Appendix

Employment rates throughout the report refer to employment as a share of each population group. Using all available monthly samples from December 2007 to December 2020 in IPUMS CPS, we estimate separate logistic regressions to investigate the effect of COVID-19 on employment (and labor force) status conditional on age, race and ethnicity, sex, education, metropolitan status, marital status, and the presence of children in the household. The analysis is restricted to prime working-age individuals between the ages of 25 and 54.

Formally,

$$Y_{it} = \alpha + \pi COVID_t + \beta' X_{it} + \lambda_t + \theta_t + \varepsilon_{it}$$

Where Y_{it} equals 1 if the individual is employed *(or in the labor force)* in the survey month and 0 otherwise, $COVID_t$ is a dummy variable that takes the value 1 starting in April 2020 and 0 otherwise, X_{it}includes individual, regional characteristics, λ_t are month-fixed effects to control for seasonal variation in employment and θ_t are year-fixed effects. ε_{it} is the error term. All specifications are estimated using Current Population Survey sample weights and robust standard errors. The coefficient π is the effect of COVID-19 (and associated measures) on the dependent variable.

In Illinois, employment would have been an estimated 9 and 10 percentage points higher on average for males and females respectively in the absence of COVID-19. Labor force participation would have been an estimated 1.3 and 3.3 percentage points higher on average for males and females respectively in the absence of COVID-19.

In Illinois, employment would have been an estimated 9 percentage points higher for non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics and 11 percentage points higher on average for non-Hispanic Blacks in the absence of COVID-19. Labor force participation would have been an estimated 2.3 and 2.5 percentage points higher on average for non-Hispanic whites and Hispanics respectively in the absence of COVID-19. Labor force participation would have been an estimated 3.1 percentage points higher on average for non-Hispanic Blacks in the absence of COVID-19.

Dependent variable – employed=1, not employed=0		
Illinois sample	Males	Females
COVID-19	-0.09 ***	-0.10 ***
R^2	0.10	0.04
Observations	150,180	159,406
All regressions include education, race, metropolitan status, age, age-squared, month- and year-fixed effects. Marginal effects are reported. ***, **, * indicate statistical significance at the 1%, 5% and 10% levels, respectively		

Dependent variable – in labor force=1, not in labor force=0		
Illinois sample	Males	Females
COVID-19	-0.013 *	-0.033 ***
R^2	0.11	0.05
Observations	150,180	159,406
All regressions include education, race, metropolitan status, age, age-squared, month- and year-fixed effects. Marginal effects are reported. ***, **, * indicate statistical significance at the 1%, 5% and 10% levels, respectively		

Dependent variable – employed=1, not employed=0	
Illinois sample	Non-Hispanic whites
COVID-19* Non-Hispanic whites	-0.09 ***
COVID-19* Non-Hispanic Blacks	-0.11 ***
COVID-19* Hispanics	-0.09 ***
R^2	0.065
Observations	309,586
All regressions include education, race, metropolitan status, age, age-squared,	

month- and year-fixed effects. Marginal effects are reported. ***, **, * indicate statistical significance at the 1%, 5% and 10% levels, respectively

Dependent variable – In labor force=1, not in labor force=0	
Illinois sample	Non-Hispanic whites
COVID-19* Non-Hispanic whites	-0.023 ***
COVID-19* Non-Hispanic Blacks	-0.031 ***
COVID-19* Hispanics	-0.025 ***
R^2	0.074
Observations	309,586
All regressions include education, race, metropolitan status, age, age-squared, month- and year-fixed effects. Marginal effects are reported. ***, **, * indicate statistical significance at the 1%, 5% and 10% levels, respectively	