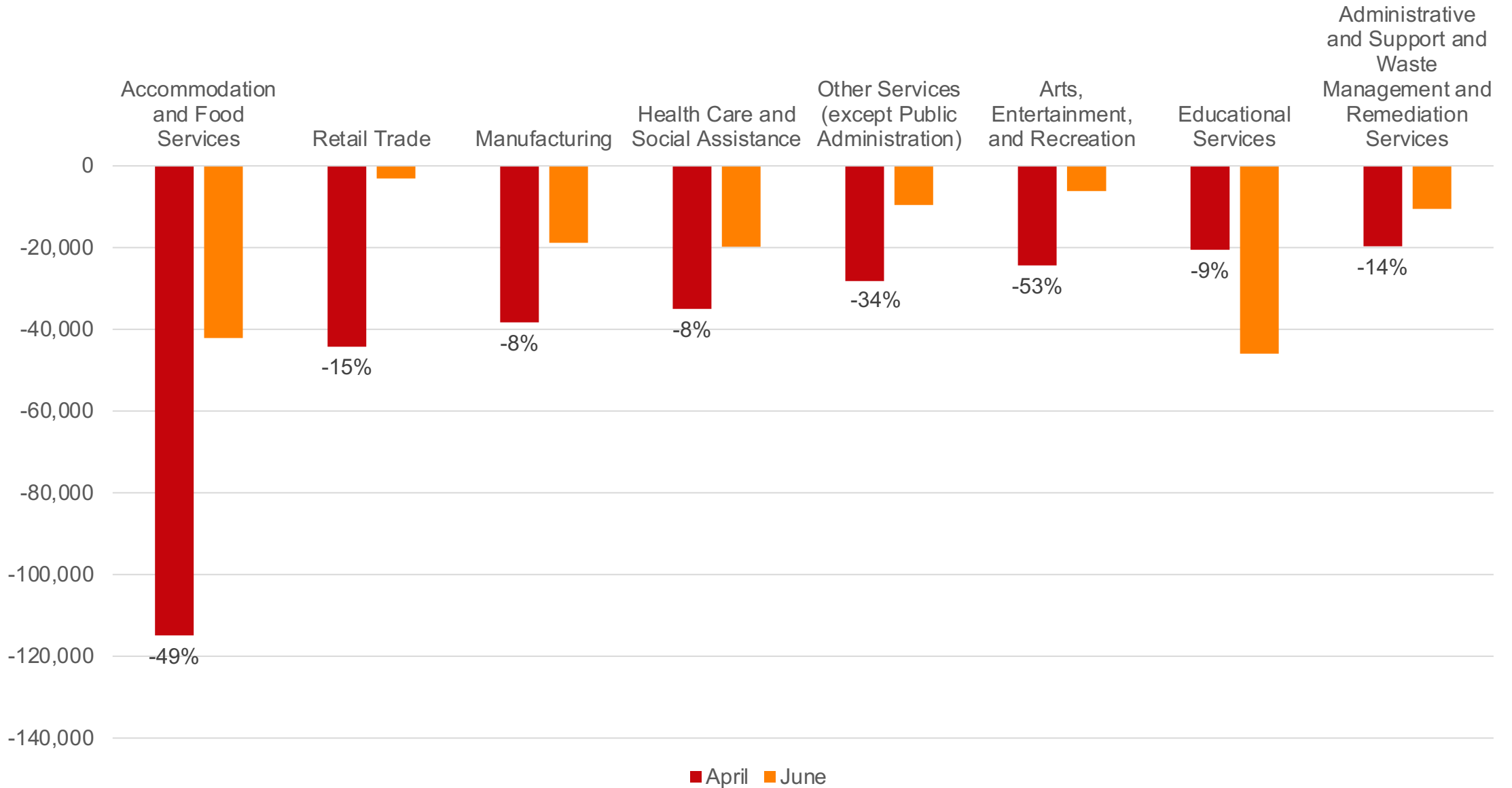


Labor Force Growth Index, Wisconsin

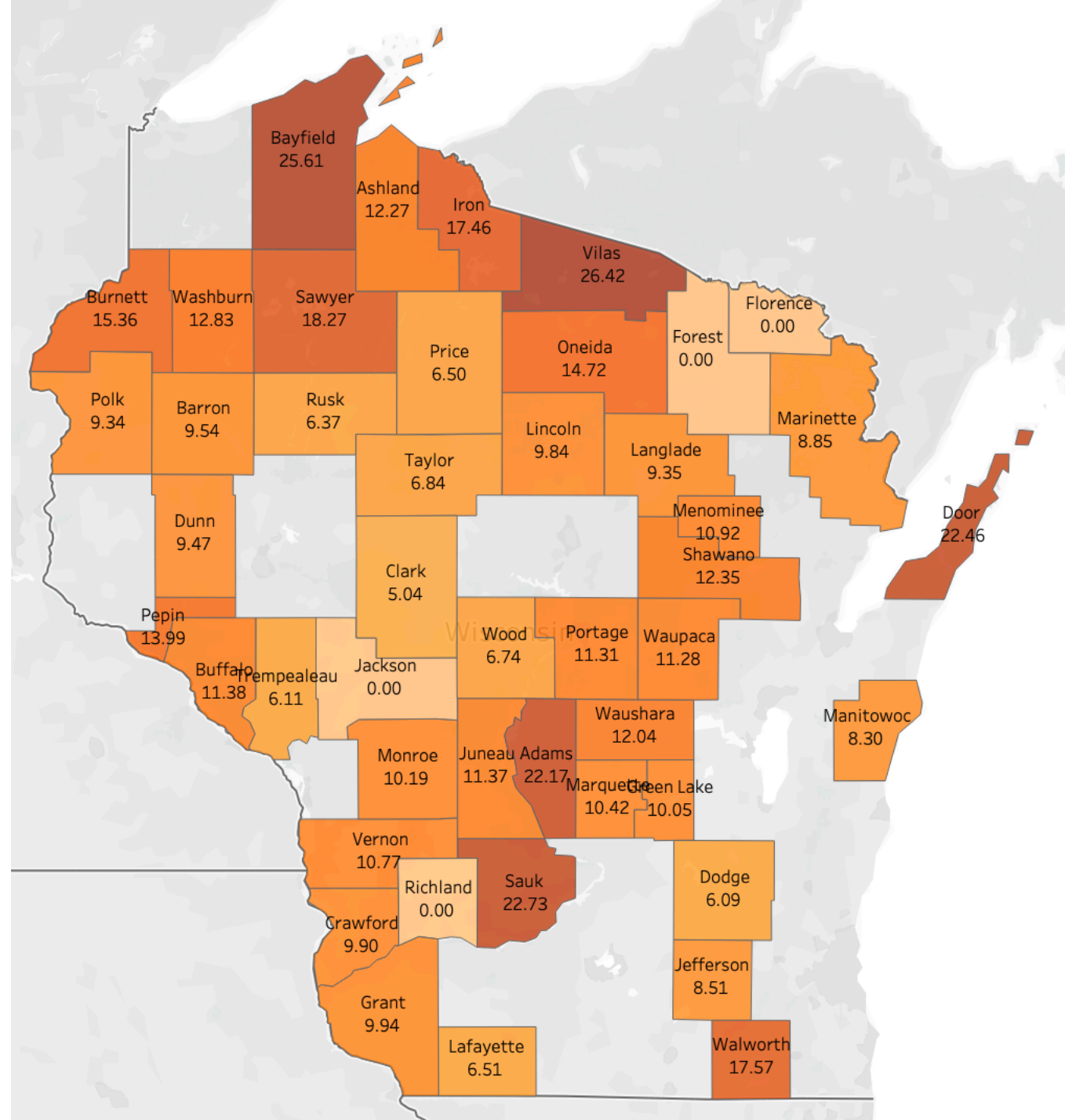


Change in Employment From February 2020

Sectors with the Most Job Loss, Wisconsin

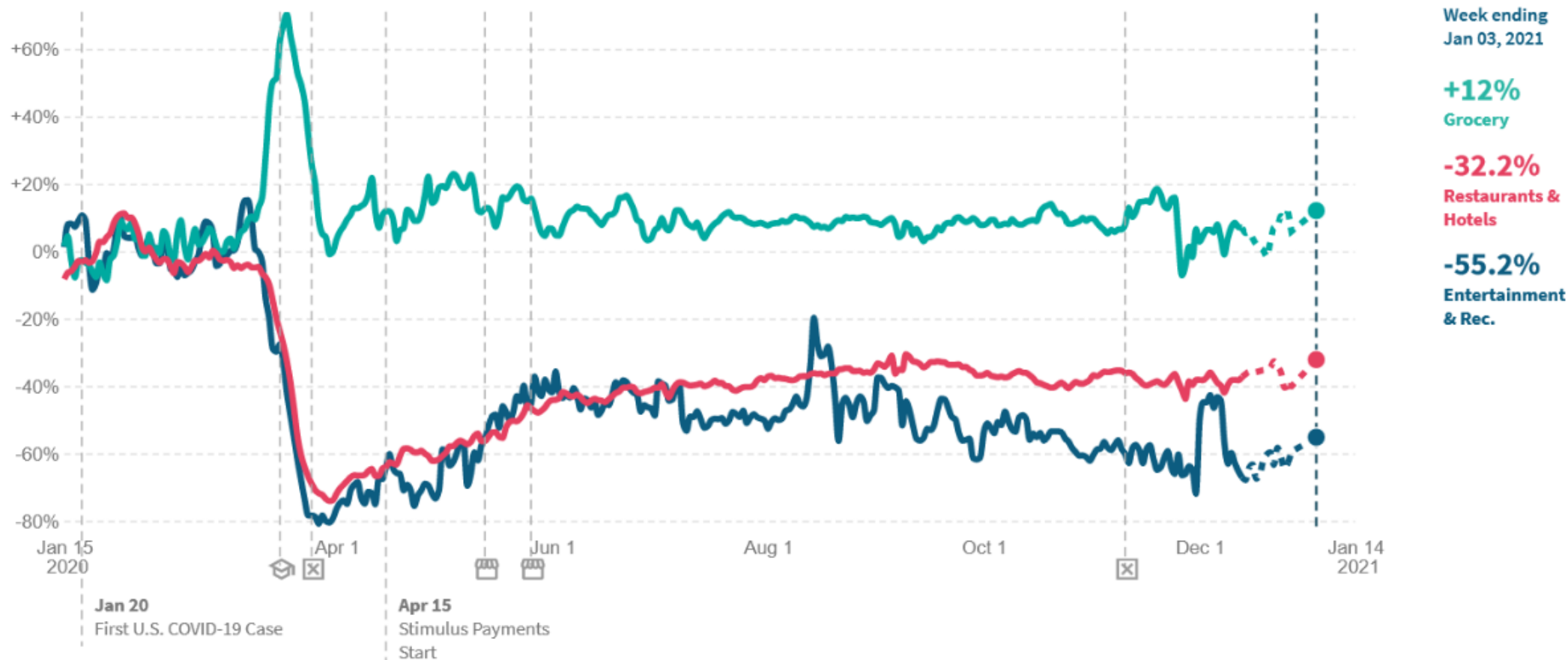


Share (%) of Employment in Accomm. and Food Services



Percent Change in All Consumer Spending*

In **Wisconsin**, as of **January 03, 2021**, arts, entertainment, and recreation spending by all consumers **decreased** by **55.2%** compared to January 2020.

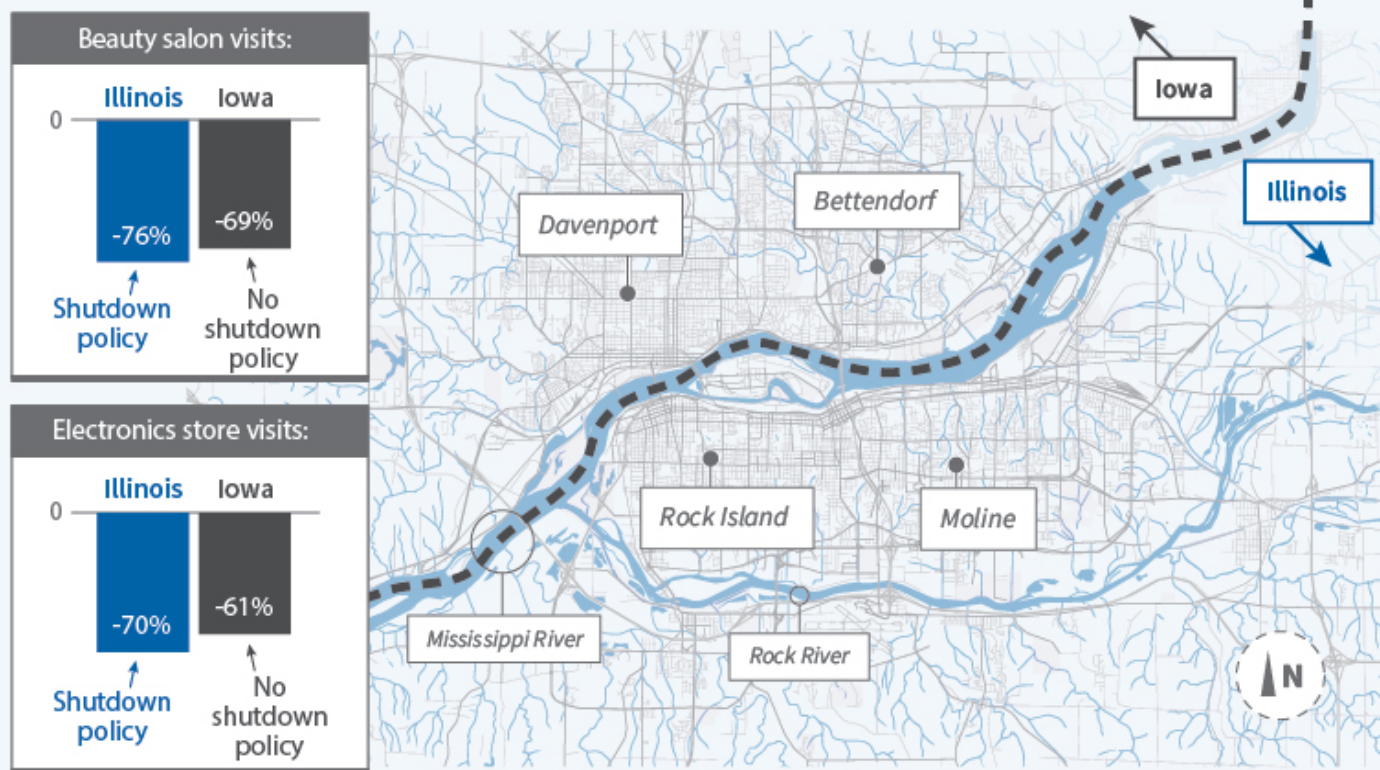


*Change in average consumer credit and debit card spending, indexed to January 4-31, 2020 and seasonally adjusted. The dashed segment of the line is provisional data, which may be subject to non-negligible revisions as newer data is posted. This series is based on data from Affinity Solutions.

last updated: **January 13, 2021** next update expected: **January 20, 2021**

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Shutdown-Policy Differences and Consumer Activity: Iowa vs. Illinois

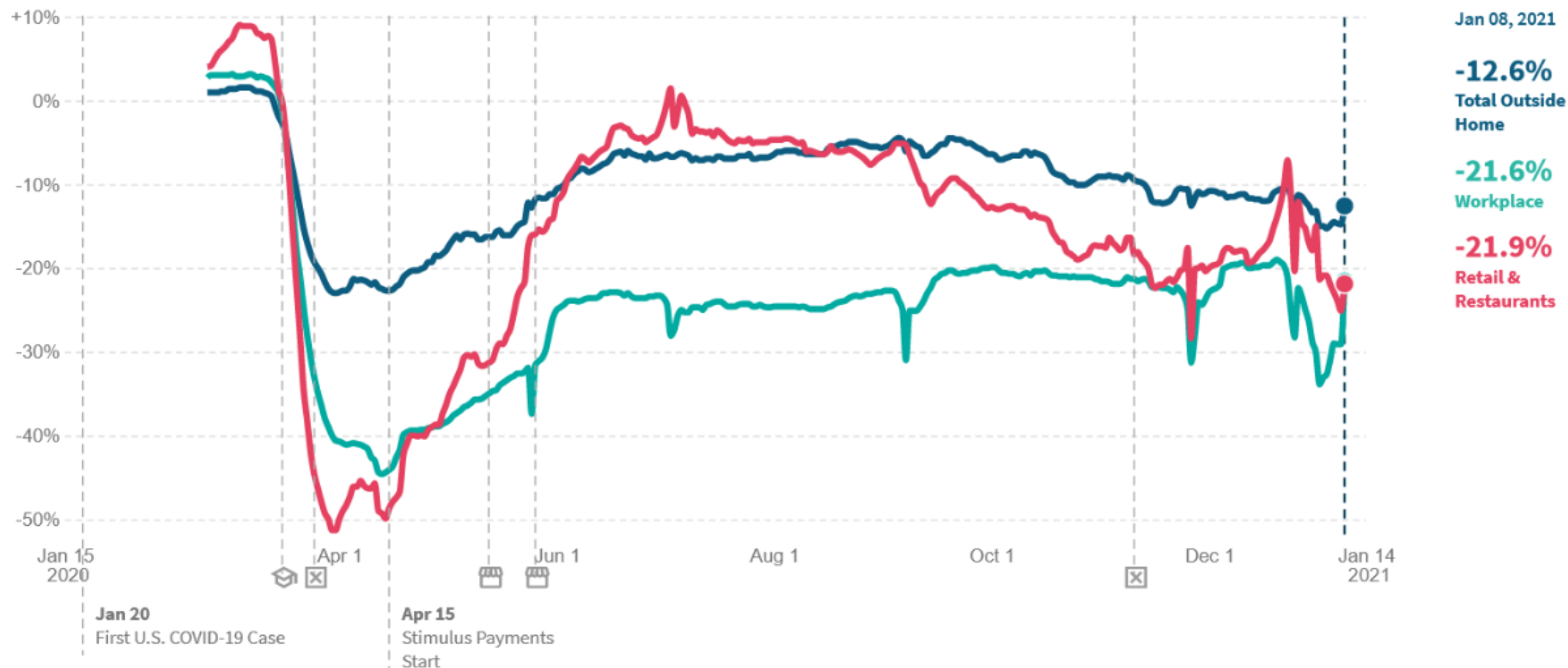


Map intended for illustrative purposes only
Source: Researchers' calculations using data from SafeGraph

- The various mandates and restrictions orders had minimal impact on consumers.
- Consumer confidence (fear of infection) the relevant factor.

Percent Change in Time Spent Outside Home*

In **Wisconsin**, as of **January 08 2021**, total time spent away from home **decreased** by **12.6%** compared to January 2020.



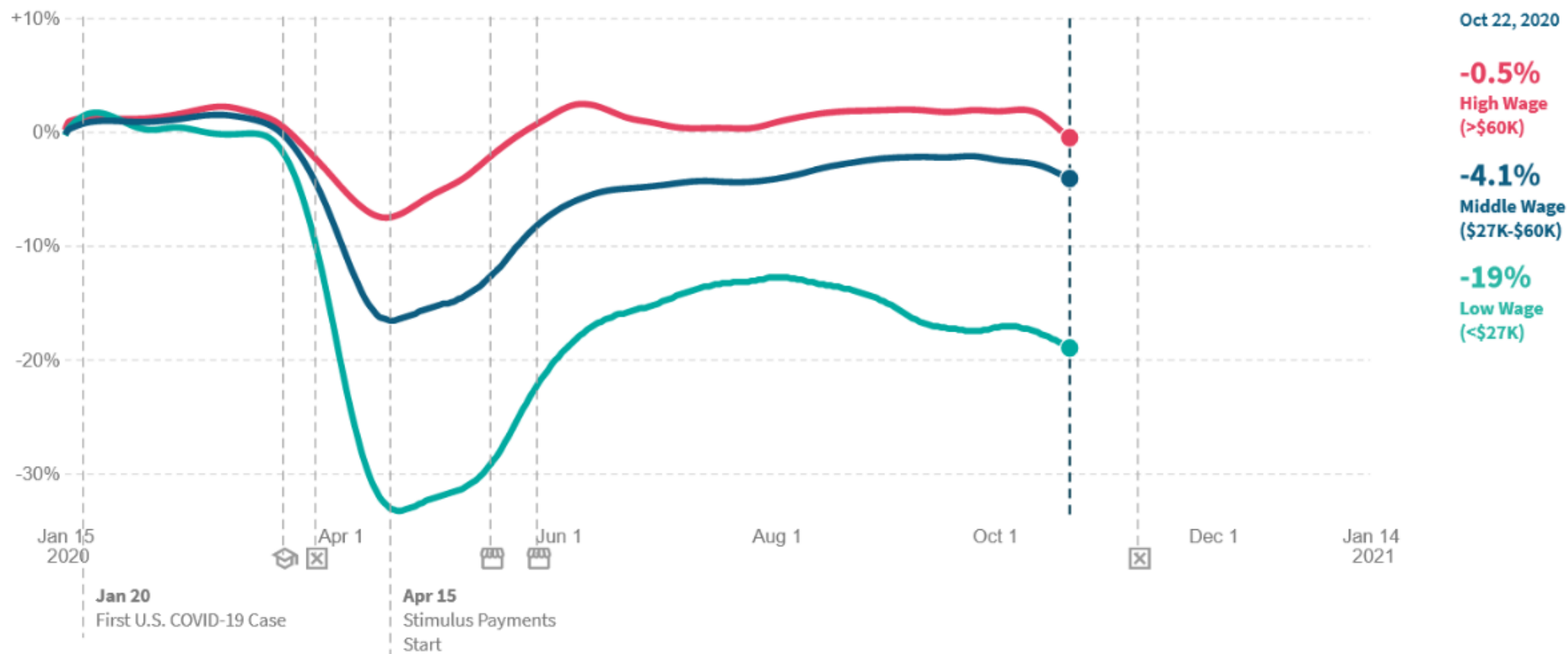
*Change in the average time spent outside of residential locations indexed to the period between Jan 3-Feb 6 2020. This series uses data from Google's COVID-19 Community Mobility reports.

last updated: **January 11, 2021** next update expected: **January 15, 2021**

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Percent Change in Employment*

In **Wisconsin**, as of **October 22, 2020**, employment rates among workers in the middle wage quartiles **decreased** by **4.1%** compared to January 2020 (not seasonally adjusted).



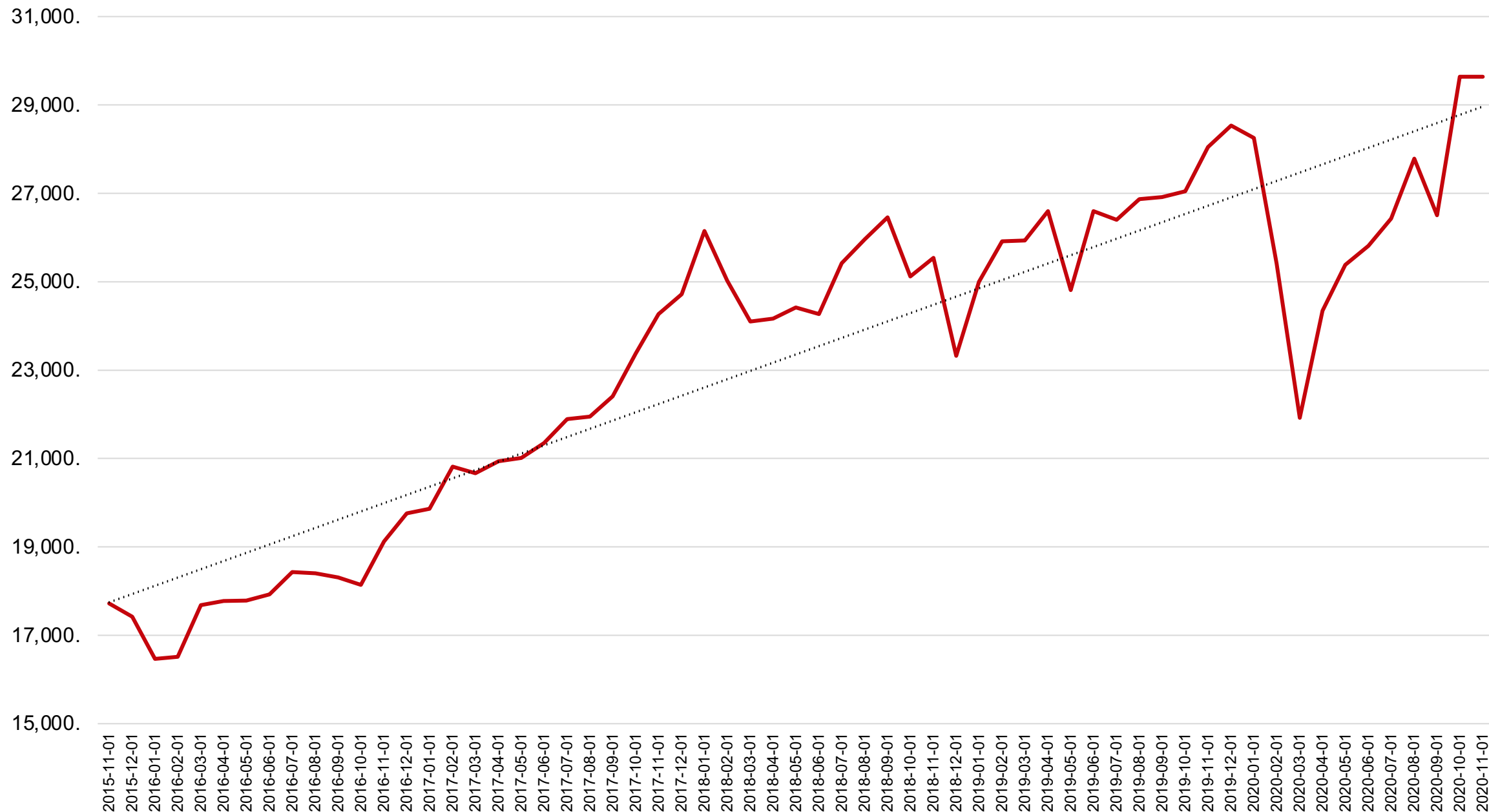
*Change in employment rates (not seasonally adjusted), indexed to January 4-31, 2020. This series is based on payroll data from Paychex and Intuit, worker-level data on employment and earnings from Earnin, and timesheet data from Kronos. The dotted line in the low-wage series is a prediction of employment rates based on Kronos data.

last updated: **January 08, 2021** next update expected: **January 15, 2021**

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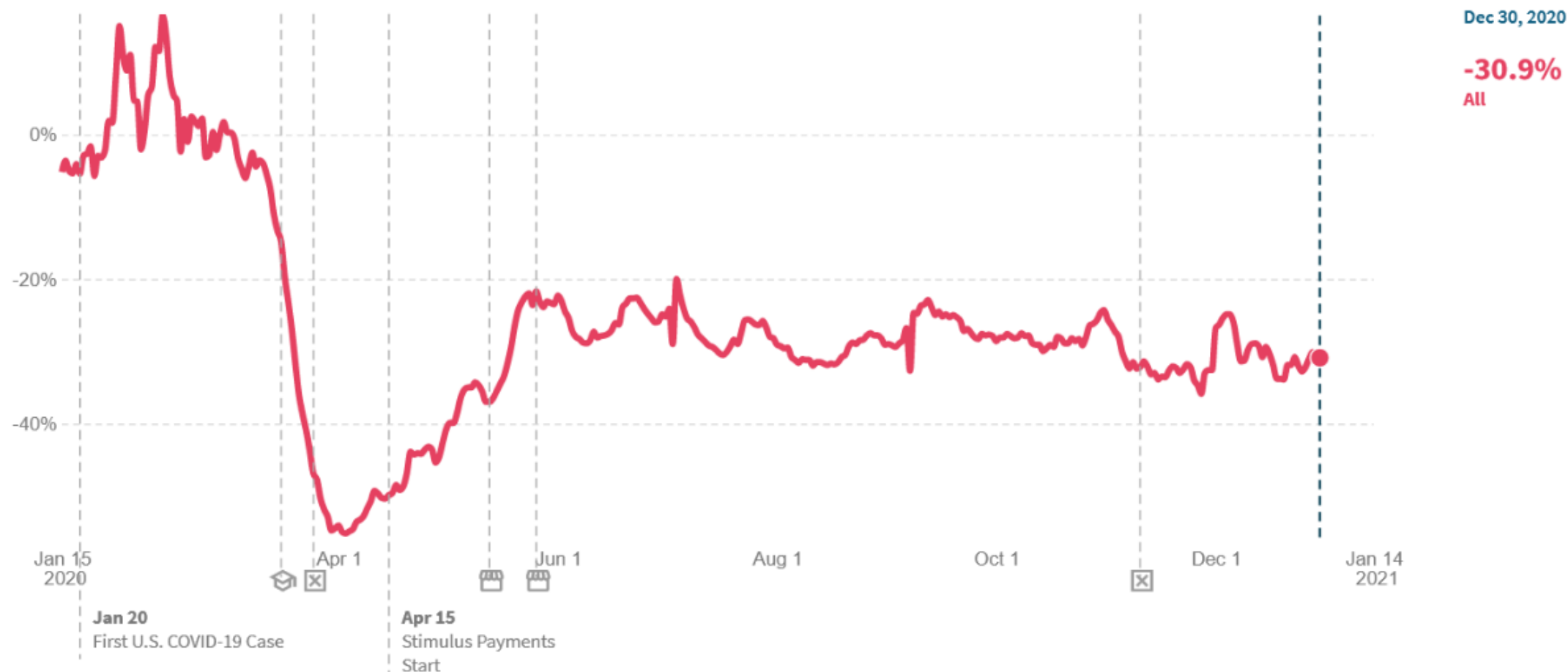


DOW Jones Industrial Average



Percent Change in Small Business Revenue*

In **Wisconsin**, as of **December 30 2020**, total small business revenue **decreased** by **30.9%** compared to January 2020.

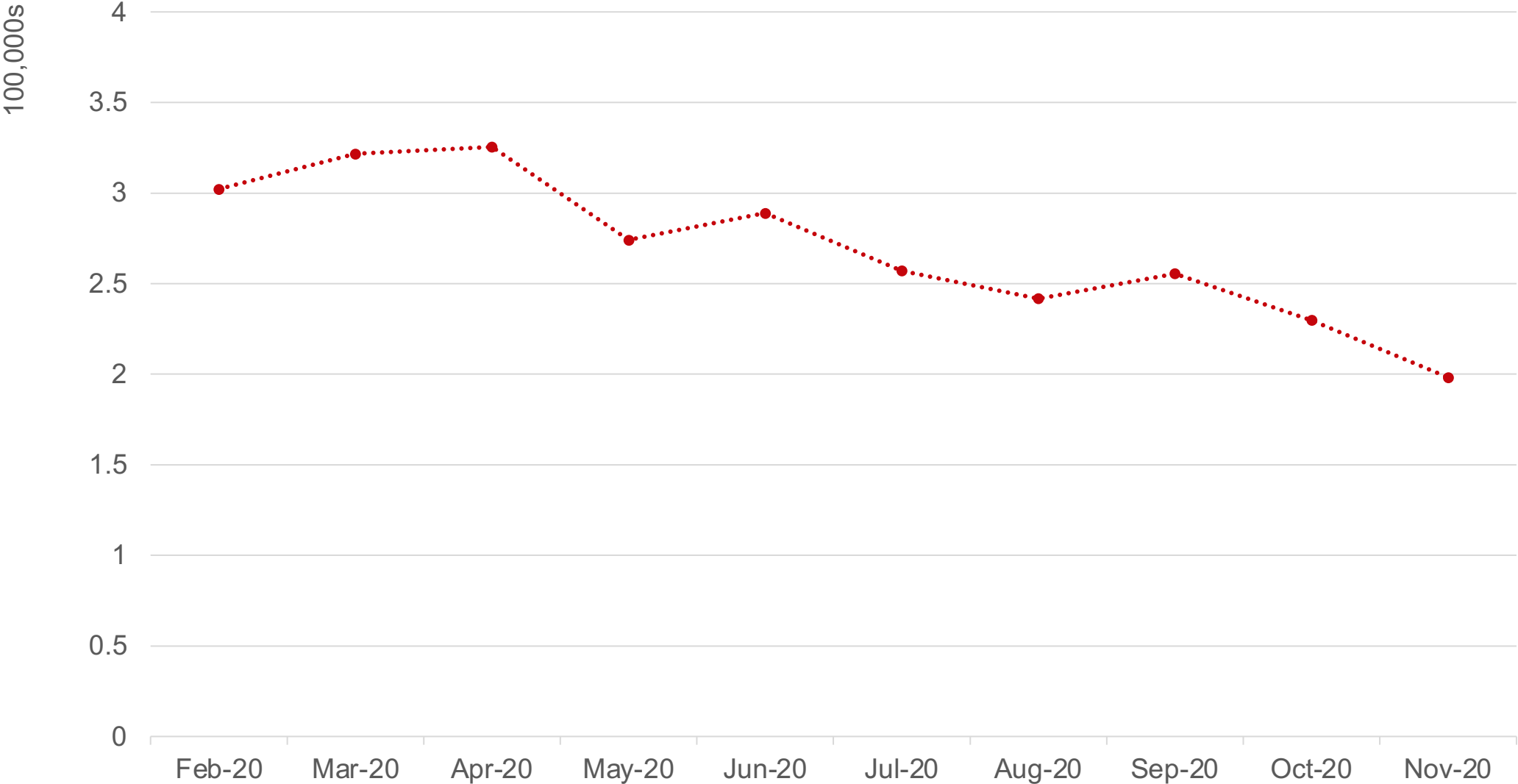


*Change in net business revenue for small businesses, indexed to January 4-31 2020 and seasonally adjusted. This series is based on data from Womply.

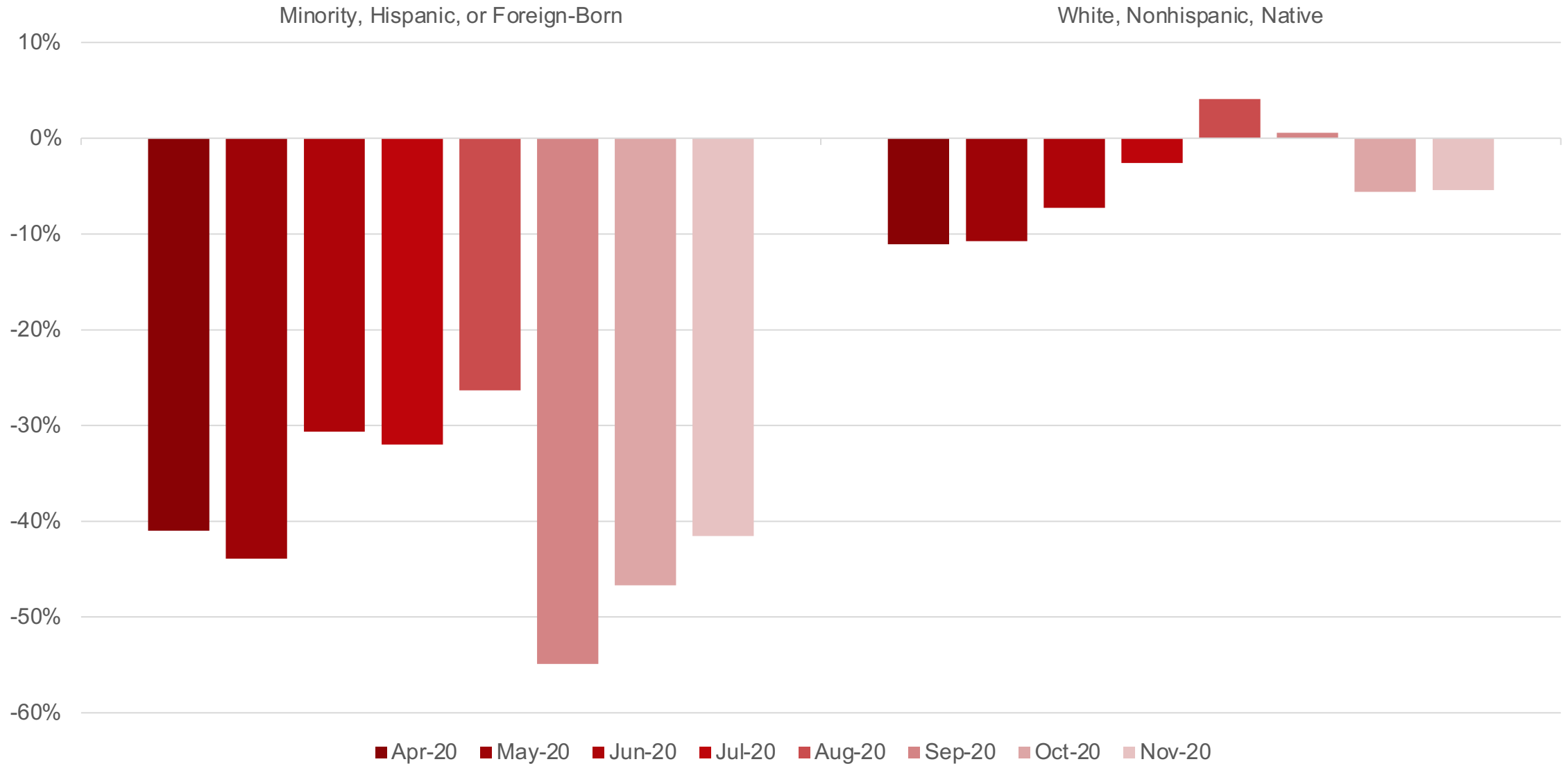
last updated: **January 08, 2021** next update expected: **January 15, 2021**

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Active Self-Employed
Wisconsin

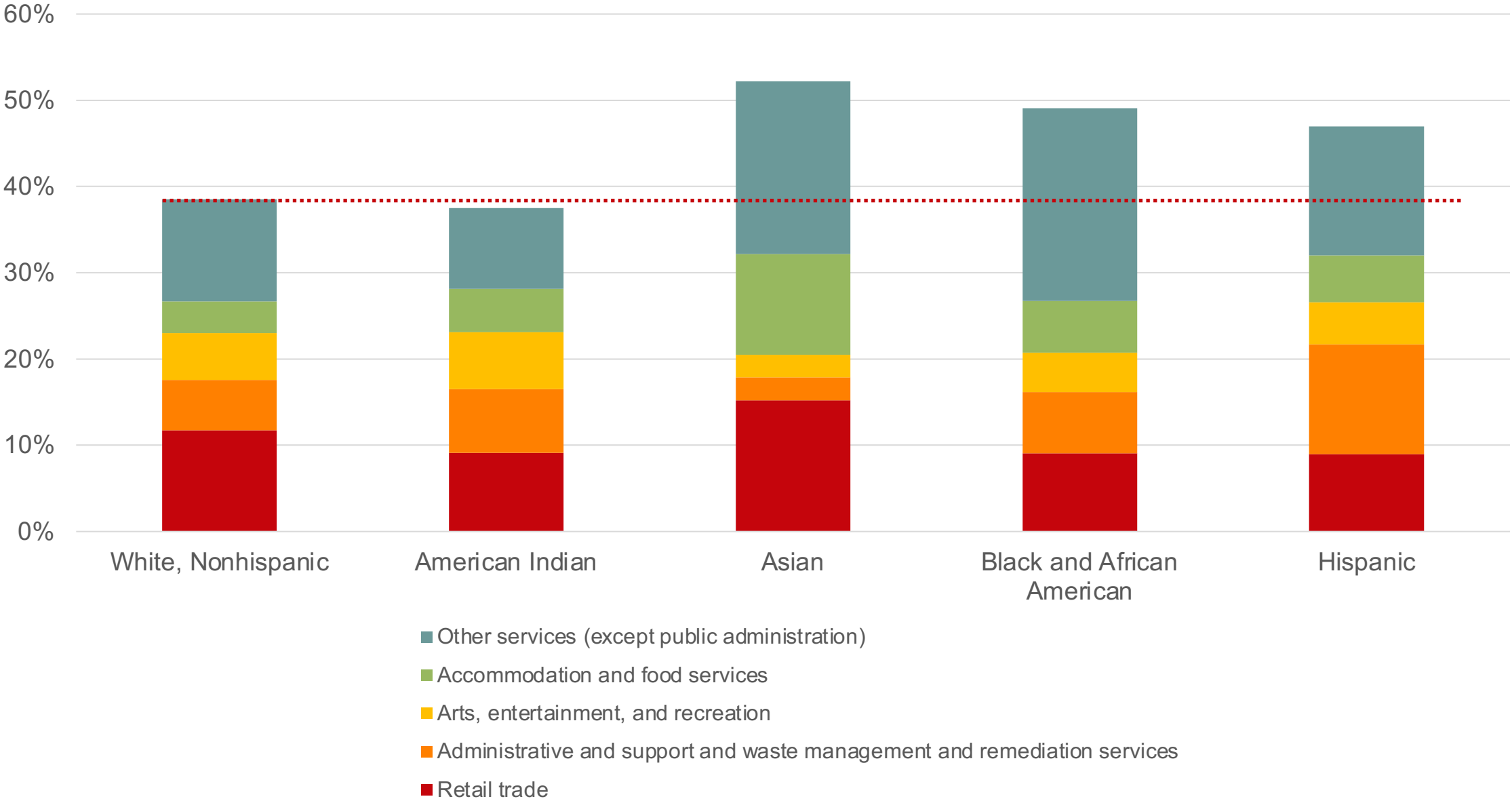


Active Self-Employed
Change from February 2020
By Race/Ethnicity/Citizenship
9th District States: MI, WI, MN, ND, SD, MT



Source: CPS

Minority-Owned Businesses in Vulnerable Sectors
Wisconsin, 2017



Source: ABS 2017, NES-D 2017

Takeaways:

- Telecommuting has been shown to be a viable work strategy. Fuel a rural renaissance? Proximity to larger cities, high natural amenities, good quality of life, access to broadband(?).
- Many small businesses will be forced to close (if not already) before spring/summer. How can we help these businesses rebuild when the pandemic is over?



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