COVID-19 AND SUPPORTING WORKERS

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**Mission:** Focus on employment policies and labor market issues that affect low- and moderate-income populations

**Function:** Bridge between research and practice **across the entire Federal Reserve System.** Connect research, business and policymakers with innovative approaches to create economic opportunity through education and employment.
What you’ll hear from us:
• What’s been happening since March?
• Pandemic affect on workers
• Forward facing responses and ideas

What we want to hear from you:
• Significant disruptions
• Policies you’ve changed (or hope to see changed)
• Resources you anticipate needing
• Ways the Federal Reserve can be helpful to you
• Given the “packed house” crowd we’ll ask you use the chat button to send comments and questions
• With high registration (WOW!!) please use the chat function for questions/comments.

You’ll find the button at the bottom of your screen
WHAT WE HAVE SEEN... SO FAR

- Quickly unfolding public health crisis that has unique and different effects on the labor market and workers

- Started with fast growth in stay-at-home work policies and business strategies to stay open

- Quickly growing job loss and disengagement, significant temporary business closures

- Drastic increase in Unemployment Insurance claims (3.3M last week – highest increase in history of Labor since this data has been tracked). Georgia claims went from 5K week of 3/7 to 16K last week

- Mass reduction to in-person job loss support, online systems limited capacity to handle increased traffic

- Influx of challenges managing childcare for remote working families and emergency workforce
• Non-food service hospitality and entertainment businesses closed, restricted

• Temporary moratorium on residential evictions for 60 days (as of 3/17)

• Emergency fund created to support food programs for children and seniors, homeless preparedness, support to small businesses, assistance to hourly wage earners

• UI changes
  – Waived waiting periods
  – Job search requirements suspended for claims filed 3/14 and on
  – Workers with reduced hours or leaving work temporarily due to illness, to care for a family member, lost child care are now eligible for UI (also included in current stimulus bill in the House).
QUESTIONS WE’RE ASKING

• Short- and Long-term disruptions affects on:
  – Lower Income Workers
  – Workers with Less Formal Education
  – Workers in Different Industries
  – Workers at Small Firms
  – Ability for sectors / small businesses to recover

• Understanding who can adjust their work environment and telecommute

• Particularly focused on policies and practices to keep those who cannot work engaged in the workforce

• What are questions you’re trying to answer now or are tracking as this pandemic unfolds?
Top Line Takeaway – Less than 30% of ALL workers *could* work from home.
Many who work from home may only be able to perform a PORTION of job

Primary Reason for Working From Home

- Finish or catch up on work
- Job requires working at home
- Coordinate work schedule with personal or family needs
- Reduce commuting time or expense
- Personal Preference
- Weather
- Other
Your industry/sector affects your ability to work from home too

Percent of Workers Who Could Work From Home and Who Do Work from Home by Industry

- Public administration
- Other services
- Leisure and hospitality
- Education and health services
- Professional and business services
- Financial activities
- Information
- Transportation and utilities
- Wholesale and retail trade
- Manufacturing
- Construction
- Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting

Did Work from Home  Can Work from Home
Percentage Change in Total Hours Worked by Small Business Employees in the U.S.
Compared to median hours worked on same weekdays in January

Source: Homebase
Percentage Change in Total Hours Worked by Small Business Employees

Compared to median hours worked on same weekdays in January

Source: Homebase
Percentage Change in Number of Small Business Businesses Open
Compared to median number of businesses open on same day in January

Source: Homebase
Worker with lower incomes have less paid leave

Percent of Workers with Leave by Type

- Paid Sick Leave
- Paid Vacation
- Paid Holidays
COVID affected industries have less leave options available

Percentage of workers in private industry with access to paid leave benefits by occupation March 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Industry/Occupation</th>
<th>Paid Holidays</th>
<th>Paid Vacation</th>
<th>Paid Sick Leave</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and material moving</td>
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<td>Production</td>
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<td>Installation, maintenance, and repair</td>
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<td>Construction, extraction, farming, fishing, and forestry</td>
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<td>Office and administrative support</td>
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<td>Sales and related</td>
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<td>Service</td>
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<td>Professional and related</td>
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<td>Management, business, and financial</td>
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<tr>
<td>All workers</td>
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COVID affected industries have less leave options available.
On the horizon from us–
• Tracking downsize and upsize trends
• Career transitions, common skills, shorter paths from negatively affected occupations to high demand fields
• Childcare support policies

Does this data review ring true?
What else are you tracking?
Other areas we can do research and provide support?
POLICY IDEAS – SUPPORT FOR WORKERS

Employer Practices:

- Many have developed new (likely temporary) leave policies supporting isolation for exposure
- Challenge on replication for small firms with limited margins

WIOA:

- Rapid Response funds to address, prevent mass layoffs
- National Dislocated Worker Grants (formerly NEG) used for major national disasters could be used for COVID response and affirms support for 1099
Short-Time Compensation (also known as Work Sharing – small Unemployment Insurance Program)

- In 27 states, GA not included
- Families First Act includes assistance to *establish* and expand
- Recent CWEO *Workforce Currents* on topic

Program Objective and Function:

- Layoff aversion strategy for workers with reduced hours
- 20% drop in demand could result in 20% workforce layoff – instead an organization could cut hours, not reduced staff, and STC offsets lost wages
- Benefits – workers stay engaged in work (a great benefit and avoids major disruptions in their income and employability)
What else is needed to support your participants?

New system incentives going forward?

Additional funding allocations?

How can we be helpful to you?
Select metro areas from the list below, or by clicking on the map to display their data:

- (All)
- Abilene, TX
- Akron, OH
- Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY
- Albany, GA
- Albany, OR
- Albuquerque, NM
- Alexandria, LA
- Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ
- Altoona, PA

Select Year:

2017

To compare across metro areas: Hold down the control or command key, or drag over several. To reset the selection, click twice on the box next to "(All)" in the list on the left.

Click on any part of a bar below to show the breakdown of occupation data:

- Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA
- Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ
- Auburn-Opelika, AL
- Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC
- Austin-Round Rock, TX
- Bakersfield, CA
- Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD

- Lower Wage Employment
- Opportunity Employment
- Higher Wage, BA Degree Required

STEM Occupations Filter

- (All)
- Non-STEM Occupations
- STEM Occupations
Disaggregated, specific employment data available minutes after monthly job report
Workforce Currents

– Article on remote work and policies available

– Look out for more on –
  • Strategies to re-employ Unemployment Insurance Claimants
  • Regional Analysis of Exposure to COVID and pandemics
  • Continued resources, research, and policy reviews
Partners Update

– Regional and District specific information and analysis

– Look out for research on housing policies, small business supports, and community development strategies for those affected by COVID
Our Staff

We would love to hear what is happening at your organization so that we can elevate your experiences and make connections

www.frbatlanta.org/community-development

www.frbatlanta.org/cweo