



## Economic Overview And Outlook: California

### JOBS

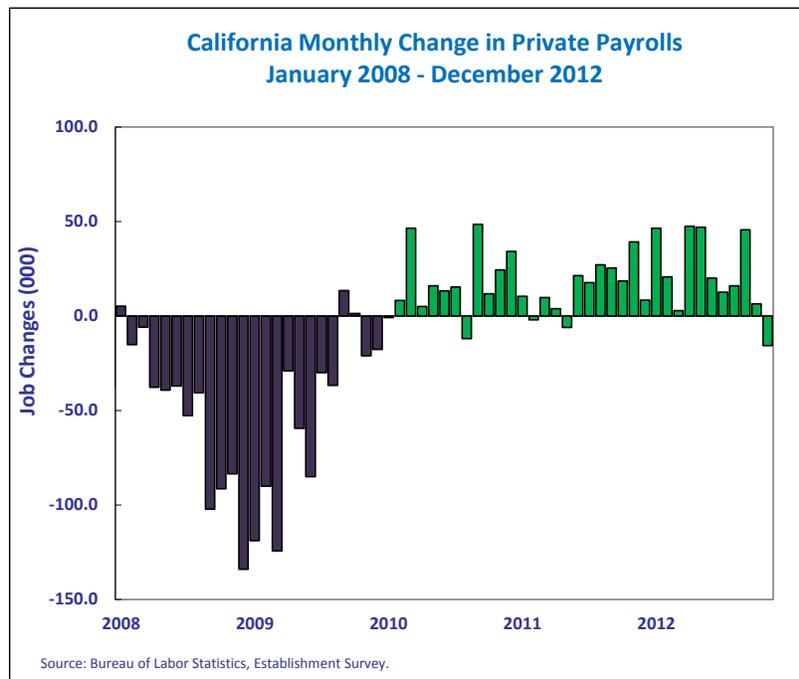
- Including December, the private sector has gained jobs nationwide for 34 consecutive months.
- In California, private sector employment fell by 9.8 percent from January 2008 to February 2010. Since February 2010, private sector employment has grown by 5.6 percent.
- In California, employees in the 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 9.8 percent in December 2012, up 4.0 percentage points from December 2007, but down from its most recent peak of 12.4 percent in October 2010.
- 1,805,000 residents were counted among the unemployed in California during December 2012.
- In California, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits totaled 236,389 during December, down 0.1 percent from the previous month. Since peaking at 344,438 in January 2010, initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits have declined by 31.4 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 3rd quarter of 2012, total personal income is 1.8 percent above its 4th quarter of 2007 level.



- Real per capita personal income (in 2005 \$) in California was \$38,656.90 in the 3rd quarter of 2012, up from \$37,708.80 in the 3rd quarter of 2010.

### HOUSING

- After peaking in the first quarter of 2007, national home prices declined by 17.5 percent over 21 quarters. Between the second quarter of 2012 and the third quarter of 2012, the most recent quarter, national home prices rose by 1.2 percent.
- In California, home prices fell by 38.9 percent over 22 quarters from their peak in the third quarter of 2006. Since the first quarter of 2012, home prices in California have risen by 2.1 percent.
- As of the 3rd quarter of 2012, 2.6 percent of all mortgages, including 7.5 percent of subprime mortgages, were in foreclosure in California.
- Housing starts in California totaled 49,030 units (seasonally adjusted annual rate) in November 2012, a decrease of 25.1 percent from October.
- Within the West census region, which includes California, sales of new single-family homes totaled 83,000 units in November 2012, a decrease of 17.8 percent from October. Sales of existing single-family homes increased 1.9 percent to 1,070,000 units (at seasonally adjusted annual rates) from October to November 2012.

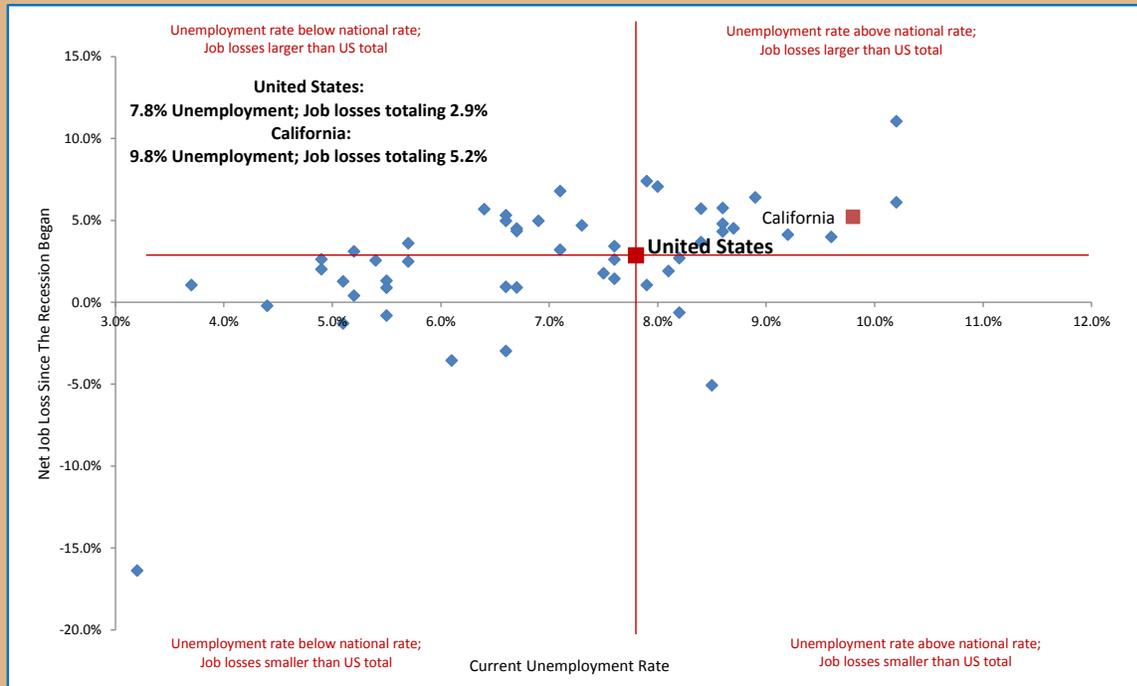
\* For California-specific labor sector statistics, please refer to the California office: <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>

## 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> .....                     | December 2009  | 12.3%      | 9.9%          |
|   | December 2010  | 12.2%      | 9.3%          |
|   | December 2011  | 11.2%      | 8.5%          |
|   | December 2012  | 9.8%       | 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  | \$ 50,054     |
| <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%         |