

CCRWF FACT SHEET ON UNEMPLOYMENT FALL 2009

CALIFORNIA

- 2.2 million (11.6%) Californians were unemployed as of June 2009,ⁱ almost double the rate from June 2008, a year ago (7.1%).ⁱⁱ
 - 4.9% in 2000, almost a decade ago.ⁱⁱⁱ
 - 5.5% in 1990, nearly 20 years ago.
 - 7.0% in 1980, nearly 30 years ago.
- Trends in the unemployment rates of females in the labor force (ages 16 and over):
 - 5.2% in 2000.^{iv}
 - 5.2% of all White.
 - 5.5% of all Black.
 - 7.8% of all Hispanic.
 - 8.4% as of June 2009ⁱⁱ
- Snapshot of California labor force (ages 16 and over) unemployment rates by gender and by race/ethnicity as of June 2009:^v
 - 8.4% of all females.
 - 10% of all males.
 - 9.2% of all White.
 - 13.7% of all Black.
 - 12.3% of all Hispanic.
- Decreases in employment by industry from June 2008-2009:^{vi}
 - 5.9% in natural resources and mining.
 - 18.6% in construction.
 - 8.5% in manufacturing.
 - 6.6% in trade, transportation, and utilities.
 - 8% in information.
 - 6% in financial activities.
 - 5.8% in professional and business services.
 - 4.1% in leisure and hospitality.
 - 0.9% in government.

NATIONAL

- 15.1 million (9.7%) Americans were unemployed as of June 2009,^{vii} nearly double the rate from June 2008 (5.6%).^{viii}
 - 4% in 2000, almost a decade ago.^{ix}
 - 5.6% in 1990, nearly 20 years ago.
 - 7.1% in 1980, nearly 30 years ago.
 - 5.5% in 1960, nearly 50 years ago.
- Trends in the unemployment rates of women in the labor force (ages 16 and over):^x
 - 7.4% in 1980.
 - 5.5% in 1990.
 - 4.1% in 2000.
 - 3.6% of all White.
 - 7.2% of all Black.
 - 6.7% of all Hispanic.
 - 8.9% as of June 2009.

Snapshot of June 2009: National Labor Force Unemployment Rates by Gender and Race/Ethnicity^{xi, xii}

Ages 16 and Over	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Total
Female	8.0%	13.1%	12.5%	8.4%	8.9%
Male	9.5%	17.8%	11.9%	8.1%	10.4%
Total	8.8%	15.3%	12.1%	8.2%	9.7%

- Unemployment rates by industry as of May 2009:^{vii}
 - 13.3% in natural resources and mining.
 - 19.2% in construction.
 - 12.6% in manufacturing.
 - 9% in wholesale and retail trade.
 - 8.5% in transportation and utilities.
 - 9.5% in information.
 - 5.7% in financial activities.
 - 10.9% in professional and business services.
 - 4.9% in education and health services.
 - 11.9% in leisure and hospitality.
 - 10% in agriculture.
 - 3.1% in government.

END NOTES

- ⁱ Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2009a). *Regional and State Employment and Unemployment: June 2009*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.
- ⁱⁱ California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information. (2009, June). *California Labor Market Review*. Sacramento: State of California.
- ⁱⁱⁱ Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2009). Unemployment rates for states, annual average rankings, year: 2000. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.
- ^{iv} Local Area Unemployment Statistics. (2000). Employment status of civilian noninstitutional population by sex, age, race, and Hispanic origin, 2000 annual averages: California. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.
- ^v *California Labor Market Review*, op. cit.
- ^{vi} California Employment Development Department. (2009). *California's Unemployment Rate Unchanged At 11.6 Percent*. Sacramento: State of California.
- ^{vii} Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2009). *The Employment Situation: May 2009*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.
- ^{viii} *California Labor Market Review*, op. cit.
- ^{ix} Bureau of Labor Statistics (n.d.). Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, 1940 to date. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.
- ^x Bureau of Labor Statistics. (n.d.). Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years and over by sex, 1973 to date. In cpsaat2 (Ed.). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.
- ^{xi} Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2009). Employment Status of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race. In A-13 (Ed.). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.
- ^{xii} Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2009). Employment Status of the Hispanic or Latino population by age and sex. In A-14 (Ed.). Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Labor.