Project Econometrics – The Great Resignation

Current population survey compare with pre pandemic

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* Cryptocurrency

Article 1:

<https://jech.bmj.com/content/76/6/525>

Article 2:

<https://www.frbsf.org/economic-research/publications/economic-letter/2022/april/great-resignations-are-common-during-fast-recoveries/>

My first article is written by a professor from the check republic talking about the psychological effects of the pandemic, specifically the decline in mental health. Dr. Gabriela Ksinan Jiskrova discusses how loss of employment and income loss due to lockdowns was a leading cause in the decline. She breaks this analysis down by sector and industry, she note that more hands on work was affected. Work that could not be done remote, additionally work that was previously done in spaces that were closed to contain the pandemic due to increased risk of spread in those occupations.

The first article gave me some background on the pandemic and the trends in the labor force. I think this will help me understand what it is I want to measure. The second article I read was a letter/report done by the San Francisco Federal Reserve. This article is further in the future, rather than focusing on workers heavily impacted during the initial months it focuses on the period when the labor market was recovered and very strong. It looks at the quit rate by educational attainment and is interested in understanding if the large amount of resignations seen after the pandemic is unique. The article finds that the answer to this is both yes and no. While it is common for economies to experience high resignations after fast recoveries it is also clear that the trend coming out of the pandemic is unique. There is a clear trend from certain industries (Hospitality, restaurant, entertainment) to more remote and in demand industries (IT, Software, Healthcare).