



## Economic Overview And Outlook: California

### JOBS

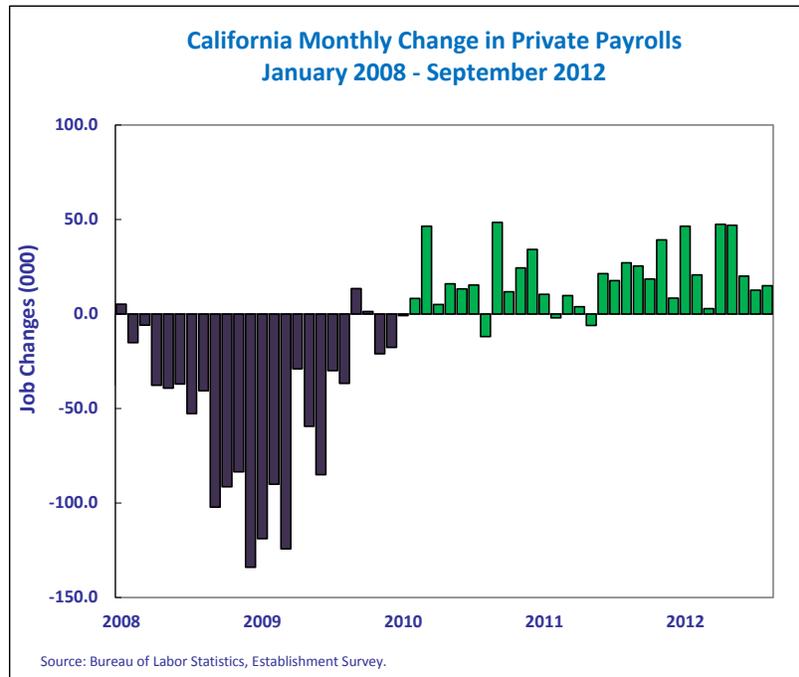
- Including September, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 31 consecutive months.
- In California, private sector employment fell by 9.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 5.2 percent.
- In California, employees in the construction, manufacturing, and financial activities sectors faced the largest job losses (as a percent of employment within an industry) over the recession. Since the beginning of 2010, the following sectors in California have experienced the greatest employment increases: mining; professional and business services; and leisure and hospitality.\*
- As the economy continues its emergence from the Great Recession, service-providing industries are projected to add the most jobs between 2010 and 2020. The largest gains over this period are expected to occur in the healthcare and social assistance, professional and business services, and retail trade sectors. Job gains in the goods-producing sector of the economy will be led by the construction and mining industries while the number of manufacturing jobs is expected to fall.

### EMPLOYMENT

- The unemployment rate in California was 10.2 percent in September 2012, up 4.4 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.4 percent in October 2010.
- 1,876,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in California during September 2012.
- In California, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 245,117 during September, down 3.9 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 344,438 in January 2010, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 28.8 percent.

### EARNINGS

- Between the start of the recession in the 4th quarter of 2007 and the 3rd quarter of 2009, inflation-adjusted total personal income in the United States declined 4.6 percent. Most recently, in the 2nd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.9 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in California was \$38,837.40 in the 2nd quarter of 2012, up from \$37,732.70 in the 2nd quarter of 2010.

### HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices have declined by 17.5 percent.
- In California, home prices have fallen by 38.8 percent over 23 quarters from their peak in the third quarter of 2006.
- As of the 2nd quarter of 2012, 3.1 percent of all mortgages, including 9.6 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in California.
- Housing starts in California totaled 48,540 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in August 2012, a decrease of 18.0 percent from July.
- Within the West census region, which includes California, sales of new single-family homes totaled 107,000 units in August 2012, an increase of 0.9 percent from July. Sales of existing single-family homes decreased 2.9 percent to 1,010,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from August to September 2012.

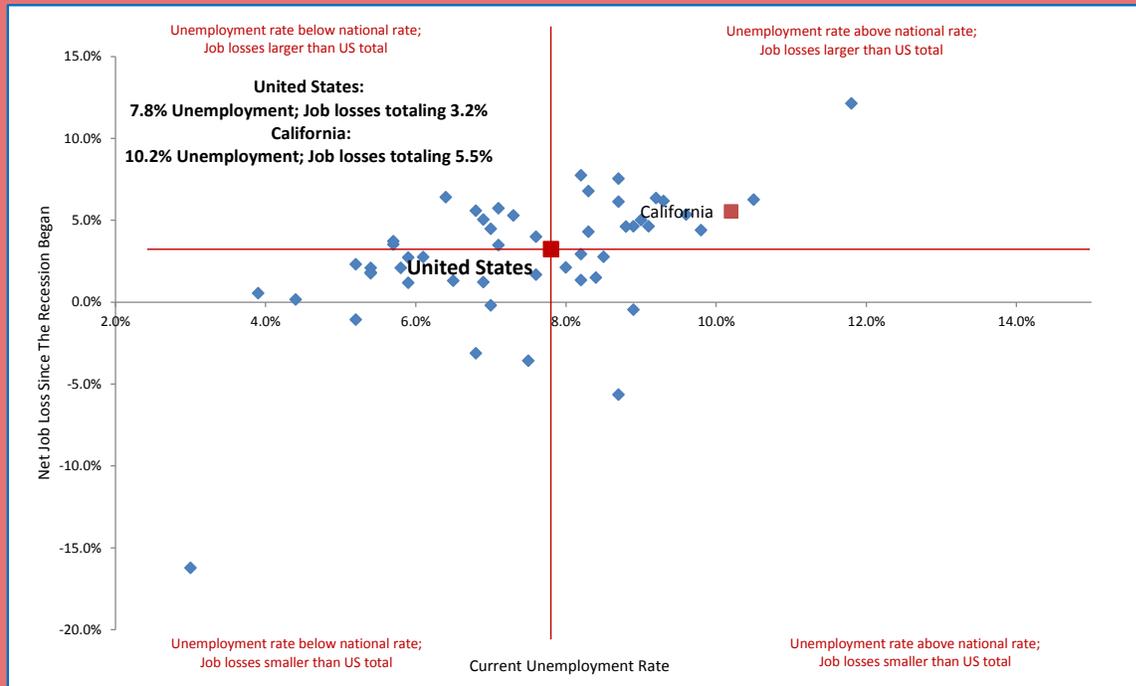
\* For California-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the California office: <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>

## How Does California Compare To Other States?

Workers across the country were hard hit during the Great Recession. Although labor markets in many states have started recovering, employment in most states still remains below pre-recession levels. The chart below allows you to compare California to other states using two metrics.

The current unemployment rate (measured along the horizontal axis) serves as a gauge of current labor market conditions faced by residents, while the proportion of jobs lost within California since the start of the recession (shown along the vertical axis) measures the toll the recession took on the job supply in California.

States falling in the upper right quadrant have lost a disproportionate share of jobs, relative to the total United States, and have unemployment rates higher than the national unemployment rate. States falling in the lower left quadrant are experiencing lower unemployment rates and smaller job losses than the national average.



### STATE QUICK FACTS

		California	United States
<b>Unemployment Rates</b> .....	September 2009	12.0%	9.8%
	September 2010	12.4%	9.5%
	September 2011	11.7%	9.0%
	September 2012	10.2%	7.8%
<b>Percent of Population Who Are Veterans</b> .....	2011	6.9%	9.4%
<b>All Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2011	11.0%	8.3%
<b>Post-9/11 Veterans' Unemployment Rate</b> .....	2011	20.0%	12.1%
<b>Median Household Income</b> .....	2007	\$ 60,456	\$ 54,489
	(2011 \$)	2011	\$ 53,367
<b>Poverty Rate</b> .....	2007	12.7%	12.5%
	2011	16.9%	15.0%
<b>No Health Insurance</b> .....	2007	17.5%	14.7%
	2011	19.7%	15.7%