

## November 2017 California Employment Highlights

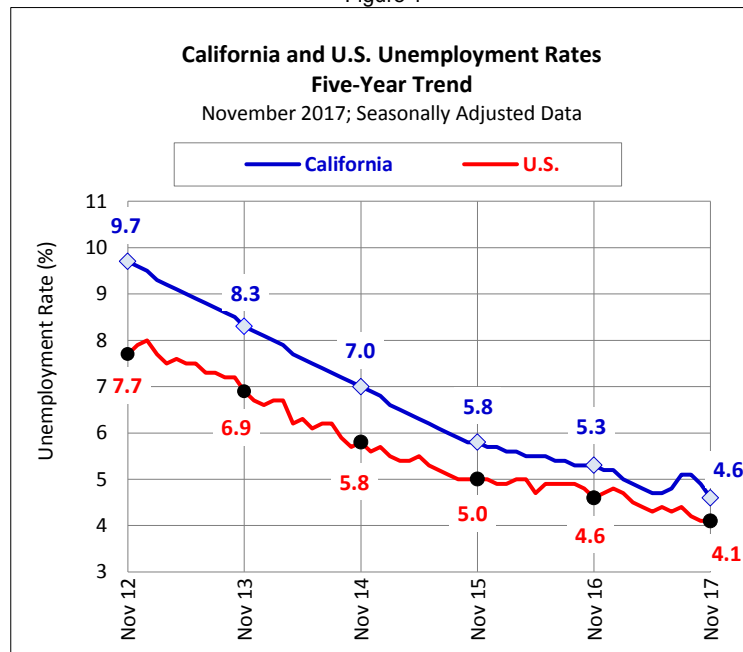
### OVERVIEW

- California's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell by 0.3 percentage point to 4.6 percent in November 2017. This was a record low in a series dating back to the beginning of 1976.
- Nine California industry sectors added jobs while two sectors lost jobs.
  - Educational and health services had the largest jobs gain of any sector (16,700), followed by leisure and hospitality (15,400), and professional and business services (13,700). Three additional sectors gained 2,500 jobs or more in November: construction (3,200), financial activities (2,700), and manufacturing (2,500).
  - Information (4,200); and trade, transportation, and utilities (4,000) lost jobs in November.

### EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

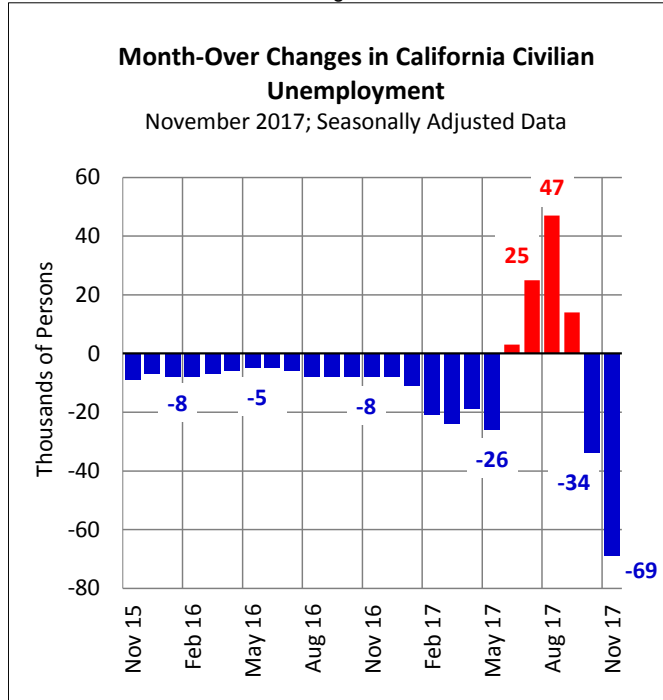
- California's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell by 0.3 percentage point to 4.6 percent in November 2017. California's rate fell by half a percentage point in October and November combined. The U.S. rate held steady at 4.1 percent in November, remaining at its lowest level since December 2000.

Figure 1



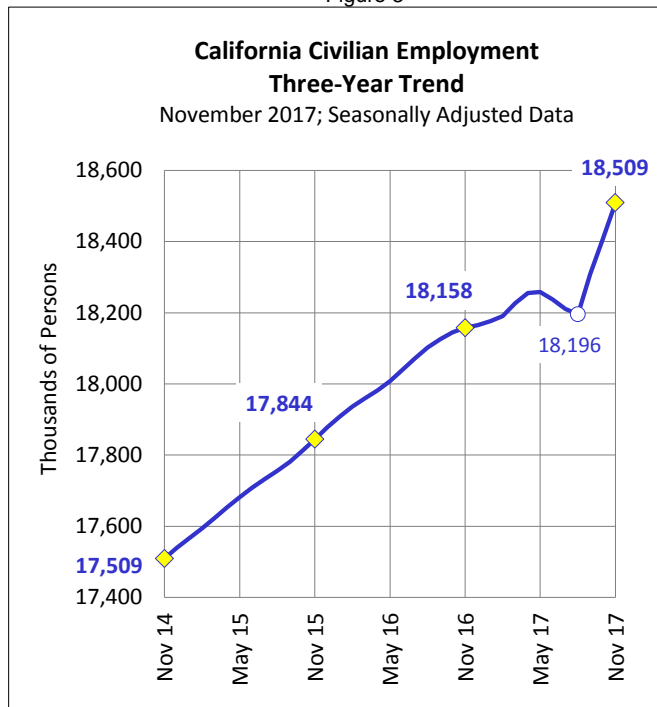
- The number of unemployed Californians fell by 69,000 persons to 884,000 in November 2017. This was the smallest number of unemployed people the state has had since January 2007.

Figure 2



- The number of employed Californians grew by another 102,000 persons in November to just over 18.5 million. This followed increases of 98,000 and 113,000 persons in October and September, respectively.

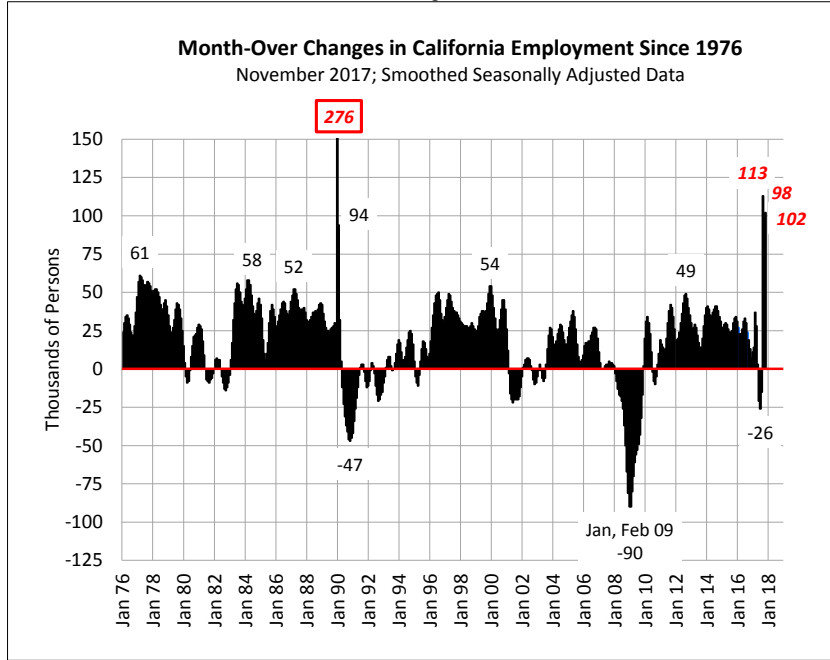
Figure 3



- California's civilian employment increases of the last three months are unprecedented. Were it not for the 276,000-person employment increase in January 1990 that was associated with an upward shift in working age population caused by the introduction of 1990 decennial

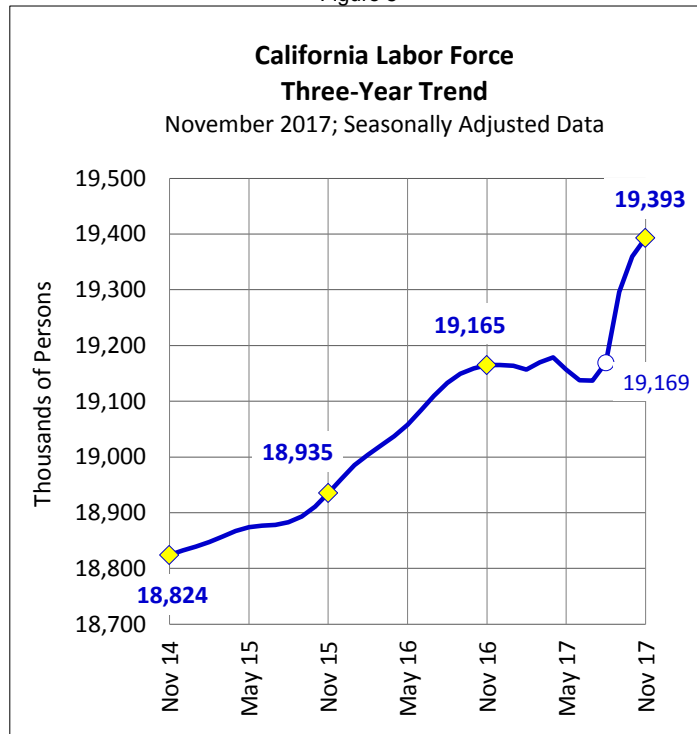
census data into the labor force model, the employment increases of the last three months would have easily been California's three largest on record.

Figure 4



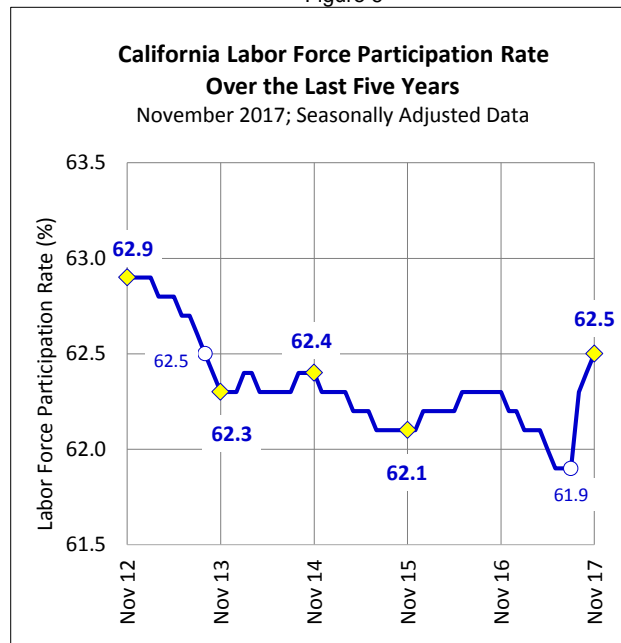
- California's labor force grew by 33,000 persons to nearly 19.4 million in November 2017. This would be perceived as a large increase in labor force—the state's largest since March 2010—were it not for the record shattering labor increases that occurred in October (64,000 persons) and September (127,000 persons).

Figure 5



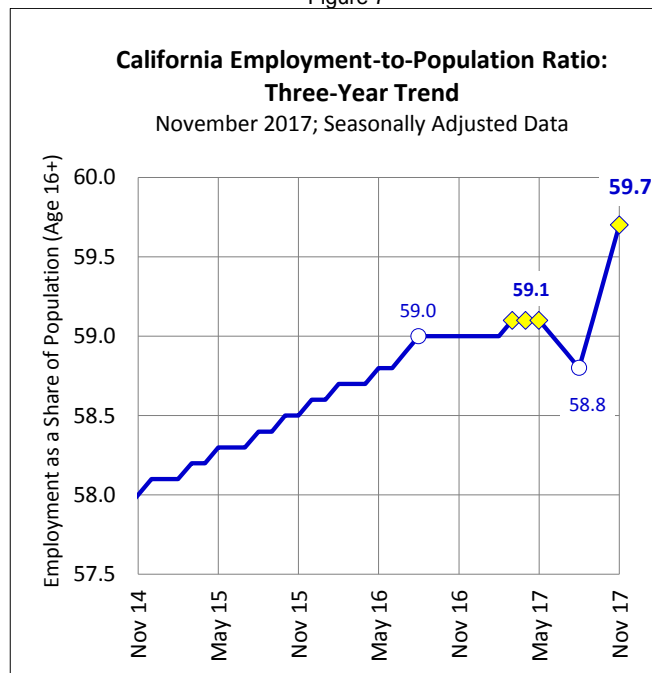
- California's labor force participation rate increased by 0.1 percentage point to 62.5 percent in November 2017. This is the highest it has been since September 2013.

Figure 6



- California's employment-to-population ratio rose by 0.3 percentage point to 59.7 percent in November 2017 and has risen 0.9 percentage point over the last three months. The ratio is at its highest level since December 2008.

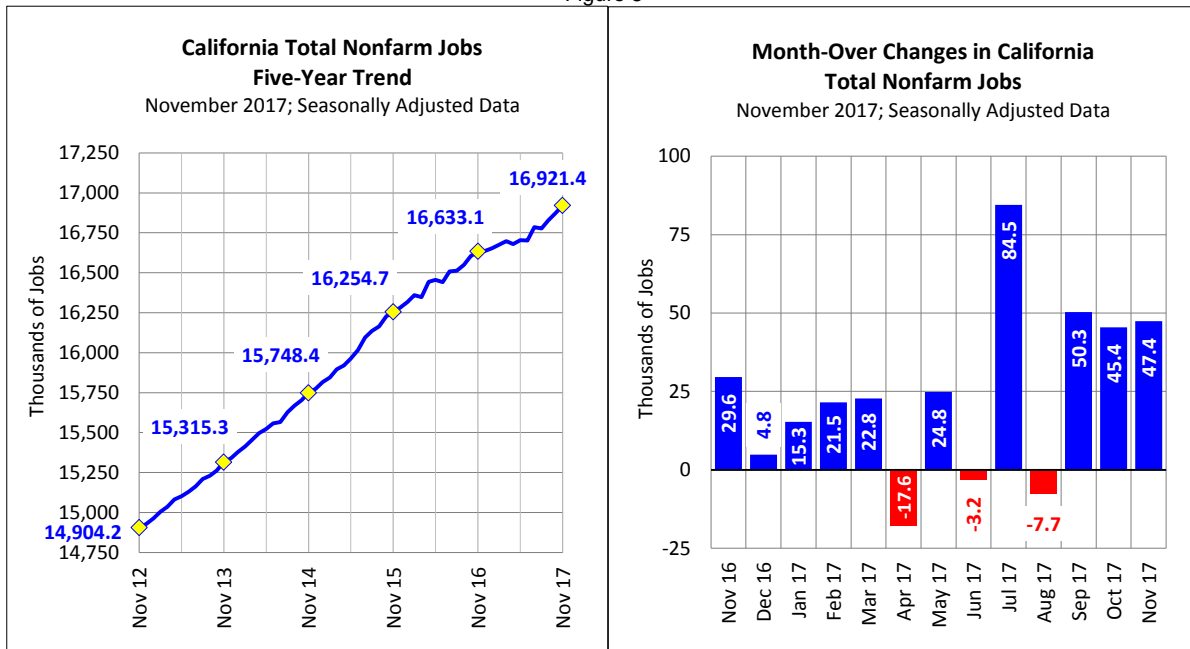
Figure 7



## NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

- The pace of job growth in California has picked up in recent months. California added 47,400 nonfarm jobs in November, following an upwardly revised 45,400-job gain in October, and a 50,300-job gain in September.

Figure 8



## CALIFORNIA INDUSTRY TRENDS

- California's educational and health services sector added 16,700 jobs this month. Over the past eleven months, this sector has added 82,100 jobs, the most of any industry sector this year. For the fourth time this year, both of the educational and health services subsectors added jobs in the same month.
- The state's leisure and hospitality sector added 15,400 jobs this month for its third consecutive month of job gains. The accommodation and food services subsector added 11,000 jobs this month. This subsector has had three months in 2017 in which more than 10,000 jobs have been added. The art, entertainment, and recreation subsector added 4,400 jobs this month and 10,500 jobs over the past eleven months.
- The state's professional and business services sector added 13,700 jobs this month, rebounding from a month-over job loss in October (700). The professional, scientific, and technical services subsector added 8,400 jobs this month, pushing year-to-date gains to 11,100 jobs. The administrative and support and waste services subsector added 5,300 jobs, snapping the three month long streak of month-over job losses. The management of companies and enterprises job totals were unchanged this month.
- The state's construction sector added 3,200 jobs this month and has added jobs for the past three months. 2017 has been particularly strong for this industry sector, adding 51,400 jobs between January and November and besting last year's gains over this same period by 25,500 jobs. The strongest gains of 2017 have occurred thus far in the months of March (18,600) and June (8,300).

- California's financial activities sector added 2,700 jobs this month. This sector added a total of 6,700 jobs year-to-date for 2017. All of this month's gains came from the real estate and rental and leasing subsector which added 3,400 jobs and 4,400 jobs respectively over the past 11 months. The finance and insurance subsector lost 700 jobs this month, its second consecutive month of jobs losses.
- The state's manufacturing sector added 2,500 jobs in November 2017. However, this sector has experienced a collective loss of 3,600 jobs over the past 11 months. This collective loss was 1,400 more than the number of jobs lost over the same period last year (2,200). The durable goods subsector added 2,900 jobs this month and has added 4,800 jobs over the past 11 months. Gains over this period ranged from a low of 700 jobs in October to a high of 4,700 jobs in March. The nondurable goods subsector lost 400 jobs this month and has a year-to-date loss of 8,400 jobs. Job losses for this subsector were concentrated heavily between the months of March and July, resulting in losses totaling 13,500 jobs.
- California's other services sector added 1,100 jobs this month and a total of 17,200 jobs throughout 2017. Gains in excess of 4,000 jobs in the months of March (6,800) and July (4,800) helped to push year-to-date gains to their current level. Current year-to-date gains were 300 jobs higher than those in 2016 between January and November (16,900).
- In November 2017, the government sector added 200 jobs. In the months between January and November, this same sector added 35,000 jobs. The state government subsector added 1,000 jobs this month, providing back-to-back months of job gains for this subsector. The local government subsector added 500 jobs this month.
- The state's mining and logging sector added 100 jobs this month, only the third month this year in which this sector registered a month-over gain. Nine hundred jobs were lost between January and November this year, 2,800 fewer than the number of jobs lost over that same period in 2016 (3,700).
- California's information sector lost 4,200 jobs this month, snapping its four-month streak of consecutive job gains. Gains for this sector over the past 11 months stood at 11,100 jobs, 18,400 fewer than 2016's gains between January and November. This year month-over gains eclipsed 5,000 jobs in the months of May (10,300) and January (6,100).
- The state's trade, transportation, and utilities (TTU) sector lost 4,000 jobs this month. November's losses broke this sector's streak of month-over job gains between May and October, with gains ranging from 1,800 to 13,000 jobs per month. The wholesale trade subsector added 3,000 jobs this month and year-to-date for 2017, added 13,500 jobs. The transportation, warehousing, and utilities subsector added 500 jobs this month and has had job gains for the past three months. The retail trade subsector lost 7,500 jobs this month and has a collective job loss for the year (6,400). Gains for this sector have been hampered by heavy jobs losses in the following months: January (14,100), November (7,500), and March (4,000).