

# Central Puget Sound Data Trends

Central Puget Sound Economic Development District Board



Puget Sound Regional Council



# Overview

## Trends identified in the Regional Economic Strategy

- *Changes in job distribution due to COVID-19*
- *Impacts on women in the workforce*
- *Inequities resulting from the pandemic*

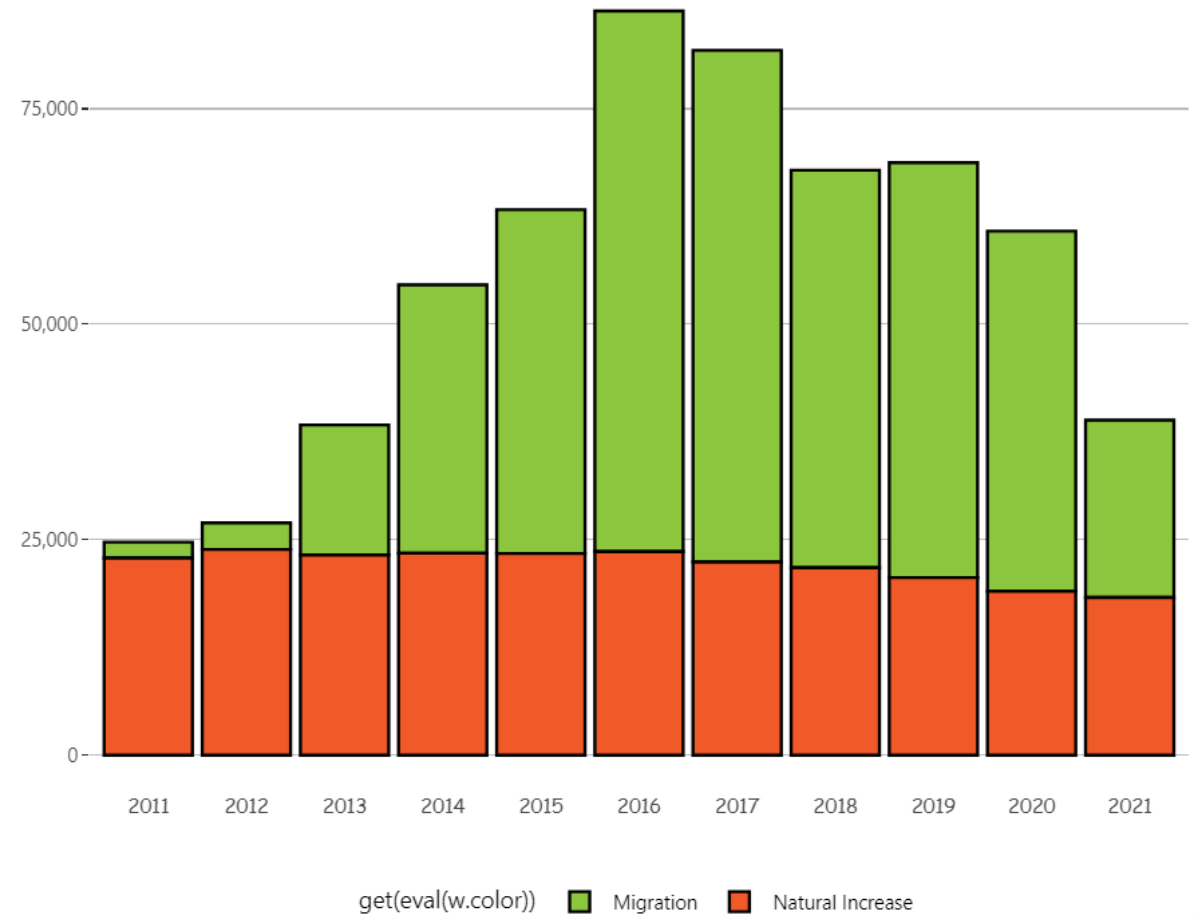
## Data Sources

- *2021 PSRC Household Travel Survey*
- *Washington State Office of Financial Management*
- *Washington State Employment Securities Department*



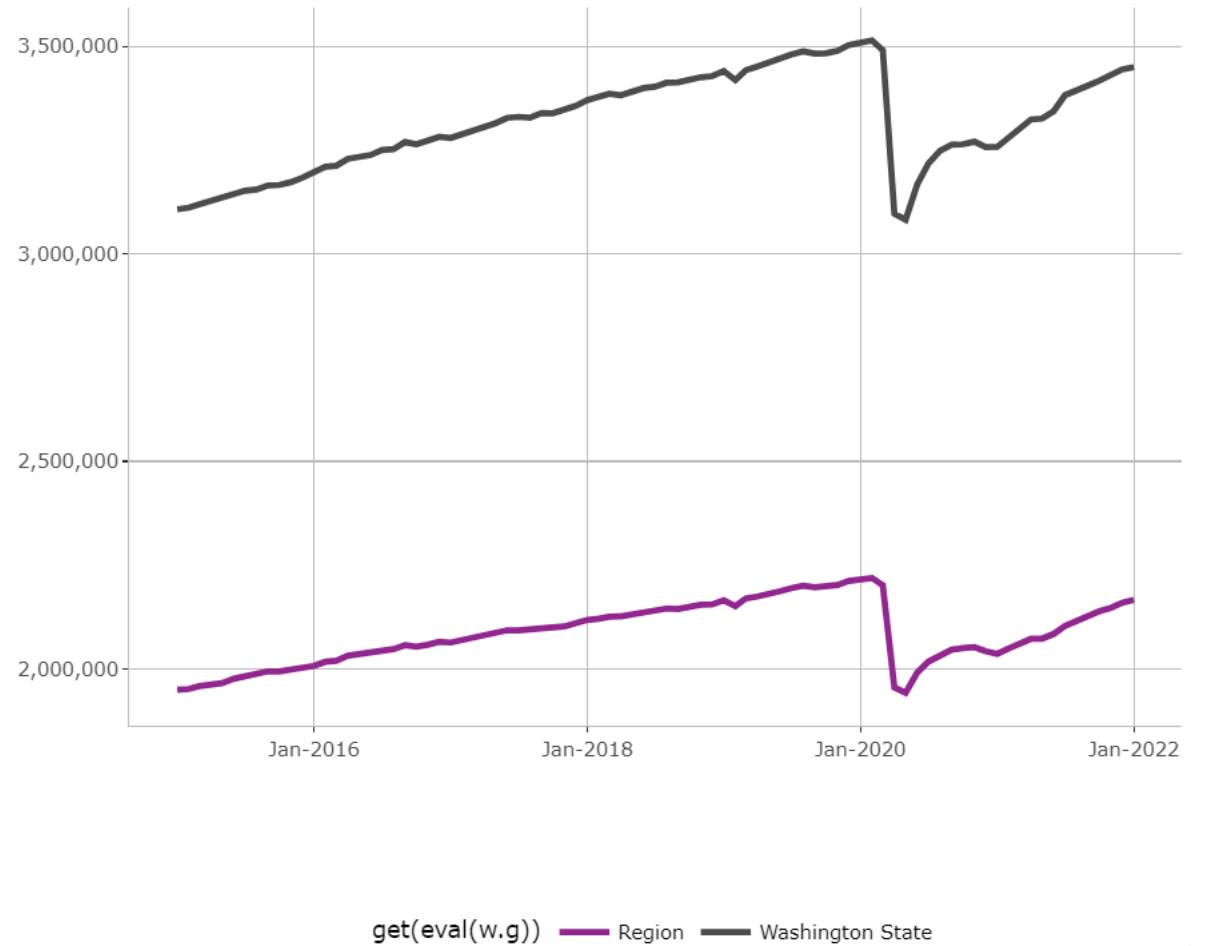
# Population growth slowed during the pandemic

- Between April 2020 and April 2021 the region grew by 38,900 people
- 53 percent of this growth was from migration
- Population growth in 2021 returned to levels last experienced in 2013



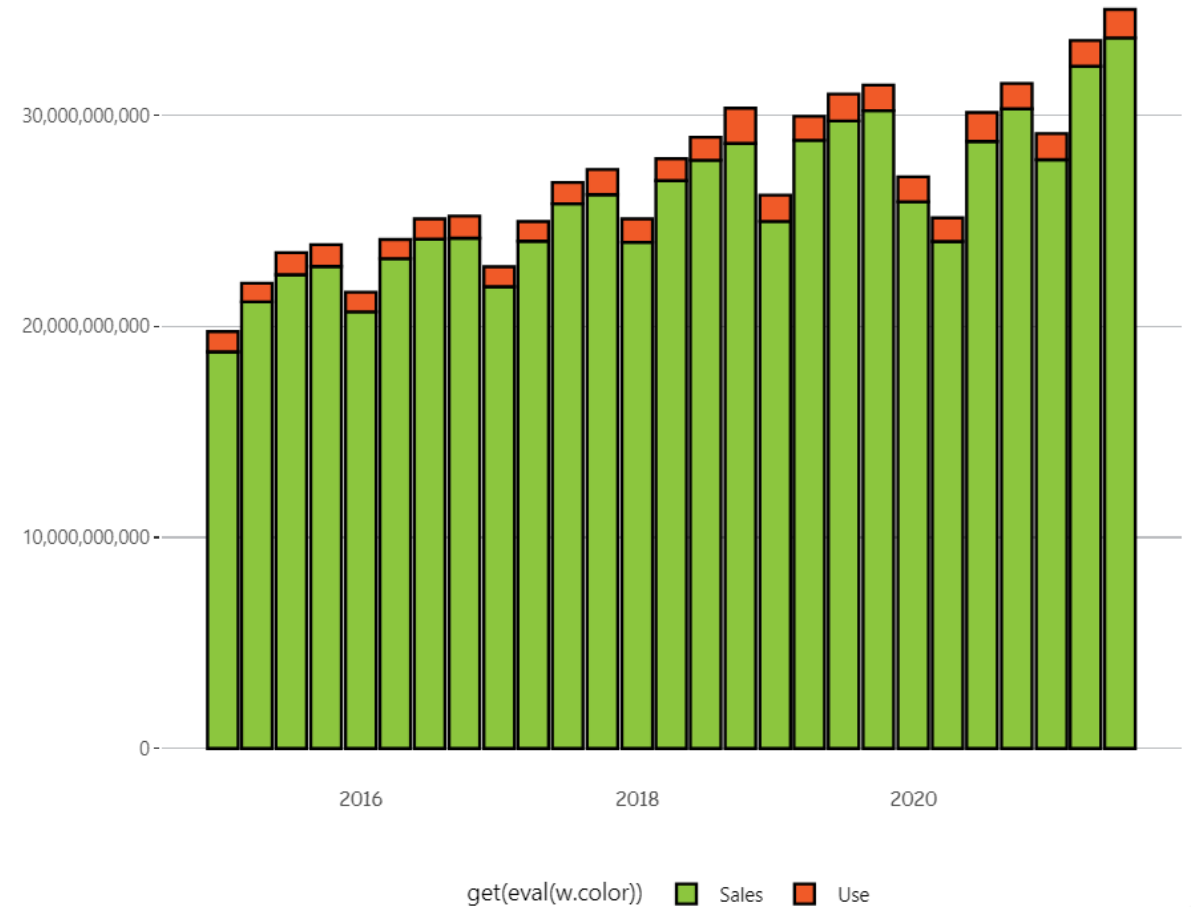
# Total Employment has nearly recovered

- In January 2022, total regional employment was 2,167,000.
- This compares to 2,201,000 from March 2020, a 2 percent reduction from pre-pandemic peaks.



# Retail Sales are above pre-pandemic levels

- Retail Sales & Use in Q3 2021 were over \$35 billion
- This is a 13 percent increase over Q3 2019



# Employment status has stabilized to pre-COVID levels

	2017/2019	2021
Employed full time (35+ hours/week, paid)	52%	49%
Employed part time (fewer than 35 hours/week, paid)	10%	10%
Self-employed	5%	6%
Retired	16%	16%
Homemaker	7%	5%
Not currently employed	9%	11%



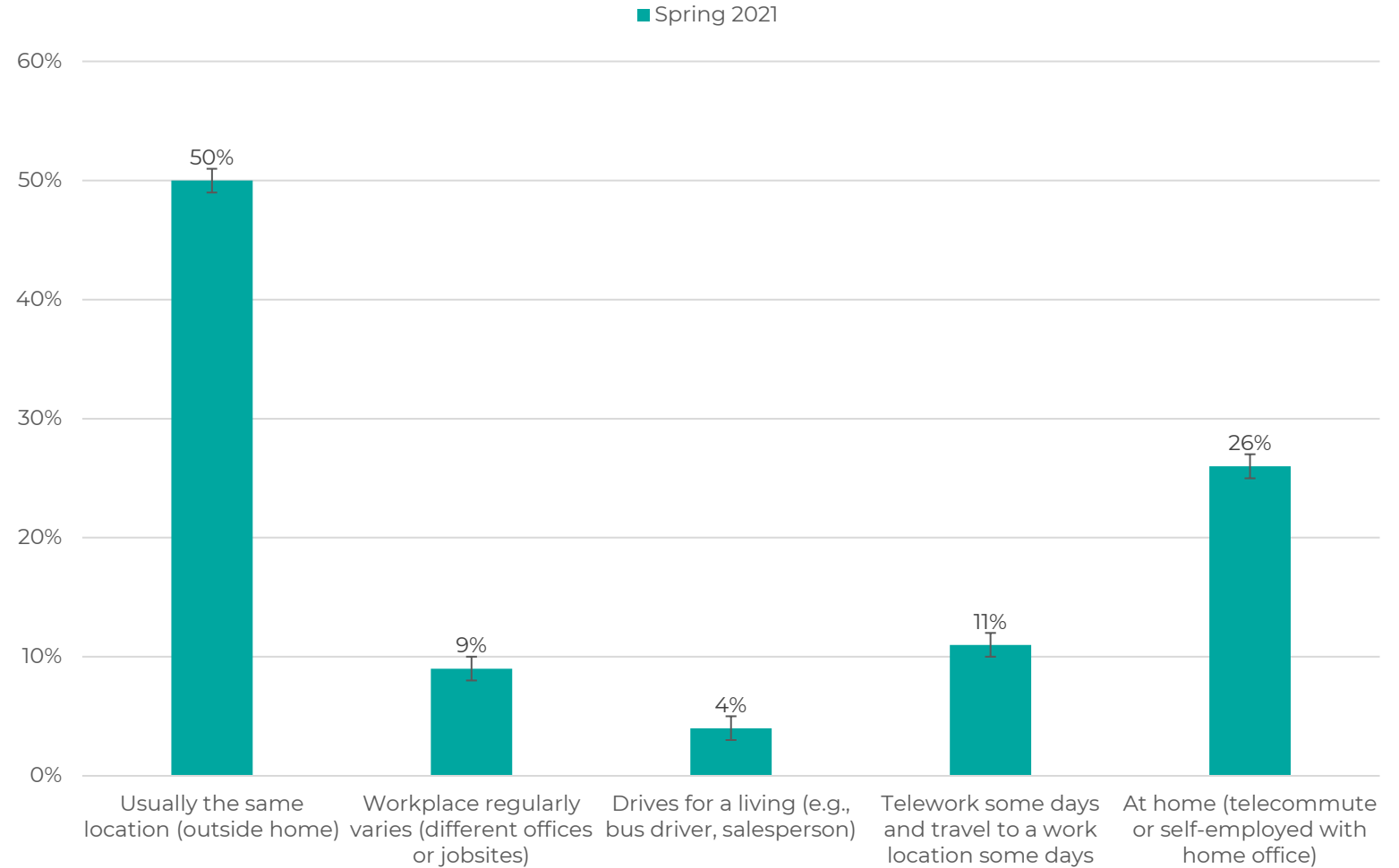
# Workers in 2021 were impacted from early 2020

- Employed full-time (35+ hours/week): ↓ 6 percent
- Employed part-time: ↓ 1 percent
- Employed but not currently working (on leave, furloughed): ↑ 1 percent
- Self-employed: ↓ 1 percent
- Retired: ↑ 3 percent
- Homemaker: No change
- Not employed: ↑ 2 percent



# Work locations varied as of April 2021

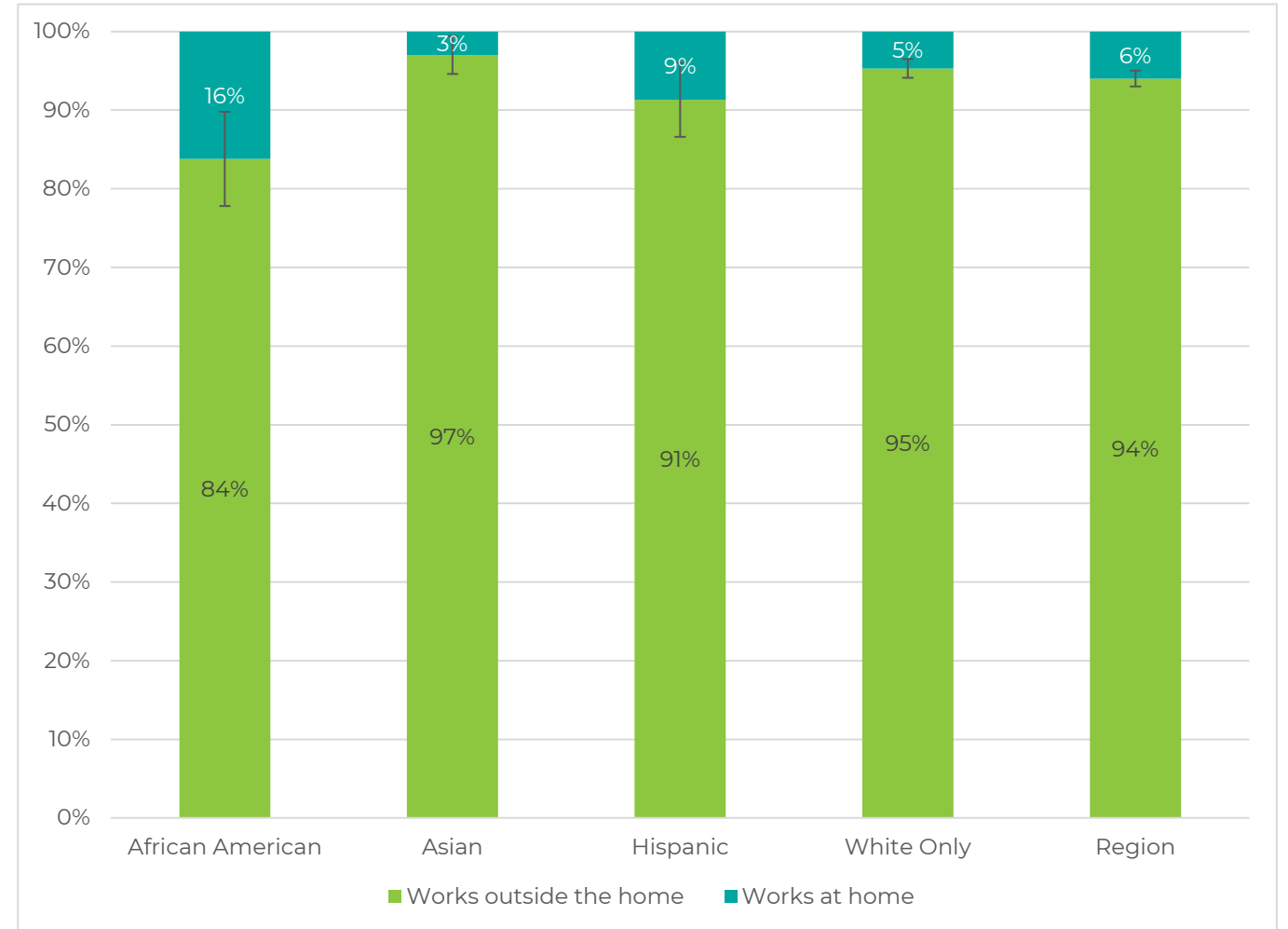
- Only half of all workers were working in the same location outside the home
- More than a third of all workers telecommuted at least part-time
- 26 percent of all workers were telecommuting from home full-time





# Before COVID-19, most workers worked outside the home

- White and Asian workers work from home at higher rates near the regional average
- African American and Hispanic workers worked outside the home at rates higher than the region
- May reflect the type of jobs these workers have or which industries that they work in

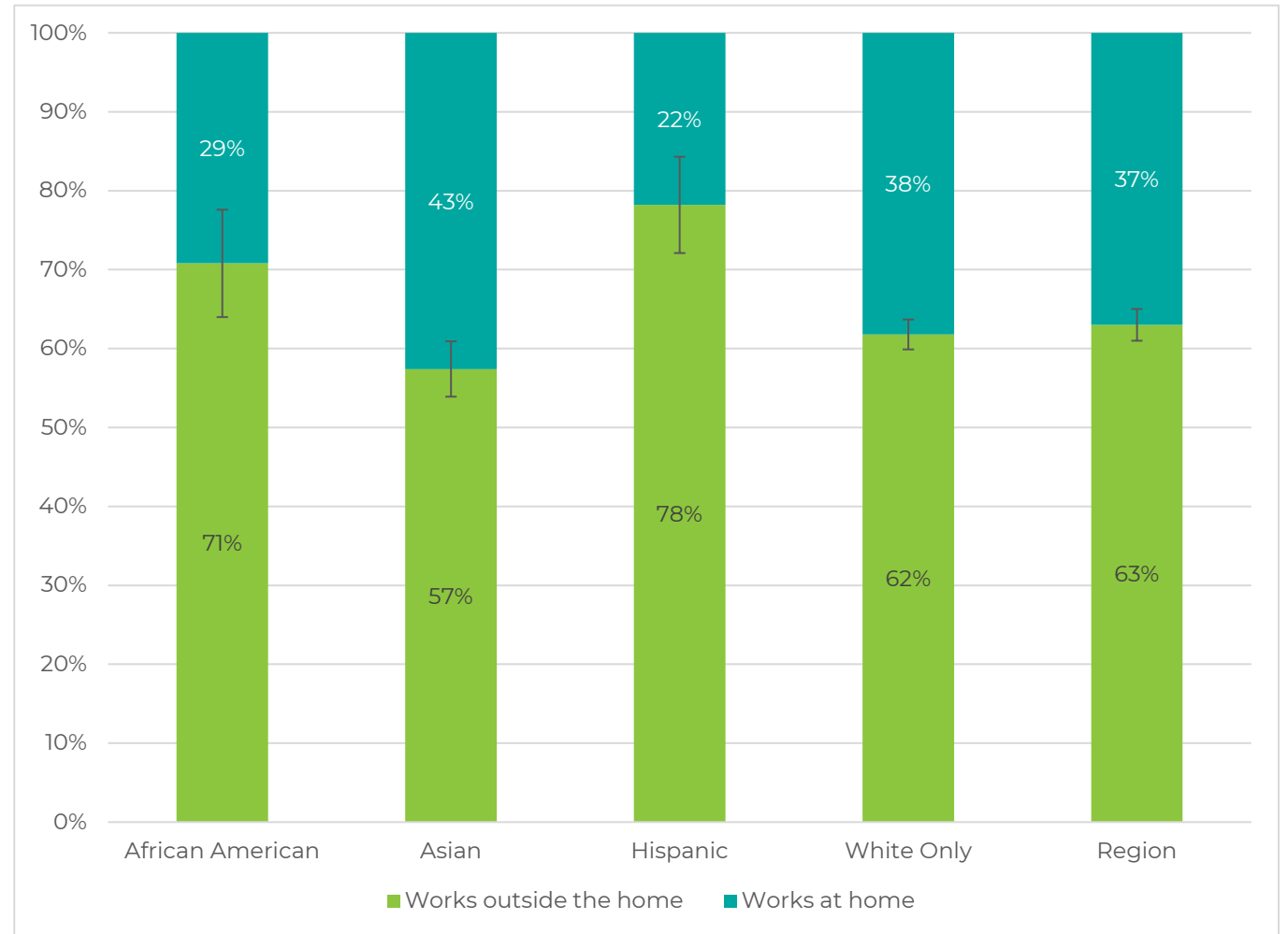


2017/2019



# Workers overall worked at home at much higher rates in 2021

- Work at home rates increased from pre-COVID levels
- However, there was no “hybrid” option prior to 2021 so these workers were likely captured in the “works outside the home” category in the past
- Like pre-COVID breakouts - White and Asian workers work from home at higher rates near the regional average, and African American and Hispanic workers worked outside the home at rates higher than the region



Spring 2021



# Next Steps

## Continue to analyze data sources

- Employment status and workplace location by gender and race/ethnicity
- Industry employment by location and demographics
- Additional thoughts?





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