Richard G. Bordes

Professor Wu

ENG 1101 CO OL10

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Unit 2 Reflective Annotated Bibliography

**Introduction**

**My research question is:** How has the CV pandemic impacted the job economy? This topic interests me because I have my own experience with job searching during the pandemic. And I can attest to how difficult it has gotten to get hired and even get an interview. I already know that this pandemic has made some corporations wary of who and how many people they hire in fear of a Covid outbreak. And I know that having a Covid-infested facility can easily get a business shut down. Some points that I plan to explore and find out more about are the effects of the Covid pandemic on the job economy, how the Covid pandemic has affected working and non-working citizens, and what Americans have done to adapt to these changes.

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**Source #1**

**PART 1: MLA Citation**

**Haag, Matthew, and Patrick Mcgeehan. “The 'Double Whammy' That Is Slowing New York City's Job Growth.” The New York Times, The New York Times, 14 Dec. 2021,** [**https://www.nytimes.com/2021/12/14/nyregion/nyc-economy-jobless.html.**](https://www.nytimes.com/2021/12/14/nyregion/nyc-economy-jobless.html.)

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**Graphic Organizer**

**Main Idea:** The CoronaVirus pandemic has affected New York City’s job economy compared to the rest of the country.

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| **Supporting Detail 1:** The unemployment rate in the US has plummeted to 4.2 percent, close to where it stood before the pandemic. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate in New York City is at 9.4, more than double that of the entire country. | **Supporting Detail 2:** After gaining 350,000 jobs in the last months of 2020, employment has slowed considerably this year, with just 187,000 jobs added since March. | **Supporting Detail 3:** From the start of the pandemic, no other large American city has been hit as hard as New York or has struggled as much to replenish its labor force. Nearly a million people lost their jobs in the early months of the pandemic, and thousands of businesses closed. |

**PART 2: SUMMARY**

In the article, ***“The ‘Double Whammy’ That Is Slowing New York City’s Job Growth”***, Matthew Haag and Patrick McGeehan uses use statistics along with testimonies from various New Yorkers to covey the struggles of NYC’s job economy due to the Covid-19 pandemic compared to the rest of the country. Such struggles involve New York City’s unemployment rate of 9.4, which is more than double the unemployment rate of the rest of the country. Ever since the pandemic began, NYC’s workforce has been the hardest out of any American city as nearly a million citizens have lost their jobs and a multitude of businesses have shut down during the early months of the pandemic. Even though this problem is being fixed, with NYC’s job economy regaining over 300K jobs, the employment process has been slowed down considerably with only 187K of those jobs being filled. In addition, the rise of the Omicron variant of Covid threatens to weaken this already slow recovery process.

**Part 3A Reflection**

The article ***“The ‘Double Whammy’ That Is Slowing New York City’s Job Growth”*** by Matthew Haag and Patrick McGeehan helps me understand the true depth of Covid 19’s effect on New York City’s job economy, with many New Yorkers losing their jobs and even their businesses. In the article James Parrott even states that “It certainly looks to me like we’re going to have a much slower, much more drawn-out recovery,” a sentiment that I can agree with. The road to recovery for NYC’s job economy is very slow, and vulnerable to a total collapse depending on what happens in the future. The fact that the article supports this with the fact that “only 187,000 out of 350,000 new jobs have been filled” is sad since it barely covers the massive population of New Yorkers that are unemployed. It makes my complaints about not being able to find a job seem small compared to the wider scale of the thousands of New Yorkers who lost their jobs. But I also feel kind of glad that others understand my struggle. If I could meet the authors of this article or any of the notable people mentioned in this article, I’d thank them for giving me a wider perspective of just how badly NYC’s job economy has suffered. This article matches well within the range of my proposal and it was worth the long search.

**Part 3B Rhetorical Analysis**

The genre of this article is a factual news report and is targeted toward New Yorkers who have their own struggle with the job economy because of Covid-19. This article’s purpose is to inform them of the state of NYC’s job economy. The writing style is factual, the tone is objective and the audience is the general reading. It’s a reliable source because the NYT has a worldwide readership and is staffed by award-winning writers. They’ve also won over 150 awards, further supporting their reliability.

**PART 4: NOTABLE QUOTABLES**

*“Commuters and tourists consume a lot of the same stuff. They consume, in a certain sense, the vibrancy of New York City.”* **(Andrew Rein; President of The Citizens Budget Commission, a nonprofit watchdog group)**

*“Wall Street is having a banner year, and they did really well last year. That has helped prop up the city’s income tax revenues and business tax revenues.”***(Ana Champeny; Deputy Research Director at the Citizens Budget Commission.)**

*“It’s going to take a long time for my industry to come back,”* **(Patrick Casey; Board Member of the Guides Association of New York City)**

*“It certainly looks to me like we’re going to have a much slower, much more drawn-out recovery,”* **(James Parrott; An Economist with The Center for New York City Affairs.)**

*“We have people waiting in line and anxious to go back to work. They’re having difficulty finding full-time work.”* **(Rich Maroko; President of The Hotel and Gaming Trades Council)**

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**Source #2**

**PART 1: MLA Citation**

Malesic, Jonathan. “The Future of Work Should Mean Working Less.” *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 23 Sept. 2021, <https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2021/09/23/opinion/covid-return-to-work-rto.html.>

**PART 2: SUMMARY**

In the article, “***The Future of Work Should Mean Working Less”***, Jonathan Malesic makes it known that he believes tha t we are more than our careers and that there needs to be change to “working” as a whole. He starts off talking about his friend, Patricia Nordeen, who was an academic teacher that suffered an illness that caused her to make a career shift. He describes her as someone who was wholly devoted to her teaching career to the point that it became her entire life. But due to her Ehlers-Danlos syndrome, she had to quit teaching and find a career that wouldn’t be limited by her health. Thankfully, she found meaning in her new art career, finding a sense of validation and community that Malesic believes we should all strive for instead of letting our careers consume us. One of his arguments for this is how the current approach to work, which is 40-hour workweeks, has caused widespread dissatisfaction and burnout amongst the working class. And this is only before the pandemic started, leaving the reader to guess how things have turned out during the pandemic. Another point he makes for this idea is about how society has painted work as a way for us as individuals to gain dignity. He argues that this is false, stating that we all should believe we have dignity regardless of whether we work or not. And that having a job or not doesn’t define your worth as a human being.

**Part 3A Reflection**

I must say that I agree with Malesic’s stance on our personal “values'' outside of work. Especially with his quote, *“we ought to begin with the idea that each one of us has dignity whether we work or not. Your job, or lack of one, doesn’t define your human worth.”* I really resonate with this quote since I have my own experience with being devalued and mocked since I wasn’t working. My father put great importance on making money, so when I, as a college student, didn’t have a job for a good majority of my beginning college years, he saw it fit to mock me and call me “lazy”, “stupid”, “burden” and many other phrases to hammer home his dislike of me not working and helping with the bills. So reading Malesic’s article really pulled a weight off my shoulders and this singular quote almost brought me to tears. If I could say one thing about Malesic, I’d say that he’s quite devoted to his cause. I researched that he wrote a book, ***“The End of Burnout ''***, which talks about how draining work can be and how to fix that. So it seems that this is a constant topic for him. Thanks to his article, I have an answer to the “how the Covid pandemic has affected working and non-working citizens” part of my research question. I can see that people’s mindsets are changing thanks to the live quotes present in the article.

**Part 3B Rhetorical Analysis**

The genre of this article is an Op-Ed report and is targeted toward the remote-working and unemployed New Yorkers whose jobs have been affected by this pandemic. This article’s purpose is to motivate and show them that there's more to themselves than just working. The writing style is opinionated and the tone is passionate. It’s a reliable source because the NYT has a worldwide readership and is staffed by award-winning writers. They’ve also won over 150 awards, further supporting their reliability.

**PART 4: NOTABLE QUOTABLES**

*“I am never going back to angry commute podcast listening and mid-drive meditation to deal with the frustration of traffic. I just can't stomach the meaningless drive anymore. Work happens wherever.”* **(JOSHUA CROW, 28; PRODUCT DESIGNER, RICHMOND, VA.)**

*“I am never going back to frantically trying to get it all done on artificial timelines by working more rather than being honest about my own mental health needs.”* **(KRISTAL JONES, 38; SMALL BUSINESS OWNER, BOZEMAN, MONT.)**

*“I resolve to remember my boundaries. ‘No’ is a complete sentence.”* **(AMANDA GRIMM, 41; BUSINESS ANALYST, ST. PAUL, MINN.)**

*“We ought to begin with the idea that each one of us has dignity whether we work or not. Your job, or lack of one, doesn’t define your human worth.”* **(JOHNATHAN MALESIC; ESSAYIST, DALLAS, TEXAS)**

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**Source #3**

**PART 1: MLA Citation**

McKinsey. “The Future of Work after COVID-19.” *YouTube*, YouTube, 17 Feb. 2021, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8KenNOYOiq4&t=3s.>

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**Graphic Organizer**

**Main Idea:** How Covid-19 has reshaped the job economy in ways that will persist long after the pandemic is gone.

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| **Supporting Detail 1:** Remote work is here to stay. | **Supporting Detail 2:** Job growth will be more heavily concentrated in high skill jobs while middle and low skill jobs decline. | **Supporting Detail 3:** The forces unleashed by Covid-19 have put other jobs at risk. |

**PART 2: SUMMARY**

This is a short 2-minute, and 37-second video produced by McKinsey & Company, a Youtube channel managed by the McKinsey Global Institute. In this video, this institute used a research report to inform the audience about the present and future changes to the job economy. One supporting detail for this is the current and future presence of remote jobs in various companies. The convenience of being able to work from home is something many working-class citizens won’t be willing to give up. Another supporting detail for this statement is the increase in job growth for high-skill jobs like teachers or engineers. Meanwhile, low to middle-skill jobs like retail cashiers or teacher assistants are on a decrease in job growth. One final supporting detail for this statement is the jobs put at risk due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Like business travel, which is unlikely to recover quickly, which negatively affects flight attendants, airline mechanics, and baggage handlers according to the video. Or the use of self-checkout, which lessens the need for grocery store clerks.

**Part 3A Reflection**

This video is very straight to the point while also providing clear examples to support its claims. I agree with the points made, especially regarding the idea of remote work becoming more prominent in the workforce. I like when the video ends with a question; *“Can business and government leaders come together to create solutions, not only for navigating the pandemic but for navigating the post-pandemic world of work?”*. I like this question because it puts the government and large business owners, who are major players in the job economy, on the spot. I believe that it's a general consensus that the gov’t and large businesses aren’t doing a lot for people in the Middle and Lower-Classes of the working community, mostly focusing on securing the stability and wealth of those in the Upper-Class. So this question kind of calls them out, though whether they respond or not is up to them. If I could say something to McKinsey & Company, I would mostly question them on their information-gathering process(es). As for how this relates to my research question, it gives me more “ammo” to support how exactly Covid-19 has affected the job economy and how people/businesses are adapting to such effects.

**Part 3B Rhetorical Analysis**

The genre of this video source is an informational report and is targeted toward the general populous of the United States. This video's purpose is to inform the audience of the changes to the job economy that have already happened and those that are to come. The tone of this video is informal. Youtube is a social media platform that while it isn’t a reliable source, it is a platform for sharing ideas and perspectives. Though the McKinsey Global Institute is a reliable source since it is the oldest and largest of the "Big Three" management consultancies (MBB), the world's three largest strategy consulting firms by revenue.

**PART 4: NOTABLE QUOTABLES**

*“We are entering an era of occupational transitions…”* **(McKinsey & Company)**

*“Can business and government leaders come together to create solutions, not only for navigating the pandemic but for navigating the post-pandemic world of work?”***(McKinsey & Company)**

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**Conclusion**

Thanks to this assignment, I’ve been able to learn many things regarding the effects the Covid-19 pandemic has had on the job economy. I’m honestly kind of surprised that so much has changed with jobs and workers because of Covid, though that could be attributed to my sheltered view of the world as a whole. But I also feel kind of relieved that I’m not the only one who has it rough in the job department due to Covid, however bad that sounds. I now have a better understanding of how the job economy has changed for the worse and for the better because of Covid, along with how individual workers/non-workers have been affected and how they have adapted to such changes. I believe that my research should be read by a majority of employed and unemployed New Yorkers who need a better understanding of how things changed, so they can properly acclimate to the changes. This is mainly due to the fact that my research is targeted toward New York specifically.

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TEACHER COMMENTS

OVERALL GOOD WORK RICHARD!

Good summary writing. Sometimes you forgot the pandemic aspect! I believe you chose good sources that addressed your RQ, but you forgot to put the perspective of the pandemic into your summary writing. Remember our research project was about how the pandemic influenced or changed or affected \_\_\_\_\_\_.

Look at my comments in the comment bubbles.

Do you have an idea for what genre you will express your ideas, your newly discovered knowledge in – for Unit 3?