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Demographics, earnings, and family characteristics of workers in sectors initially affected by COVID-19 shutdowns

In the initial weeks of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, employment in several industries was especially vulnerable because of shutdown policies imposed by states, as well as a drop in demand as people engaged in social distancing. This article looks at the demographic characteristics of workers in the initially highly exposed industries, as well as the characteristics and earnings of families with workers in these industries. The article also uses recent Current Population Survey data to look at how various demographic groups have fared in the early weeks of the COVID-19 pandemic between February and April.

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In the initial weeks of the COVID-19 pandemic, employment in several industries was especially vulnerable because of shutdown policies imposed by states, as well as a drop in demand as people engaged in social distancing. As a general rule, these were industries that were not deemed essential and that provide goods and services requiring considerable interaction between workers and customers. A recent article by Matthew Dey and Mark A. Loewenstein, published in the April 2020 *Monthly Labor Review*,[1] using a taxonomy developed by Joseph Vavra to identify vulnerable industries, provides estimates of the number of jobs and the wages paid in these vulnerable industries of the economy.[2] A key finding of that article is that, in 2019, about 20 percent of all employees worked in these highly exposed industries. Furthermore, occupations with lower wages are more common in the highly exposed sector than elsewhere in the economy. (Throughout this article, we

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characterize the economy as being made up of two sectors, the highly exposed sector and the not highly exposed sector.)

The effects of the pandemic have now become widespread, and employment losses have not been confined to businesses in industries that were forced to shut down. Furthermore, some localities and states have now begun to lift stay-at-home orders and businesses in vulnerable industries have begun to reopen. However, a number of unknowns exist: Will customers return when industries that have been shut down are reopened? Will workers return? Will further breakouts occur that result in industries again being shut down? In the state of these uncertainties, industries initially identified as vulnerable may continue to face difficulties.

This article expands on the earlier analysis by looking at the demographic characteristics of workers in the highly exposed industries. We also look at family earnings and other family characteristics. In the final section of this article, we briefly examine Current Population Survey (CPS) April 2020 estimates to gauge how employment in the highly exposed sector and elsewhere was affected at the start of the pandemic. The estimates indicate that, between February and April, employment losses have been especially severe in the highly exposed industries.

Note: Analysis on more recent CPS estimates is available at https://www.bls.gov/ers/update-on-demographics-earnings-and-family-characteristics-of-workers-in-sectors-initially-affected-by-covid-19-shutdowns.htm.

Data

The Dey and Loewenstein's April 2020 article uses establishment data from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) programs. In this current article, we use household data from the CPS. Conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau for the BLS, the CPS is a monthly survey of approximately 60,000 households. The CPS provides a comprehensive body of data on the labor force status of individuals (employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force), hours of work, and other demographic and labor force characteristics. In addition, for one-fourth of the monthly sample, information about the earnings of wage and salary workers is collected.[3] The estimates in this article are obtained by averaging the data across months in 2019, with use of only a quarter of the sample for which earnings information was collected.

The current article uses the same industry classification scheme as that used in the initial article.[4] (The list of census industries used for this analysis can be found in the appendix, table A-1.) Industries in the highly exposed sector include "Restaurants and Bars, Travel and Transportation, Entertainment (e.g., casinos and amusement parks), Personal Services (e.g., dentists, daycare providers, barbers), other sensitive Retail (e.g., department stores and car dealers), and sensitive Manufacturing (e.g., aircraft and car manufacturing)."[5] Using CPS data, we

find 27.5 million workers, or 19.4 percent of U.S. employment in 2019 (similar to the OES estimates), were in these highly exposed industries.

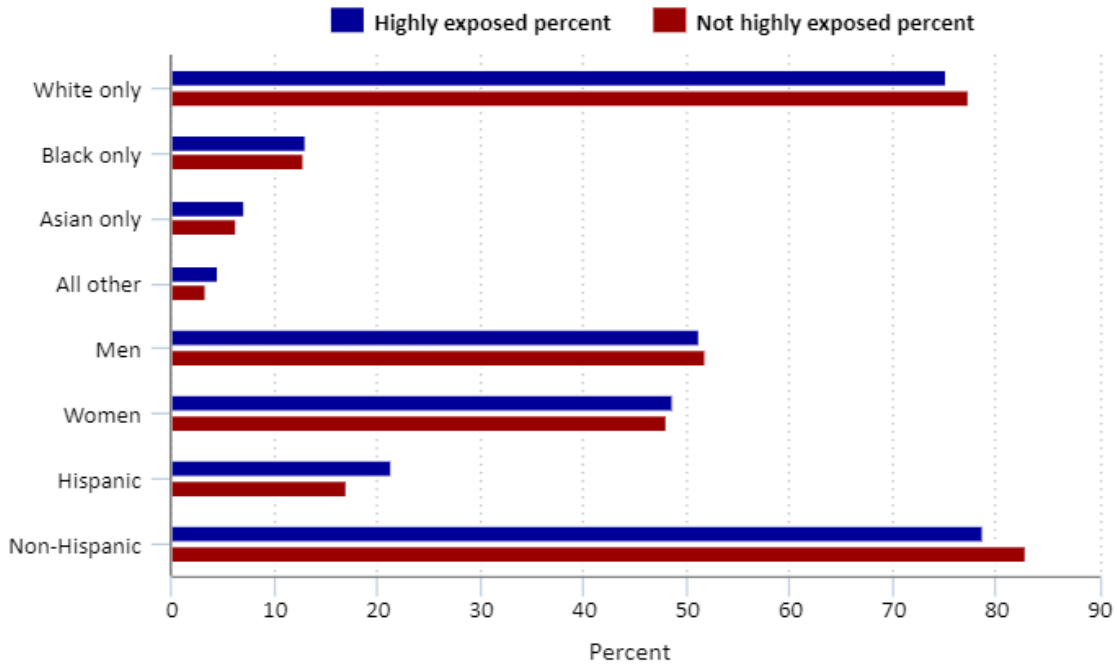
Demographic characteristics and wages of workers in the highly exposed sector

Employment estimates for various demographic groups are presented in table 1 and in tables A-2 and A-3 of the appendix. The figures and the ensuing discussion in this section are based on the estimates in these tables.

Table 1. 2019 annual Current Population Survey worker counts and wage estimates for key demographics of all workers

Figure 1 depicts the fraction of workers by race, gender, and Hispanic ethnicity in the highly exposed industries and in the rest of the economy. One sees that the racial composition of the two sectors is quite similar, with a slight overrepresentation of minorities in the highly exposed sector. One also sees that the gender composition between the two sectors is similar, with a slight overrepresentation of women. (However, tables A-2 and A-3 show a gender imbalance among younger workers. In the highly exposed sector, 40 percent of those ages 16 to 24 are women and only 35 percent are men.) Other demographic differences are more pronounced. As figure 1 shows, Hispanics are overrepresented in the highly exposed sector. Twenty-three percent of Hispanic workers are employed in the highly exposed sector. The corresponding estimate for non-Hispanics is 18.6 percent.

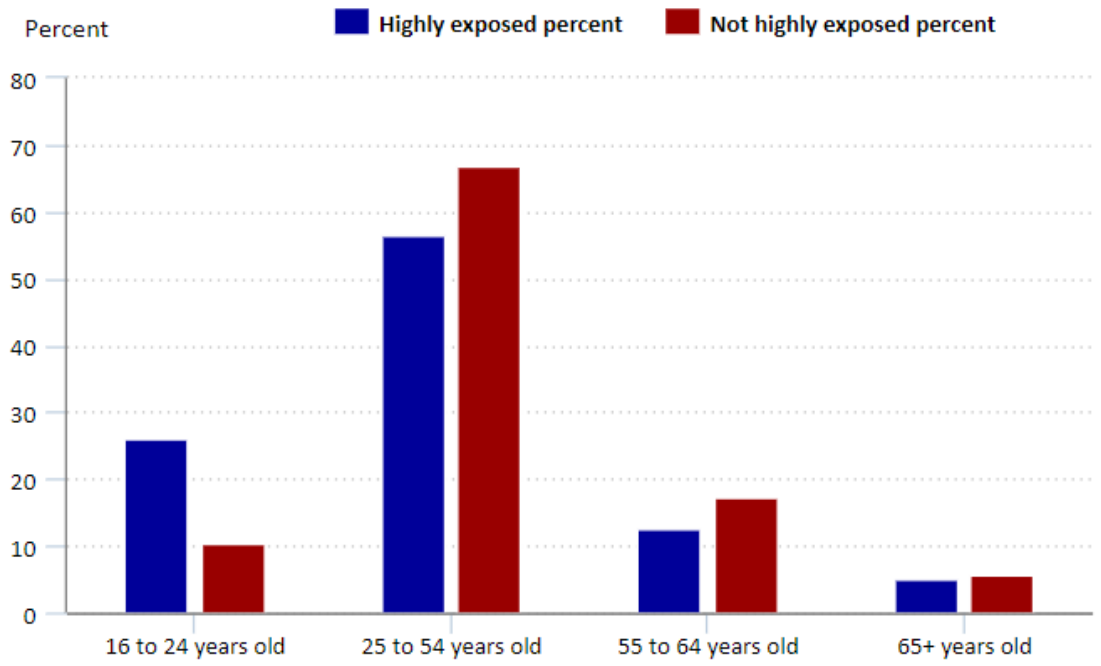
Figure 1. Highly exposed versus not highly exposed employment percentages of workers by race, gender, and ethnicity categories



Click legend items to change data display. Hover over chart to view data.
Source: Authors' calculations based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey 2019 annual data.

Age, marital status, and education attainment differences of workers between the two sectors are even starker. Figure 2 shows the age composition of workers in the highly exposed industries and the rest of the economy. Note that workers under the age of 25 make up 25.9 percent of employment in the highly exposed industries and only 10.3 percent of employment in the remaining industries. This, in turn, implies that 37.9 percent of workers under age 25 are in the highly exposed sector even though this sector accounts for a little less than 20 percent of overall employment.

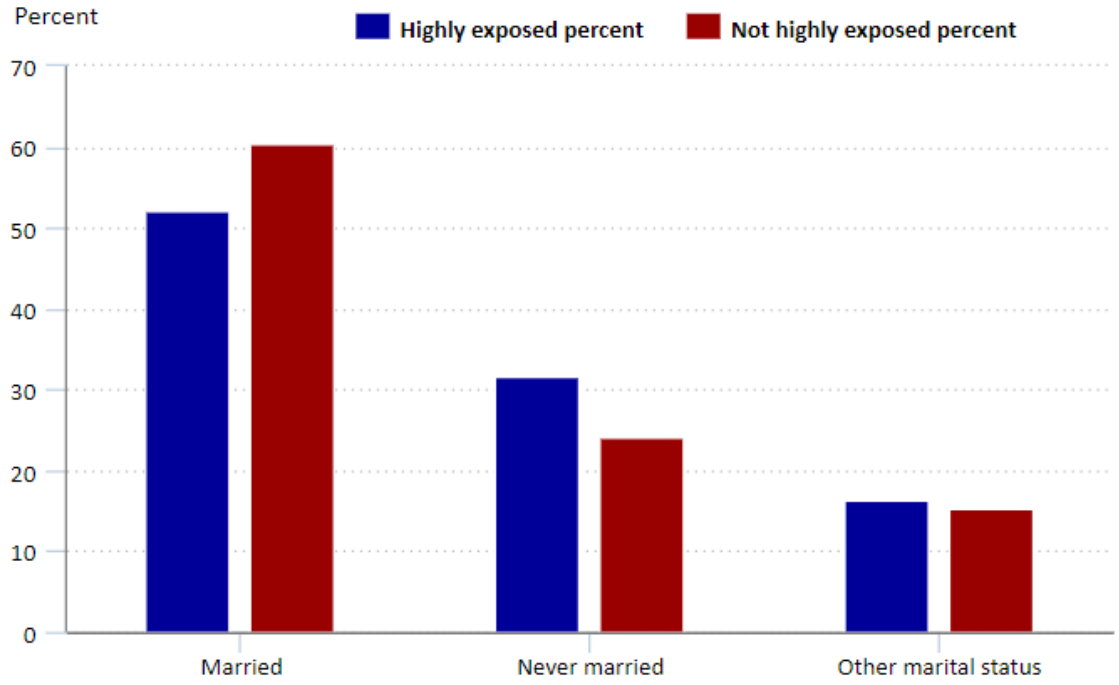
Figure 2. Highly exposed versus not highly exposed employment percentages of workers, by age



Click legend items to change data display. Hover over chart to view data.
Source: Authors' calculations based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey 2019 annual data.

Marital status estimates for workers age 25 and older appear in figure 3. A disproportionate share of workers in the highly exposed sector is never married. Workers age 25 and older make up 20.7 percent of never-married workers employed in the highly exposed sector, while the estimate for married workers is 14.6 percent.[6]

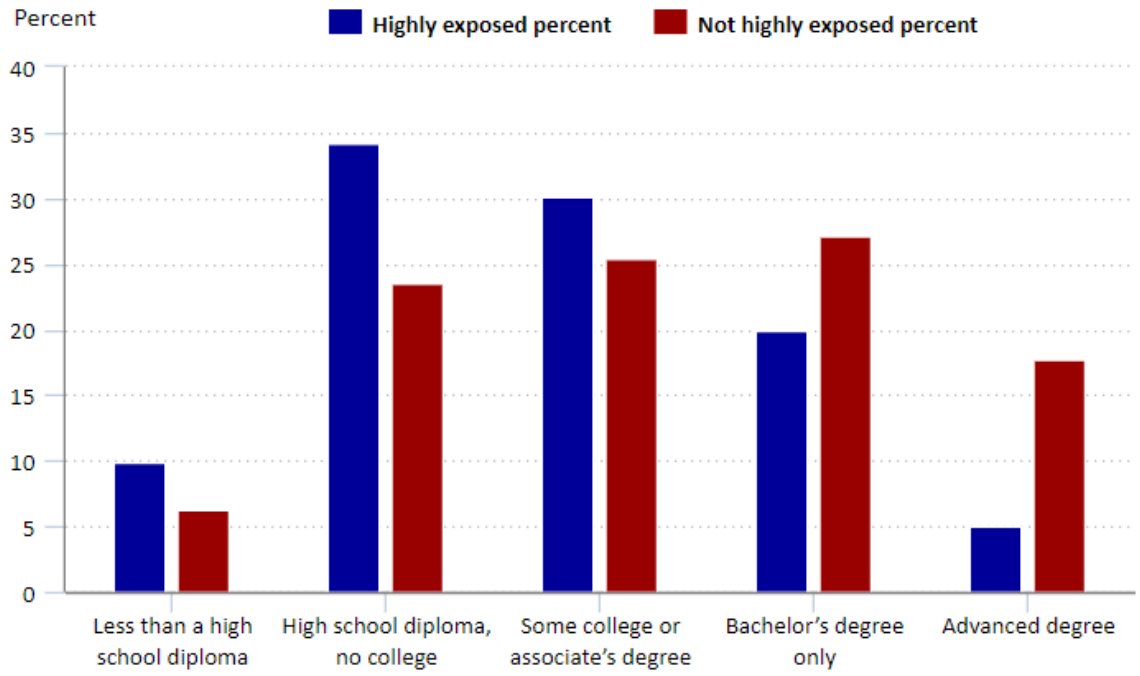
Figure 3. Highly exposed versus not highly exposed employment percentages of workers, by marital status



Click legend items to change data display. Hover over chart to view data.
Source: Authors' calculations based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey 2019 annual data.

The highly exposed sector is also disproportionately composed of workers with lower educational attainment. As shown in figure 4, at lower levels of education, the share of workers age 25 and older in the highly exposed sector exceeds the share in the other sector, whereas the pattern is reversed at higher levels of education. Thus, as can be seen from table A-3, the higher the level of education, the lower the share of workers in the highly exposed sector. This share is 24.3 percent for workers age 25 and older without a high school degree and 22.4 percent for workers age 25 and older with just a high school degree. The share drops to 19.1 percent for workers with some college or an associate's degree, 12.7 percent for workers with a bachelor's degree, and 6.2 percent for workers with an advanced degree.

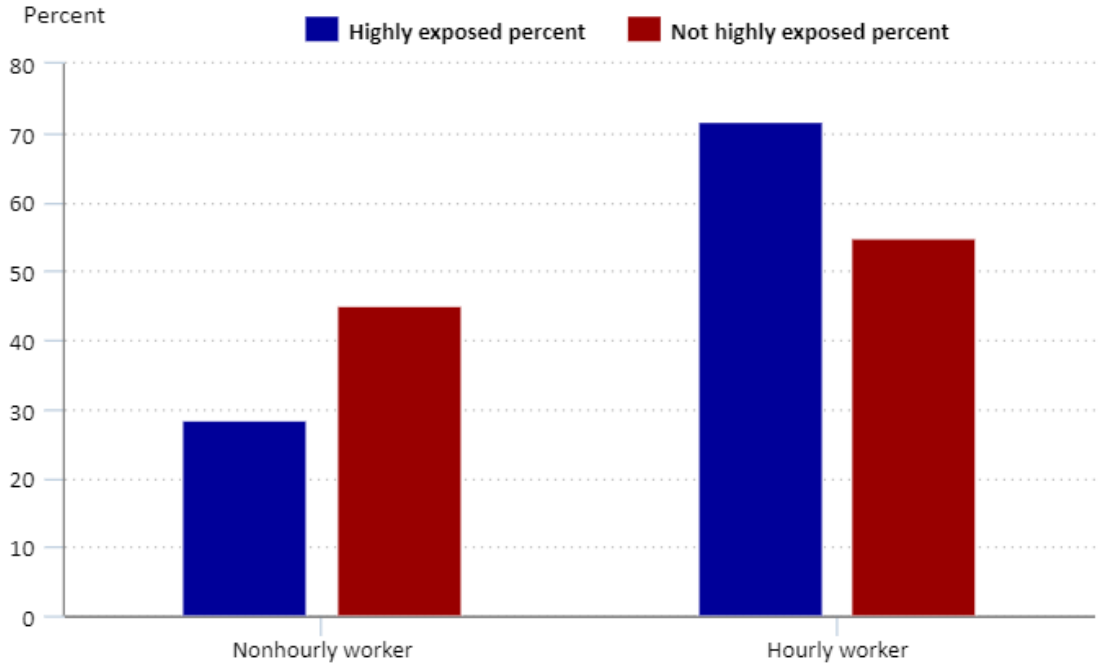
Figure 4. Highly exposed versus not highly exposed employment percentages of workers, by education



Click legend items to change data display. Hover over chart to view data.
Source: Authors' calculations based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey 2019 annual data.

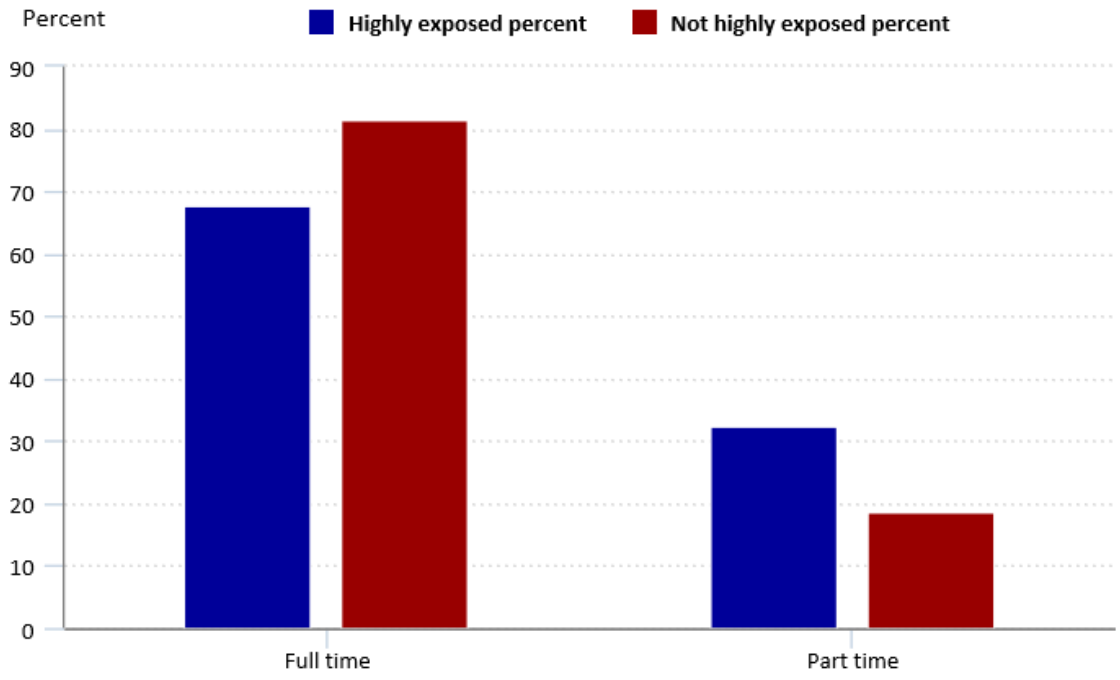
As illustrated in figures 5 and 6, the highly exposed industries have more hourly workers and part-time workers. While 71.7 percent of workers are paid hourly in the highly exposed industries, 54.9 percent of workers are paid hourly in the remaining industries. Approximately one-third of workers in the highly exposed sector usually worked part-time hours—less than 35 hours per week. In the rest of the economy, this estimate is 18.5 percent.

Figure 5. Highly exposed versus not highly exposed employment percentages of workers, by hourly worker status



Click legend items to change data display. Hover over chart to view data.
Source: Authors' calculations based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey 2019 annual data.

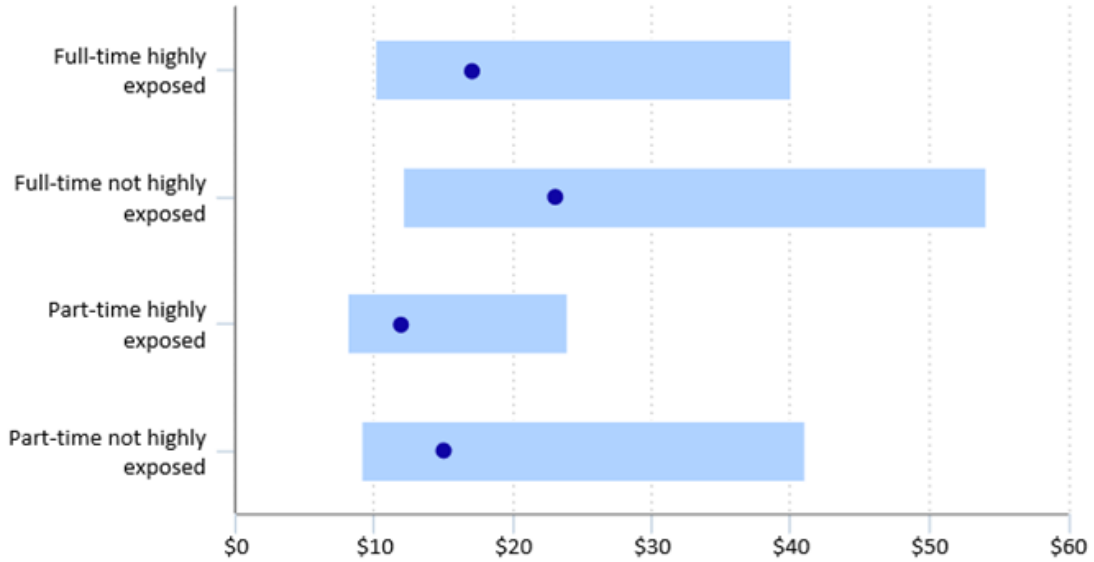
Figure 6. Highly exposed versus not highly exposed employment percentages of workers, by full-time and part-time status



Click legend items to change data display. Hover over chart to view data.
Source: Authors' calculations based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey 2019 annual data.

Wages are considerably lower in the highly exposed sector than elsewhere.[7] As noted earlier, the highly exposed sector has more part-time workers than the other sector, and as can be seen in table 1, part-time workers earn less than full-time workers do.[8] In addition, as shown in figure 7, the wages of part-time and full-time workers in the highly exposed sector are both lower than the wages of workers with similar working arrangements elsewhere. The median hourly wage of part-time workers in the highly exposed sector is $11.80, compared with $15.00 elsewhere. The median wage of full-time workers is $17.00 in the highly exposed sector, compared with $23.00 for the other sector.

Figure 7. Hourly wage comparison between highly exposed versus not highly exposed workers, by full-time and part-time status



Hover over chart to view data.
Note: Dots represent medians. Bars represent range from 10th to 90th percentile.
Source: Authors' calculations based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey 2019 annual data.

The lower wages in the highly exposed sector translate into lower earnings. Median usual weekly earnings of part-time workers in the highly exposed sector are $260.00, compared with $386.00 elsewhere. Median usual weekly earnings of full-time workers are $700.00 in the highly exposed sector and $961.53 in the rest of the economy. Of course, averaged over all workers, earnings in the highly exposed sector are also lower because of the much higher proportion of part-time workers.

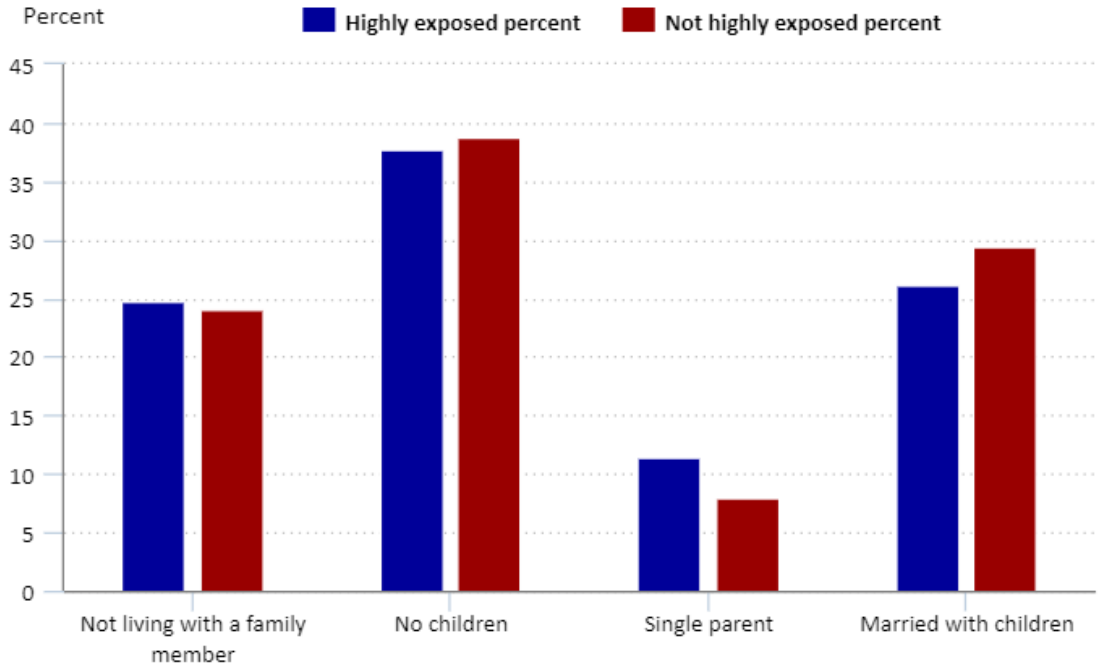
Family characteristics of workers in the highly exposed sector

From table 1, one sees that approximately three-fourths of workers in the highly exposed sector live with other family members.[9] (The proportion is the same for workers in the other sector.) Within these families, workers both contribute to overall family earnings and are able to receive support from other family members who also work. Looking at the composition of these families and the proportions of family earnings that come from the highly exposed sector yields insights into how vulnerable workers may be to possible shutdowns in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Workers in the highly exposed sector disproportionately come from single-parent families. From table 1, one sees that approximately 26.0 percent of workers from single-parent families are employed in the highly exposed sector. In contrast, about 18.0 percent of workers from married families with children, 19.0 percent of workers in families with no children, and 20.0 percent of workers living alone or with nonrelatives are employed in the highly exposed sector. Figure 8 shows the percentage of workers in the highly exposed and not highly exposed sectors who are living alone or with nonrelatives and the type of family they live in if they are in a family. Note that approximately 25.0 percent of workers in the highly exposed sector do not live in a family and another 11.4 percent live in a

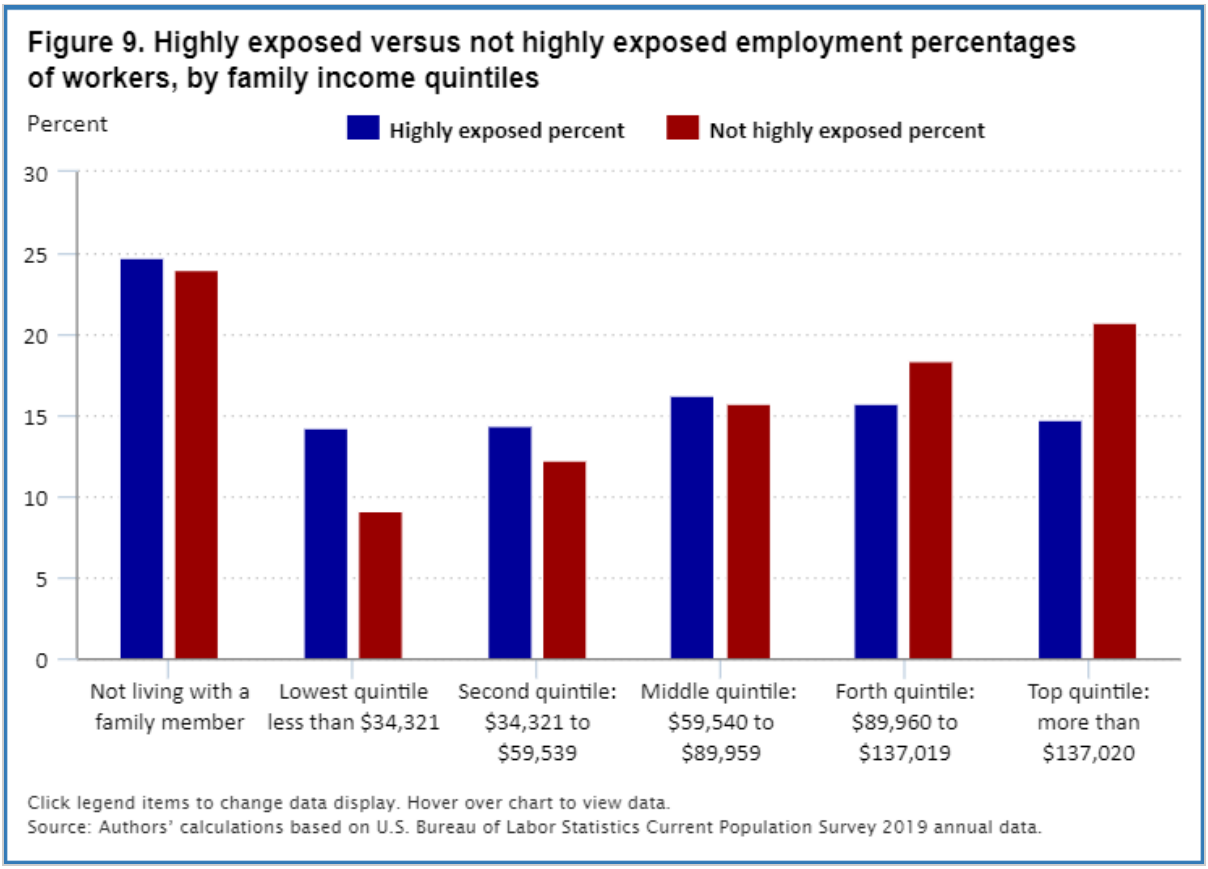
single-parent family. Taken together, these percentages suggest that if workers were unable to work in the highly exposed sector, as many as 36.0 percent of them would be unable to draw on earnings from other family members in the household.

Figure 8. Highly exposed versus not highly exposed employment percentages, by family type



Click legend items to change data display. Hover over chart to view data.
Source: Authors' calculations based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey 2019 annual data.

For workers who do live in families, the highly exposed sector disproportionately employs workers from families with low earnings.[10] Figure 9 shows in each family earnings quintile the proportion of workers who are employed in the highly exposed and not highly exposed sectors. From the numbers in table 1, one sees that 27.6 percent of workers whose family earnings (not adjusted for the size of a person's family) are in the bottom quintile are employed in the highly exposed sector. For workers whose family earnings are in the second quintile, this estimate is 22.2 percent, and it is 19.9 percent for workers whose family income is in the third quintile. The percentage falls to 17.1 percent and 14.7 percent for workers whose family earnings are in the fourth and top quintiles. The finding that the highly exposed sector disproportionately employs workers from families with low earnings further illustrates that even workers in the highly exposed sector who live in families may only be able to obtain minimal financial support from other family members should they lose their jobs.



Characteristics of families with workers in the highly exposed sector

The analysis in the previous section has been conducted from the perspective of the worker and of how much support workers who lose their jobs may expect to receive from other family members in their household. A related question concerns the financial support that workers employed in the highly exposed sector provide to their families. For families with at least one employed family member, the estimates in table 2 show that a little more than 26 percent have at least one worker who is employed in the highly exposed sector and about half of these families have children. For one to assess the vulnerability of these families for each quintile of the family earnings distribution, table 3 shows the percentage of family earnings that stem from employment in the highly exposed sector.

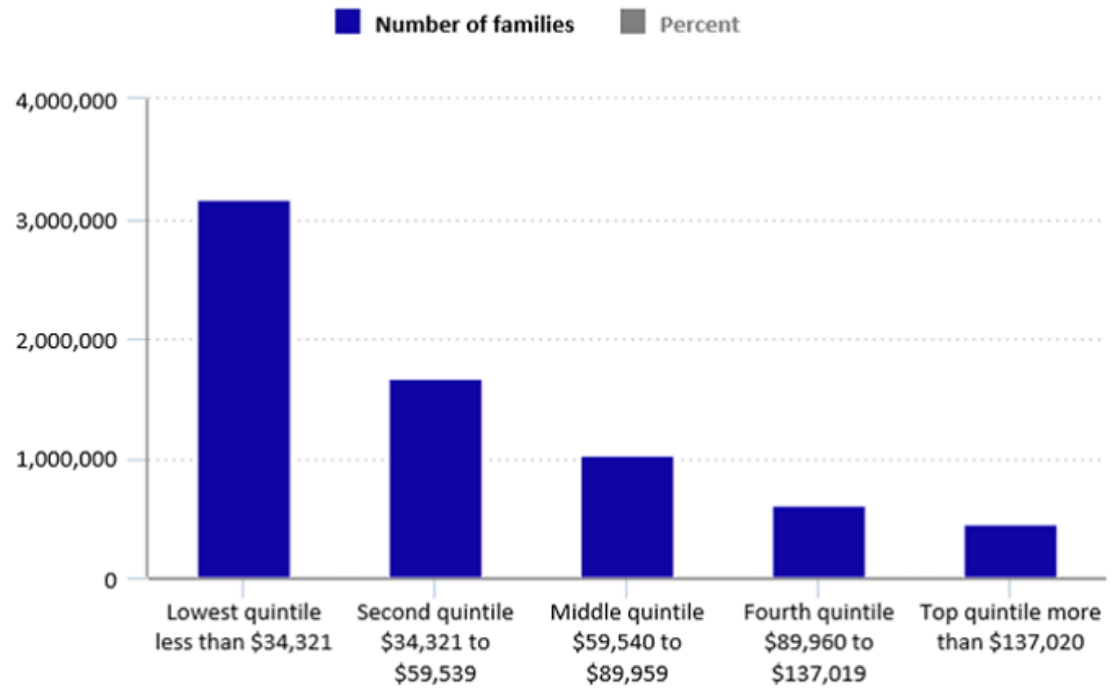
Table 2. 2019 annual Current Population Survey family estimates, by percent of family earnings from workers in highly exposed sectors and type of family

Table 3. 2019 annual Current Population Survey family counts, by percent of family earnings from workers in highly exposed sectors and family earnings quintiles

Overall, the estimates in table 3 indicate that 10.9 percent of families receive 100.0 percent of their earnings from workers in the highly exposed sector. The estimates also suggest that families with the lowest earnings depend heavily on employment in the highly exposed sector. To illustrate, figure 10 shows the percentage of families in each earnings quintile that receive all of their earnings from the highly exposed sector. Almost 46.0 percent of families in the bottom quintile receive all of their earnings from the highly exposed sector. For families in the

second quintile, this percentage is 24.2 percent. The percentage of families in the middle quintile is 14.7 percent. This percentage drops to 8.8 percent and 6.5 percent for families in the fourth and top quintiles, respectively.

Figure 10. Number of families in which 100 percent of family earnings from highly exposed workers, by quintiles



Click legend items to change data display. Hover over chart to view data.
Source: Authors' calculations based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey 2019 annual data.

Families with children are similarly vulnerable as families overall. Of families with children, 11.4 percent had 100.0 percent of their earnings coming from workers in the highly exposed sector.[11] In many instances, children in families in which 100.0 percent of the earnings are from the highly exposed sector live in single-parent households. For each family type (married families with children, single-parent families with children, and families with no children), table 2 shows the percentage of family earnings that stem from employment in the highly exposed sector. The data in the table show that single-parent families are especially vulnerable to shutdowns in the highly exposed sector. Of these families, 19.0 percent obtain 100.0 percent of their family's earnings from workers in the highly exposed sector. In contrast, 8.3 percent of married families with children and 10.5 percent of married families with no children receive all of their earnings from the highly exposed sector.[12] Figure 11 shows the breakdown of full-exposure cases by family type—47.5 percent are families with no children, 25.3 percent are single-parent families, and 27.3 percent are married families with children.

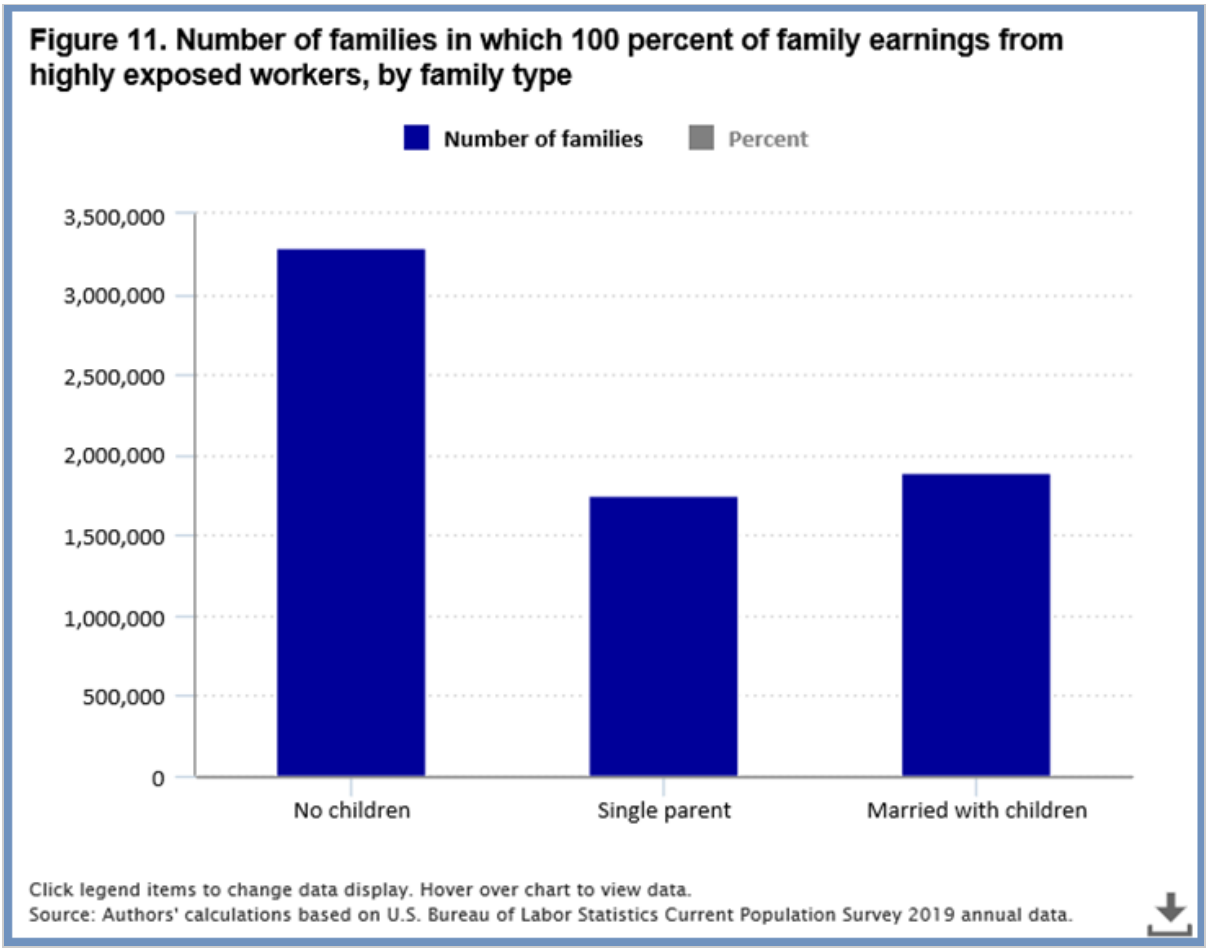


Figure 11. Number of families in which 100 percent of family earnings from highly exposed workers, by family type

Early effects of the pandemic

The recently released CPS April 2020 estimates, which are summarized in table 4, confirm the vulnerability of workers in the highly exposed sector.[13] In April, the economic shocks due to the pandemic were clearly not confined to the highly exposed sector but were felt throughout the entire economy. Employment disruptions were widespread throughout the entire labor market. Between February and April, overall employment (not seasonally adjusted) fell by 15.6 percent. However, the reduction in employment was especially severe in what we have identified as the initially highly exposed sector. The CPS estimates indicate that, between February and April, employment in the highly exposed sector fell by 38.2 percent, compared with 10.5 percent elsewhere. The same is true of the unemployment rate. Overall, the unemployment rate (not seasonally adjusted) increased from 3.8 percent to 14.4 percent between February and April. However, the unemployment rate in the highly exposed sector increased from 4.5 percent to 34.1 percent. Elsewhere, the unemployment rate increased from 3.6 percent to 10.3 percent.

Table 4. February 2020 to April 2020 CPS worker counts for key demographics for all workers, highly exposed workers and not highly exposed workers

The employment disruptions during the first few months of the pandemic have been spread unevenly among the demographic groups. A thorough analysis of how the pandemic affected all the various demographic groups is

beyond the scope of this article. Here, we simply highlight how several groups have fared. To this point in time, women have been more affected than men have. Throughout the economy as a whole, female employment has fallen by 17.9 percent, whereas male employment has dropped by 13.5 percent (see table 4). Female employment in the highly exposed sector fell by a whopping 43.3 percent. Hispanics also suffered severe losses in employment. Hispanic employment fell by 20.1 percent overall and by 42.2 percent in the highly exposed sector. Young workers are another group that experienced a large fall in employment. Employment of workers ages 16–24 fell by 31.3 percent overall and by 48.1 percent in the more highly exposed sector. Less educated workers are another group suffering a larger-than-average fall in employment. Employment of individuals 25 and older with less than a high school diploma fell by 20.7 percent and those with a high school diploma, but no college, declined by 20.8 percent overall and by 35.1 percent and 40.4 percent, respectively, in the highly exposed sector.

Finally, looking at the experience of the various family types, one sees from table 4 that employment of workers in single-parent families fell by 24.3 percent in the economy as a whole. In the highly exposed sector, employment declined by 47.4 percent. Employment of individuals who are not living with a family member fell by 19.3 percent in the economy as a whole and by 42.8 percent in the highly exposed sector.

Conclusion

To combat the COVID-19 pandemic, industries that are most prone to being shut down are disproportionately composed of workers who are younger, are unmarried, and have less education. Workers in the highly exposed sector are more likely to be in part-time jobs and generally have lower wages and total earnings than do workers in other parts of the economy.

Workers in the highly exposed sector disproportionately belong to single-parent families or do not live in a family. When workers in the highly exposed sector do live with other family members, family earnings are often toward the bottom of the earnings distribution.

Families with workers in the highly exposed sector are particularly vulnerable to industry shutdowns. A substantial percentage of families receive all of their earnings from family members working in the highly exposed sector. This percentage is particularly high for families whose earnings are at the bottom end of the earnings distribution. Almost 46 percent of families in the bottom quintile of the earnings distribution receive all of their earnings from the highly exposed sector. For families in the second quintile, this number is 24.2 percent. Families with children are similarly vulnerable to shutdowns as are families overall, but single-parent families with children are especially vulnerable—about 19 percent of single-parent families obtain 100 percent of their family's earnings from workers in the highly exposed sector.

The recently released CPS April 2020 estimates confirm the vulnerability of workers in the highly exposed sector. Employment losses were widespread but were especially severe in the highly exposed sector. Furthermore, the reductions in employment were spread unevenly among various demographic groups. In some demographic groups, employment decreased substantially overall and especially sharply in the more highly exposed sector. Particularly hard-hit groups include, Hispanics, younger workers, and workers with less education level. Workers who are not family members and workers in single-parent families also experienced a large fall in employment and an increase in unemployment.

Appendix: Lists of highly exposed industries and Current Population Survey employment and wage estimates by demographic categories and sector

Table A-1. List of highly exposed census industries

Table A-2. 2019 annual Current Population Survey worker counts and wage estimates for key demographics of workers 16 to 24 years old

Table A-3. 2019 annual Current Population Survey worker counts and wage estimates for key demographics of workers 25 years old and older

Tables

Table 1. 2019 annual Current Population Survey worker counts and wage estimates for key demographics of all workers

Demographic	Category	Workers in highly exposed sectors				Workers not in highly exposed sectors				Percent of category in highly exposed sectors
		Number of workers	Percent	Median hourly wage	Median weekly earnings	Number of workers	Percent	Median hourly wage	Median weekly earnings	
None	All workers	27,512,307	100.0	$15.00	$560.00	114,039,962	100.0	$21.50	$865.38	19.4
Gender	Men	14,108,189	51.3	16.17	650.00	59,172,580	51.9	23.56	1,000.00	19.3
	Women	13,404,118	48.7	13.50	480.00	54,867,382	48.1	19.65	769.00	19.6
Race	White only	20,672,218	75.1	15.00	570.00	88,317,777	77.4	22.00	900.00	19.0
	Black only	3,600,997	13.1	13.86	500.00	14,605,046	12.8	17.67	711.53	19.8
	Asian only	1,980,547	7.2	15.38	600.00	7,300,556	6.4	28.85	1,154.00	21.3
	All other	1,258,546	4.6	14.00	500.00	3,816,583	3.3	18.75	738.46	24.8
Age	16 to 24 years old	7,134,436	25.9	11.35	315.00	11,711,911	10.3	13.50	480.00	37.9
	25 to 54 years old	15,564,728	56.6	16.88	668.00	76,144,803	66.8	23.00	953.84	17.0
	55 to 64 years old	3,475,087	12.6	18.00	709.00	19,690,633	17.3	24.00	961.53	15.0
	65+ years old	1,338,056	4.9	15.00	480.00	6,492,615	5.7	20.00	720.00	17.1
Hispanic ethnicity	Hispanic	5,861,321	21.3	13.70	500.00	19,533,372	17.1	17.00	680.00	23.1
	Non-Hispanic	21,650,986	78.7	15.00	576.92	94,506,590	82.9	22.59	923.07	18.6
Marital status	Married	10,910,070	39.7	18.00	720.00	62,882,158	55.1	24.59	1,000.00	14.8
	Never married	13,184,014	47.9	13.00	440.00	35,274,848	30.9	17.31	680.00	27.2
	Other marital status	3,418,224	12.4	16.00	615.38	15,882,956	13.9	20.48	840.00	17.7
Educational attainment	Less than a high school diploma	3,741,271	13.6	11.00	326.92	7,603,357	6.7	13.50	520.00	33.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. 2019 annual Current Population Survey worker counts and wage estimates for key demographics of all workers

Demographic	Category	Workers in highly exposed sectors				Workers not in highly exposed sectors				Percent of category in highly exposed sectors
		Number of workers	Percent	Median hourly wage	Median weekly earnings	Number of workers	Percent	Median hourly wage	Median weekly earnings	
	High school diploma, no college	9,192,224	33.4	14.06	534.00	27,707,986	24.3	17.00	680.00	24.9
	Some college or associate's degree	8,854,747	32.2	15.00	540.00	30,399,521	26.7	18.75	750.00	22.6
	Bachelor's degree only	4,498,094	16.3	22.01	923.00	29,934,233	26.2	28.27	1,153.00	13.1
	Advanced degree	1,225,971	4.5	33.65	1,346.15	18,394,866	16.1	36.05	1,461.53	6.2
Hourly worker status	Nonhourly worker	7,795,148	28.3	24.04	1,000.00	51,448,807	45.1	29.91	1,250.00	13.2
	Hourly worker	19,717,159	71.7	13.25	480.00	62,591,155	54.9	17.00	664.61	24.0
Full- or part-time status	Worked full-time hours	18,619,643	67.7	17.00	700.00	92,903,573	81.5	23.00	961.53	16.7
	Worked part-time hours	8,892,664	32.3	11.80	260.00	21,136,389	18.5	15.00	387.00	29.6
Family status	Not living with a family member	6,789,356	24.7	15.63	600.00	27,349,806	24.0	21.15	865.38	19.9
	Family member	20,722,951	75.3	15.00	540.00	86,690,156	76.0	21.63	865.38	19.3
Family earnings quintile	Not living with a family member	6,789,356	24.7	15.63	600.00	27,349,806	24.0	21.15	865.38	19.9
	Lowest quintile: less than 34,321	3,931,100	14.3	11.50	350.00	10,328,297	9.1	12.50	420.00	27.6
	Second quintile: 34,321 to 59,539	3,967,332	14.4	13.83	500.00	13,882,507	12.2	17.78	715.00	22.2
	Middle quintile: 59,540 to 89,959	4,464,770	16.2	15.00	600.00	17,971,413	15.8	19.75	800.00	19.9
	Forth quintile: 89,960 to 137,019	4,308,153	15.7	17.81	702.69	20,940,813	18.4	25.00	1,045.00	17.1
	Top quintile: more than 137,020	4,051,597	14.7	21.67	920.00	23,567,126	20.7	38.46	1,682.69	14.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. 2019 annual Current Population Survey worker counts and wage estimates for key demographics of all workers

Demographic	Category	Workers in highly exposed sectors				Workers not in highly exposed sectors				Percent of category in highly exposed sectors
		Number of workers	Percent	Median hourly wage	Median weekly earnings	Number of workers	Percent	Median hourly wage	Median weekly earnings	
Family type	Not living with a family member	6,789,356	24.7	15.63	600.00	27,349,806	24.0	21.15	865.38	19.9
	No children family	10,392,597	37.8	15.00	560.00	44,109,378	38.7	21.00	850.00	19.1
	Single-parent family	3,122,716	11.4	12.50	442.30	8,978,055	7.9	17.00	670.00	25.8
	Married with children family	7,207,638	26.2	15.00	560.00	33,602,724	29.5	24.00	976.00	17.7

Source: Authors' calculations based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey 2019 annual data.

Table 2. 2019 annual Current Population Survey family estimates, by percent of family earnings from workers in highly exposed sectors and type of family

Percent of family earnings from workers in highly exposed sectors	No children family			Single-parent family			Married with children family			Overall		
	Number of families	Column percent	Row percent	Number of families	Column percent	Row percent	Number of families	Column percent	Row percent	Number of families	Column percent	Row percent
0	23,118,971	73.6	49.6	6,579,595	71.4	14.1	16,907,323	74.6	36.3	46,605,889	73.6	100.0
>0 and <25	1,443,308	4.6	46.9	328,655	3.6	10.7	1,302,945	5.8	42.4	3,074,908	4.9	100.0
>25 and <50	1,872,857	6.0	53.6	335,906	3.6	9.6	1,282,344	5.7	36.7	3,491,107	5.5	100.0
>50 and <75	1,348,542	4.3	54.6	164,603	1.8	6.7	957,731	4.2	38.8	2,470,876	3.9	100.0
>75 and <100	345,547	1.1	48.4	53,864	0.6	7.5	314,841	1.4	44.1	714,252	1.1	100.0
100	3,286,454	10.5	47.5	1,750,179	19.0	25.3	1,888,419	8.3	27.3	6,925,052	10.9	100.0
Total	31,415,679	100.0	49.6	9,212,801	100.0	14.6	22,653,604	100.0	35.8	63,282,084	100.0	100.0

Note: Children are under 18 years old.

Source: Authors' calculations based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey 2019 annual data.

Table 3. 2019 annual Current Population Survey family counts, by percent of family earnings from workers in highly quintiles

Percent of family earnings from workers in highly exposed sectors	Lowest quintile less than $34,321			Second quintile $34,321 to $59,539			Middle quintile $59,540 to $89,959			Fourth quintile $89,960 to $137,019			Top
	Number of families	Col percent	Row percent	Number of families	Col percent	Row percent	Number of families	Col percent	Row percent	Number of families	Col percent	Row percent	Numb famil
0	9,148,927	72.0	19.6	9,390,697	74.5	20.1	9,230,531	72.3	19.8	9,225,686	73.5	19.8	9,610
>0 and <25	78,697	0.6	2.6	346,443	2.7	11.3	621,945	4.9	20.2	847,635	6.8	27.6	1,180
>25 and <50	162,783	1.3	4.7	653,132	5.2	18.7	1,062,718	8.3	30.4	969,227	7.7	27.8	643
>50 and <75	114,679	0.9	4.6	465,719	3.7	18.8	688,196	5.4	27.9	723,279	5.8	29.3	479
>75 and <100	39,367	0.3	5.5	77,323	0.6	10.8	142,506	1.1	20.0	169,978	1.4	23.8	285
100	3,165,526	24.9	45.7	1,676,345	13.3	24.2	1,020,890	8.0	14.7	611,147	4.9	8.8	451
Total	12,709,979	100.0	20.1	12,609,658	100.0	19.9	12,766,787	100.00	20.2	12,546,953	100.0	19.8	12,648

Note: Col = column.

Source: Authors' calculations based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey 2019 annual data.

Table 4. February 2020 to April 2020 CPS worker counts for key demographics for all workers, highly exposed workers and not highly exposed workers

Worker type	Demographic	Category	Employment				Unemployment rate		
			February employment	March employment	April employment	February to April percent difference	February unemployment rate	March unemployment rate	April unemployme rate
All workers	None	All workers	158,017,404	155,167,192	133,325,808	–15.6	3.8	4.5	14
	Gender	Men	83,047,264	81,793,960	71,810,038	–13.5	4.1	4.8	13
		Women	74,970,140	73,373,232	61,515,770	–17.9	3.4	4.2	15
	Race	White only	122,668,581	120,660,190	104,082,574	–15.2	3.4	4.1	13
		Black only	19,529,751	19,017,683	16,248,270	–16.8	6.3	7.0	16
		Asian only	10,327,393	10,058,336	8,475,618	–17.9	2.5	4.1	14
		All other	5,491,680	5,430,982	4,519,345	–17.7	6.2	6.9	20
	Age	16 to 24 years old	19,081,546	18,059,739	13,112,044	–31.3	8.0	10.0	26
		25 to 54 years old	101,151,803	100,141,056	87,909,549	–13.1	3.3	3.9	12
		55 to 64 years old	26,939,383	26,706,244	23,609,245	–12.4	2.6	3.4	12
		65+ years old	10,844,671	10,260,153	8,694,971	–19.8	3.2	3.7	15
	Hispanic ethnicity	Hispanic	28,311,217	27,531,184	22,625,491	–20.1	4.8	6.3	18
		Non-Hispanic	129,706,187	127,636,009	110,700,317	–14.7	3.6	4.2	13

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. February 2020 to April 2020 CPS worker counts for key demographics for all workers, highly exposed workers and not highly exposed workers

Worker type	Demographic	Category	Employment				Unemployment rate		
			February employment	March employment	April employment	February to April percent difference	February unemployment rate	March unemployment rate	April unemployme rate
	Marital status (25+ years old)	Married	83,815,233	83,628,130	74,819,947	–10.7	2.2	2.7	10
		Never married	33,986,850	33,024,188	27,839,427	–18.1	4.8	5.5	16
		Other marital status	21,133,775	20,455,135	17,554,390	–16.9	4.1	5.1	14
	Educational attainment (25+ years old)	Less than a high school diploma	8,670,067	8,439,022	6,872,495	–20.7	7.2	8.1	20
		High school diploma, no college	34,793,442	33,460,473	27,556,750	–20.8	4.1	4.8	17
		Some college or associate's degree	36,061,032	35,803,359	30,633,663	–15.1	3.3	3.9	14
		Bachelor's degree only	36,792,009	36,686,256	33,549,993	–8.8	2.2	2.5	9
		Advanced degree	22,619,308	22,718,343	21,600,863	–4.5	1.6	2.3	6
	Family type	Not living with a family member	37,390,088	35,715,717	30,179,966	–19.3	3.8	4.8	14
		No children family	62,524,760	61,588,954	53,220,784	–14.9	3.8	4.3	15
		Single-parent family	12,676,955	12,298,149	9,591,655	–24.3	6.4	7.3	19
		Married with children family	45,425,601	45,564,372	40,333,402	–11.2	3.0	3.8	12
Highly exposed workers	None	All highly exposed workers	29,113,690	28,660,646	17,982,024	–38.2	4.5	6.5	34
	Gender	Men	14,927,838	15,130,943	9,942,024	–33.4	4.2	6.0	30
		Women	14,185,851	13,529,703	8,040,000	–43.3	4.9	7.1	38
	Race	White only	22,154,774	21,781,872	14,010,204	–36.8	3.9	5.7	32
		Black only	3,568,795	3,528,243	2,094,194	–41.3	8.9	11.3	38
		Asian only	2,121,172	2,108,080	1,231,265	–42.0	1.8	6.6	35
		All other	1,268,949	1,242,451	646,361	–49.1	6.4	6.3	45
	Age	16 to 24 years old	6,821,739	6,557,727	3,537,243	–48.1	7.2	11.3	41

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. February 2020 to April 2020 CPS worker counts for key demographics for all workers, highly exposed workers and not highly exposed workers

Worker type	Demographic	Category	Employment				Unemployment rate		
			February employment	March employment	April employment	February to April percent difference	February unemployment rate	March unemployment rate	April unemployme rate
		25 to 54 years old	16,630,771	16,275,118	10,637,505	–36.0	4.0	5.2	32
		55 to 64 years old	4,016,878	4,117,047	2,613,718	–34.9	2.9	4.6	32
		65+ years old	1,644,301	1,710,753	1,193,558	–27.4	2.6	3.7	27
	Hispanic ethnicity	Hispanic	6,210,105	6,103,419	3,588,418	–42.2	4.8	8.4	38
		Non-Hispanic	22,903,584	22,557,227	14,393,605	–37.2	4.5	6.0	33
	Marital status (25+ years old)	Married	12,119,940	11,881,614	8,193,025	–32.4	2.4	4.0	28
		Never married	6,694,549	6,637,646	4,011,576	–40.1	5.7	6.0	36
		Other marital status	3,477,462	3,583,659	2,240,180	–35.6	4.3	6.3	34
	Educational attainment (25+ years old)	Less than a high school diploma	1,716,042	1,852,118	1,113,106	–35.1	4.8	6.7	36
		High school diploma, no college	7,331,270	7,042,372	4,371,212	–40.4	4.2	4.9	35
		Some college or associate's degree	6,794,829	6,796,208	4,365,846	–35.7	3.5	5.2	33
		Bachelor's degree only	4,916,510	4,858,730	3,401,036	–30.8	3.0	4.5	27
		Advanced degree	1,533,299	1,553,491	1,193,581	–22.2	2.8	4.0	20
	Family type	Not living with a family member	7,238,650	6,967,738	4,140,208	–42.8	4.1	5.9	34
		No children family	11,285,791	11,293,478	7,360,872	–34.8	4.8	6.2	34
		Single-parent family	2,954,695	2,864,840	1,554,376	–47.4	7.2	9.2	39
		Married with children family	7,634,554	7,534,589	4,926,567	–35.5	3.6	6.4	31

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. February 2020 to April 2020 CPS worker counts for key demographics for all workers, highly exposed workers and not highly exposed workers

Worker type	Demographic	Category	Employment				Unemployment rate		
			February employment	March employment	April employment	February to April percent difference	February unemployment rate	March unemployment rate	April unemployme rate
Not highly exposed workers	None	All not highly exposed workers	128,903,714	126,506,547	115,343,785	–10.5	3.6	4.1	10
	Gender	Men	68,119,426	66,663,017	61,868,015	–9.2	4.1	4.5	9
		Women	60,784,288	59,843,529	53,475,770	–12.0	3.1	3.6	10
	Race	White only	100,513,807	98,878,318	90,072,371	–10.4	3.3	3.7	9
		Black only	15,960,955	15,489,441	14,154,076	–11.3	5.6	6.0	11
		Asian only	8,206,221	7,950,256	7,244,354	–11.7	2.7	3.4	9
		All other	4,222,731	4,188,531	3,872,984	–8.3	6.1	7.1	14
	Age	16 to 24 years old	12,259,806	11,502,012	9,574,801	–21.9	8.4	9.2	19
		25 to 54 years old	84,521,032	83,865,938	77,272,043	–8.6	3.2	3.6	9
		55 to 64 years old	22,922,506	22,589,196	20,995,527	–8.4	2.6	3.2	9
		65+ years old	9,200,370	8,549,400	7,501,413	–18.5	3.3	3.7	13
	Hispanic ethnicity	Hispanic	22,101,112	21,427,765	19,037,073	–13.9	4.9	5.7	13
		Non-Hispanic	106,802,603	105,078,782	96,306,712	–9.8	3.4	3.8	9
	Marital status (25+ years old)	Married	71,695,294	71,746,516	66,626,922	–7.1	2.2	2.5	8
		Never married	27,292,301	26,386,542	23,827,851	–12.7	4.6	5.3	11
		Other marital status	17,656,313	16,871,476	15,314,210	–13.3	4.1	4.8	11
	Educational attainment (25+ years old)	Less than a high school diploma	6,954,025	6,586,904	5,759,389	–17.2	7.7	8.5	16
		High school diploma, no college	27,462,172	26,418,101	23,185,538	–15.6	4.1	4.8	12
		Some college or associate's degree	29,266,203	29,007,151	26,267,817	–10.2	3.2	3.6	10
		Bachelor's degree only	31,875,499	31,827,526	30,148,957	–5.4	2.0	2.2	6
		Advanced degree	21,086,009	21,164,853	20,407,282	–3.2	1.5	2.2	5
	Family type	Not living with a family member	30,151,439	28,747,979	26,039,758	–13.6	3.8	4.6	9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. February 2020 to April 2020 CPS worker counts for key demographics for all workers, highly exposed workers and not highly exposed workers

Worker type	Demographic	Category	Employment				Unemployment rate		
			February employment	March employment	April employment	February to April percent difference	February unemployment rate	March unemployment rate	April unemployme rate
		No children family	51,238,969	50,295,476	45,859,912	–10.5	3.6	3.9	10
		Single-parent family	9,722,260	9,433,309	8,037,279	–17.3	6.1	6.8	14
		Married with children family	37,791,047	38,029,783	35,406,835	–6.3	2.9	3.3	8

Source: Authors' calculations based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey February 2020, March 2020, and April 2020 basic monthly data.

Table A-1. List of highly exposed census industries

Highly exposed sector	Census industrial classification system codes	Census industry
Restaurants and bars	8680	Restaurants and other food services
	8690	Drinking places, alcoholic beverages
Travel and transportation	6070	Air transportation
	6190	Taxi and limousine service
	8660	Traveler accommodation
Personal services	7980	Offices of dentists
	8970	Barber shops
	8980	Beauty salons
	8990	Nail salons and other personal care services
	9090	Other personal services
Entertainment	8560	Independent artists, performing arts, spectator sports, and related industries
	8580	Bowling centers
	8590	Other amusement, gambling, and recreation industries
Other sensitive retail	4670	Automobile dealers
	4680	Other motor vehicle dealers
	4770	Furniture and home furnishings stores
	5170	Clothing stores
	5180	Shoe stores
	5190	Jewelry, luggage, and leather goods stores
	5275	Sporting goods, and hobby and toy stores
	5280	Sewing, needlework, and piece goods stores
	5295	Musical instrument and supplies stores
	5370	Book stores and news dealers

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-1. List of highly exposed census industries

Highly exposed sector	Census industrial classification system codes	Census industry
	5380	Department stores and discount stores
	5470	Retail florists
	5480	Office supplies and stationery stores
	5570	Gift, novelty, and souvenir shops
	5580	Miscellaneous retail stores
	5690	Other direct selling establishments
	7170	Video tape and disk rental
	7180	Other consumer goods rental
	4390	Apparel, piece goods, and notions merchant wholesalers
	4690	Automotive parts, accessories, and tire stores
	5680	Fuel dealers
Sensitive manufacturing	3470	Household appliance manufacturing
	3570	Motor vehicles and motor vehicle equipment manufacturing
	3580	Aircraft and parts manufacturing
	3590	Aerospace product and parts manufacturing
	3680	Ship and boat building
	3895	Furniture and related product manufacturing
	3970	Sporting and athletic goods; and doll, toy, and game manufacturing
	3980	Miscellaneous manufacturing, n.e.c.
	4070	Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts and supplies merchant wholesalers
	4080	Furniture and home furnishing merchant wholesalers
	4280	Recyclable material merchant wholesalers
	4290	Miscellaneous durable goods merchant wholesalers
	1480	Fabric mills, except knitting mills
	1670	Knitting fabric mills and apparel knitting mills
	1570	Carpet and rug mills
	1590	Textile product mills, except carpet and rug
	1680	Cut and sew apparel manufacturing

Note: n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

Source: Authors' calculations based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey 2019 annual data.

Table A-2. 2019 annual Current Population Survey worker counts and wage estimates for key demographics of workers 16 to 24 years old

Demographic	Category	Workers in highly exposed sectors				Workers not in highly exposed sectors				Percent of category in highly exposed sectors
		Number of workers	Percent	Median hourly wage	Median weekly earnings	Number of workers	Percent	Median hourly wage	Median weekly earnings	
None	All workers 16 to 24 years old	7,134,436	100.0	$11.35	$315.00	11,711,911	100.0	$13.50	$480.00	37.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. 2019 annual Current Population Survey worker counts and wage estimates for key demographics of workers 16 to 24 years old

Demographic	Category	Workers in highly exposed sectors				Workers not in highly exposed sectors				Percent of category in highly exposed sectors
		Number of workers	Percent	Median hourly wage	Median weekly earnings	Number of workers	Percent	Median hourly wage	Median weekly earnings	
Gender	Men	3,323,717	46.6	11.93	341.25	6,115,444	52.2	14.25	520.00	35.2
	Women	3,810,719	53.4	11.00	300.00	5,596,467	47.8	12.90	420.00	40.5
Race	White only	5,443,063	76.3	11.50	312.50	8,999,044	76.8	13.75	480.00	37.7
	Black only	933,669	13.1	11.00	315.00	1,542,351	13.2	12.12	440.00	37.7
	Asian only	296,171	4.2	12.00	300.00	582,502	5.0	15.00	480.00	33.7
	All other	461,533	6.5	11.25	322.50	588,014	5.0	13.50	480.00	44.0
Hispanic ethnicity	Hispanic	1,650,645	23.1	12.00	336.00	2,528,419	21.6	13.50	480.00	39.5
	Non-Hispanic	5,483,791	76.9	11.00	300.00	9,183,493	78.4	13.50	480.00	37.4
Marital status	Married	322,787	4.5	12.50	480.00	1,027,860	8.8	15.00	600.00	23.9
	Never married	6,738,401	94.4	11.25	300.00	10,509,777	89.7	13.25	461.53	39.1
	Other marital status	73,248	1.0	11.00	360.00	174,275	1.5	12.71	500.00	29.6
Educational attainment	Less than a high school diploma	1,721,972	24.1	10.00	175.00	1,306,296	11.2	10.25	225.00	56.9
	High school diploma, no college	2,222,071	31.1	12.00	400.00	3,629,245	31.0	13.00	480.00	38.0
	Some college or associate's degree	2,717,944	38.1	12.00	325.00	4,410,433	37.7	13.00	401.20	38.1
	Bachelor's degree only	452,339	6.3	15.00	556.00	2,169,400	18.5	19.23	769.00	17.3
	Advanced degree	20,110	0.3	16.50	660.00	196,539	1.7	24.23	980.76	9.3
Hourly worker status	Nonhourly worker	563,316	7.9	15.00	560.00	2,255,884	19.3	19.23	761.53	20.0
	Hourly worker	6,571,120	92.1	11.00	300.00	9,456,027	80.7	13.00	440.00	41.0
Full- or part-time status	Worked full-time hours	2,976,745	41.7	13.00	500.00	7,338,709	62.7	15.00	600.00	28.9
	Worked part-time hours	4,157,691	58.3	10.50	200.00	4,373,203	37.3	11.50	230.76	48.7
Family status	Not living with a family member	1,518,315	21.3	12.90	450.00	3,338,566	28.5	15.00	600.00	31.3
	Family member	5,616,121	78.7	11.00	285.00	8,373,345	71.5	13.00	438.00	40.1
Family earnings quintile	Not living with a family member	1,518,315	21.3	12.90	450.00	3,338,566	28.5	15.00	600.00	31.3
	Lowest quintile: less than 34,321	1,022,135	14.3	10.38	240.00	1,291,445	11.0	11.26	310.00	44.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-2. 2019 annual Current Population Survey worker counts and wage estimates for key demographics of workers 16 to 24 years old

Demographic	Category	Workers in highly exposed sectors				Workers not in highly exposed sectors				Percent of category in highly exposed sectors
		Number of workers	Percent	Median hourly wage	Median weekly earnings	Number of workers	Percent	Median hourly wage	Median weekly earnings	
	Second quintile: 34,321 to 59,539	1,005,098	14.1	11.00	300.00	1,399,368	11.9	12.00	400.00	41.8
	Middle quintile: 59,540 to 89,959	1,123,970	15.8	11.00	303.00	1,808,978	15.4	13.00	480.00	38.3
	Fourth quintile: 89,960 to 137,019	1,184,837	16.6	11.50	300.00	1,875,480	16.0	13.13	460.00	38.7
	Top quintile: more than 137,020	1,280,081	17.9	11.52	290.00	1,998,075	17.1	14.90	500.00	39.0
Family type	Not living with a family member	1,518,315	21.3	12.90	450.00	3,338,566	28.5	15.00	600.00	31.3
	No children family	2,590,592	36.3	11.76	336.00	4,634,972	39.6	13.50	480.00	35.9
	Single-parent family	1,100,037	15.4	10.60	275.00	1,298,240	11.1	12.00	415.38	45.9
	Married with children family	1,925,492	27.0	10.50	220.00	2,440,133	20.8	12.00	378.00	44.1

Source: Authors' calculations based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey 2019 annual data.

Table A-3. 2019 annual Current Population Survey worker counts and wage estimates for key demographics of workers 25 years old and older

Demographic	Category	Workers in highly exposed sectors				Workers not in the highly exposed sectors				Percent of category in highly exposed sectors
		Number of workers	Percent	Median hourly wage	Median weekly earnings	Number of workers	Percent	Median hourly wage	Median weekly earnings	
None	All workers 25+ years old	20,377,871	100.0	$17.00	$666.00	102,328,051	100.0	$23.00	$942.30	16.6
Gender	Men	10,784,472	52.9	18.89	776.15	53,057,136	51.9	25.00	1,057.69	16.9
	Women	9,593,399	47.1	15.00	560.00	49,270,915	48.1	20.50	804.80	16.3
Race	White only	15,229,155	74.7	17.31	680.00	79,318,733	77.5	23.40	961.00	16.1
	Black only	2,667,328	13.1	15.00	600.00	13,062,695	12.8	18.45	760.00	17.0
	Asian only	1,684,375	8.3	17.00	673.00	6,718,054	6.6	31.00	1,250.00	20.0
	All other	797,013	3.9	15.86	600.00	3,228,569	3.2	20.00	800.00	19.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. 2019 annual Current Population Survey worker counts and wage estimates for key demographics of workers 25 years old and older

Demographic	Category	Workers in highly exposed sectors				Workers not in the highly exposed sectors				Percent of category in highly exposed sectors
		Number of workers	Percent	Median hourly wage	Median weekly earnings	Number of workers	Percent	Median hourly wage	Median weekly earnings	
Hispanic ethnicity	Hispanic	4,210,676	20.7	15.00	570.00	17,004,953	16.6	18.00	720.00	19.8
	Non-Hispanic	16,167,195	79.3	17.75	700.00	85,323,098	83.4	24.04	992.30	15.9
Marital status	Married	10,587,282	52.0	18.10	722.40	61,854,299	60.4	25.00	1,000.00	14.6
	Never married	6,445,613	31.6	15.15	600.00	24,765,071	24.2	20.00	800.00	20.7
	Other marital Status	3,344,976	16.4	16.12	620.00	15,708,681	15.4	20.73	841.50	17.6
Educational attainment	Less than a high school diploma	2,019,298	9.9	13.00	480.00	6,297,062	6.2	14.42	560.00	24.3
	High school diploma, no college	6,970,154	34.2	15.00	600.00	24,078,742	23.5	18.00	720.00	22.4
	Some college or associate's degree	6,136,804	30.1	17.00	660.00	25,989,088	25.4	20.00	800.00	19.1
	Bachelor's degree only	4,045,755	19.9	23.79	961.53	27,764,833	27.1	28.85	1,180.00	12.7
	Advanced degree	1,205,861	5.9	34.00	1,384.00	18,198,327	17.8	36.06	1,480.00	6.2
Hourly worker status	Nonhourly worker	7,231,832	35.5	25.00	1,057.00	49,192,923	48.1	30.77	1,269.23	12.8
	Hourly worker	13,146,040	64.5	15.00	560.00	53,135,128	51.9	18.00	716.00	19.8
Full- or part-time status	Worked full-time hours	15,642,898	76.8	18.00	760.00	85,564,864	83.6	24.03	1,000.00	15.5
	Worked part-time hours	4,734,974	23.2	13.00	337.50	16,763,187	16.4	17.00	467.07	22.0
Family status	Not living with a family member	5,271,041	25.9	17.00	673.00	24,011,240	23.5	22.22	923.07	18.0
	Family member	15,106,831	74.1	16.96	660.00	78,316,811	76.5	23.00	950.00	16.2
Family earnings quintile	Not living with a family member	5,271,041	25.9	17.00	673.00	24,011,240	23.5	22.22	923.07	18.0
	Lowest quintile: less than 34,321	2,908,966	14.3	12.00	384.61	9,036,852	8.8	13.00	437.00	24.4
	Second quintile: 34,321 to 59,539	2,962,233	14.5	15.00	600.00	12,483,139	12.2	18.00	730.76	19.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A-3. 2019 annual Current Population Survey worker counts and wage estimates for key demographics of workers 25 years old and older

Demographic	Category	Workers in highly exposed sectors				Workers not in the highly exposed sectors				Percent of category in highly exposed sectors
		Number of workers	Percent	Median hourly wage	Median weekly earnings	Number of workers	Percent	Median hourly wage	Median weekly earnings	
	Middle quintile: 59,540 to 89,959	3,340,799	16.4	17.00	682.50	16,162,436	15.8	20.36	840.00	17.1
	Fourth quintile: 89,960 to 137,019	3,123,316	15.3	22.00	923.07	19,065,334	18.6	26.43	1,111.00	14.1
	Top quintile: more than 137,020	2,771,516	13.6	33.65	1,461.00	21,569,051	21.1	41.67	1,800.00	11.4
Family type	Not living with a family member	5,271,041	25.9	17.00	673.00	24,011,240	23.5	22.22	923.07	18.0
	No children family	7,802,005	38.3	16.83	670.00	39,474,406	38.6	22.50	920.00	16.5
	Single-parent family	2,022,679	9.9	14.42	538.46	7,679,815	7.5	18.00	720.00	20.8
	Married with children family	5,282,147	25.9	18.25	720.00	31,162,591	30.5	25.00	1,038.46	14.5

Source: Authors' calculations based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Population Survey 2019 annual data.

SUGGESTED CITATION

Matthew Dey, Mark A. Loewenstein, David S. Piccone Jr, and Anne E. Polivka, "Demographics, earnings, and family characteristics of workers in sectors initially affected by COVID-19 shutdowns," *Monthly Labor Review,* U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 2020, https://doi.org/10.21916/mlr.2020.11.

NOTES

1 Matthew Dey and Mark A. Loewenstein, "How many workers are employed in sectors directly affected by COVID-19 shutdowns, where do they work, and how much do they earn?" *Monthly Labor Review*, April 2020, https://www.bls.gov/opub/mlr/2020/article/covid-19-shutdowns.htm.

2 Joseph S. Vavra, "Shutdown sectors represent large share of all U.S. employment" (Chicago, IL: Becker Friedman Institute for Economics at the University of Chicago, March 31, 2020), https://bfi.uchicago.edu/insight/blog/key-economic-facts-about-covid-19/.

3 Earnings information is not collected for the self-employed.

4 While the Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages and Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) surveys use the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) industry classification, the Current Population Survey (CPS) uses census industry codes. A few situations exist in which differences between the NAICS and census industry definitions made it necessary to add or

subtract industries identified as exposed in our initial article. As noted in the text, the list of Census industries used for this analysis can be found in the appendix, table A-1.

5 Vavra, “Shutdown sectors represent large share of all U.S. employment.” As noted in the initial article, one could quibble about certain industries, but we are convinced that reasonable modifications to the list are likely to have relatively minor effects on our overall findings.

6 These particular numbers do not appear in figure 3. Figure 3 depicts the demographic composition of the highly exposed and not highly exposed sectors. The numbers in the text refer to the sectoral composition of workers in a particular demographic category.

7 In our earlier article, we looked at occupational wages by using the OES and showed that lower paying occupations are more heavily represented in the exposed sector. In this article, using the CPS data, we look at the wages of individual workers by using the CPS data.

8 To obtain a more comprehensive picture, we have constructed an hourly wage for all workers (BLS only does this for hourly workers). We also have chosen to calculate usual median weekly earnings for part-time workers and full-time workers. BLS press releases report usual weekly earnings for only full-time workers.

9 For this analysis, families are defined as two or more individuals living together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. All related individuals in a household are considered one family, even if several generations of a family are living together (for example, a divorced mother living with her adult son and his infant daughter would be one family). The estimates for families with children refer to children under the age of 18. Individuals who are living alone or in a household with completely unrelated people (for example, a group of unrelated people sharing a house) are classified as not living with a family member. Unmarried partners and same-sex spouses also are not classified as living with a family member.

10 Earnings are what individuals receive from being employed. Although typically the largest component, earnings are just one component of family income. Other potential sources of family income include payments from government programs such as social security and public assistance programs, rental income, and dividend payments.

11 Children are those age 18 and under who are sons, daughters, stepchildren, or adopted children living in the household. Nieces, nephews, grandchildren, other related and unrelated children, and children not living in the household are not included as children.

12 However, the exposure of single-parent families does not vary much by the number of children in the household. For single-parent households with one child, 19.5 percent of families obtain all the family’s earnings from workers in the highly exposed sector, while 18.5 percent of single-parent families with two or more children do.

13 The definition of the exposed sector is admittedly subjective. With current CPS data, we can identify industries that are potentially misclassified. To this end, we deem an industry in the exposed sector as potentially misclassified if employment grew or decreased less than 15 percent from February to April. In addition, we deem an industry in the not highly exposed sector as potentially misclassified if employment decreased by 30 or more percent from February to April. Given these definitions, we find that only 6.2 percent of highly exposed sector employment and 5.5 percent of not highly exposed sector employment are potentially in misclassified industries.

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