

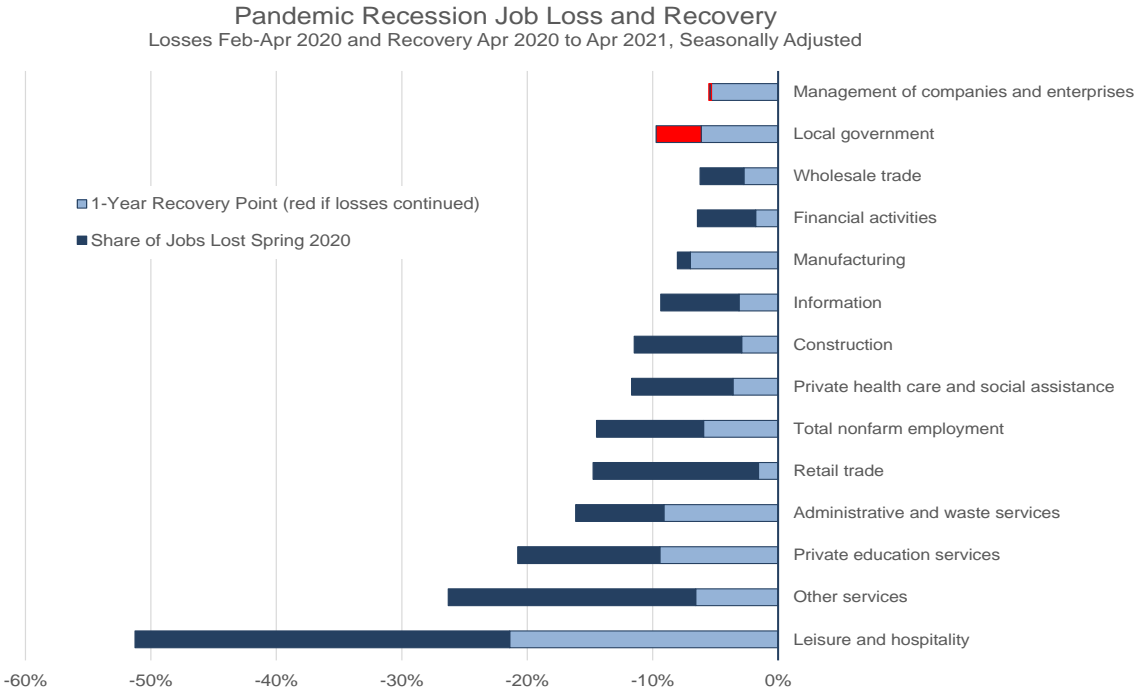


Disparate Impacts of the Pandemic Recession in Oregon

Census LED Workshop
April 6, 2022



Oregon lost 282,000 (-14.3%) jobs during the initial economic shock in March and April 2020.



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Current Employment Statistics, excludes professional and technical services, and transportation, warehousing, and utilities

Leisure and hospitality, other services, and private education services accounted for nearly half (-48%) of all losses.

Restaurants, hotels, bars, and entertainment places lost more than half of all their jobs in two months.

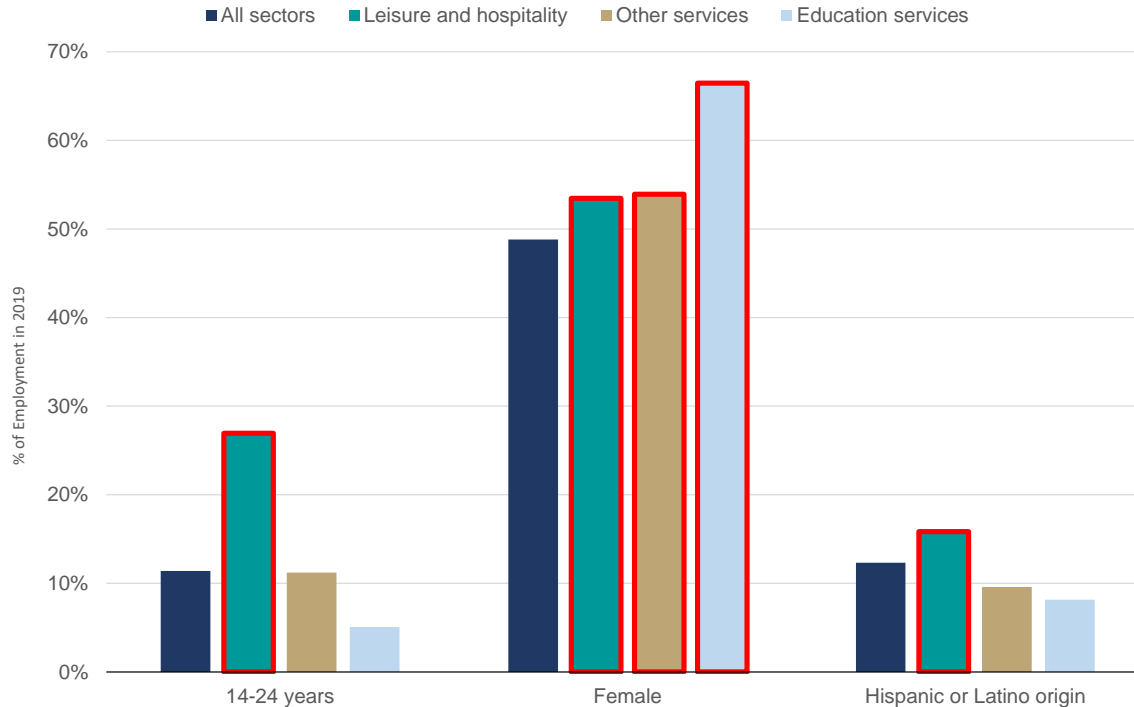
Other services lost one-fourth of its jobs, and private education services shed one out of every five jobs.

Local government shed jobs from April 2020 to April 2021 (-9.6%).



Quarterly Workforce Indicators as Part of Research Foundation

Women, Youth, and Workers of Hispanic or Latino Origin Overrepresented in Oregon's Hardest-Hit Pandemic Recession Sectors



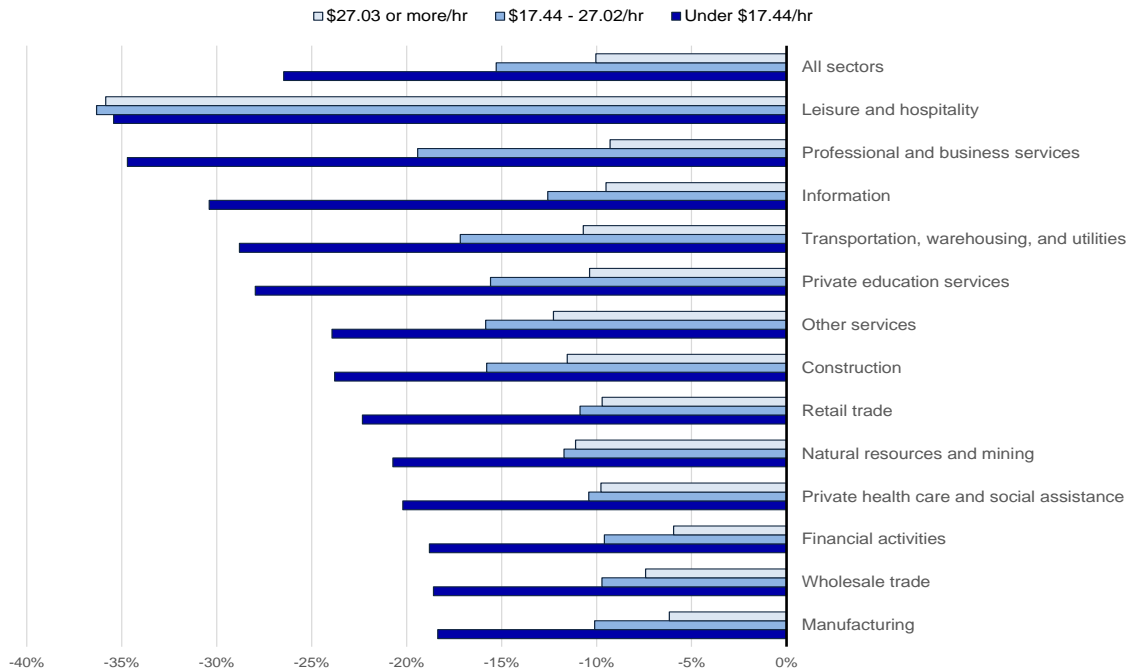
Employment by demographics and industry inform our expectations of who might be more likely to experience unemployment.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Quarterly Workforce Indicators



QWI Enhances the View from Our Own Wage Records

Share of All Stable Jobs Lost in Oregon by Wage Category, Second Quarter 2020



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Unemployment Insurance Wage Records

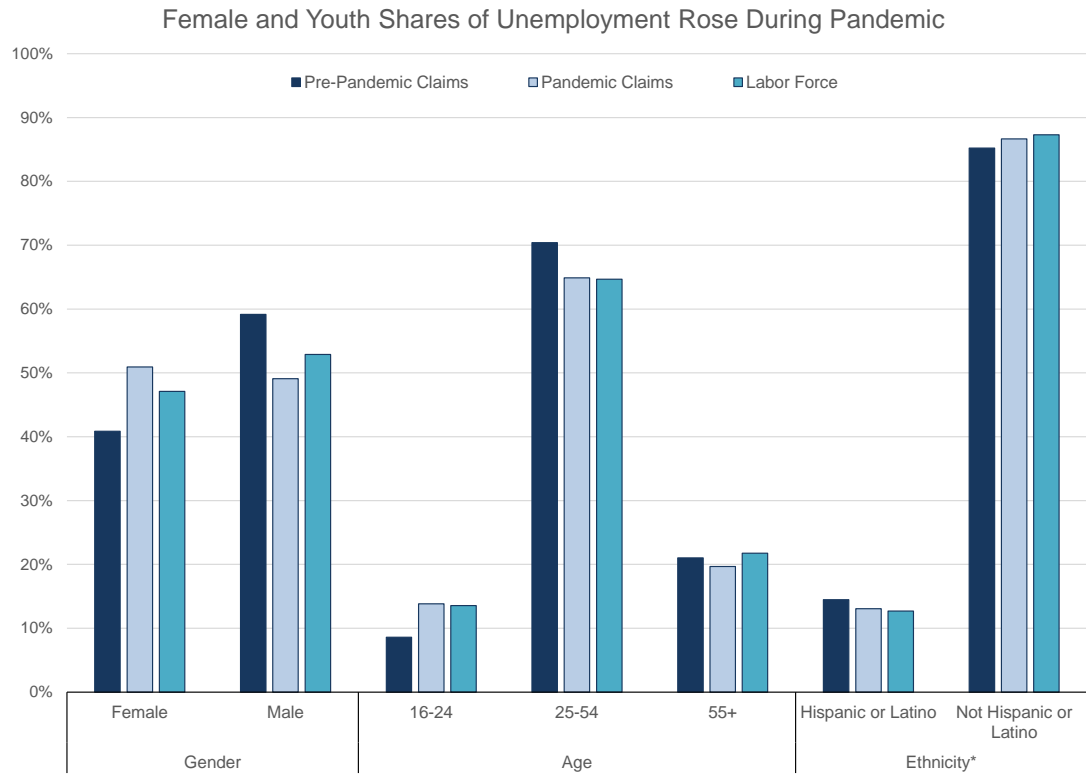
Stable jobs declined by 17.3% across all wage earners in 2nd quarter 2020.

-26.5% for the lowest one-third of earners.

-15.3% for middle-wage earners

-10.0% for high-wage earners

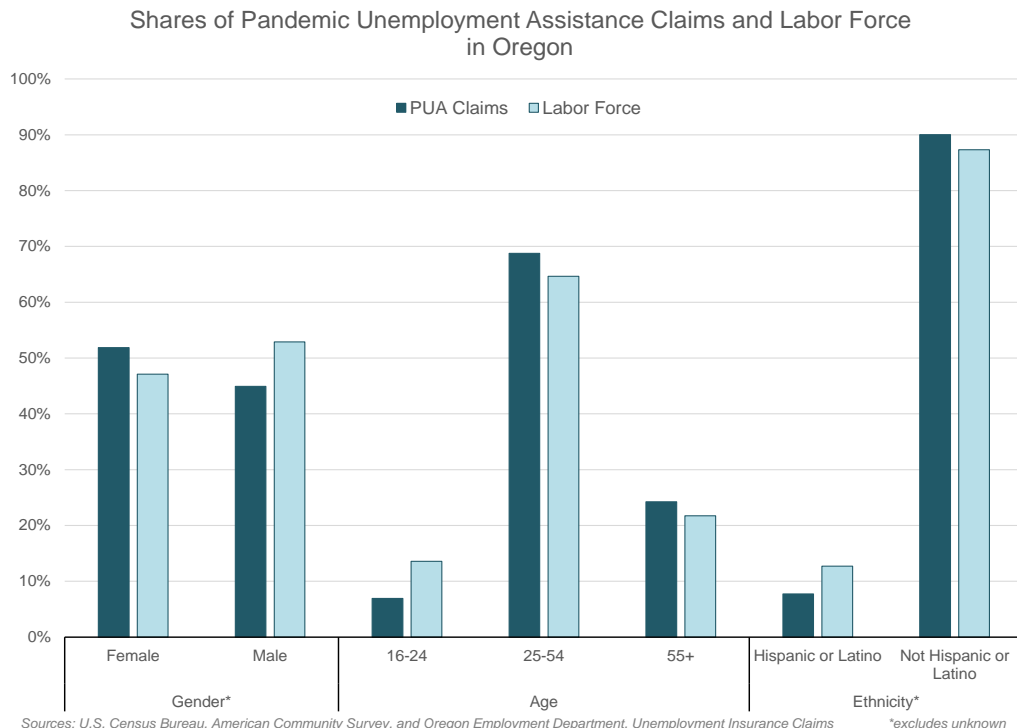
Women and young workers overrepresented in regular unemployment insurance claims, while Hispanic workers were underrepresented in pandemic claims.



Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, and Oregon Employment Department, Unemployment Insurance Claims

*excludes unknown

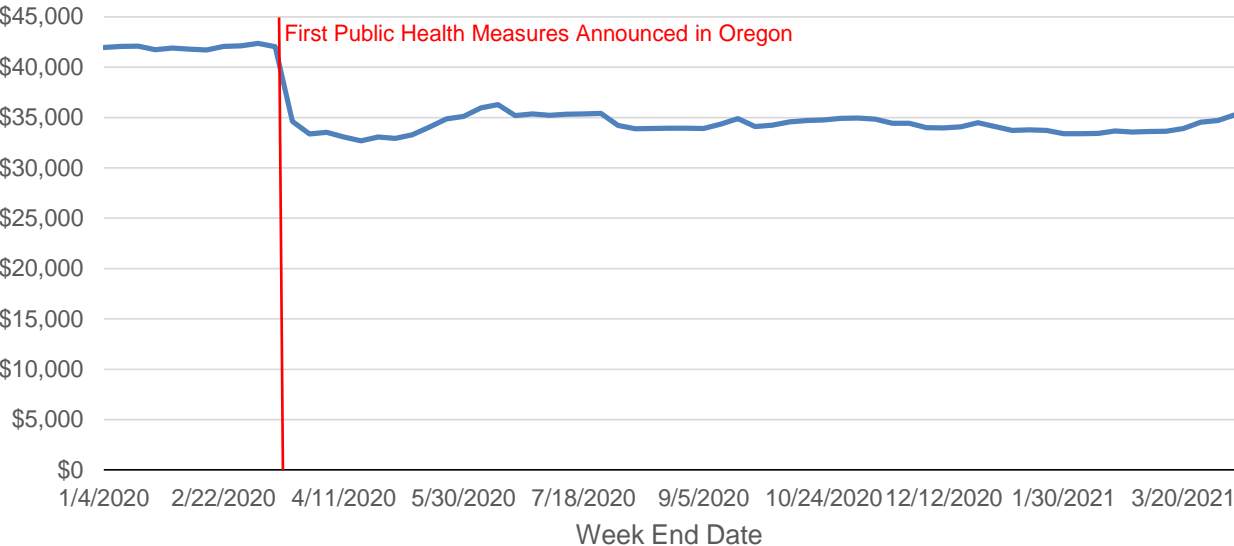
Women also had an outsized share of pandemic unemployment assistance claims relative to their share of labor force.



- Women made up 52% of Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA) claimants but only 47% of the labor force.
- Younger workers' share of PUA claims (7%) was half the size of the share of the labor force (14%)
- Hispanic or Latino workers were also underrepresented among PUA claimants (8% of claims vs. 13% of the labor force)

Unemployment benefits served as a safety net of support for lower-earning workers during the pandemic.

Average Base Year Earnings of Regular Unemployment Claimants in Oregon



Source: Oregon Employment Department, Unemployment Insurance Benefits

Nationally, 2 out of 5 workers in households with income below \$40,000 lost jobs in March 2020.

In Oregon, the average base year earnings for those receiving UI benefits dropped by 22% to \$32,700 in the months after the pandemic recession began.

Potential Barriers to Accessing Unemployment Insurance

- Overloaded phone lines

*Oregon has long had language line assistance for claimants to get interpreters. Yet the Employment Department received **20 million inbound calls to unemployment claims lines** in April 2020 alone.*

- Lack of in-person assistance during the pandemic due to social distancing-related health measures

This impacts things like ability to access internet for claim activity at a job center or public library

- Timely information in languages other than English

Oregon translated unemployment information and applications into 15 languages, but it took time.

Roughly 6% of people in Oregon's labor force had limited English proficiency in 2019.

Labor Force's Ability to Speak English by Race and Ethnicity in Oregon, 2019

Race/Ethnicity	All English Abilities	Speaks English but less than "very well"	Does Not Speak English	Limited English Proficiency	% With Limited English Proficiency
All	2,095,541	115,212	15,299	130,511	6.2%
Some Other Race	70,798	22,396	2,451	24,847	35.1%
Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander	108,283	28,316	1,726	30,042	27.7%
Black or African American	39,909	2,798	251	3,049	7.6%
American Indian or Alaska Native	23,049	1,309	144	1,453	6.3%
Two or More Races	83,651	3,522	435	3,957	4.7%
White	1,769,851	56,871	10,292	67,163	3.8%
Hispanic or Latino	266,968	70,293	12,841	83,134	31.1%
Non-Hispanic or Latino	1,828,573	44,919	2,458	47,377	2.6%

Source: Oregon Employment Department and IPUMS-USA, American Community Survey

Note: Limited English Proficiency is defined in this analysis as speaking English less than "very well"

Communities in Oregon who identified as Some Other Race (35.1%), Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Pacific Islander (27.7%), or Hispanic or Latino (31.1%) had higher shares of people with limited English proficiency in 2019.

Where Did They Go? Next Steps in Research (*Draft/Concept*)

Oregon Workers Hired After a Brief Nonemployment Spell, 3Q2020

Destination Sector of Employment

	Natural Resources and Mining	Construction	Manufacturing	TTU	Info, Finance, or Professional	Education	Health Care	Leisure	Other Services
Natural Resources and Mining	499			123	129				
Construction	40	1,255	119		311				
Manufacturing	123	199	537	544	619		181	175	351
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	195	251	383	2,646	1,156	50	407	578	257
Information, Finance, or Professional and Business Services	212	349	398	1,119	3,030	133	562	409	274
Education Services				298	1,372	1,071	352	185	210
Health Care and Social Assistance				470	593	160	2,005	276	192
Leisure and Hospitality	188	163	304	1,320	805	50	459	1,957	155
Other Services (incl. Public Administration)				308	273	144	186	121	321

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Job-to-Job Flows, LEHD

Workers Who Lost Jobs Mostly Went Back to the Same Industry

	1Q 2020 Lost Jobs in...			
	Education Services	Health Care and Social Assistance	Leisure and Hospitality	Other Services
4Q2021 Were Working in...				
Goods Producing Sectors				
Trade, Transportation, and Warehousing				
Information, Finance, or Professional and Business Services				
Education Services	1,079			
Health Care and Social Assistance		1,004		
Leisure and Hospitality			1,022	
Other Services				1,000

Job-to-Job flows as baseline or comparison, following workers nonemployment spell.





Gail Krumenauer, State Employment Economist

Gail.K.Krumenauer@employ.oregon.gov

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DISPARATE IMPACTS OF THE PANDEMIC RECESSION IN OREGON



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