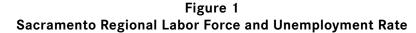
Labor Markets & Regional Economy

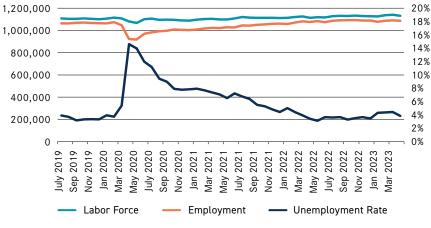


WE MAY OBSERVE
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As of October 2023, the region appears to have fully regained all lost jobs and labor force participation. t the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Sacramento Region lost 160,000 jobs, with 50,000 people exiting the labor force altogether. This resulted in an unprecedented spike in the unemployment rate, from 3.7% in February 2020, to 14.6% in April 2020. The regional — and global — economies have come a long way since then. As of October 2023, the region appears to have fully regained all lost jobs and labor force participation. The unemployment rate now sits at approximately 4.3%, slightly higher than we saw heading into the pandemic, but recent rates appear largely in line with the pre-pandemic economy. Barring a major macroeconomic event, we anticipate the unemployment rate to remain relatively stable in the coming year. However, we may observe a slight upward trend in the unemployment rate as the Federal Reserve continues to battle inflation and Bay Area transplants are called back to their offices.





Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

The region has seen strong overall job growth of 2.2%, equating to the creation of 23,800 nonfarm jobs over the past year. Among local economic sectors, the Private Education and Health Services sector continues to be a bright spot, growing by 13,500 jobs, or 7.5%, year-over-year. The Construction and Government sectors also remain strong, with 4.6% and 2.2% yearover-year growth, respectively. However, we have seen a substantial decline in the Financial Activities sector of 3.3%, or a loss of 1,700 jobs. Overall, we anticipate the labor market will remain stable through 2024. However, we would not be surprised to see reduced or negative growth in the Construction sector due to the high interest rate environment.

Despite widespread inflation across the nation, regional wages have remained relatively flat over the past year. Average hourly wages in the Sacramento area have risen by 1.1% year-over-year, an increase of 38 cents. Average hours worked per week has remained in the 33-to-34-hour range, with a slight decrease of 2.38% year-over-year. As a result, average weekly income has also remained relatively flat. However, after taking inflation into account, regional workers are almost certainly worse off today than they were one year ago.

Over the next 12 months, the economy is expected to continue to demonstrate resilience. However, specific groups, including renters and commuters; young families aspiring to purchase homes or manage child care expenses; seniors with inadequate long-term savings; and workers in less favorable employment situations grappling with substantial student loan debts, will likely continue to face challenges, stemming from persistently high housing costs, elevated inflation rates, and significant interest rates.

Table 1 • Local Labor Market		
# of Jobs (as of Oct 2023)	Year-over-year % Change in Jobs	
1,104,800	+2.2%	
253,400	+2.0%	
193,500	+7.5%	
171,500	+0.5%	
151,500	-0.5%	
111,800	+0.6%	
81,100	+4.6%	
50,500	-3.3%	
41,200	+0.7%	
	# of Jobs (as of Oct 2023) 1,104,800 253,400 193,500 171,500 151,500 111,800 81,100 50,500	

Figure 2
Average Hourly Wage and Weekly Hours

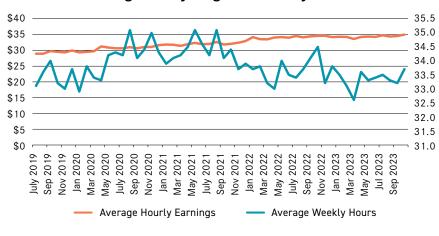


Figure 3 Average Weekly Earnings \$1,250 \$1,200 \$1,150 \$1,100 \$1,050 \$1,000 \$950 \$900 2019 Sep 2019 May 2020 July 2020 2019 2020 2020 July 2022 Nov 2020 Sep 2022 Nov 2022 Jan 2021 Mar 2021 July 2021 Sep 2021 Jan 2022 May 2022 May 2021 Nov 2021 Mar 2022

Source (Figures 2 & 3): U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Employment Statistics