

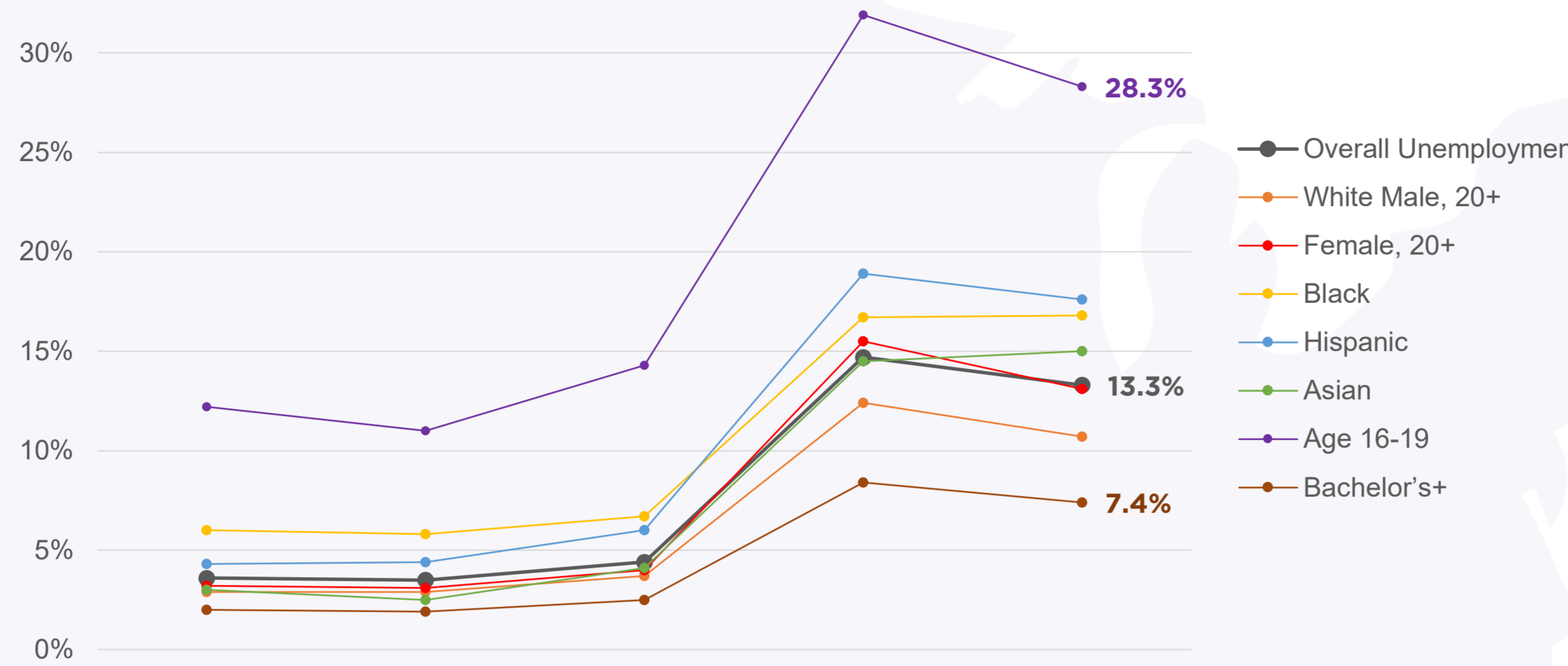
# UNEMPLOYMENT DURING COVID-19

158 million people are in the U.S. civilian labor force; almost 21 million were unemployed in May—an unemployment rate of 13.3 percent. Although still very high, that reflected an unexpected decline of 1.4 points from April’s rate of 14.7 percent. This decline was not felt equally across all populations. In fact, the unemployment rate for Black and for Asian people ticked slightly higher. Of those unemployed in May, 71 percent reported an unemployment duration of 5 to 14 weeks. A recent report from the Pew Research Center noted the following highlights for how COVID-19 is impacting American workers:

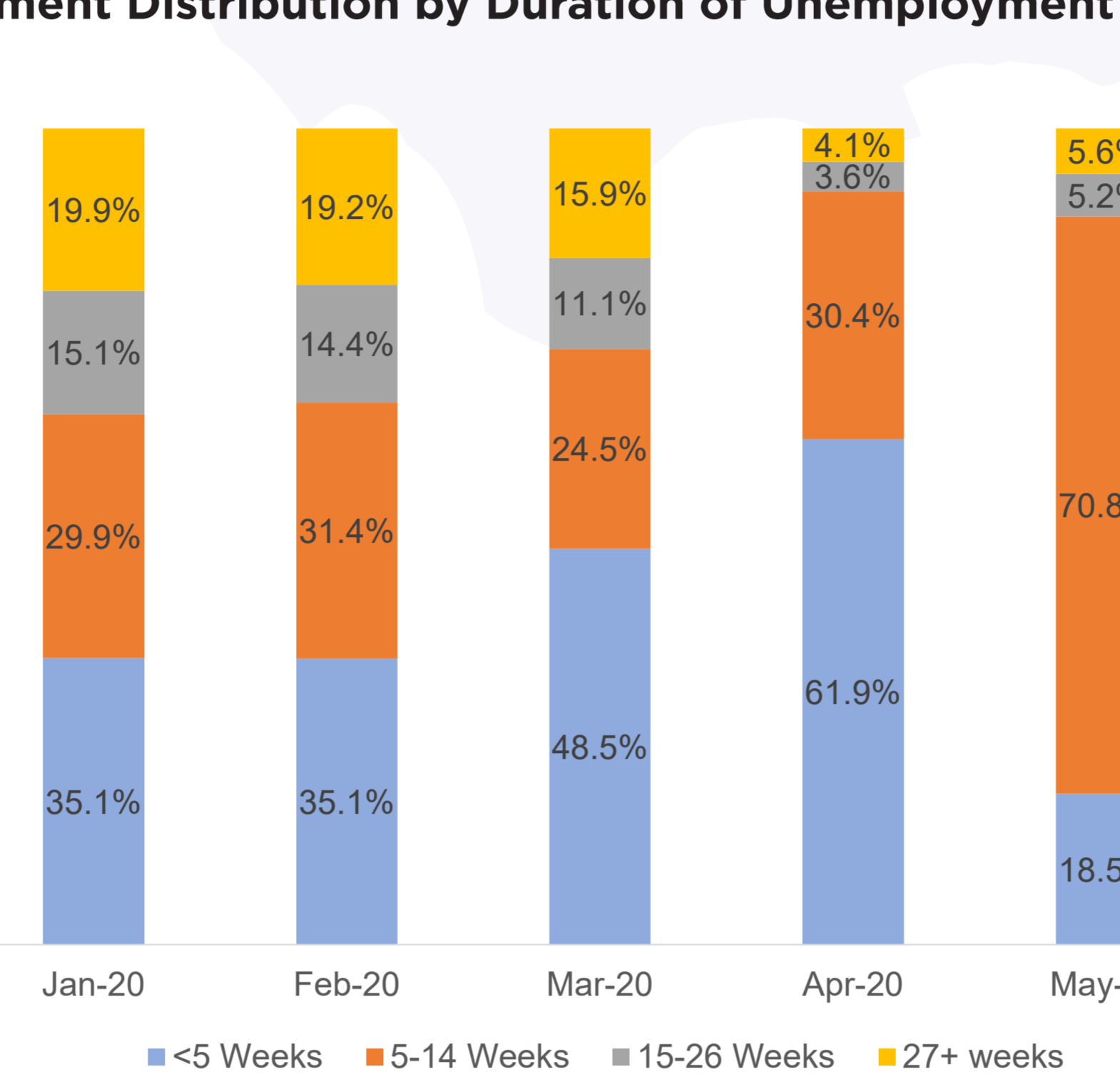
- More women than men lost their jobs from February to May, 11.5 million vs. 9.0 million. That is primarily because 59% of the job losses were in leisure and hospitality, education and health services, and retail trade—and these three sectors account for 47% of the jobs held by women (vs. 28% for men).
- Hispanic women have experienced a steeper decline in employment (-21%) than other women or men.
- One quarter of young adult workers (ages 16-24) have lost their jobs, in part because 48% of them worked in high-risk industries.
- Employment among immigrant workers has decreased more sharply than among U.S.-born workers (19% vs. 12%).
- Workers without any college education were more likely to have lost their jobs than those with at least some college. For workers with a college degree, employment decreased by 6% versus a decrease of 17% for those with a high school diploma and 21% among workers without a high school diploma. One significant difference: workers with a college degree were much more likely to have a job where they could work remotely.

## NATIONAL DATA

National Unemployment Rate



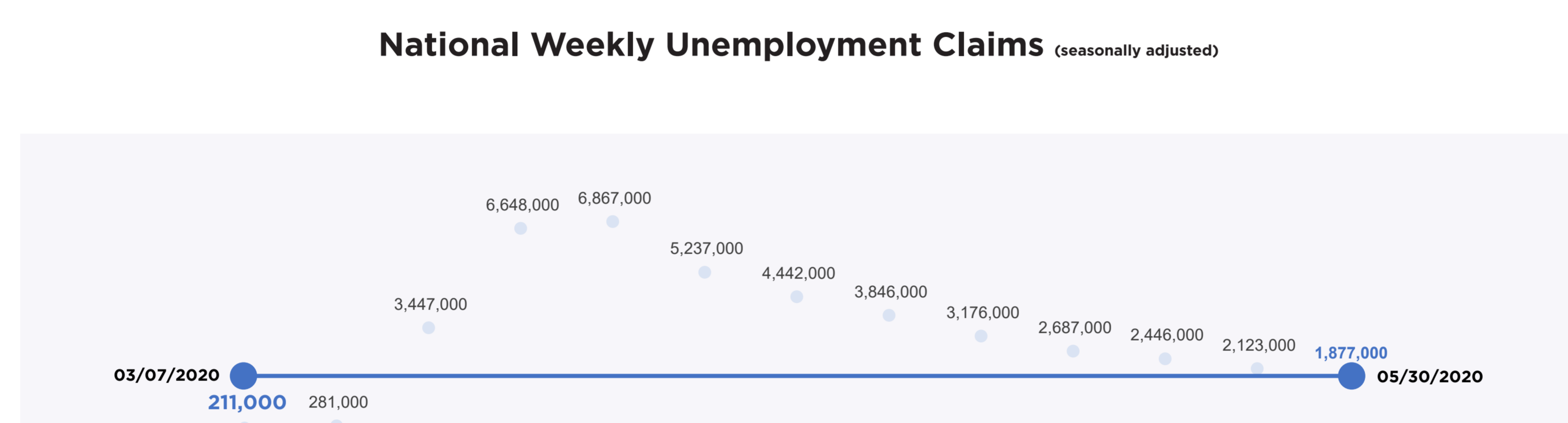
Unemployment Distribution by Duration of Unemployment (seasonally adjusted)



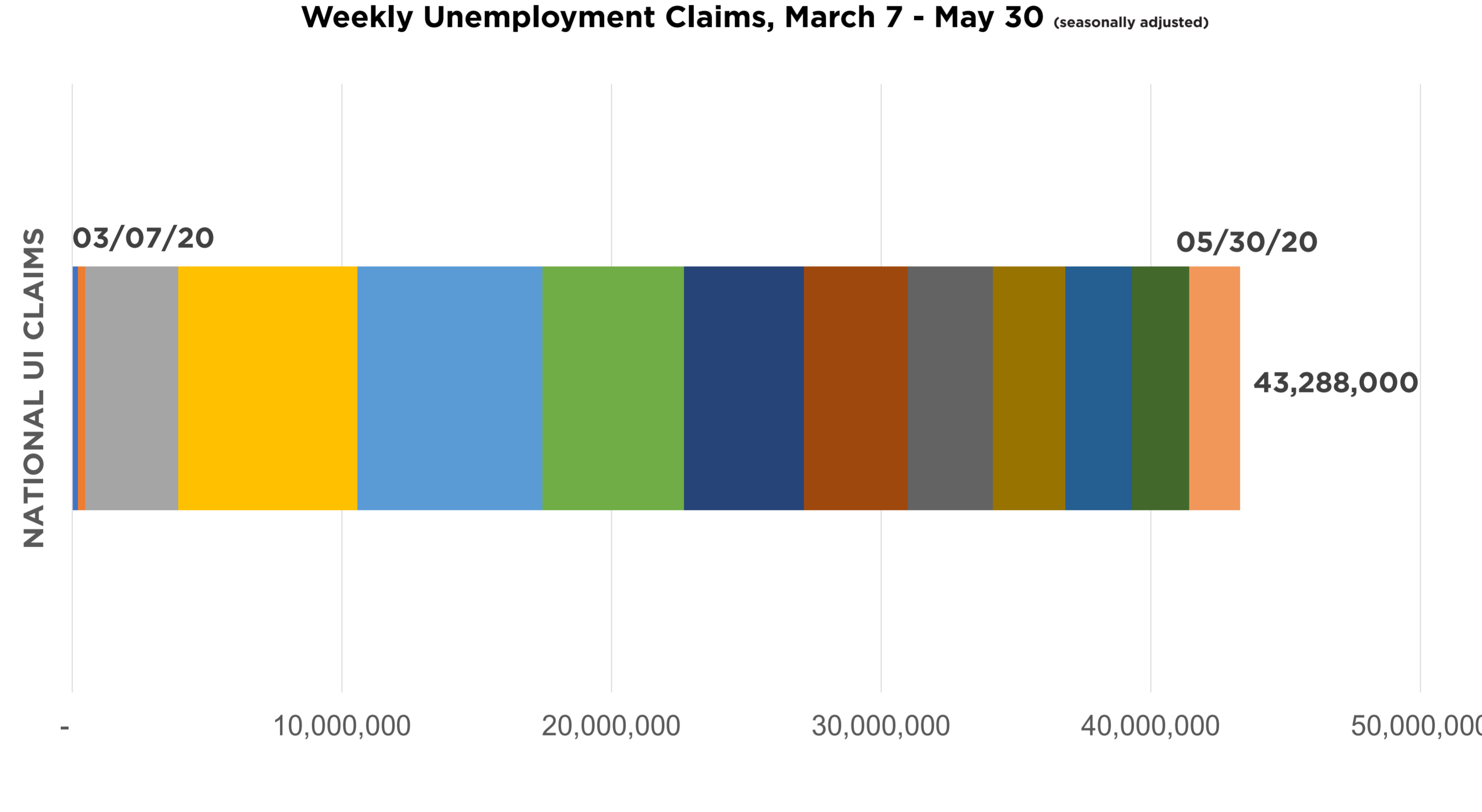
Unemployment Rate for Certain Occupations (not seasonally adjusted)

Occupation	5/2020	4/2020	3/2020	2/2020	1/2020
Management, Professional & Related Service	13%	7.7%	2.5%	1.8%	2.2%
Sales & Office	13.9%	14.8%	3.9%	3.7%	4.0%
Natural Resources, Construction, & Maintenance	13.2%	16.3%	6.6%	6.0%	6.3%
Production, Transportation, & Material Moving	17.1%	18.2%	6.3%	5.3%	4.7%

National Weekly Unemployment Claims (seasonally adjusted)

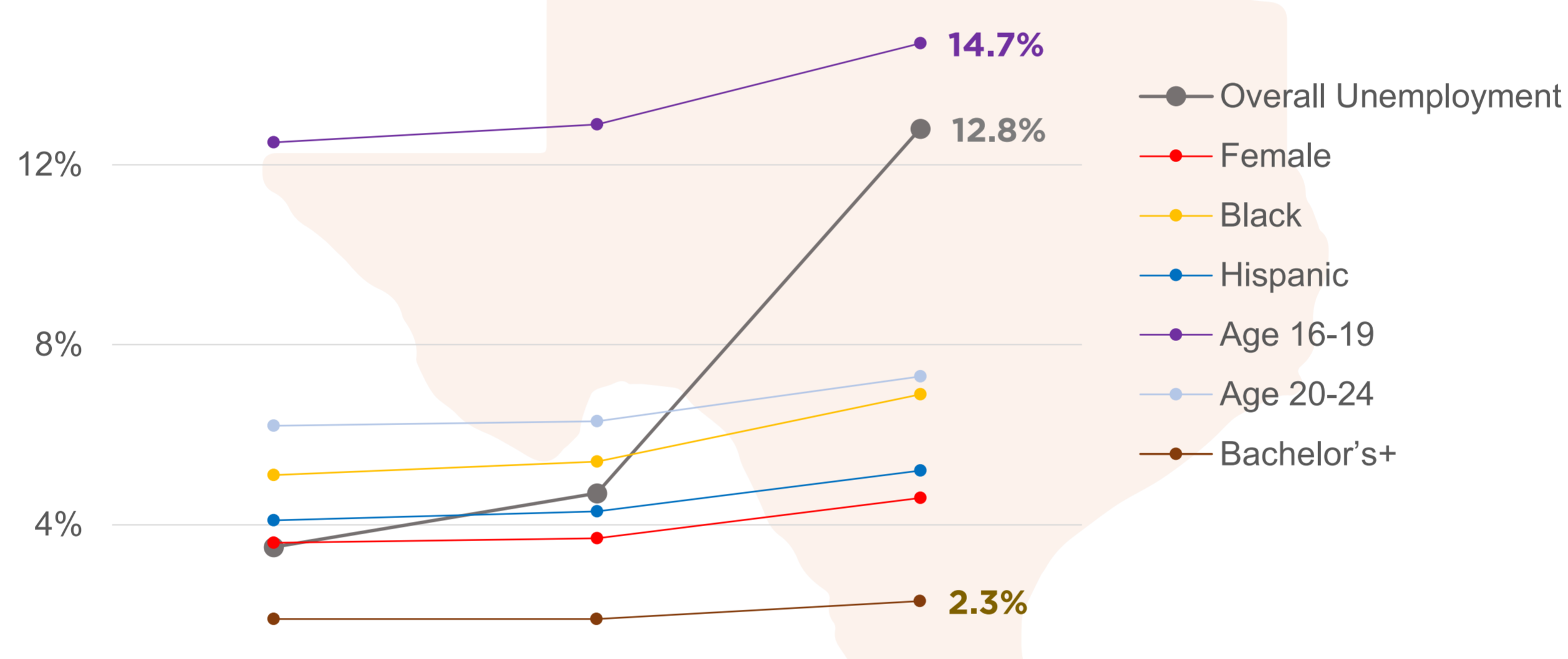


Weekly Unemployment Claims, March 7 - May 30 (seasonally adjusted)



## TEXAS DATA

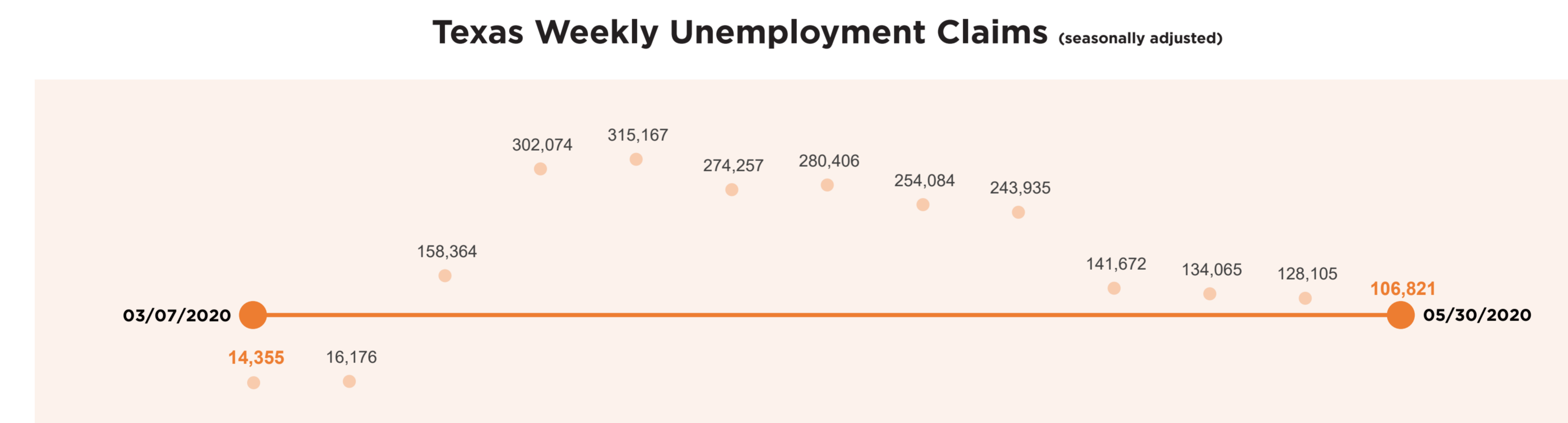
Texas Unemployment Rate



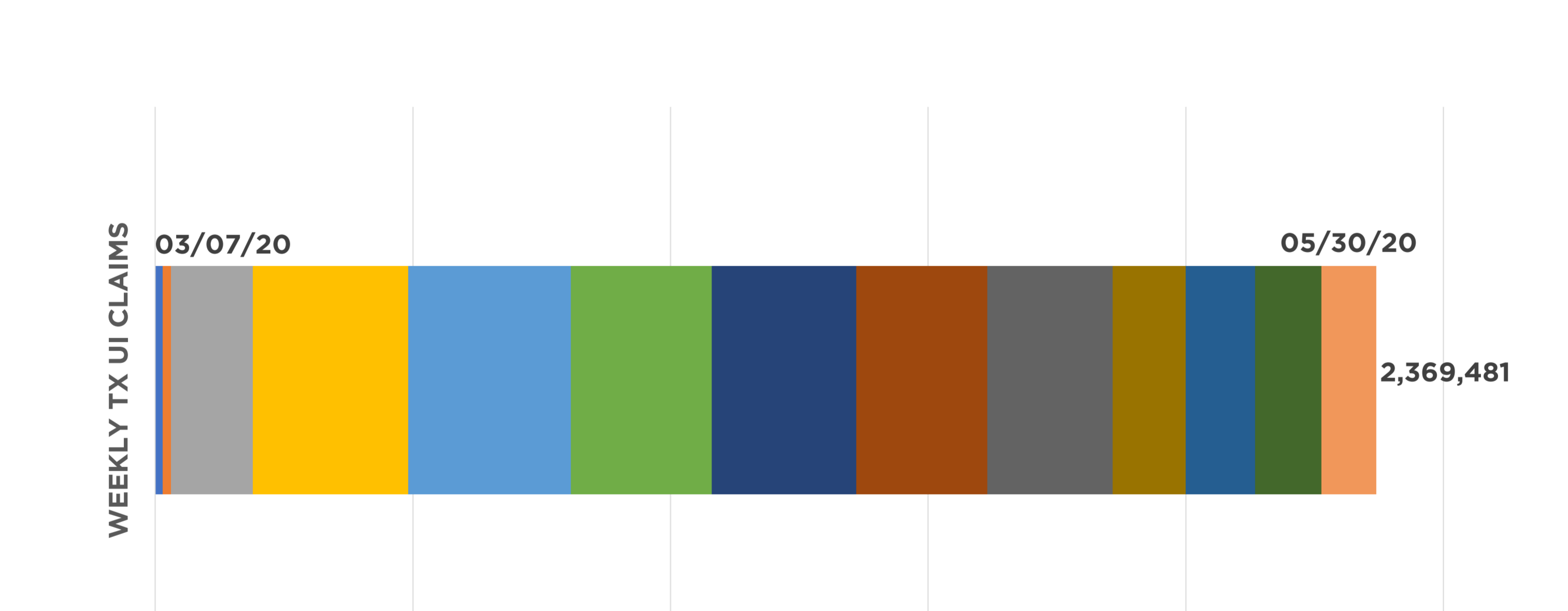
Weekly Texas Insured Unemployment Rate, Year 2020



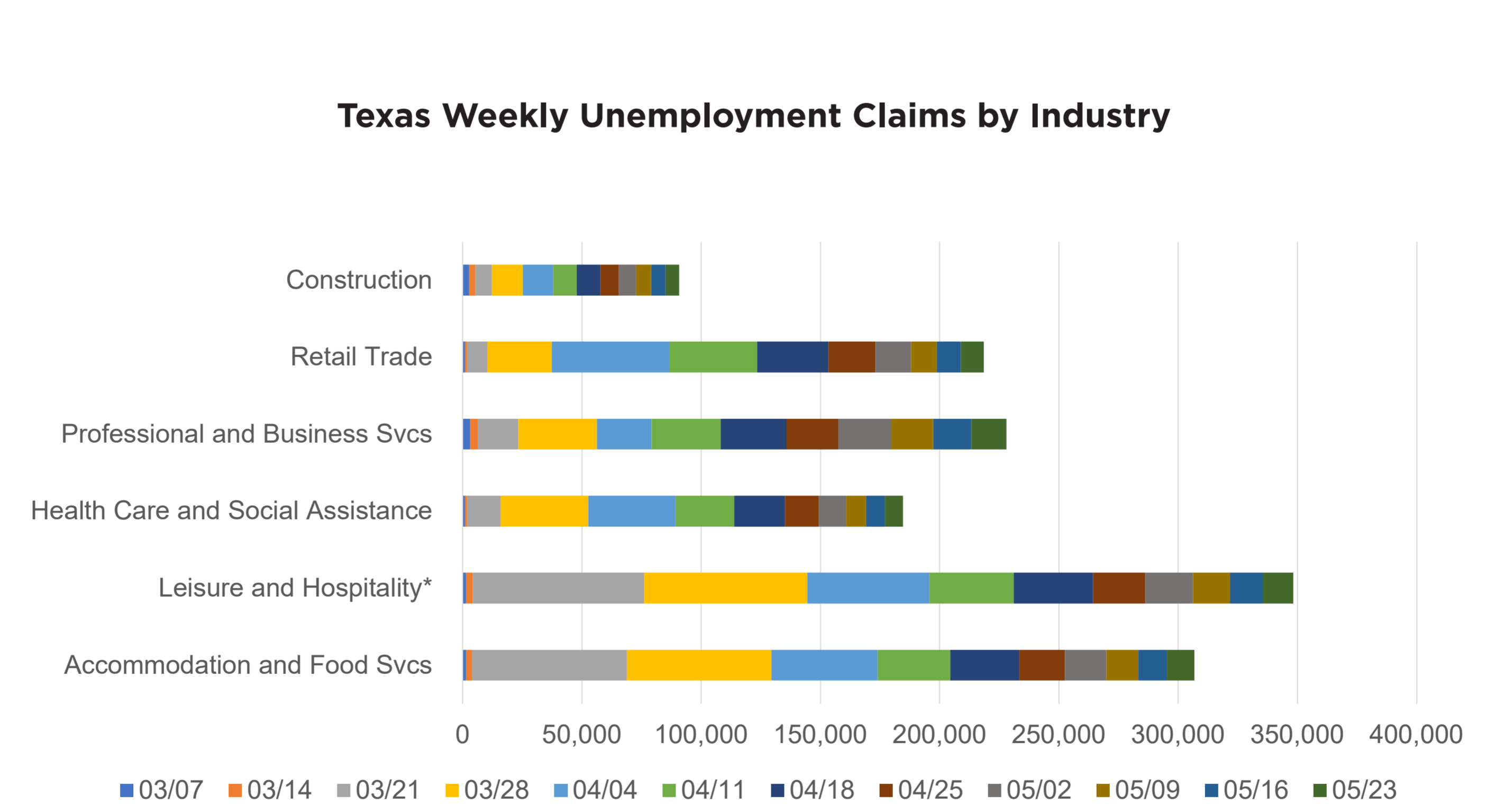
Texas Weekly Unemployment Claims (seasonally adjusted)



Texas Weekly Unemployment Claims, March 7 - May 30 (seasonally adjusted)

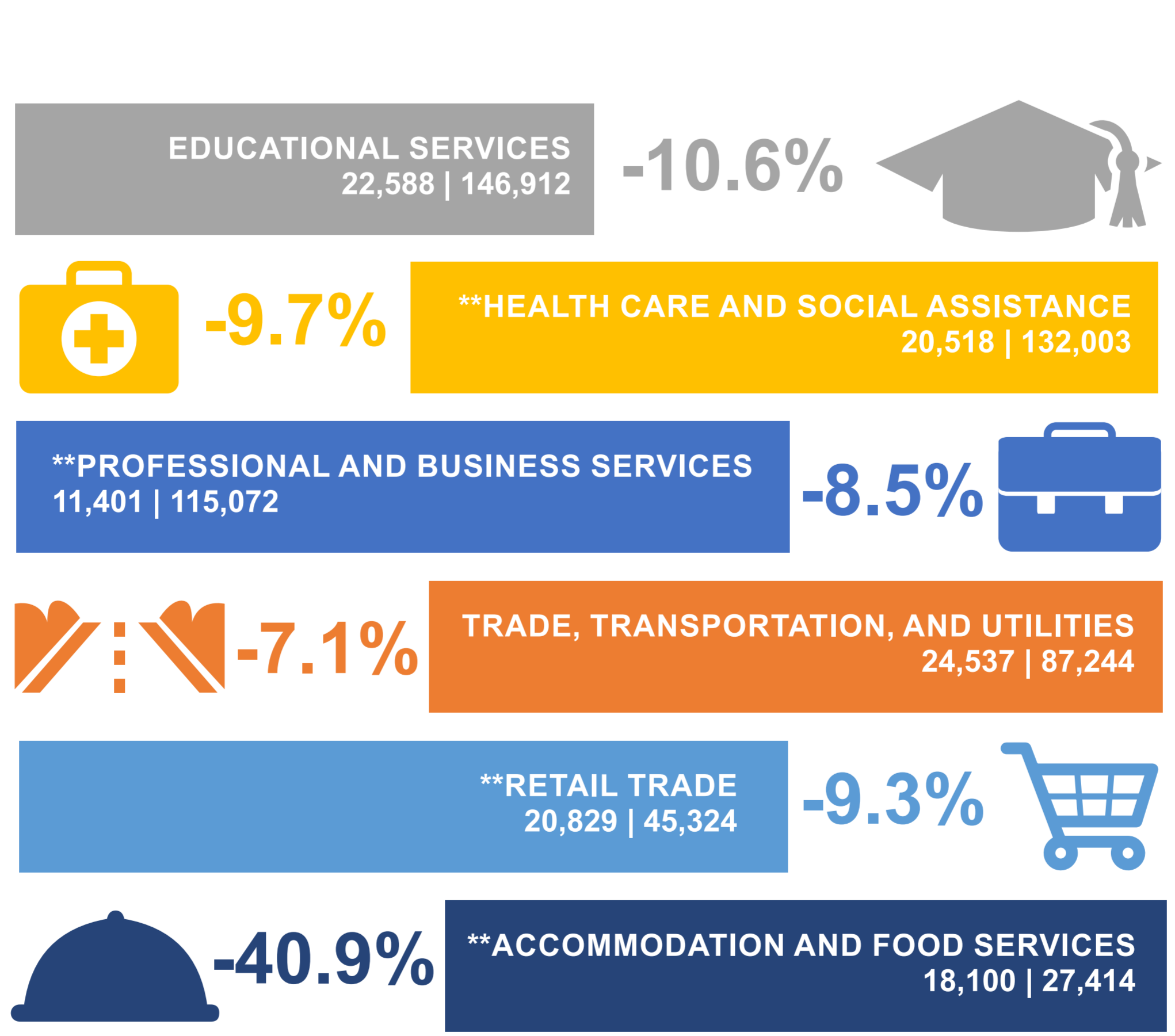


Texas Weekly Unemployment Claims by Industry



### Vulnerable Industries Impact UT Students

% Change in Number of Jobs in Texas  
Number of UT Students Working While Enrolled in Texas 2018 | Number of Former UT Students Found Working in Texas



**\*\*Short-Term Vulnerable Industries**  
87 percent of the students who were found working while enrolled in a UT institution in 2018 were employed in one of the industries above. Three-quarters of former UT students found working in Texas in 2018 were employed in these industries. Closures, layoffs, hiring freezes, and reduced hours in these industries are impacting current and former UT students.

### Vulnerable Groups

Pre- and Post-Pandemic Vulnerabilities in the College to Career Pipeline

We also know that more people, more of our students—past, present, and future—than ever will be vulnerable. And that vulnerability shows up in even more forms. And we know that traditionally vulnerable groups—people of color, people with low incomes, and women—will suffer these vulnerabilities at greater rates and intensities.

Vulnerable means different things, post-pandemic.

- Health, including mental health, and safety at risk (because of job or home circumstances)
- Current/future job at risk (currently employed and jobseekers, including new/recent graduates)
- Food/housing insecurity (job loss, reduced income; and for students living at home where there may be food/housing insecurity)
- Digital divide (education—or job—at risk because of access to equipment, high-speed internet, or just space for work/study)

And traditionally vulnerable populations are at even greater risk of experiencing these effects and experiencing them more acutely.

- Hispanic, African American, Native American
- Asian (discrimination/backlash because of rhetoric about the “Chinese virus”)
- Low-income and/or first-generation students
- Female students
- Students with pre-existing conditions and/or disabilities

