According to Building Equipment Contractors, the following industries saw significant declines in business:

- Clothing & Accessories: -3,800, -32%
- Motor Vehicle & Parts Dealers: -2,200, -17%
- Other Services: -7,800, -19%
- Food Services & Drinking: -26,300, -29%
- Accommodation: -3,500, -40%
- Leisure & Hospitality: -37,300, -31%

Transportation and fuel saw a substantial increase in 2020. Sales tax revenues dropped below 2015 levels, primarily due to declines in casual restaurant spending.

As of December 5, available jobs for low wage workers in Oakland were nearly 25% lower than they had been in January 2019. The next series of charts shows how this may have reversed in 2020.

Prior to the COVID pandemic, the unemployment disparity by race and ethnicity in Oakland shrank in 2018. The number of new multi-family unit permits issued annually peaked in 2017 at 4,724 units. In 2020, the City issued building permits for 395 multi-family units and 49 single-family units, including Accessory Dwelling Units.

The distribution of businesses receiving Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans by ZIP Code and area demographics highlighted the areas that are majority people of color. These funds do not include the CARES Act funds distributed by the federal government.

Despite targeted outreach by City staff, community and banking partners, businesses in areas where more than 75% of the population is non-white did not receive PPP funding in proportion to the number of businesses located in each zipcode.

The distribution of businesses receiving Economic Impact Disaster Loans (EIDL) by ZIP Code and area demographics also showed a lack of funding to areas with a majority of people of color.

Federal Pandemic Stimulus Funds to Businesses included Economic Impact Disaster Loans (EIDL) and Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) loans. The PPP program was aimed at providing immediate assistance to small businesses, including multi-family housing developments.

Of US Cities, Oakland has the third largest monthly gap in the proportion of workers living in poverty. The gap between Black and white workers increased to 7% in 2019, compared to 2% in 2018.

Sources: US Small Business Administration and MTC, analysis by City of Oakland Economic & Workforce Development Department.