



CALIFORNIA'S



Long-Term Unemployed 2020



EDD Employment
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Department
State of California



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Introduction

The State of California, as well as the rest of the nation, entered calendar year 2020 with promising signs of future economic growth. Up to this point, California's economic expansion that extended from February 2010 through January 2020 had turned 119 months old; the longest on record at the time. Over this period of time, the 1.3 million nonfarm jobs lost during the previous recession were recovered, 3.4 million nonfarm jobs were added to the state economy, and the unemployment rate sat at 4.2 percent in January 2020.

The economic momentum generated by these promising signs came to an abrupt halt in calendar year 2020, due to the public health and economic crises associated with the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. As the state's economy transitioned to meet the mandates associated with the public health stay-at-home order, the state's unemployment rate rose from 4.3 percent in February 2020 to a record high (16.0 percent) in April 2020, 2.7 million nonfarm jobs were lost, and 2.1 million Californians were left unemployed. Economic conditions such as these make it difficult for the unemployed to find gainful employment and these difficulties are compounded as they remain unemployed for longer periods of time. In addition, at the December 2020 Federal Reserve joint meeting with the Federal Open Market Committee and the Board of Governors, Federal Reserve officials noted that the path to employment for the long-term unemployed would be difficult.ⁱ

According to the US Bureau of Labor Statistics, the long-term unemployed are those who meet the Current Population Survey's definition of unemployed and whose unemployment has lasted for 27 continuous weeks or more.ⁱⁱ This report examines long-term unemployment in the state of California over the course of 2020. It provides insights into the demographic makeup of this segment of the state's unemployed. It also provides information on the industry and occupational composition of the long-term unemployed and how they were impacted over the course of 2020. State-to-state comparisons are also included in this report as a means of highlighting differences amongst the nation's long-term unemployed.

Key Findings

- California's long-term unemployment rate more than doubled, from 4.1 percent in January 2020 to 9.9 percent in December 2020.
- Between January 2020 and December 2020, long-term unemployment increased for all of the working age cohort groups examined. In particular, the number of long-term unemployed within the prime working age cohort group (between 35 and 54 years old) more than doubled, from 55,800 to 127,800 over the course of 2020; accounting for 38.4 percent of the state's long-term unemployed.
- The number of long-term unemployed that were men increased from 105,300 in January 2020 to 183,400 in December 2020; a net increase of 78,100. Women experienced a net increase of 68,400 long-term unemployed persons over that same period of time.
- In terms of educational attainment, by December 2020, 3 out of every 10 of the state's long-term unemployed held a bachelor's degree or higher; the largest number amongst the educational groups analyzed.
- The number of long-term unemployed veterans doubled over the past year and stood at 9,600 persons by year's end.
- At the end of 2020, the largest numbers of California's long-term unemployed persons were previously employed in the following industry sectors: accommodation and food services (49,800 persons), construction (31,700), and professional and technical services (23,000).
- In terms of occupations, the largest numbers of California's long-term unemployed persons were previously employed in the following occupations: service-oriented (94,700), professional and related (57,300), and management, business, and financial (39,400).

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Research on the Impacts of Long-Term Unemployment

Research focused on the duration of unemployment has produced insights that could prove extremely helpful in efforts to remedy the impacts of long-term unemployment on persons affected by the recent COVID-19 driven recession. As it goes with most research, data limitations hamper the ability to provide universal and concrete findings that apply to all individuals. However, the following information highlights some of the research that can provide the starting point for data-driven decision making focused on aiding the state's long-term unemployed.

Research suggests that longer durations of unemployment impact individuals negatively in their ability to find a job and in their earnings potential. One of the negative impacts is the ability of a person to regain employment after they lost their previous job. Research suggests a negative correlation with longer durations of unemployment and lower job-finding rates, in other words, as the duration of unemployment increases, job-finding rates decrease.ⁱⁱⁱ Additional research has found that unemployment duration has a strong negative effect on the likelihood of subsequent employment.^{iv} In terms of earnings, research suggests that longer durations of unemployment are negatively correlated with lower subsequent earnings. This is mainly attributable to the long-term unemployed having a lower likelihood of finding a job and missing out on potential earnings. The research suggests that there isn't an association with long-term unemployed having lower earnings once a new job is found.^v

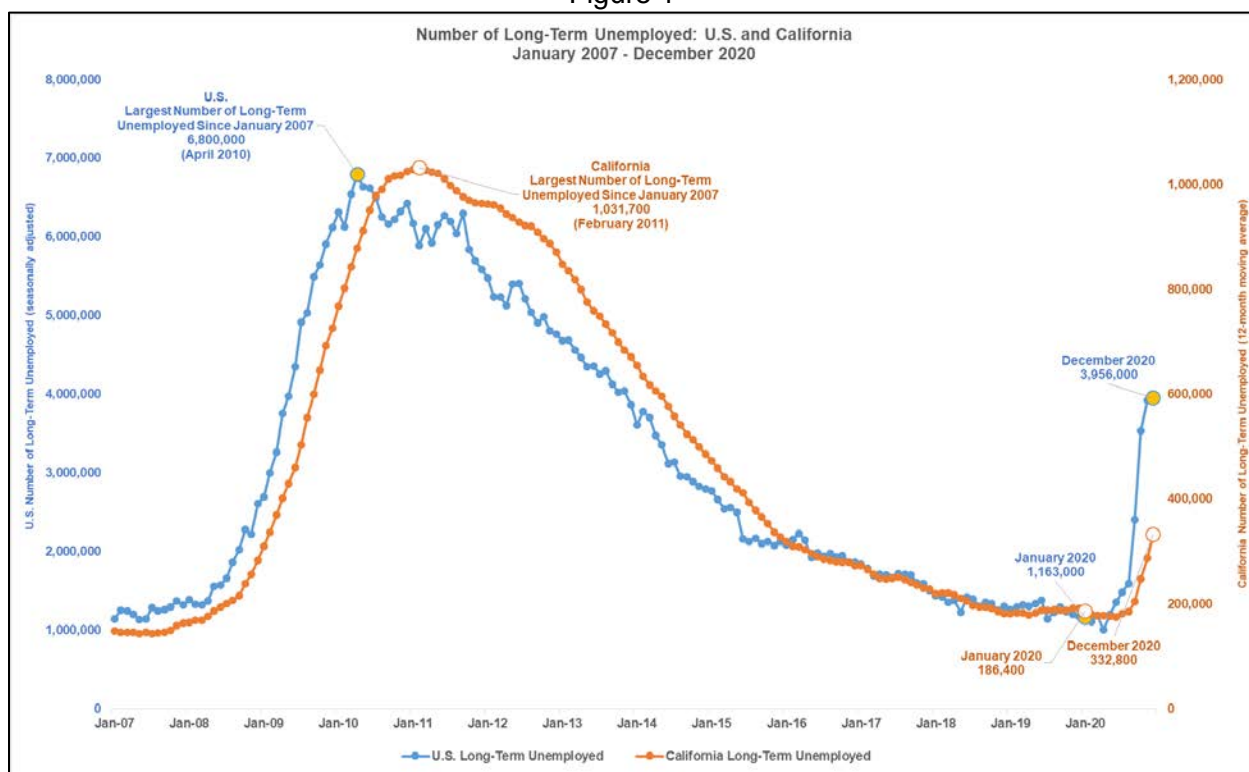
Research related to the professional traits and individual attributes of the long-term unemployed have not provided evidence as strong as the aforementioned research, but the research helps to provide a more robust view of the hurdles facing the long-term unemployed. Research suggests that the long-term unemployed may also be impacted by the following: workplace skills erosion, declines in social capital, and extended periods of stress and mental pressure.^{vi} When workers are unemployed for extended periods of time, they are susceptible to having their technical skills erode (i.e., workplace skills erosion). In addition, they may face a reduction in social capital (i.e., reduction in their network of business contacts). Research also suggests that a worker's mental health, family dynamics, and the well-being of their children are negatively impacted as durations of unemployment increase.

Long-Term Unemployment in California and the Nation

Generally speaking, at the start of calendar year 2020, California (186, 400 long-term unemployed) and the nation on the whole (1.1 million) had some of their lowest numbers of long-term unemployed persons in over a decade. In terms of percent share, 23.8 percent of the state’s unemployed were unemployed long-term and 20.1 percent of the nation’s unemployed were unemployed long-term. The Business Cycle Dating Committee of the National Bureau of Economic Research determined that a peak in monthly economic activity occurred in the US economy in February 2020, thus marking the end of the national expansion and the start of the 2020 COVID-19 driven recession.^{vii}

Between February 2020 and April 2020, the number of long-term unemployed in California hovered around 180,000 and the nation hovered around 1.0 million.^{viii} However, between February 2020 and December 2020, the number of California’s long-term unemployed increased from 180,100 to 332,800 and the nation’s total more than tripled from 1.1 million to 3.9 million. In terms of percent share, the long-term unemployed made up 17.3 percent of the state’s unemployed and 36.8 percent of the nation’s by December 2020. However, both totals did not reach the totals exhibited by the end of 2007’s Great Recession period.

Figure 1



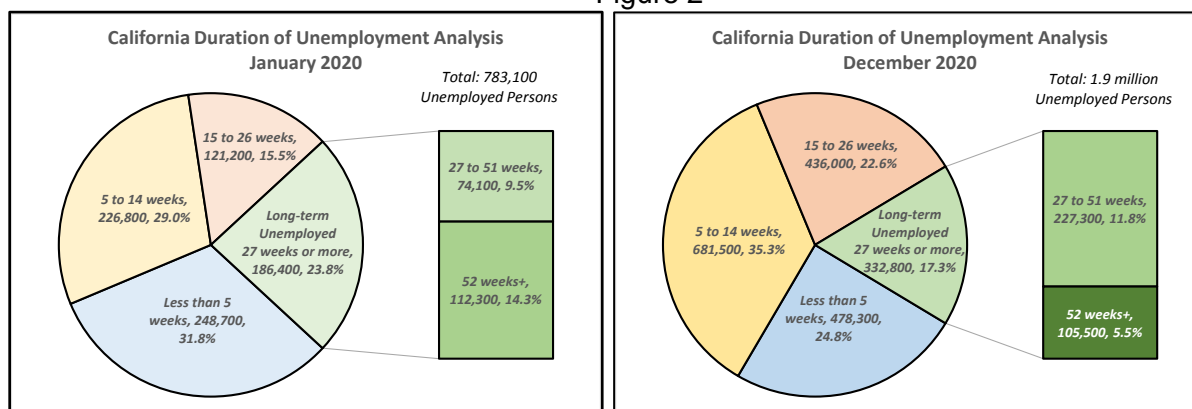
California's Long-Term Unemployed in 2020

As California's economy entered 2020, the number of unemployed stood at 783,100 in January 2020.^{ix} Research suggests that causes of this decline in the number of unemployed include, but are not limited to: high job-finding rates, improved quality of job matches, more women entering the labor force, and lower rates of workers transitioning into unemployment.^x

In terms of unemployment duration, the largest shares (31.8 percent) of the state's unemployed workforce were unemployed for less than five weeks in January 2020. The long-term unemployed (unemployed for 27 weeks or more) accounted for nearly one-quarter of the state's unemployed (23.8 percent) in January 2020. A detailed look at the state's long-term unemployed at this point found that 9.5 percent were unemployed between 27 and 51 weeks and 14.3 percent, or 112,300, were unemployed for 52 weeks or more.

As the impact of the COVID-19 recession progressed through 2020, there was a sharp uptick in the number of unemployed as California's public health safety order was implemented. The number of unemployed rose from 809,200 in March to 1.6 million in August 2020.^{xi} By December 2020, the number of unemployed stood at 1.9 million persons. In terms of unemployment duration, persons unemployed between 5 and 14 weeks made up the largest share (35.3 percent) of the state's unemployed. The percent share of the state's long-term unemployed declined to 17.3 percent. However, the overall number of long-term unemployed increased by 146,400 between January 2020 and December 2020.^{xii} In addition the number of persons unemployed between 27 and 51 weeks increased from 74,100 to 227,300 over that period as well.

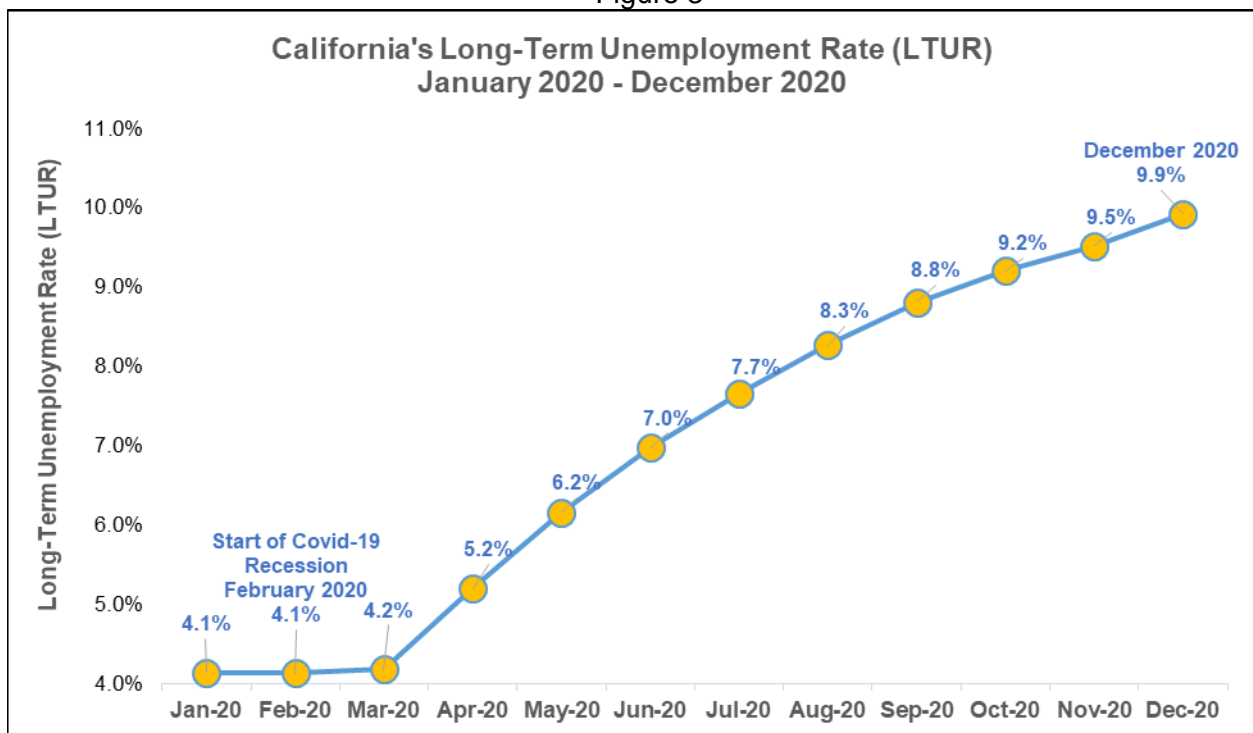
Figure 2



California's Long-Term Unemployment Rate (LTUR)

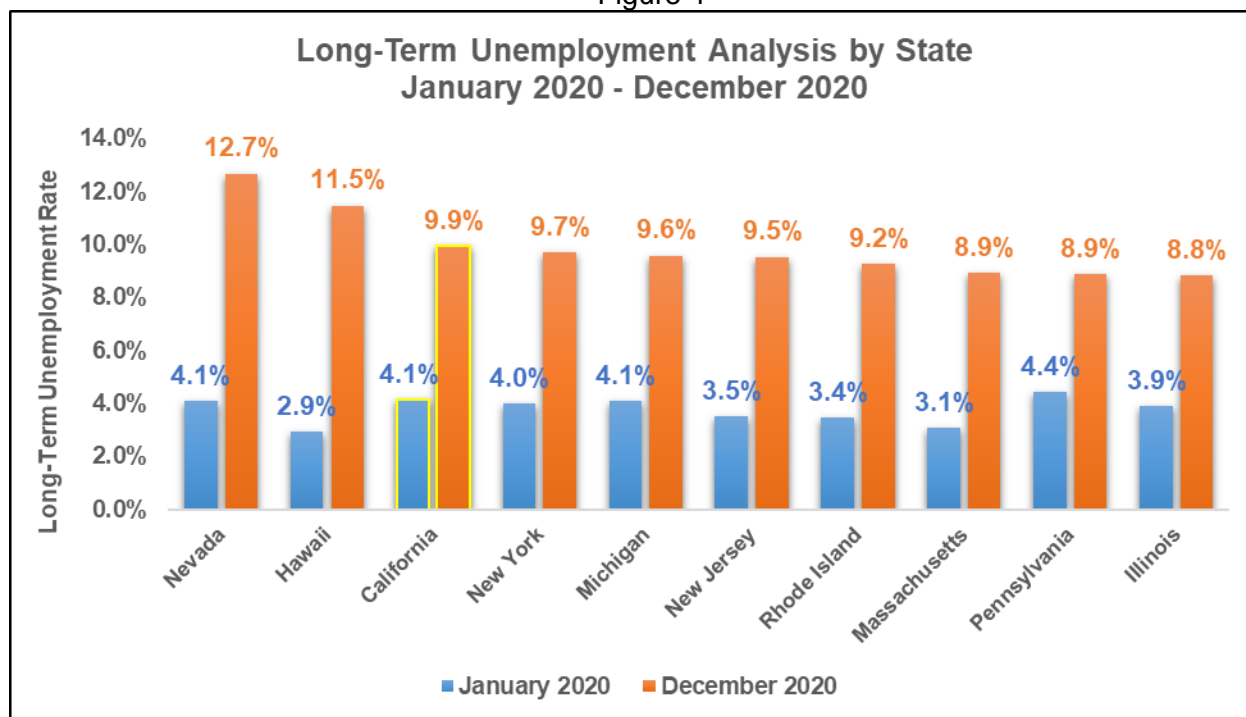
The long-term unemployment rate (LTUR) is the proportion of the civilian labor force that has been unemployed for 27 weeks or more. California's long-term unemployment rate doubled over the course of calendar year 2020. In addition, the state's LTUR sharply rose between the months of March 2020 (4.2 percent) and December 2020 (9.9 percent); increasing by 5.7 percentage points over that 10-month stretch. The increase in the LTUR coincided with increases in the state's unemployment rate as the impacts of the COVID-19 recession rippled through the economy, as a result of impacts to the economy such as: the state's public health stay-at-home order, a reduction in nonfarm payroll jobs, and increases in the number of unemployed.^{xiii}

Figure 3



When compared to other states in January 2020, California's LTUR ranked 13th highest (4.1 percent) in the nation with Alaska leading all states with an LTUR of 5.9 percent. From January 2020 to December 2020, California's LTUR increased by 5.8 percentage points. By the end of the year, California had the 3rd highest LTUR (9.9 percent) only trailing the states of Nevada (12.7 percent) and Hawaii (11.5 percent). Appendix C provides long-term unemployment rate data on a state-by-state basis.

Figure 4



Demographic Characteristics of California’s Long-Term Unemployed

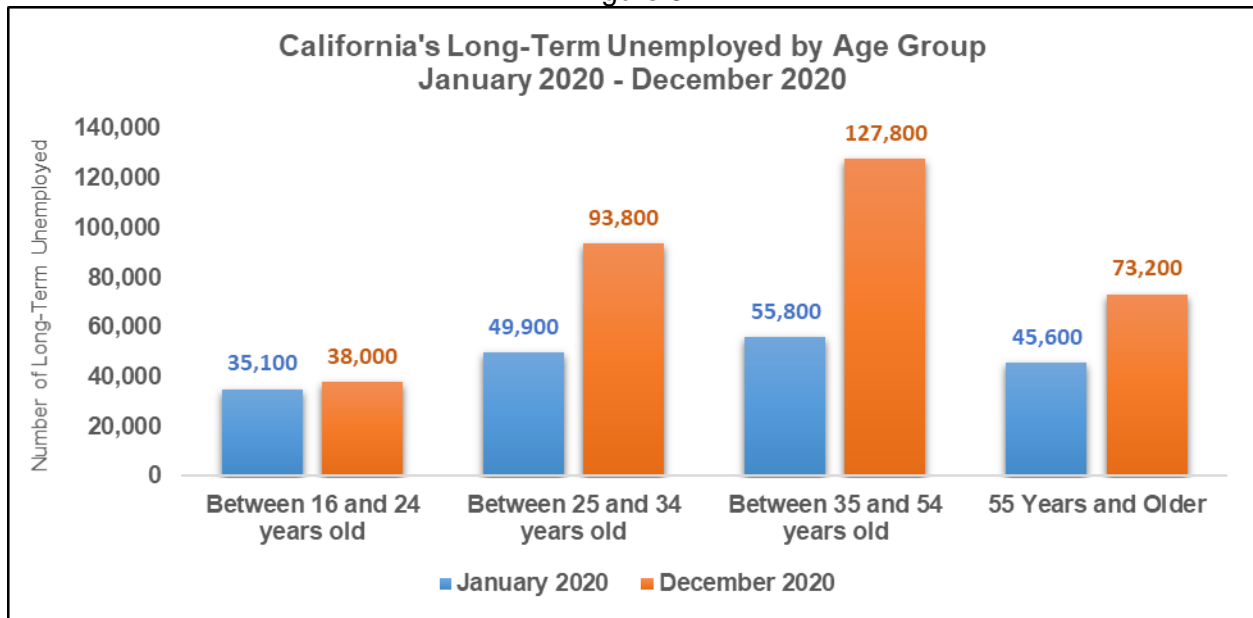
Over the course of 2020, California’s number of long-term unemployed increased from 186,400 to 332,800 persons. The following demographic analyses provides insight into how prone segments of the workforce were to spells of long-term unemployment between January 2020 and December 2020. The data suggests that the segments of the long-term unemployed that experienced some of the largest increases over the past year include: men, persons between the ages of 35 and 54 years old, veterans, persons with disabilities (PWDs), persons formerly employed in the accommodation and food services industry, and/or those that held a services-related job.

Age Groups

Between January 2020 and December 2020, the number of long-term unemployed increased across all age groups 16 years and older. In particular, the number of long-term unemployed within the prime working age cohort (between 35 and 54 years old) more than doubled over the course of 2020; accounting for 38.4 percent of the state’s long-term unemployed. This trend may be associated with the effects of the state’s public health stay-at-home order that shutdown and reduced jobs within industries (i.e., manufacturing, construction, and public administration) in which this workforce accounted for more than 45 percent of the workforce at the start of 2020.

Relatively hefty increases were also seen among persons between the ages of 25 and 34 years of age (+43,900); and persons 55 years and older (+27,600). The rise in long-term unemployed persons between the ages of 25 and 34 years old may be associated with the state's public health stay-at-home order that closed businesses within industries (i.e., information, professional and technical services) in which they traditionally made up more than 30 percent of the workforce. Nominal increases were experienced by younger persons between the ages of 16 and 24 years old who's number of long-term unemployed increased by 2,900 over the past year.

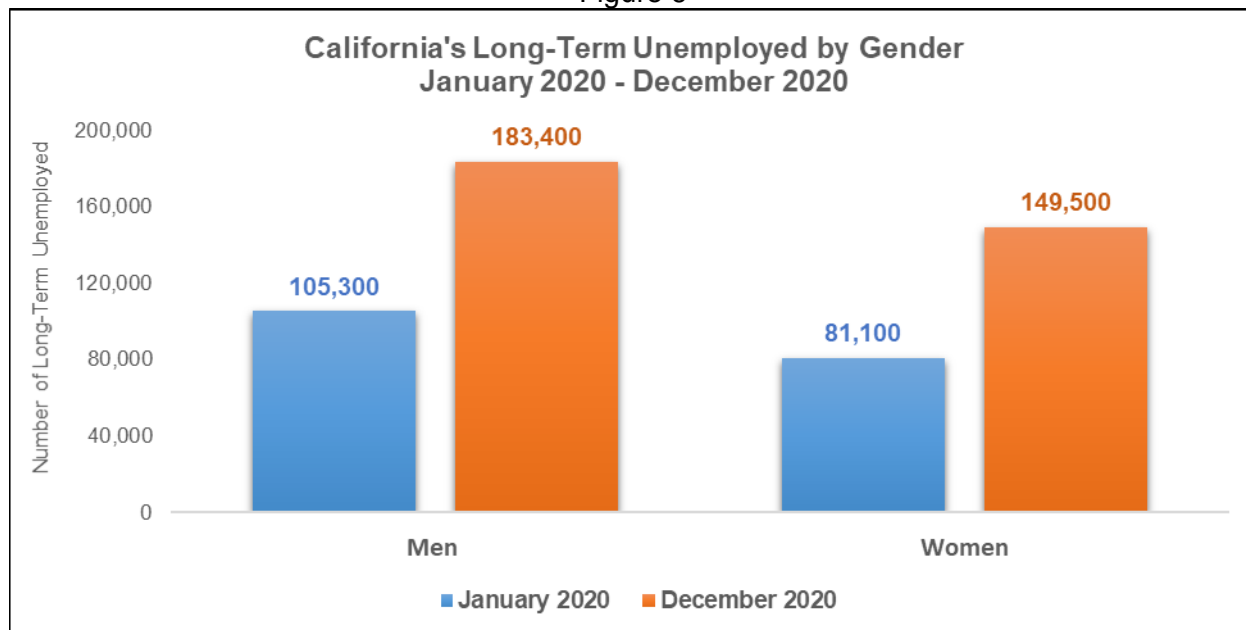
Figure 5



Gender

In terms of gender, men and women experienced significant increases in their numbers of long-term unemployed in 2020. The number of long-term unemployed men increased from 105,300 in January 2020 to 183,400 in December 2020; a net increase of 78,100 or 74 percent. It is worth noting that men accounted for three out of every four jobs within California's construction, transportation, and warehousing, and durable goods manufacturing industries; industries greatly impacted in terms of job loss during the state's public health stay-at-home period (February 2020-April 2020).^{xiv} Women experienced a net increase in their numbers of long-term unemployed as well; increasing by 68,400 or 84 percent over that same period of time. Generally speaking, this uptick may be associated with the large number of job losses experienced within the state's educational and health care services sectors; sectors where women accounted for more than 60 percent of the workforces in each industry.^{xv}

Figure 6



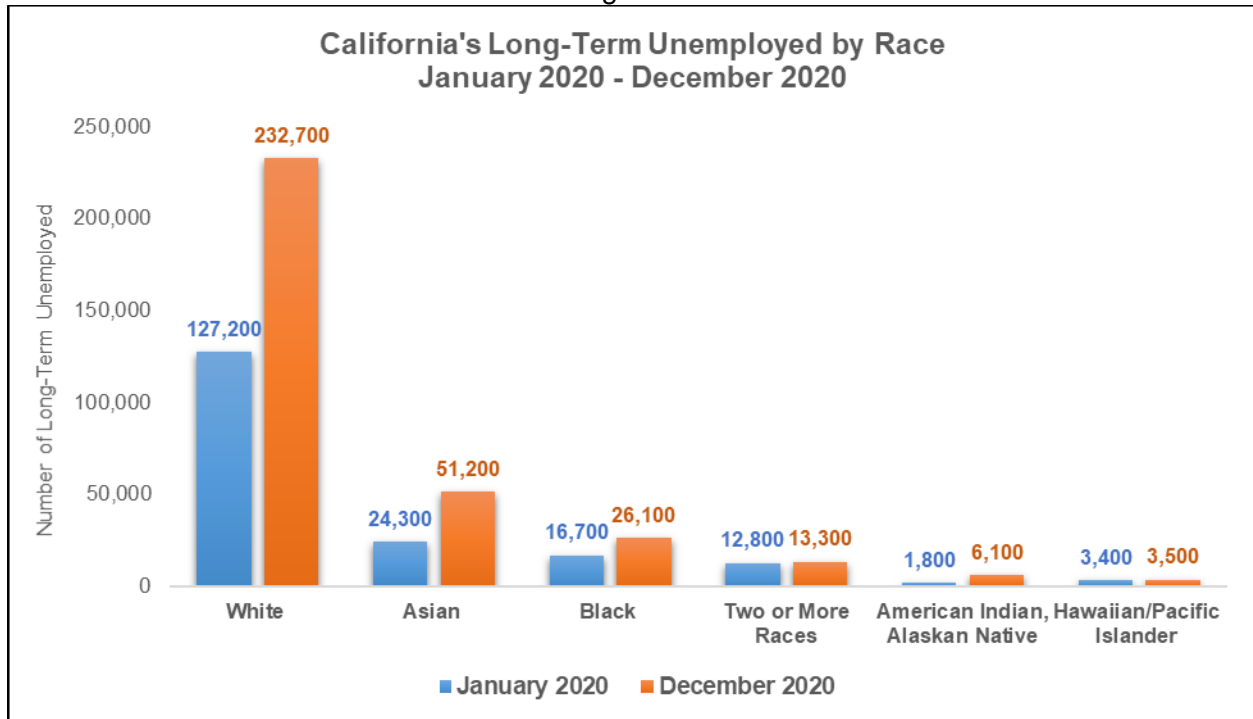
Race

When examining the state's long-term unemployed by race in 2020, all of the racial groups experienced an increase in their number of long-term unemployed. White persons experienced an 82.9 percent increase; increasing from 127,200 in January 2020 to 232,700 in December 2020. The number for Asians more than doubled over the 12-month period and the long-term unemployed that were Black experienced a 56.3 percent increase in their respective numbers. American Indian/Alaskan Natives had the smallest number of long-term unemployed, but experienced the largest percent change of 238.9 percent, increasing from 1,800 to 6,100 by the end of the year.

California's public health stay-at-home order restricted operations for a considerable number of businesses within the construction; administrative and waste services; and accommodation and food services industries; industries where White workers accounted for 8 out of 10 workers within those industries. Asian workers represented more than one-quarter of the workforce within the professional and technical services and information industries at the start of the year; industries that lost a considerable number of jobs due to the pandemic-driven shutdown. Some of the largest concentrations of Black workers were formerly employed within sectors that lost a considerable number of jobs during the stay-at-home period; public administration; and arts, entertainment, and recreation. Also, the largest concentrations of American Indian/Alaska

Native workers were in the construction and retail trade industries; industries greatly impacted by the pandemic.

Figure 7



Educational Attainment

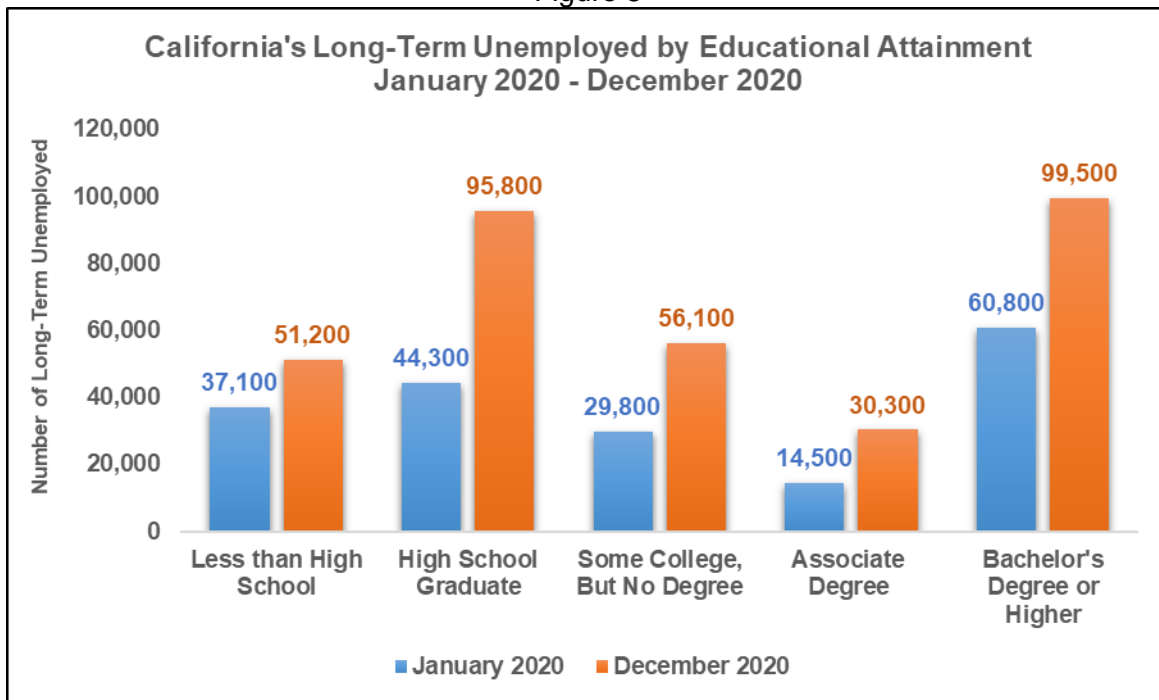
Generally speaking, research has shown that higher levels of education completed upon entry into the labor force were associated with lower likelihoods for being long-term unemployed.^{xvi} However, in California, over the course of 2020, the groups that had the largest number of long-term unemployed were persons with a high school diploma or general education development (GED) and persons with a bachelor's degree or higher.

By the end of 2020, more than 195,000 of the state's long-term unemployed were high school graduates or had attained a bachelor's degree or higher. Between January 2020 and December 2020, the number of long-term unemployed persons whose highest level of education was high school or general education development (GED) increased from 44,300 to 95,800. The ranks of the long-term unemployed that had a bachelor's degree or higher increased by 38,700 or 63.7 percent by the close of 2020.

The increases in the number of long-term unemployed among persons of different educational levels may be attributed to the nature of the pandemic and the industries which were closed due

to the statewide public health stay-at-home order. At the start of the year, persons who's highest level of education completed was a high school diploma accounted for more than 30 percent of the workforce within the transportation, construction, retail trade, and accommodation and food services industries. Likewise, industries in which persons with a bachelor's or higher held a firm majority of the jobs (i.e., professional and technical services, finance and insurance, educational services, and information) were also impacted by the economic effects of the COVID-19 recession.

Figure 8



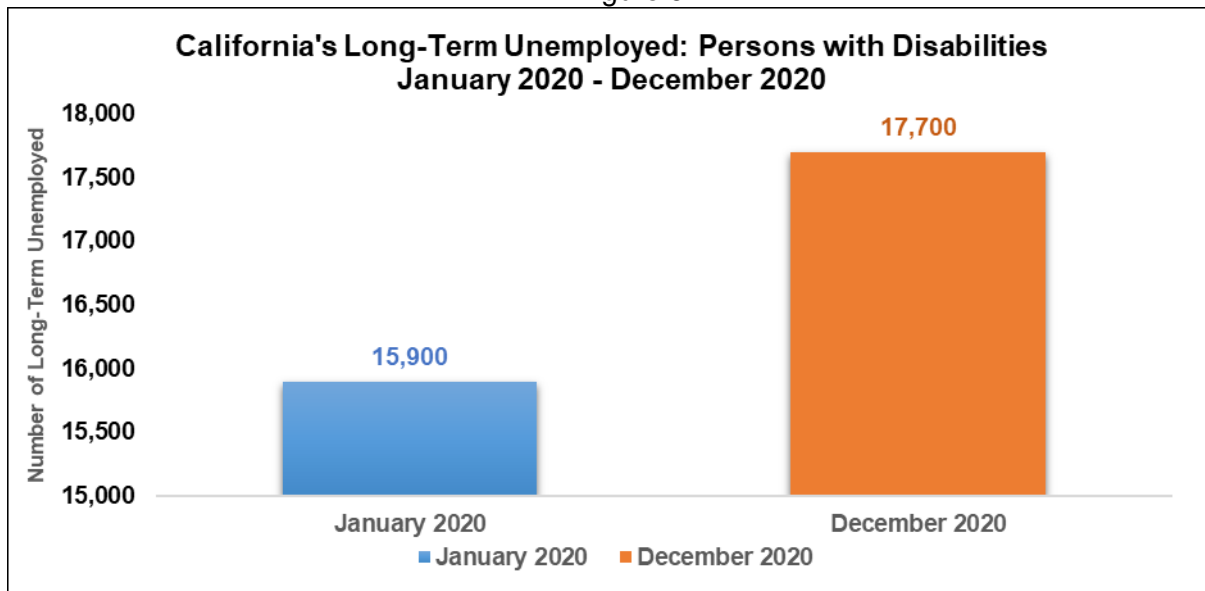
Persons with Disabilities (PWDs)

Persons with disabilities in California's workforce can have a host of disabilities that range from difficulty walking to vision impairments. These disabilities (PWDs) are not mutually exclusive and PWDs may have one or more disabilities. Despite these challenges, large numbers actively participated in the state's workforce in 2020 and were most often employed in the health care and social assistance, professional and technical services, and public administration industries. Industry employment within these sectors were greatly hampered over the course of 2020, due to impact of COVID-19 on the state economy.

Over the course of 2020, the number of long-term unemployed persons with disabilities increased by 11.3 percent. In terms of sheer numbers this translated into an increase in the

number of PWDs that were unemployed long-term; growing from 15,900 to 17,700 with a net increase of 1,800 over the 12-month period.

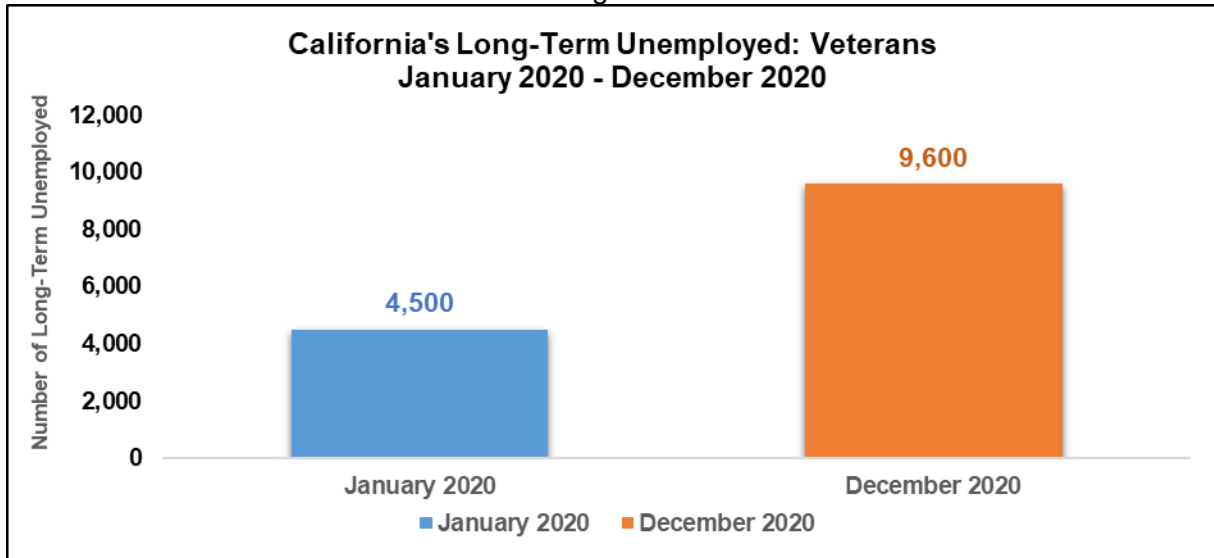
Figure 9



Veterans

In general, after the completion of military service, veterans tend to transition into civilian jobs that complemented their training and/or jobs (i.e., attorney, firefighter, and physician) held during their military tenure. California's veterans are typically employed in large concentrations within the construction, health care and social assistance, public administration, and professional and technical services industries; industries that were greatly affected by job losses due to the COVID-19 recession. In terms of sheer numbers, the number of California's long-term unemployed veterans more than doubled between January and December of 2020; increasing from 4,500 to 9,600 persons. This increase equated to a net gain of 5,100 persons (113 percent).

Figure 10

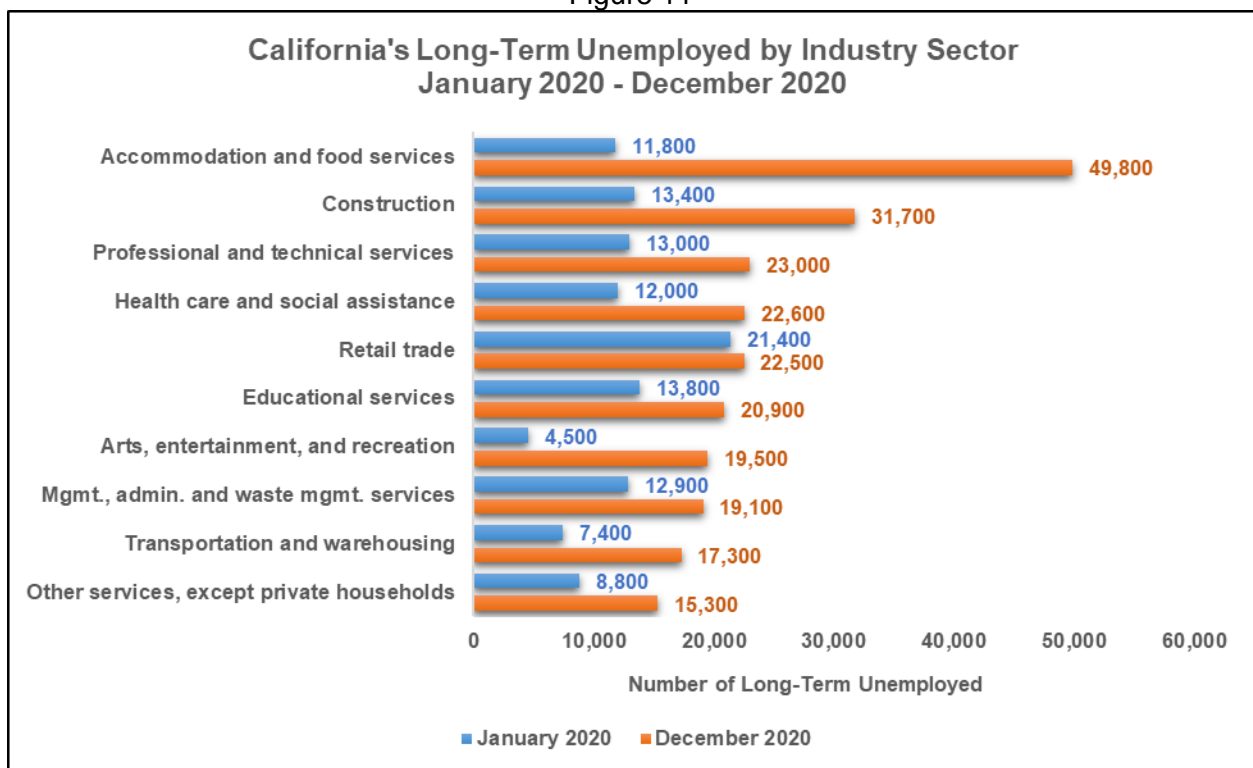


California's Long-Term Unemployed: Industries and Occupations

Industries

By December 2020, persons formerly employed within the accommodation and food services industry, one of the industries hardest hit by the impacts of the COVID-19 recession, had the largest number of long-term unemployed. The long-term unemployed within this industry increased by 38,000 or 332 percent between January 2020 and December 2020. The types of business operations within the accommodation and food services sector include, but are not limited to: drinking places, full-service restaurants, and hotels. Due to the nature of the services provided by these business and the fact that these types of businesses are prone to large gatherings, their business operations were limited by the state's public health mandates. The construction, professional and technical services, and health care and social assistance industries also had increases in excess of 10,000 persons between January 2020 and December 2020.

Figure 11

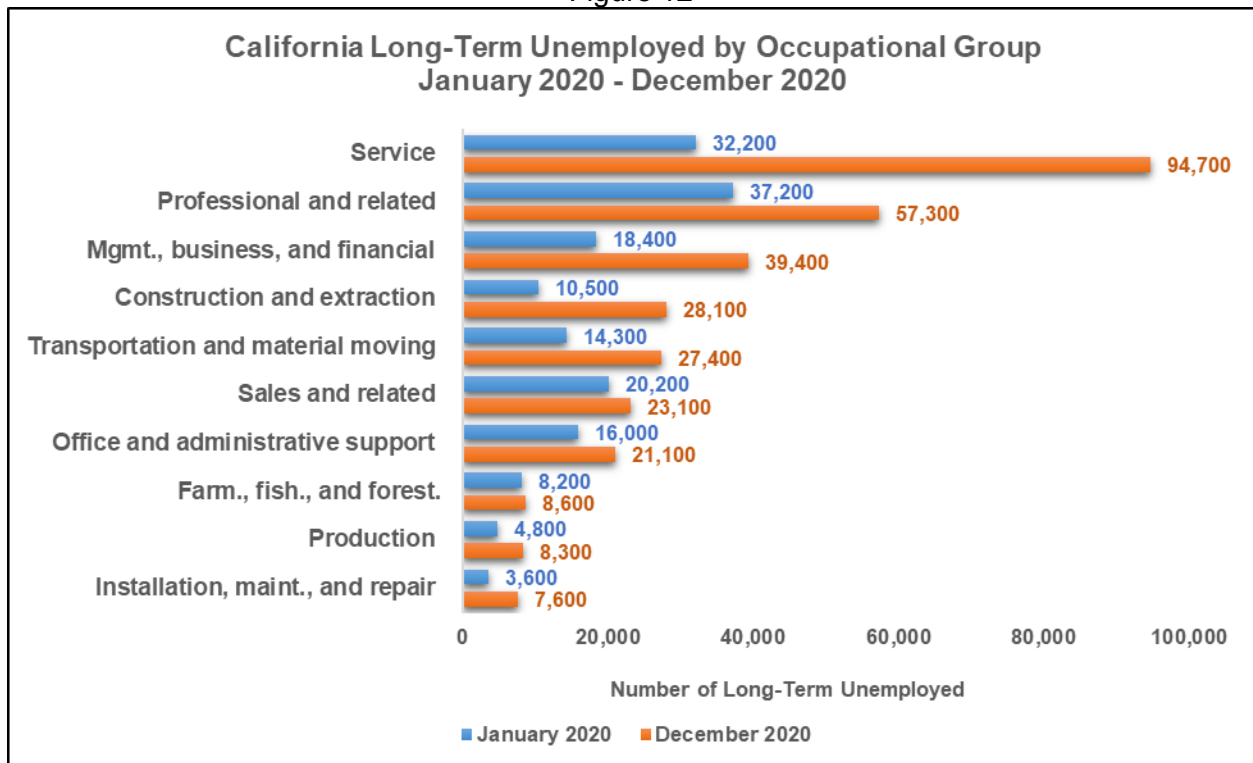


Occupations

In terms of occupations, the occupational group tied to services had the largest increase in their number of long-term unemployed over the course of 2020.^{xvii} These jobs are concentrated in the areas of healthcare support, protective services, food preparation, building and grounds cleaning, and/or personal care. Between January and December 2020, the number of long-term unemployed in service occupations increased by 62,500 persons or 194 percent. Increases such as these are associated with the effects of the public health stay-at-home order.

Professional and related and; management, business, and financial occupations had increases in their respective numbers of long-term unemployed in excess of 20,000 persons over the 12-month period.

Figure 12



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Appendices

Appendix A

National Analysis: Number of Long-Term Unemployed in 2020

Number of Long-Term Unemployed	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20
United States*	1,163,000	1,111,000	1,188,000	1,004,000	1,203,000	1,358,000	1,483,000	1,593,000	2,405,000	3,534,000	3,929,000	3,956,000
Alabama	15,600	15,000	14,800	14,700	15,200	14,500	14,400	14,700	16,400	19,100	20,300	20,800
Alaska	2,800	2,800	3,000	2,900	2,900	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,300	3,700	3,900	3,900
Arizona	24,700	24,400	23,800	24,100	23,300	23,000	24,000	21,200	24,100	25,600	29,400	34,000
Arkansas	7,300	7,500	8,800	9,000	8,600	9,400	9,200	10,200	10,400	10,300	11,200	12,200
California	186,400	180,100	177,400	177,400	176,100	175,300	181,600	185,100	203,900	247,200	287,200	332,800
Colorado	17,000	17,400	17,100	17,000	16,700	15,800	15,700	16,200	18,900	22,100	28,100	30,400
Connecticut	21,600	21,600	20,000	20,300	20,100	19,200	20,500	21,300	22,700	25,000	28,100	30,000
Delaware	4,600	4,700	4,700	4,400	4,200	3,900	3,800	3,600	3,700	4,100	3,900	4,100
District of Columbia	9,500	9,300	8,800	8,400	8,100	8,200	8,000	8,000	7,700	7,800	8,200	8,400
Florida	79,100	78,600	79,500	77,000	74,900	71,600	77,900	77,900	83,200	95,900	109,400	125,300
Georgia	40,800	39,300	41,000	40,600	40,000	38,700	37,400	36,900	36,000	35,900	42,700	48,800
Hawaii	4,000	4,000	3,900	3,700	3,600	3,700	4,000	4,000	5,500	10,700	14,800	17,700
Idaho	2,900	2,600	2,800	2,700	2,900	2,900	2,900	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,700	3,900
Illinois	60,100	57,600	53,500	50,800	52,700	55,700	55,800	58,400	63,500	69,900	75,700	83,200
Indiana	20,100	19,600	19,700	19,400	18,800	17,800	19,400	20,400	21,600	23,800	25,900	27,200
Iowa	5,500	5,400	5,700	6,100	6,100	6,400	6,500	7,000	7,400	7,900	9,400	10,900
Kansas	6,400	5,800	5,200	4,800	4,800	4,800	5,200	5,700	5,900	6,500	7,300	7,600
Kentucky	17,500	18,000	18,300	17,900	17,000	15,900	14,700	13,500	14,500	16,000	18,000	20,600
Louisiana	27,000	26,000	25,900	25,600	24,900	23,800	22,900	22,400	22,900	25,100	28,900	30,100
Maine	3,900	4,500	4,400	3,900	3,500	3,500	3,300	3,500	3,700	4,000	4,500	4,500
Maryland	32,900	32,500	31,500	29,200	26,300	23,900	24,500	27,500	29,000	31,900	32,200	38,200
Massachusetts	28,800	30,000	31,000	29,100	30,600	33,500	34,600	34,200	38,200	43,400	49,900	55,400
Michigan	36,500	34,800	34,500	32,500	30,900	31,200	32,700	32,300	36,600	43,100	51,800	60,700
Minnesota	10,100	11,000	12,500	11,200	11,400	11,600	12,600	13,900	15,900	18,100	22,200	25,400

Number of Long-Term Unemployed	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20
Mississippi	17,700	16,900	16,000	16,100	16,000	16,000	17,700	17,800	16,800	17,800	17,400	18,100
Missouri	14,700	14,000	14,000	12,800	13,100	15,700	17,100	17,700	18,900	21,200	24,000	26,900
Montana	2,300	2,400	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	3,000	3,300	3,500	3,800	4,200	4,800
Nebraska	5,400	5,900	6,300	6,000	5,800	5,300	5,100	5,400	5,700	5,800	6,200	6,500
Nevada	13,300	13,600	13,800	13,800	14,100	13,400	13,600	13,600	16,300	21,000	25,300	28,900
New Hampshire	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,700	3,400	3,600	3,700	3,700	4,500	4,900	5,700	6,000
New Jersey	39,900	38,400	38,100	38,800	37,800	41,400	45,300	48,900	51,100	61,300	77,700	88,000
New Mexico	10,200	9,400	9,500	9,100	9,200	9,400	9,500	10,200	11,400	12,200	13,500	14,200
New York	98,600	93,100	88,700	84,100	82,900	83,700	83,100	83,500	91,700	114,500	137,900	162,400
North Carolina	35,900	36,500	35,700	34,500	33,100	31,800	31,900	33,800	35,800	40,300	45,600	52,200
North Dakota	900	900	800	800	800	800	900	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,500	1,800
Ohio	37,400	38,200	38,600	38,100	37,500	36,000	32,600	32,600	33,400	37,200	42,900	48,000
Oklahoma	12,800	12,400	11,600	11,300	11,200	10,700	10,900	11,300	11,000	11,500	12,000	13,100
Oregon	13,900	14,700	14,900	14,500	15,100	15,200	15,200	15,400	16,700	20,400	23,500	27,800
Pennsylvania	61,100	62,800	60,700	57,300	58,000	59,600	60,700	63,900	66,000	72,000	79,600	84,700
Rhode Island	3,800	3,700	3,900	3,400	3,200	3,200	3,700	4,400	5,500	6,500	7,900	8,600
South Carolina	13,500	14,300	13,700	12,100	11,000	11,300	10,000	10,500	11,200	12,800	15,500	17,300
South Dakota	4,000	3,800	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,800	3,800	3,800	3,900	3,600	3,100	2,600
Tennessee	18,300	20,000	20,100	20,100	20,800	21,400	22,000	23,000	24,600	29,100	33,300	37,000
Texas	85,000	86,000	88,600	91,900	95,100	96,200	99,700	100,900	107,100	115,500	136,500	162,600
Utah	4,800	4,400	5,100	5,800	6,300	6,800	6,500	7,300	7,300	7,300	8,300	9,200
Vermont	800	900	900	800	900	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,100	1,300	1,500	1,700
Virginia	27,400	27,000	26,900	26,300	24,000	22,500	21,500	24,900	27,600	32,500	36,300	40,000
Washington	34,800	34,300	33,600	33,800	34,700	34,700	36,700	38,900	40,900	43,800	46,400	51,500
West Virginia	9,500	9,500	9,700	9,700	9,500	9,000	8,900	8,700	9,400	9,800	10,600	11,100
Wisconsin	19,900	19,800	18,600	18,000	17,100	15,500	17,000	16,400	17,900	21,700	24,700	28,200
Wyoming	1,500	1,900	2,000	2,000	2,100	2,200	2,400	2,800	3,100	3,200	3,300	3,300

* Please note: State totals will not sum to the U.S. total. The U.S. data are seasonally adjusted and not based upon 12-month moving averages like the state-level data are.

Sources: Federal Reserve Bank of Saint Louis: U.S. Long-term unemployed (seasonally adjusted), U.S. Census Bureau: States Long-term unemployed (12-month moving average)

Appendix B

National Analysis: Long-Term Unemployed Percent Share of Total Unemployed in 2020

Percent Share of Long-Term Unemployed	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20
United States*	20.1%	19.4%	16.5%	4.3%	5.7%	7.7%	9.1%	11.8%	19.2%	32.0%	36.6%	36.8%
Alabama	24.2%	24.1%	24.3%	18.7%	16.6%	14.3%	12.9%	12.5%	13.2%	15.0%	15.6%	15.7%
Alaska	13.9%	14.6%	16.0%	14.2%	13.3%	12.9%	12.7%	13.0%	12.8%	14.2%	14.6%	14.8%
Arizona	14.7%	14.5%	14.0%	12.2%	11.0%	10.1%	9.9%	8.6%	9.4%	9.7%	11.0%	12.3%
Arkansas	15.1%	15.9%	17.8%	15.8%	13.6%	13.6%	12.9%	13.6%	13.2%	12.7%	13.4%	14.4%
California	23.8%	23.0%	22.3%	17.9%	14.9%	13.1%	12.3%	11.6%	11.9%	13.8%	15.5%	17.3%
Colorado	21.5%	21.3%	19.3%	15.2%	12.3%	9.9%	9.0%	8.7%	9.6%	10.8%	13.1%	13.2%
Connecticut	30.8%	30.6%	28.4%	25.9%	22.3%	19.0%	18.0%	17.7%	17.9%	18.9%	20.2%	20.6%
Delaware	23.0%	23.0%	22.5%	18.0%	14.6%	11.9%	11.0%	10.3%	10.2%	11.4%	10.7%	10.9%
District of Columbia	43.2%	43.1%	40.4%	35.7%	33.2%	32.4%	30.5%	28.7%	26.3%	25.8%	26.5%	26.5%
Florida	24.8%	24.6%	24.0%	18.5%	14.7%	12.5%	12.1%	11.4%	11.6%	12.9%	14.1%	15.7%
Georgia	23.9%	22.6%	23.0%	18.7%	16.6%	14.8%	13.2%	12.8%	11.9%	11.5%	13.3%	14.7%
Hawaii	21.2%	21.5%	22.5%	13.7%	9.8%	8.7%	8.3%	7.4%	9.0%	15.9%	20.6%	23.3%
Idaho	11.7%	10.9%	11.9%	9.0%	8.6%	7.9%	7.6%	7.8%	7.5%	7.4%	8.2%	8.4%
Illinois	24.7%	24.3%	22.7%	17.0%	14.7%	13.5%	12.4%	12.1%	12.3%	13.2%	13.9%	14.6%
Indiana	18.1%	18.5%	18.5%	13.6%	11.1%	9.3%	9.5%	9.6%	9.8%	10.5%	11.1%	11.5%
Iowa	11.2%	10.7%	11.1%	9.8%	8.7%	8.3%	7.9%	8.2%	8.4%	8.9%	10.4%	12.1%
Kansas	14.2%	12.9%	11.6%	8.5%	7.5%	6.9%	7.2%	7.5%	7.4%	7.9%	8.6%	8.9%
Kentucky	19.4%	20.2%	20.7%	16.3%	14.0%	13.3%	12.2%	10.8%	11.3%	12.2%	13.7%	15.4%
Louisiana	26.7%	26.2%	25.0%	21.5%	18.6%	16.7%	15.2%	14.3%	14.2%	14.9%	16.8%	17.3%
Maine	18.5%	19.9%	20.1%	16.0%	13.1%	12.3%	10.1%	10.2%	10.5%	10.9%	12.0%	12.0%
Maryland	29.0%	29.3%	28.0%	23.0%	18.4%	15.5%	14.7%	15.4%	15.5%	16.0%	15.7%	18.0%
Massachusetts	25.6%	26.5%	27.3%	19.0%	16.1%	14.6%	13.2%	12.1%	12.7%	13.7%	15.1%	16.2%
Michigan	18.3%	17.8%	18.1%	12.4%	9.4%	8.4%	8.3%	7.8%	8.5%	9.7%	11.3%	12.8%
Minnesota	10.4%	11.5%	13.2%	10.3%	8.8%	8.1%	8.3%	8.5%	9.3%	10.3%	12.4%	13.9%
Mississippi	24.8%	23.7%	22.2%	19.7%	18.2%	17.6%	18.7%	18.3%	17.1%	17.7%	17.3%	17.7%

Percent Share of Long-Term Unemployed	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20
Missouri	14.3%	13.8%	13.8%	10.4%	9.4%	10.5%	10.7%	10.5%	10.9%	11.9%	13.3%	14.5%
Montana	12.8%	13.0%	12.8%	11.1%	10.3%	10.0%	10.4%	11.1%	11.8%	12.6%	13.7%	15.3%
Nebraska	16.0%	17.8%	18.6%	15.8%	14.8%	12.6%	11.5%	12.1%	12.7%	13.2%	14.0%	14.2%
Nevada	21.2%	21.6%	20.3%	13.9%	11.3%	9.8%	8.9%	8.2%	9.2%	11.2%	13.1%	14.5%
New Hampshire	17.6%	17.6%	18.1%	13.5%	10.1%	9.2%	8.7%	8.3%	9.7%	10.3%	11.7%	12.1%
New Jersey	25.2%	24.9%	24.4%	18.7%	14.9%	13.6%	13.2%	13.3%	13.4%	15.4%	18.5%	20.3%
New Mexico	21.9%	20.1%	19.5%	17.2%	16.3%	15.7%	14.7%	14.7%	15.6%	16.2%	17.5%	17.8%
New York	26.7%	25.5%	24.4%	18.6%	15.6%	13.4%	11.8%	10.9%	11.3%	13.5%	15.5%	17.6%
North Carolina	18.0%	18.8%	18.6%	15.1%	12.6%	11.4%	10.7%	10.9%	11.1%	12.1%	13.2%	14.8%
North Dakota	9.8%	9.7%	8.8%	7.3%	6.1%	5.5%	5.7%	6.4%	6.8%	7.0%	7.8%	9.0%
Ohio	15.6%	15.6%	15.2%	12.0%	10.2%	9.2%	7.9%	7.5%	7.4%	8.1%	9.2%	10.1%
Oklahoma	21.4%	21.2%	20.1%	15.6%	13.3%	11.9%	11.4%	11.5%	10.8%	10.8%	10.9%	11.5%
Oregon	17.4%	18.4%	18.5%	15.1%	13.4%	12.3%	11.3%	11.2%	11.5%	13.4%	14.8%	16.8%
Pennsylvania	21.6%	21.9%	20.3%	15.7%	14.0%	13.0%	12.1%	12.0%	12.0%	12.9%	14.1%	14.7%
Rhode Island	20.1%	19.3%	19.3%	12.9%	10.4%	9.4%	9.6%	10.4%	12.1%	13.8%	16.2%	16.8%
South Carolina	19.8%	20.3%	19.9%	14.4%	11.0%	10.3%	8.3%	8.3%	8.4%	9.2%	10.8%	11.7%
South Dakota	24.7%	23.5%	21.8%	19.0%	17.6%	17.8%	17.0%	16.7%	17.1%	15.7%	13.9%	12.3%
Tennessee	16.1%	17.0%	17.0%	13.1%	12.0%	11.1%	10.7%	10.4%	10.8%	12.1%	13.5%	14.6%
Texas	17.6%	17.9%	17.8%	15.3%	13.5%	12.4%	11.8%	11.5%	11.5%	11.9%	13.4%	15.4%
Utah	11.2%	10.5%	11.9%	10.8%	10.3%	10.5%	9.6%	10.3%	9.7%	9.5%	10.4%	11.6%
Vermont	9.8%	11.0%	10.5%	6.6%	6.3%	6.3%	5.8%	5.6%	6.0%	7.1%	8.2%	9.2%
Virginia	22.1%	23.1%	22.9%	17.8%	14.2%	11.5%	9.9%	10.6%	11.1%	12.5%	13.6%	14.6%
Washington	20.6%	20.9%	20.6%	16.7%	14.6%	13.8%	13.6%	13.7%	13.9%	14.5%	14.9%	15.8%
West Virginia	25.2%	25.6%	25.5%	21.6%	19.5%	17.2%	15.8%	14.6%	15.2%	15.7%	16.7%	17.3%
Wisconsin	18.6%	18.2%	17.5%	13.7%	11.5%	9.6%	9.9%	9.3%	9.9%	11.6%	12.9%	14.4%
Wyoming	14.4%	17.1%	17.5%	16.5%	16.3%	16.2%	16.6%	18.1%	19.3%	18.9%	19.3%	19.1%

Sources: Federal Reserve Bank of Saint Louis: U.S. Long-term unemployed (seasonally adjusted), U.S. Census Bureau: States Percent Share of Long-Term Unemployed (12-month moving average)

Appendix C

National Analysis: Long-Term Unemployment Rate (LTUR) in 2020

Long-Term Unemployment Rate (LTUR)	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20
United States*	0.71%	0.68%	0.73%	0.64%	0.76%	0.85%	0.93%	0.99%	1.50%	2.20%	2.45%	2.46%
Alabama	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	3.5%	4.1%	4.5%	5.0%	5.3%	5.6%	5.7%	5.8%	5.9%
Alaska	5.9%	5.6%	5.5%	6.0%	6.4%	7.0%	7.4%	7.4%	7.5%	7.6%	7.8%	7.6%
Arizona	4.7%	4.7%	4.7%	5.5%	5.9%	6.3%	6.8%	6.9%	7.2%	7.3%	7.5%	7.8%
Arkansas	3.6%	3.5%	3.6%	4.2%	4.6%	5.0%	5.2%	5.5%	5.7%	5.9%	6.1%	6.2%
California	4.1%	4.1%	4.2%	5.2%	6.2%	7.0%	7.7%	8.3%	8.8%	9.2%	9.5%	9.9%
Colorado	2.5%	2.6%	2.8%	3.6%	4.4%	5.1%	5.6%	6.0%	6.2%	6.5%	6.8%	7.3%
Connecticut	3.8%	3.8%	3.7%	4.2%	4.8%	5.3%	6.0%	6.3%	6.7%	6.9%	7.3%	7.6%
Delaware	4.2%	4.2%	4.3%	5.0%	5.9%	6.7%	7.1%	7.2%	7.5%	7.4%	7.4%	7.7%
District of Columbia	5.4%	5.3%	5.4%	5.8%	6.0%	6.2%	6.4%	6.8%	7.1%	7.3%	7.5%	7.7%
Florida	3.2%	3.2%	3.3%	4.1%	5.0%	5.6%	6.3%	6.6%	6.9%	7.2%	7.5%	7.7%
Georgia	3.4%	3.4%	3.5%	4.3%	4.7%	5.1%	5.6%	5.7%	5.9%	6.1%	6.3%	6.5%
Hawaii	2.9%	2.9%	2.7%	4.1%	5.6%	6.4%	7.3%	8.2%	9.2%	10.2%	10.8%	11.5%
Idaho	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	3.4%	3.8%	4.1%	4.3%	4.5%	4.8%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%
Illinois	3.9%	3.8%	3.8%	4.7%	5.7%	6.5%	7.1%	7.6%	8.1%	8.2%	8.5%	8.8%
Indiana	3.3%	3.2%	3.2%	4.3%	5.1%	5.7%	6.1%	6.3%	6.6%	6.7%	6.9%	7.0%
Iowa	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	3.7%	4.1%	4.5%	4.7%	4.9%	5.0%	5.1%	5.2%	5.1%
Kansas	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%	3.8%	4.2%	4.6%	4.8%	5.1%	5.4%	5.5%	5.7%	5.8%
Kentucky	4.5%	4.4%	4.4%	5.4%	5.9%	5.8%	5.8%	6.0%	6.2%	6.3%	6.3%	6.4%
Louisiana	4.9%	4.8%	5.0%	5.7%	6.4%	6.8%	7.2%	7.5%	7.7%	8.0%	8.2%	8.3%
Maine	3.1%	3.3%	3.2%	3.6%	3.9%	4.1%	4.7%	5.0%	5.1%	5.3%	5.4%	5.5%
Maryland	3.6%	3.5%	3.5%	3.9%	4.4%	4.7%	5.1%	5.4%	5.7%	6.0%	6.2%	6.4%
Massachusetts	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	4.1%	5.1%	6.1%	7.0%	7.5%	7.9%	8.3%	8.6%	8.9%
Michigan	4.1%	4.0%	3.9%	5.4%	6.7%	7.6%	8.0%	8.4%	8.7%	8.9%	9.2%	9.6%
Minnesota	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	3.5%	4.2%	4.7%	4.9%	5.3%	5.5%	5.7%	5.8%	5.9%
Mississippi	5.7%	5.7%	5.7%	6.5%	7.0%	7.2%	7.5%	7.7%	7.7%	7.8%	7.9%	8.0%

Long-Term Unemployment Rate (LTUR)	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20
Missouri	3.4%	3.4%	3.3%	4.0%	4.6%	4.9%	5.2%	5.5%	5.6%	5.7%	5.8%	6.0%
Montana	3.3%	3.4%	3.5%	4.2%	4.7%	5.0%	5.4%	5.5%	5.5%	5.6%	5.7%	5.8%
Nebraska	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%	3.6%	3.7%	4.0%	4.2%	4.3%	4.3%	4.2%	4.2%	4.4%
Nevada	4.1%	4.1%	4.4%	6.4%	8.0%	8.7%	9.7%	10.6%	11.3%	11.8%	12.3%	12.7%
New Hampshire	2.7%	2.7%	2.6%	3.6%	4.4%	5.1%	5.5%	5.8%	6.0%	6.1%	6.3%	6.4%
New Jersey	3.5%	3.4%	3.4%	4.6%	5.6%	6.7%	7.5%	8.1%	8.4%	8.7%	9.2%	9.5%
New Mexico	5.0%	5.0%	5.3%	5.7%	6.1%	6.4%	6.9%	7.4%	7.7%	7.9%	8.1%	8.4%
New York	4.0%	3.9%	3.9%	4.8%	5.7%	6.6%	7.5%	8.1%	8.6%	8.9%	9.3%	9.7%
North Carolina	4.0%	3.9%	3.8%	4.6%	5.3%	5.5%	6.0%	6.1%	6.4%	6.5%	6.8%	6.9%
North Dakota	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.7%	3.3%	3.6%	4.0%	4.3%	4.4%	4.6%	4.8%	5.0%
Ohio	4.2%	4.2%	4.4%	5.5%	6.3%	6.8%	7.1%	7.5%	7.7%	7.9%	8.0%	8.1%
Oklahoma	3.2%	3.2%	3.1%	4.0%	4.6%	4.9%	5.2%	5.3%	5.5%	5.8%	5.9%	6.2%
Oregon	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	4.5%	5.3%	5.9%	6.4%	6.5%	6.9%	7.2%	7.5%	7.8%
Pennsylvania	4.4%	4.5%	4.6%	5.6%	6.4%	7.1%	7.7%	8.2%	8.5%	8.6%	8.7%	8.9%
Rhode Island	3.4%	3.5%	3.7%	4.7%	5.6%	6.2%	6.9%	7.6%	8.1%	8.4%	8.8%	9.2%
South Carolina	2.9%	3.0%	2.9%	3.5%	4.2%	4.6%	5.1%	5.3%	5.6%	5.8%	6.0%	6.2%
South Dakota	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	4.0%	4.3%	4.5%	4.7%	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%	4.7%	4.5%
Tennessee	3.4%	3.6%	3.6%	4.7%	5.3%	5.8%	6.2%	6.6%	6.8%	7.2%	7.4%	7.5%
Texas	3.5%	3.4%	3.6%	4.3%	5.0%	5.5%	6.0%	6.3%	6.6%	6.9%	7.2%	7.5%
Utah	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	3.3%	3.7%	4.0%	4.1%	4.4%	4.6%	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%
Vermont	2.5%	2.5%	2.6%	3.6%	4.3%	4.7%	5.1%	5.3%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%
Virginia	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%	3.3%	3.8%	4.4%	4.9%	5.3%	5.6%	5.8%	6.0%	6.2%
Washington	4.3%	4.2%	4.1%	5.1%	6.0%	6.3%	6.8%	7.1%	7.4%	7.6%	7.9%	8.2%
West Virginia	4.8%	4.7%	4.8%	5.7%	6.1%	6.6%	7.0%	7.4%	7.7%	7.7%	7.9%	8.0%
Wisconsin	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	4.3%	4.8%	5.3%	5.6%	5.7%	5.9%	6.1%	6.2%	6.4%
Wyoming	3.5%	3.8%	3.9%	4.1%	4.4%	4.6%	4.9%	5.3%	5.5%	5.7%	5.8%	5.9%

Sources: Federal Reserve Bank of Saint Louis: U.S. LTUR (seasonally adjusted), U.S. Census Bureau: States LTUR (12-month moving average)

Long-Term Unemployment Rate (LTUR) defined: Percent share of the labor force that has been unemployed for 27 weeks or more. $LTUR = \text{Number of Long-Term Unemployed} \div \text{Civilian Labor Force}$

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- ^{viii} Note: as of the writing of this report, the NBER has not officially established an end date to the 2020 recession. In lieu of this, the state of California's shutdown end date is used. The end date was established after an analysis of peak and trough nonfarm employment estimates.
- ^{ix} Note: these data are not based upon the official, seasonally-adjusted estimates published by the California Employment Development Department (EDD). These data are drawn from microdata published by the U.S. Census Bureau.
- ^x Hornstein, Andreas, Marianna Kudlyak. 2020. "Why Is Current Unemployment So Low?" Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco Working Paper 2020-05.
- ^{xi} Note: these data are not based upon the official, seasonally-adjusted estimates published by the California Employment Development Department (EDD). These data are drawn from microdata published by the U.S. Census Bureau.
- ^{xii} Note: research has found that the longer a worker is unemployed, the less time they spend searching for a job, the fewer job applications they submit, and the less likely they are to be called in for an interview for the jobs to which they do apply. Source: Brookings Institute: Are the Long-Term Unemployed on the Margins of the Labor Market?
- ^{xiii} California's nonfarm payroll jobs (seasonally adjusted) declined from 17.4 million in March 2020 to 15.9 million in December 2020; a net decline of 1.5 million jobs. California's unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) increased from 4.5 percent to 9.3 percent during that period of time as well.
- ^{xiv} The following is a breakout of the industry sector and subsector changes in nonfarm jobs between February 2020 and April 2020 (seasonally adjusted): leisure and hospitality (-985,500); accommodation and food services (-816,600); trade, transportation, and utilities (-436,800); retail trade (-313,300); professional and business services (-297,600); educational and health services (-284,400); health care and social assistance (-229,600); other services (-198,000); administrative and support and waste services (-192,000); construction (-174,700); art, entertainment, and recreation (-168,900); manufacturing (-121,400); government (-94,800); professional scientific and technical services (-91,100); local government (-85,600); wholesale trade (-75,500); information (-71,100); manufacturing-nondurable goods

(-62,100); manufacturing-durable goods (-59,300); educational services (-54,800); financial activities (-48,600); transportation, warehousing, and utilities (-48,000); real estate and rental and leasing (-37,400); management of companies and enterprises (-14,500); finance and insurance (-11,200); state government (-11,200); mining and logging (-1,900); and federal government (+2,000).

^{xvi} Donna S. Rothstein, "[An analysis of long-term unemployment.](https://doi.org/10.21916/mlr.2016.32)" Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 2016, <https://doi.org/10.21916/mlr.2016.32>.

^{xvii} The services category referenced is based upon the taxonomy of the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Survey of Household in reference to occupations. The occupations included in service jobs are as follows: building and grounds cleaning and maintenance occupations; food preparation and serving related occupations; healthcare support occupations; personal care and service occupations; and/or protective service occupations.