



As Crisis Continues, More Unemployed Californians are Receiving UI Benefits

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The Unemployment Insurance (UI) system is the primary program to support workers impacted by economic downturns. However, historically, most unemployed workers do not receive UI benefits. In response to the unique nature of the unemployment crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, federal lawmakers made several changes to the UI system in order to reach more impacted workers. This Data Point seeks to shed light on the extent to which UI benefits reached unemployed workers by leveraging administrative data on California UI claimants to construct an improved **reciency rate** measuring the share of unemployed or underemployed workers in California who received benefits for regular UI over the course of the COVID-19 crisis. We present monthly estimates (through December of 2020) of this reciency rate for each of California's 58 counties, and complement these with county-level measures of economic recovery. We then analyze how these two measures vary for counties with different social and economic characteristics. Finally, we look back at the impact of the COVID Relief bill passed at the end of the year, and compare CPL projections of the number of claimants who would have exhausted their benefits had that bill not passed with updated data. CPL's projections were quite close, and the relief bill signed into law on December 27th helped prevent about 1.1 million individuals from losing their UI benefits.

Key Research Findings

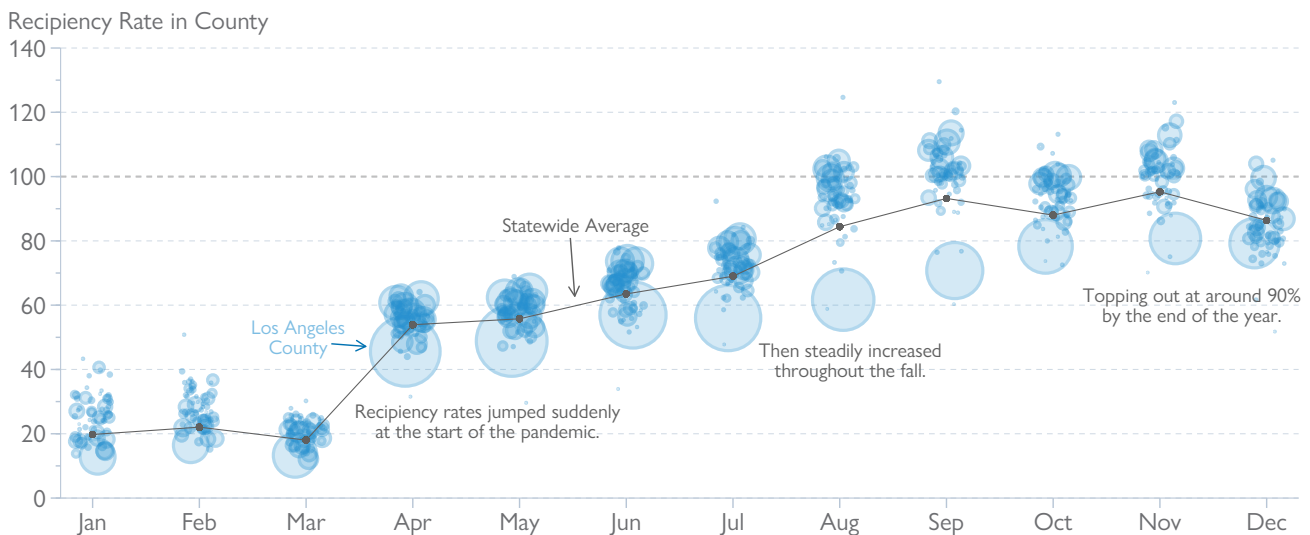
- By the end of 2020, the number of UI recipients in California was approximately 90% of the number of unemployed or underemployed in the state, as estimated by data from the Current Population Survey (CPS).
- In some counties a larger (or smaller) share of unemployed workers receive UI benefits. For example, Los Angeles County has consistently seen lower reciency rates than the rest of California throughout the COVID-19 crisis.
- Poorer counties tended to see a smaller share of unemployed workers receive UI benefits. Reciency rates were also lower in counties with a higher share of Hispanic residents and in counties with higher shares of workers in agricultural industries.
- CPL's "Recovery Index" highlights substantial county-level differences in the economic recovery. Higher-income counties have recovered more quickly than lower-income counties, while counties with a higher share of Black and Hispanic residents have seen slower recoveries than counties with more White residents.
- The high reciency rate seen towards the end of 2020 is a result of a steady increase in the UI reciency rate since April, when just over half of unemployed workers were receiving benefits. This was a substantial increase over pre-pandemic reciency rates.
- Over 2.5 million Californians were unemployed (or under-employed) in April and May 2020 but were not receiving regular UI benefits. While some of them may have received PUA benefits once the program started, at least 500,000 unemployed (or underemployed) individuals did not receive any benefits during this time.

How Many People Are Unemployed But Not Receiving UI?

The Unemployment Insurance system is the core worker safety net program during the COVID-19 crisis. Throughout the crisis, policymakers have reformed the program to provide more generous and longer-lasting relief for workers while simultaneously relaxing work-search requirements and expanding eligibility through the creation of the PUA program. Nevertheless, there is widespread concern that benefits may not be reaching many individuals who are out of work (e.g., Forsythe, 2021).

We combine administrative data from California’s Employment Development Department (EDD) with monthly CPS data to construct an improved **reciency rate** to measure the extent to which unemployed or underemployed individuals received regular UI benefits. Our reciency rate takes the ratio of the number of individuals receiving regular UI benefits for unemployment (or partial employment) for a given week of unemployment (a measure which CPL introduced in its past reports) to the number of people who we estimate from CPS microdata to have been unemployed or under-employed. The measure of unemployment we use is typically referred to as the U-6 measure¹ and is broader than the official number of unemployed published by EDD or the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). As discussed further in the Appendix, we use the broader measure to account for the fact that workers working part-time involuntarily can receive UI benefits, and that during the crisis, individuals available for work but not actively searching for a job could receive UI benefits. **Figure 1** illustrates how reciency rates have evolved over the course of the COVID-19 crisis for California and each of its 58 counties.

FIGURE 1: The Share of Unemployed or Underemployed (U-6*) in Each County Who Are Receiving Regular UI Benefits

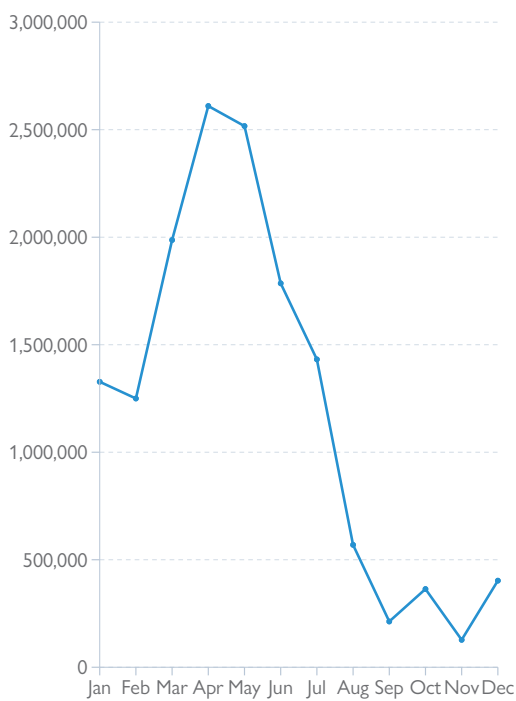


Dot sizes are determined by the estimated number of unemployed* workers in that county in that month.
 Reciency Rate = (# of Individuals Paid Regular UI / Estimated Number of U-6 Unemployed* Workers)*100
 *The U-6 estimate has been adjusted to account for potentially misclassified workers, following the methodology outlined by BLS in the December Employment Situation FAQ.
 Unemployment Data is not seasonally adjusted and is based on CPS data provided by NBER.
 UI Claims data has been adjusted to account for regular delays in claim processing.

Historically, reciprocity rates in California and other states have been found to be relatively low. We see that before the crisis (January-March), reciprocity rates were low, with one out of every five unemployed (or underemployed) workers receiving UI benefits.² Due to the timing of the CPS survey (on which our unemployment estimate is based), the March estimate of unemployment (referencing the week of March 8th-14th) would not have included the spike in COVID-19 related layoffs occurring that month. In April, the first month of the crisis, as unemployment jumped dramatically, reciprocity rates increased substantially above historic standards, to 50% of unemployed workers. As we discuss in the next section, there are a range of reasons why not all unemployed (or underemployed) workers receive UI, including eligibility, knowledge about the program, and potentially initial delays in processing UI benefits.³

Over the next five months, the share of unemployed individuals receiving UI benefits climbed steadily upwards. By September, we estimate that 93% of unemployed workers in California were receiving regular UI benefits, and rates remained around 90% through the end of the year. In fact, we see that most counties in California saw close to 100% reciprocity in the last months of the year, but Los Angeles County (by far the most populous county in the state), lagged behind, pulling down the statewide average. We discuss the mechanisms through which some counties may have a reciprocity rate of over 100% in our Methods Appendix.

FIGURE 2: Unemployed or Underemployed Workers Not Receiving Regular UI



The blue line is defined as the number of U-6* unemployed minus the number of regular UI claimants. The U-6 estimate of unemployed has been adjusted to account for potentially misclassified workers, following the methodology outlined by BLS in the December Employment Situation FAQ. Unemployment Data is not seasonally adjusted and is based on CPS data provided by NBER. UI Claims data has been adjusted to account for regular delays in claim processing. It includes individuals on extension programs but does not include PUA claimants.

Figure 2 illustrates the number of individuals who are estimated to be unemployed according to our U-6* measure, but who did not receive benefits for regular UI. We see that early in the crisis, when unemployment was high and reciprocity was low, over 2.5 million unemployed Californians were not receiving regular UI benefits during the reference week of the CPS survey. While some of these 2.5 million individuals may have received PUA benefits, the total number of PUA claimants in California receiving benefits for any given week of unemployment averaged 2 million in April and May according to our December report (Figure A.2) - meaning there were at least 500,000 unemployed workers who were not receiving any UI benefits. We do not include PUA in our measure of reciprocity for reasons discussed below.

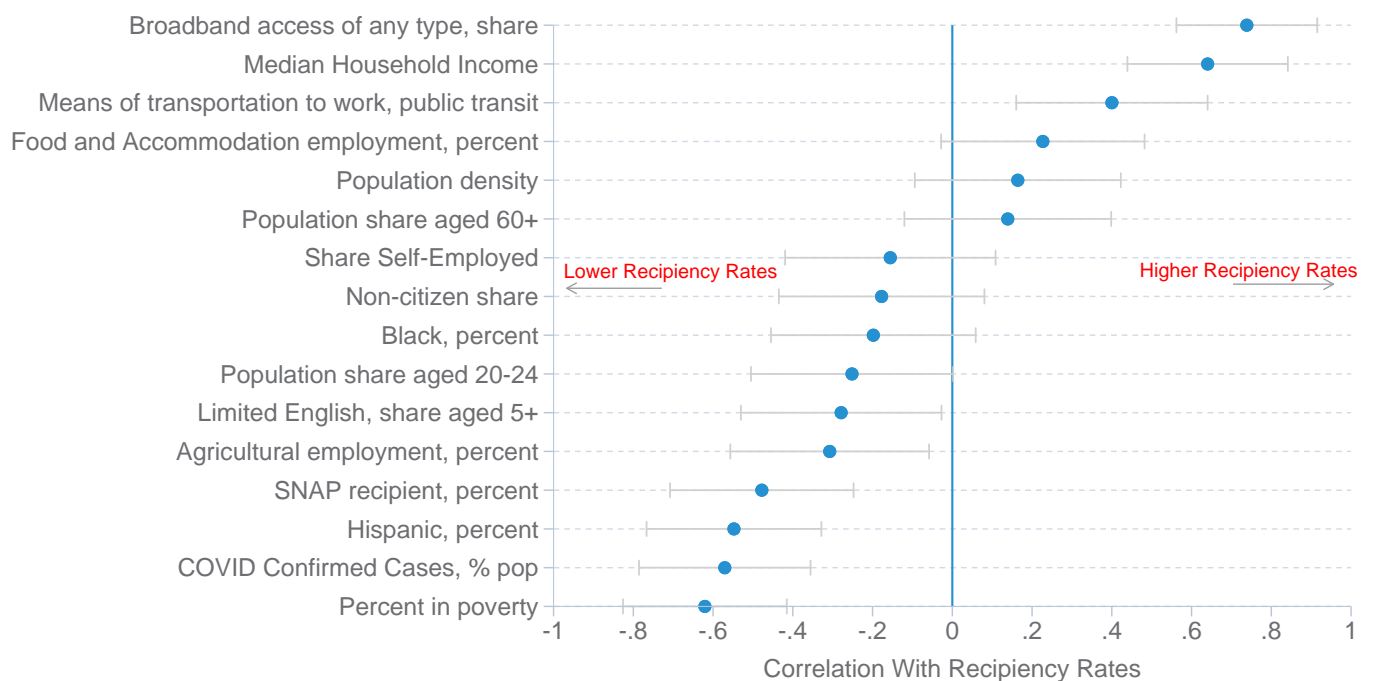
We also note that our earlier research shows the overwhelming majority of PUA claimants reported to be self-employed, and therefore are unlikely to be included in the denominator of our reciprocity rate. This means that 500,000 workers is likely a substantial underestimate of the number of impacted workers who did not receive any benefits during these weeks. As reciprocity rates rose during the fall, and unemployment declined in the state, the number of workers not receiving regular UI benefits fell dramatically, hovering around 250,000 in the last four months of the year.

What Are Factors Related to UI Reciprocity at the County Level?

There are several reasons why not all unemployed workers receive regular UI benefits: they may not be eligible (for example because of too low earnings or citizenship status); they may not be aware of the program; they may have difficulty filing for benefits; or they may be waiting to receive benefits. In its [December 2020 report](#), CPL used information on neighborhood (Census tract) characteristics to provide insights into what factors are correlated with reciprocity during the summer of 2020. Here, we update the analysis through December 2020 at the county level.

[Figure 3](#) analyzes how the geographic disparities in reciprocity rates are correlated with various social and economic factors. Counties with a higher median household income tended to have a larger share of their unemployed workers receive UI benefits, while counties with higher poverty rates saw a smaller share. Counties with a larger share of Hispanic residents also saw lower reciprocity rates, yet statistically, immigration status does not seem to play a significant role at the county level, as there was no meaningful difference in the reciprocity rates of counties with higher or lower shares of non-citizen residents.⁴ An extensive discussion of factors correlated with reciprocity rates (along with a multivariate regression analysis) can be found in our [December report](#), which analyzed reciprocity rates across California’s nearly 8,000 Census tracts during July of 2020.

FIGURE 3: How do County-Level Reciprocity Rates Vary With Different Social and Economic Measures?



Notes: Each dot represents the bivariate correlation between the covariate and our measure of reciprocity rates. All variables are at the level of the county. Error bars represent a 95% confidence interval. Our primary source of geographic correlates is ACS 5-year estimates from 2014-2018, the most recent cohort available. The information on COVID confirmed cases is sourced from the *Los Angeles Times*.

Tracking the Economic Recovery in California

CPL's [December report](#) created an index to track the labor market recovery for each neighborhood (Census tract) in the state. We now build upon this analysis by constructing recovery indexes for each county in the state. The CPL Recovery Index ranges from 0 to 100, and is composed of three parts: The number of individuals receiving UI benefits for unemployment experienced in the week of December 12th, 2020, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits in the single worst week of the crisis (typically in early May 2020), and the average number of individuals receiving UI benefits in our pre-crisis period, January of 2020.

$$\text{Recovery Index} = \left(1 - \frac{\text{Claims}_{\text{December}} - \text{Claims}_{\text{January}}}{\text{Claims}_{\text{Peak}} - \text{Claims}_{\text{January}}} \right)$$

In general, counties that are further along in their economic recovery will score higher on the Recovery Index. A recovery index of 100 occurs if the number of UI claimants in December is equal to the number of UI claimants in January - i.e., if the county labor market has fully recovered (the numerator of the fraction is 0). A score of 0 indicates that the number of UI claimants in December 2020 was still as high as the number of UI claimants at the peak of the crisis (the numerator of the fraction is equivalent to the denominator).

FIGURE 4: [Recovery Indexes by County](#)

Each county's Recovery Index is based on the number of Individuals Receiving Regular UI Benefits in the Week Ending December 12, 2020, relative to the number at the peak of the crisis. If a county still has as many claimants as they had during the worst week of the crisis, they receive a 0. As the number of claimants decreases (and approaches the pre-crisis average for that county), the recovery index increases.

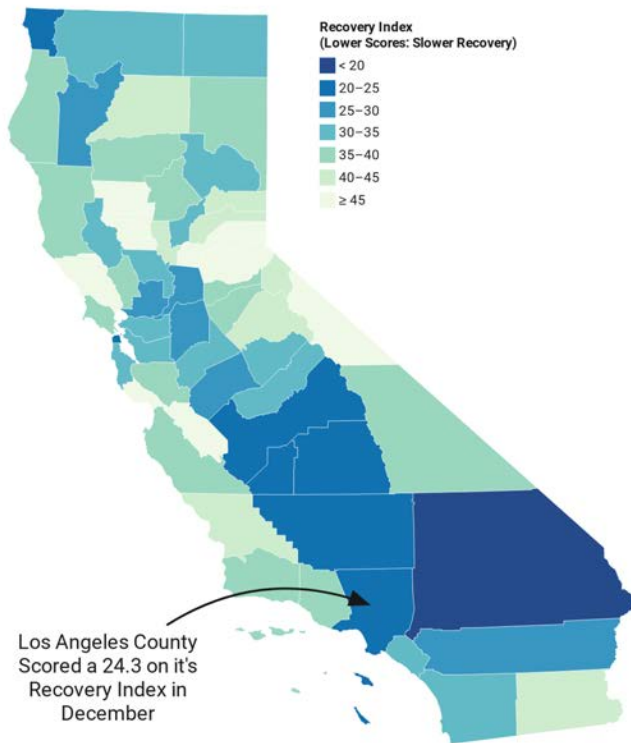


Figure 4 illustrates the varying levels of economic recovery throughout the state. An interactive version of this map, along with a corresponding datatable (Appendix Table A1) are available on the [CPL website](#).

Created with Datawrapper

FIGURE 5: Recovery Indexes of the 15 Largest Counties in California

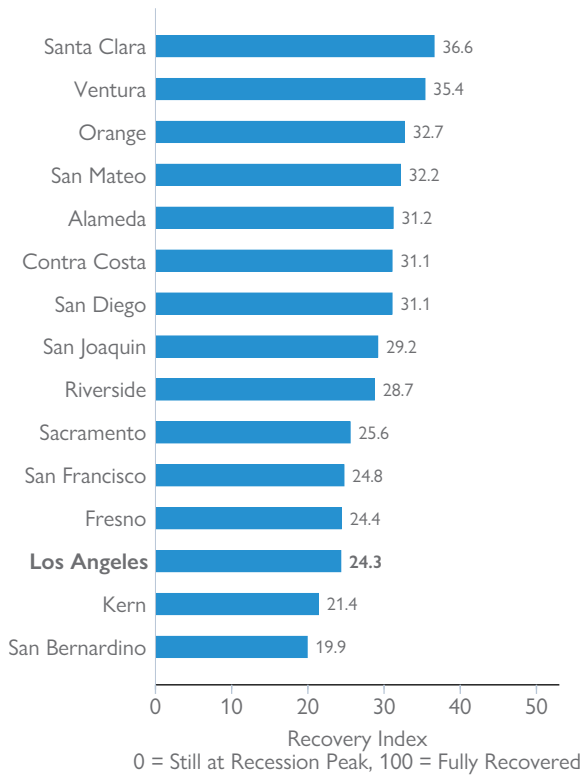
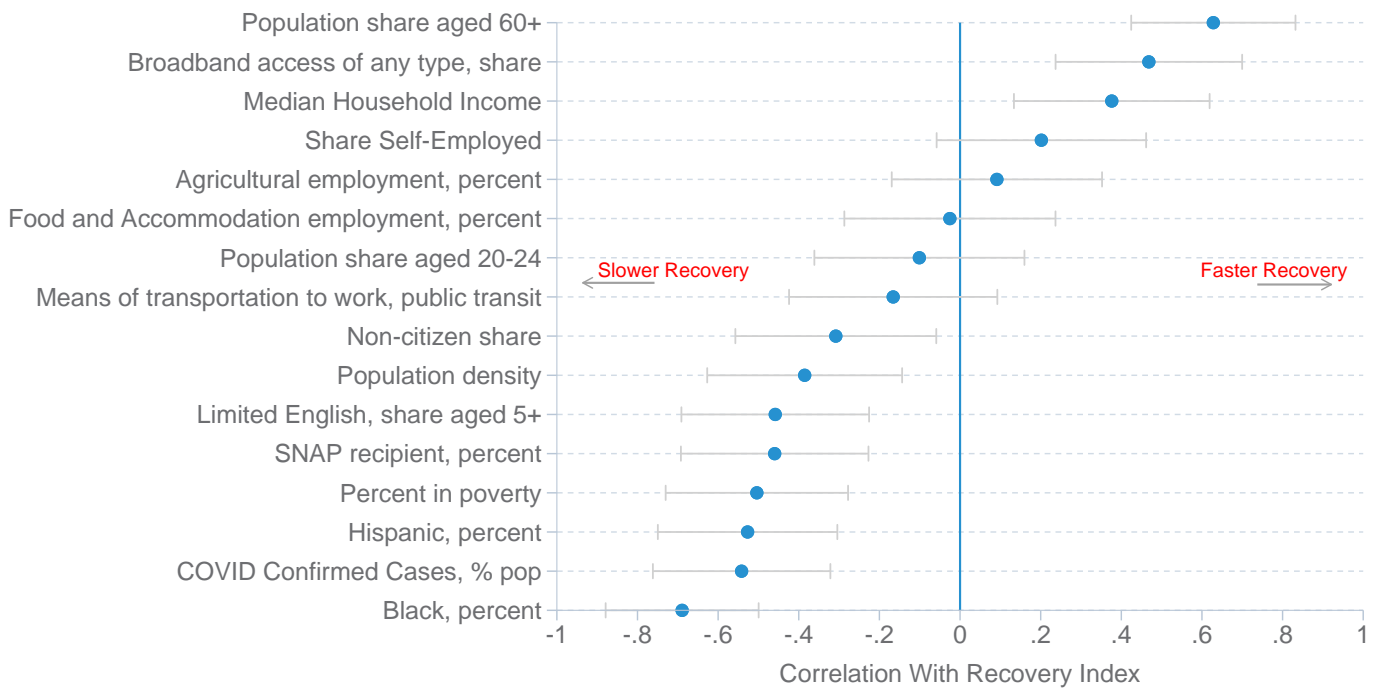


Figure 5 shows Los Angeles County is lagging behind most of the 15 other largest counties, with a recovery index of 24.3, while Santa Clara County and Ventura County lead the state, with recovery indexes of 36.6 and 35.4, respectively. Similar to our analysis of recidivism rates, we also analyze the social and economic factors that are correlated with higher (or lower) recovery indexes. Figure 6 illustrates these correlations.

FIGURE 6: How do County-Level Labor Market Recoveries Vary with Different Social and Economic Measures?



Notes: Each dot represents the bivariate correlation between the covariate and the county's Recovery Index. All variables are at the level of the county. Error bars represent a 95% confidence interval. Our primary source of geographic correlates is ACS 5-year estimates from 2014-2018, the most recent cohort available. The information on COVID confirmed cases is sourced from the *Los Angeles Times*.

We see that older, higher-income counties have seen a more rapid economic recovery than counties with lower household incomes or smaller elderly populations, and counties with a larger share of Black or Hispanic residents have seen slower recoveries - mirroring prior research findings showing that the COVID-19 crisis has disproportionately harmed Black workers.⁵ Counties with higher poverty rates and more SNAP recipients have also seen slower recoveries. This evidence builds upon other work pointing to a potential “K-Shaped Recovery” in which the labor market for higher-income workers largely recovers, while joblessness for lower-income workers remains high. Our findings support qualitative research results showing that disparities in digital literacy make it difficult for Black and Hispanic workers to access UI benefits (New America, 2020).⁶

How many Workers Would Have Exhausted Benefits had the Consolidated Appropriations Act Not Been Signed into Law?

As part of its rapid-response research, in early December, CPL projected the number of then-current UI claimants set to lose benefits in California if Congress allowed the Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC) and PUA programs to expire on December 26th, 2020. Calculating these estimates requires making some assumptions, such as the rate at which individuals find jobs in the future, and it is important to review these projections to see how many individuals were actually prevented from losing their benefits as a result of the Consolidated Appropriations Act being signed into law on December 27th, 2020. [Table 1](#) provides an estimate of the number of expected exhaustions under each program that were prevented by the law, and compares these to CPL’s estimates.

TABLE 1: CPL’s Projections on Exhaustions and Actual Effect of PEUC and PUA Extensions

	REGULAR	PUA	TOTAL
CPL projection of the number of people whose last payments would be on 12/26 (projected exhaustees in CPL’s sample)	175,672	797,133	972,805
Individuals in CPL’s sample receiving PEUC benefits for the week ending 12/26 who were ineligible for FED-ED (observed exhaustees in sample)	42,027	898,241	940,268
Difference	133,645	-101,108	32,537

CPL projected that a total of 1,067,446 claimants who were receiving benefits between October 3rd and November 28th would exhaust on or before December 26th. Of those, we projected 972,805 would exhaust on December 26th (with the others exhausting in the weeks before then). We see that 940,268 individuals who were either on PUA or PEUC (and ineligible for the Federal-State Extended Duration [FED-ED]) during the sample period were still receiving benefits in the week ending December 26th, and thus would have exhausted had the relief bill not been passed.⁷ This implies our projections were 3.4% higher than what was observed.

CPL’s original projections did not include the number of new claimants entering the UI system after November 28th. To get a complete estimate of the number of exhaustions prevented by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, these individuals can be included. Including such individuals, we see that 1,092,603 individuals received PEUC or PUA benefits on December 26th who would not have been eligible to continue receiving benefits after that point had the bill not been passed. One should note that this is still a lower bound on the effect of the bill - it does not include individuals who were on their last week of regular UI but ineligible for FED-ED, who would have been unable to transition to PEUC in the next week, nor does it account for the many individuals who exhausted benefits before the 26th of December but who were eligible for the extended PEUC or PUA programs.

Conclusion

Due to the unique nature of our data and approach this research is able to better document the degree to which reciprocity rates have changed over the course of the pandemic. It provides valuable evidence about how to more effectively structure targeted relief programs, and how policymakers can better design UI systems for future economic downturns. We caution that reciprocity rates in other states may not have followed the same pattern as that of California, but believe this framework of measuring UI reciprocity can provide a useful starting point for other states to analyze the effectiveness of their UI programs. It also equips national policymakers with more information as they consider additional stimulus and potential future changes to the federal UI program.

The California Policy Lab has produced these calculations through an ongoing partnership with the Labor Market Information Division of the California Employment Development Department. Any statements should only be attributed to the California Policy Lab, and do not reflect the views of the Labor Market Information Division of the California Employment Development Department. The calculations were performed solely by California Policy Lab. Any errors or omissions are the responsibility of California Policy Lab, not of the Labor Market Information Division of the California Employment Development Department.

For inquiries about the definitions, methodology, and findings of this policy brief, please contact Till von Wachter.

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To obtain the data tabulations used in this policy brief, please contact: Dr. Muhammad Akhtar, Deputy Division Chief, Labor Market Information Division, California Employment Development Department. Email: Muhammad.Akhtar@edd.ca.gov.

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The California Policy Lab builds better lives through data-driven policy. We are a project of the University of California, with sites at the Berkeley and Los Angeles campuses.

This research publication reflects the views of the authors and not necessarily the views of our funders, our staff, our advisory board, the California Employment Development Department, or the Regents of the University of California.

Endnotes

- 1 According to the definition of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the U-6 measure of unemployment includes workers who fall under the traditional measure of unemployed (U-3), along with those working part time for economic reasons along with those marginally attached to the labor force. We supplement the U-6 measure to include workers the BLS believes may have been misclassified as employed despite not being at work during the reference week for reasons related to the pandemic (These workers instead should have been classified as "Unemployed on temporary layoff"). We follow the methodology outlined in Question 5 of the December Employment Situation FAQ to adjust our unemployment estimate for these misclassifications. <https://www.bls.gov/covid19/employment-situation-covid19-faq-december-2020.htm#ques5> In the text, when we refer to using U-6, we are referencing this adjusted version of U-6* which includes these misclassified workers
- 2 McKenna & Mchugh (2016) show that the 12 month moving-average reciprocity rate in 2015 was just 27 percent nationwide (33% for California) - though their measure uses the U-3 rate as a denominator, a narrower definition of unemployment than what we use. Using this same U-3 rate denominator, they show that reciprocity rates climbed to nearly 70% in the Great Recession at the national level. When we replicated our measure of reciprocity from regular UI based on the broader unemployment measure (U-6) for 2011 in California, we found a reciprocity rate closer to 35% in California, compared to 60% for California in 2011 using U-3. <https://www.nelp.org/blog/presidents-budget-proposes-unemployment-insurance-reforms-as-share-of-unemployed-receiving-jobless-aid-remained-at-record-low-in-2015>
- 3 EDD processed over 2 million more claims in the 4 weeks ending April 11, 2020 than it had seen in any one-month period since January 2010 - where it processed 375,735 claims.
- 4 The Pew Research Center estimates that as of 2014, 71% of California's undocumented population was Mexican-born. <https://www.ppic.org/publication/undocumented-immigrants-in-california/>
- 5 Gould, E., and Wilson, V. (2020). "Black workers face two of the most lethal preexisting conditions for coronavirus - racism and economic inequality". <https://www.epi.org/publication/black-workers-covid/>
- 6 Fields-White, M., Graubard, V., Rodriguez, A., Zeichner, N., & Robertson, C. (2020). Unpacking Inequities in Unemployment Insurance (PUBLIC INTEREST TECHNOLOGY NEW PRACTICE LAB). New America. <https://www.newamerica.org/pit/reports/unpacking-inequities-unemployment-insurance/>
- 7 While it appears that our within-program estimates are off by a more substantial margin, this is likely due to claimants who were on PEUC transitioning to PUA after using 13 weeks of benefits. Our projection took this into account, but we still labeled such workers as "Regular exhaustees".
- 8 If there are a substantial number of workers collecting partial UI benefits for these "non-economic" reasons, then reciprocity rates could rise over 100%, since these workers are not included in our denominator.
- 9 <https://edd.ca.gov/Unemployment/Eligibility.htm>
- 10 <https://www.bls.gov/covid19/employment-situation-covid19-faq-december-2020.htm>
- 11 "EDD estimates that between March 2020 and January 16, 2021, 9.7 percent of UI payments have been made to fraudulent claims. [They estimate] roughly 95 percent of the known fraudulent payments in California were made to PUA claims." https://edd.ca.gov/about_edd/pdf/news-21-05.pdf
- 12 https://www.bls.gov/lau/stalt_archived.htm
- 13 Alternatively, there may be some individuals who would be eligible for regular UI but instead are participating in Short-Time Compensation programs, or Work-Sharing. These individuals are not included in our numerator, and DOL data indicates the number of participants peaked around 30,000 during the crisis - too little to have a noticeable effect on our reciprocity results.
- 14 There are various other requirements for UI eligibility which individuals may not know about themselves until they apply (such as exact amount of base-period earnings requirements.)

Methods Appendix

What does our Reciprocity Rate Measure?

There are several ways to measure UI reciprocity, each with advantages and disadvantages. For our numerator, we count the number of individuals who were paid regular UI benefits for unemployment (or under-employment for those receiving Partial UI) experienced in the week corresponding to the CPS reference week for that month. Our denominator uses the broadest measure of unemployment (constructed from CPS microdata), which the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics refers to as U-6.

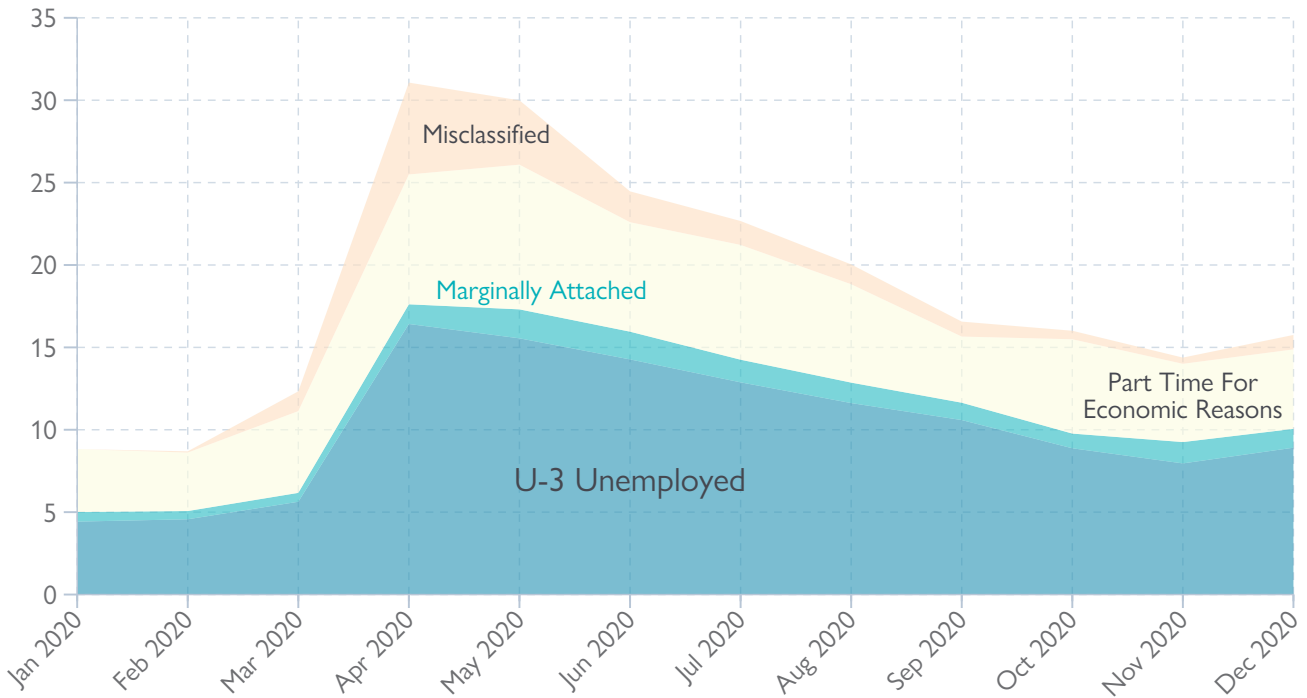
The **U-6 measure of unemployment** includes individuals who fall under the traditional definition of unemployment (“U-3”), along with individuals who are marginally attached to the labor force, and those who are working part time for economic reasons (i.e., because they cannot find a full-time job). It does not include those working part-time for “non-economic” reasons, such as childcare obligations.⁸ People marginally attached to the labor force are a subset of those not in the labor force, but that currently want a job (BLS). This includes discouraged workers who have not been actively searching for work, who in the COVID-19 crisis are still eligible for regular UI benefits, as EDD has waived the work search requirement for UI eligibility.⁹ Building off of the **U-6 definition**, we construct our more comprehensive baseline measure that we refer to as **U-6***, which adjusts for the potential misclassification of workers who, for reasons related to the pandemic, did not work during the CPS reference week but were counted as employed but not at work for “other reasons” (as opposed to unemployed).¹⁰ Workers who want a job but are not available to take a job due to COVID-19, perhaps because of concerns for their health because of pre-existing conditions, or because they have childcare responsibilities, would be ineligible for the regular UI program (since even under current rules UI claimants have to be “able and available” to take a job), but instead could receive benefits through the PUA program. We do not include PUA claimants in our numerator, (in part due to the issues with fraud in the PUA program¹¹). Thus we do not include these “unavailable” workers in our denominator (nor are they included in the BLS definition of the labor force).

Benefits and Caveats of Using a State-Level Estimate of Reciprocity

CPL is able to count the number of individuals receiving UI benefits by the week of unemployment, as opposed to by the week when individuals certify for benefits (the measure DOL reports as “continued claims”). We expand on the differences in these measures and their implications in our [September report](#). Since our measure allows us to match the timing of unemployment that UI recipients experience with the week referenced in the CPS questions,, we are able to directly compare unemployment estimates from the CPS to counts of UI recipients. [Figure A2](#) highlights the difference in the estimated reciprocity rate when using our preferred measure (counting claims by week of unemployment) and using the traditional continued claims measure. Since we use information on the week of unemployment for which benefits were received, not the week when benefits were actually paid, our measure does not reflect delays in payments.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes monthly estimates of the U-6 rate of unemployment at the national level, but only publishes state-level estimates of U-6 as a 4-quarter average. This is done to increase the reliability of the estimates, which are based on “relatively small sample sizes at the state level,” and to eliminate seasonality.¹² California is the most populous state in the country, so we expect the sample size in the monthly CPS data is sufficient to convey meaningful information about the number of U-6 unemployed in the state. Due to the limited sample size of the CPS, for our county-level estimates, we calculate the ratio of U-6* to U-3 at the state level, and then apply that ratio to the county-level U-3 estimates. [Figure A1](#) illustrates the components of our adjusted U-6 rate, and shows that these series exhibit little seasonality or signs of sampling variability from month to month, at least during the COVID-19 crisis.

FIGURE A1: Components of the U-6* Rate in California (With Adjustment for Misclassified Workers)



Note: Bottom 3 regions sum to California's U-6 measure of unemployment. Misclassified refers to individuals who, for reasons related to the pandemic, did not work during the CPS reference week, yet were counted as employed but not at work for "other reasons." The denominator for this figure is equivalent to the labor force + marginally attached workers, and thus the U-3 region will not match up to the published U-3 rate, which is presented as a share of only the labor force. Source: CPS Basic Monthly Data at the NBER

Despite being able to decompose measures of unemployment into separate categories, these categories will not perfectly map CPS respondents to their eligibility status for regular UI or PUA benefits. It is possible that some individuals in our denominator (U-6) do not receive regular UI benefits but do receive benefits for PUA.¹³ Future research could attempt to take workers who are likely to fall into this category (i.e., the self-employed) out of the denominator, though survey data is fundamentally incapable of perfectly determining UI eligibility.¹⁴

This is not a flaw in our reciprocity rate, but simply affects its interpretation: our measure does not show how many workers who are eligible for UI actually receive benefits; rather, we are showing the share of all unemployed workers (who are available for work) who receive regular UI benefits. One can consider the individuals in [Figure 2](#) to be composed of two separate groups: those that are ineligible for regular UI, and those that are eligible but that did not take-up. The CPS is unable to shed light on how many individuals are in these two groups, but the relative size of each has important policy implications for UI reform. As such, further research should aim to disentangle these key barriers to receiving benefits.

TABLE A1: County Level Measures of Economic Recovery and UI Reciprocity Rates for the week ending December 12th (page 1)

County	Recovery Index	Reciprocity Rate (%)	U-6* Unemployed	PUA Claimants	Regular UI Claimants
Alameda	31.2	92.9	110,842	50,000	102,998
Alpine	41.0	55.4	88	26	49
Amador	37.7	86.1	2,121	1,037	1,826
Butte	39.8	80.9	13,612	7,339	11,007
Calaveras	39.4	79.2	2,634	1,670	2,087
Colusa	48.0	78.9	2,652	353	2,092
Contra Costa	31.1	90.7	76,016	36,659	68,933
Del Norte	22.1	75.3	1,503	1,062	1,132
El Dorado	46.4	74.4	11,137	5,011	8,283
Fresno	24.4	81.4	81,673	35,917	66,520
Glenn	48.9	78.0	1,715	565	1,337
Humboldt	38.5	83.3	7,955	5,711	6,629
Imperial	44.4	82.8	21,037	6,292	17,413
Inyo	38.8	89.9	1,008	393	906
Kern	21.4	81.0	75,309	36,702	60,973
Kings	24.0	82.3	10,960	4,073	9,020
Lake	30.1	82.8	4,526	3,569	3,748
Lassen	36.7	62.2	1,167	493	726
Los Angeles	24.3	80.5	922,090	455,347	741,854
Madera	30.7	79.4	10,784	4,326	8,558
Marin	38.7	86.8	13,082	6,992	11,356
Mariposa	31.2	93.2	1,308	611	1,219
Mendocino	36.2	84.5	5,162	3,122	4,363
Merced	27.0	78.8	23,158	8,357	18,254
Modoc	30.4	85.9	477	156	410
Mono	46.2	102.9	1,308	305	1,346
Monterey	39.9	83.5	38,008	7,626	31,744
Napa	38.1	100.2	9,193	2,941	9,207
Nevada	43.3	84.3	5,710	4,100	4,811
Orange	32.7	94.7	210,546	104,453	199,397
Placer	45.8	83.2	20,330	9,407	16,913
Plumas	30.2	85.6	1,379	572	1,180
Riverside	28.7	88.3	177,488	91,773	156,710
Sacramento	25.6	89.6	108,013	60,177	96,833
San Benito	49.1	90.1	4,773	1,333	4,301
San Bernardino	19.9	88.4	159,103	94,468	140,623
San Diego	31.1	94.3	225,219	102,111	212,443
San Francisco	24.8	105.5	64,172	26,010	67,712
San Joaquin	29.2	83.2	61,343	27,291	51,023
San Luis Obispo	41.7	87.6	15,734	6,847	13,784

Reciprocity Rate is defined as the number of individuals receiving regular UI benefits for unemployment experienced during the week ending December 12th as a share of the estimated number of U-6 unemployed workers (adjusted for the potential misclassification of workers) in that County.

Table: California Policy Lab • Created with Datawrapper

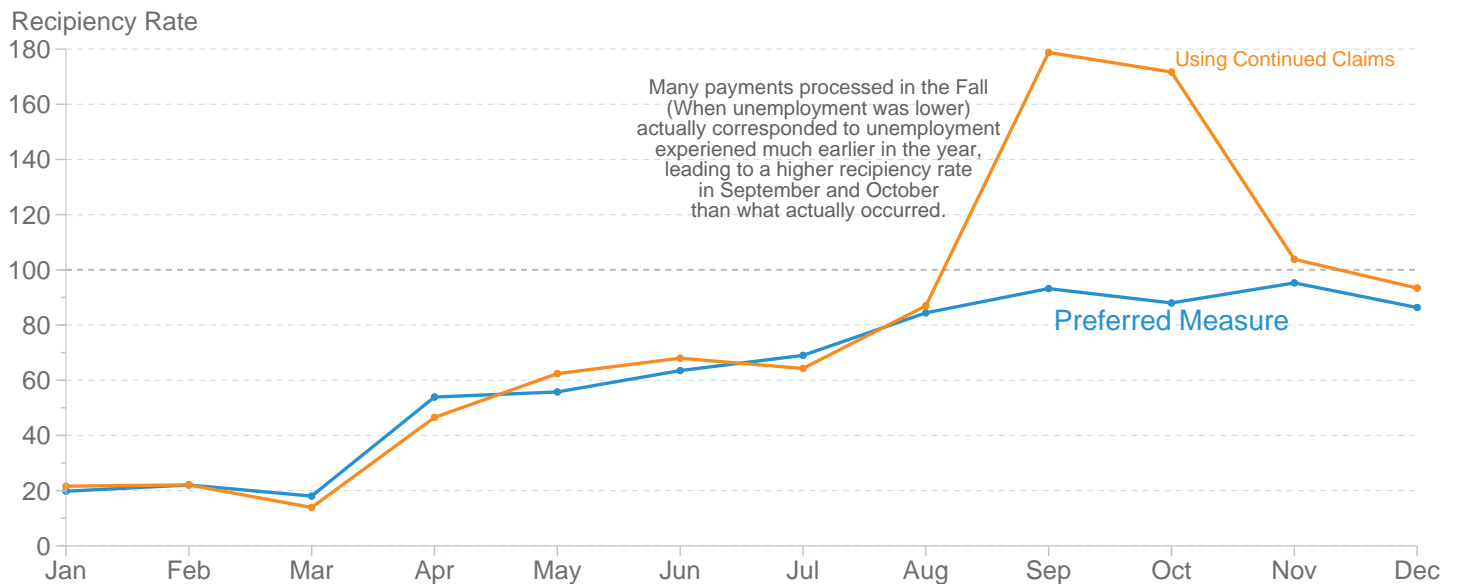
TABLE A1: County Level Measures of Economic Recovery and UI Reciprocity Rates for the week ending December 12th (page 2)

County	Recovery Index	Reciprocity Rate (%)	U-6* Unemployed	PUA Claimants	Regular UI Claimants
San Mateo	32.2	94.5	45,433	14,711	42,940
Santa Barbara	36.0	85.6	28,462	9,705	24,362
Santa Clara	36.6	90.3	109,428	36,832	98,801
Santa Cruz	46.7	86.8	19,092	6,756	16,569
Shasta	42.7	78.6	10,430	5,962	8,197
Sierra	43.9	77.9	159	134	124
Siskiyou	30.5	72.9	2,864	1,698	2,088
Solano	27.2	90.4	32,174	14,892	29,088
Sonoma	45.7	89.7	28,639	12,813	25,697
Stanislaus	33.9	82.6	41,367	19,795	34,150
Sutter	41.0	78.3	7,955	2,899	6,227
Tehama	38.1	79.2	3,695	2,187	2,927
Trinity	28.8	72.4	636	489	461
Tulare	24.5	80.3	40,483	15,142	32,509
Tuolumne	43.3	84.1	3,306	1,995	2,780
Ventura	35.4	87.5	54,979	22,795	48,082
Yolo	30.4	75.8	13,259	4,572	10,044
Yuba	32.6	83.4	5,303	3,489	4,423

Reciprocity Rate is defined as the number of individuals receiving regular UI benefits for unemployment experienced during the week ending December 12th as a share of the estimated number of U-6 unemployed workers (adjusted for the potential misclassification of workers) in that County.

Table: California Policy Lab • [Get the data](#) • Created with [Datawrapper](#)

FIGURE A2: Statewide Reciprocity When Using Payments Processed Per Week (“Continued Claims”)



Reciprocity Rate = (# of Individuals Paid Regular UI / Estimated Number of U-6 Unemployed Workers)*100
 Unemployment Data is not seasonally adjusted and is based on CPS data provided by NBER.
 UI Claims data by week of unemployment has been adjusted to account for regular delays in claim processing.