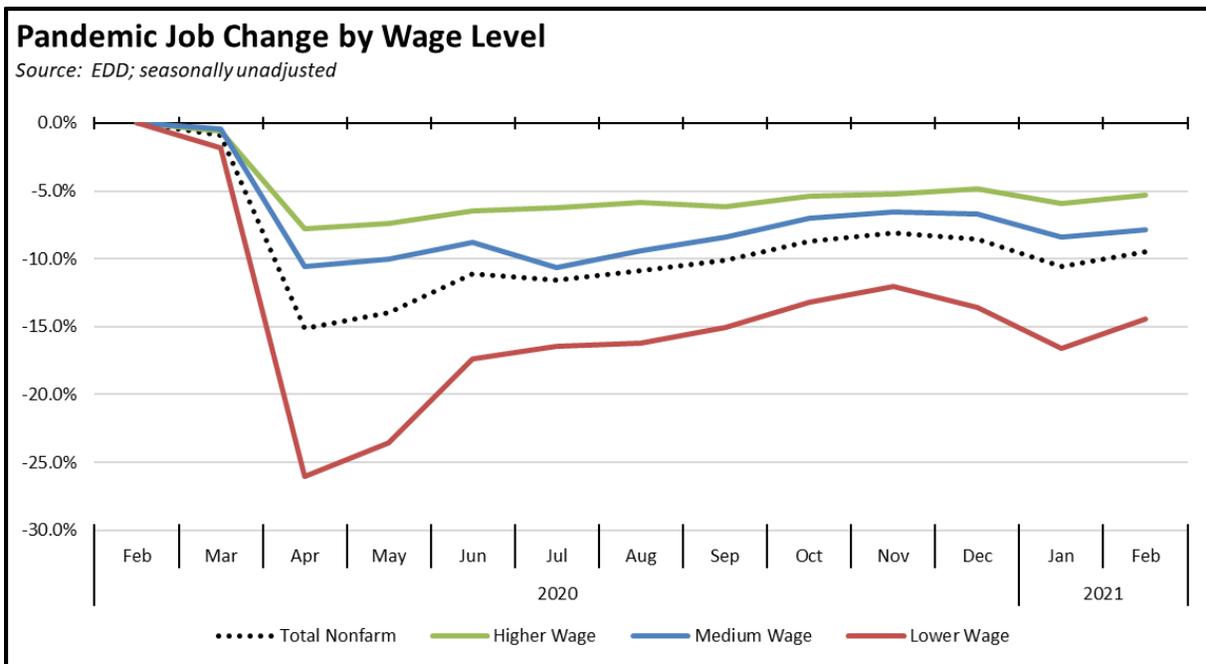


COVID-19 and the State Economy

In addition to reflecting the final results from the annual data revision process, the February jobs and labor force data also provide the second to the last snapshot of the state’s economy under the state lockdowns. The April numbers to be published in May presumably will be the first to show the state under its initial steps towards recovery.

Both the job and labor force numbers while showing significant gains—with the employment results higher—still largely counter the sharp drops seen in the January results stemming from the state shelter-in-place orders. Both also fall below the previous COVID-period highs experienced last November prior to the last round of the state’s restrictions.

Job growth was seen across wage levels. While the lower-wage industries experienced the greatest growth, this wage level also continues to experience the greatest losses from the series of state restrictions. In the chart, higher-wage jobs are those industries with average annual wages above \$100,000; medium wage is \$50,000 to \$100,000; and lower-wage is below \$50,000. Job data is drawn from the industry classifications, unadjusted job numbers, and wage levels shown in the regular report section below on Nonfarm Jobs.

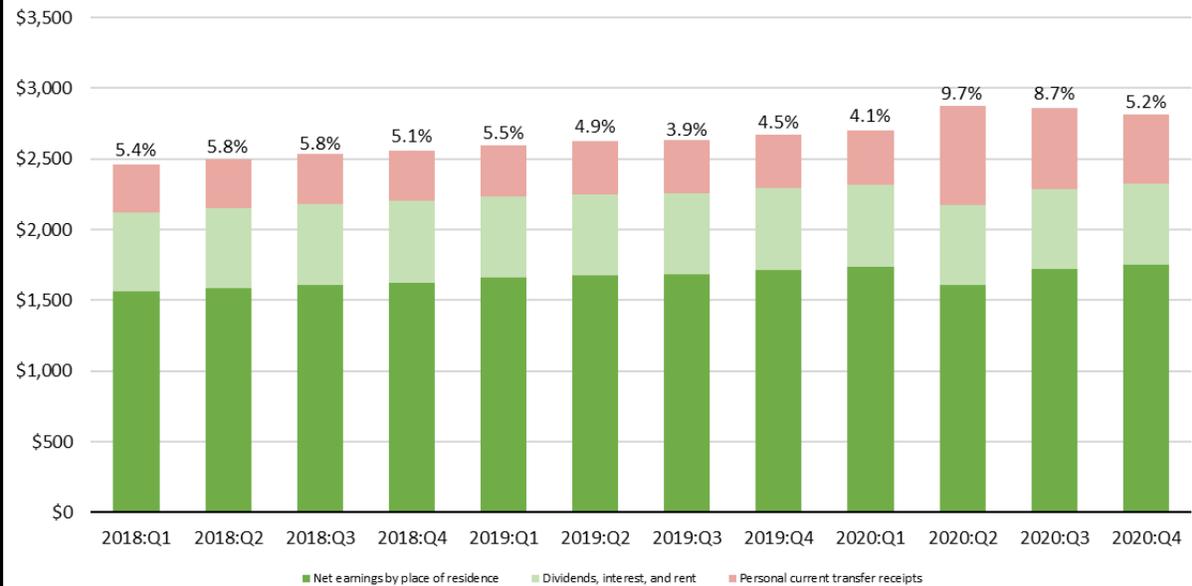


Personal Income Rises for the Year

In spite of the severe drop in jobs, the recent release from the US Bureau of Economic Analysis shows total and per capita personal income rising during the year (percentage shown for each quarter is the annualized change compared to the same quarter in the prior year). This outcome stems primarily from two factors.

California Personal Income by Major Component

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis; seasonally adjusted at annual rate; \$ billion



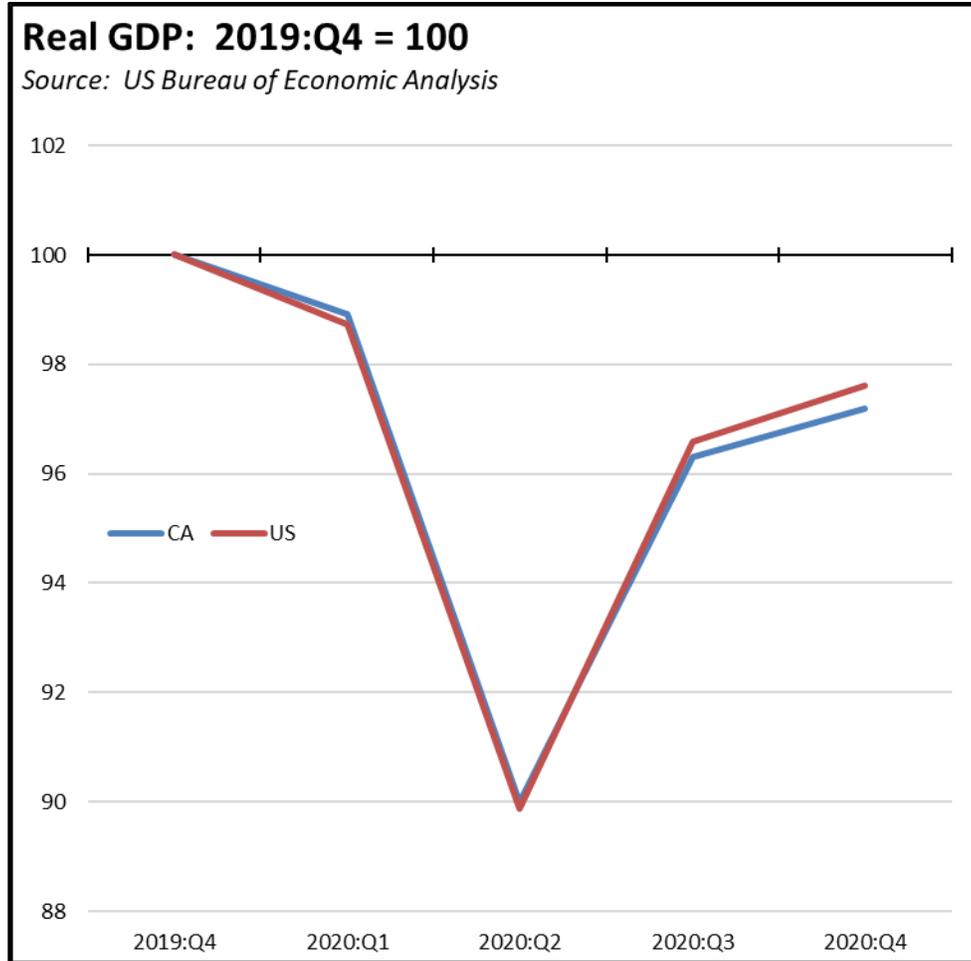
First, the rapid adoption of telecommuting by employers and workers maintained and in some cases even expanded jobs and net earnings well above what was previously expected. This income component only dipped in the 2nd quarter initial period of the pandemic. In the 4th quarter results, net earnings by themselves grew 2.2% over the year.

Second, the increase in federal transfer payments—in particular higher and new unemployment benefits and the tax credit payments along with other higher benefits in the various COVID bills—pushed income growth well above prior years in the 2nd and 3rd quarters, with total personal income ending the year at a 5.2% growth. The effects of government transfer payments, however, was more distributional, accruing heavily to the lower-wage households most affected by the state’s pandemic strategies.

Compared to the other states, California ranked 14th highest in total personal income growth in 2020.

California Ranked 32nd in GDP Growth in the 4th Quarter

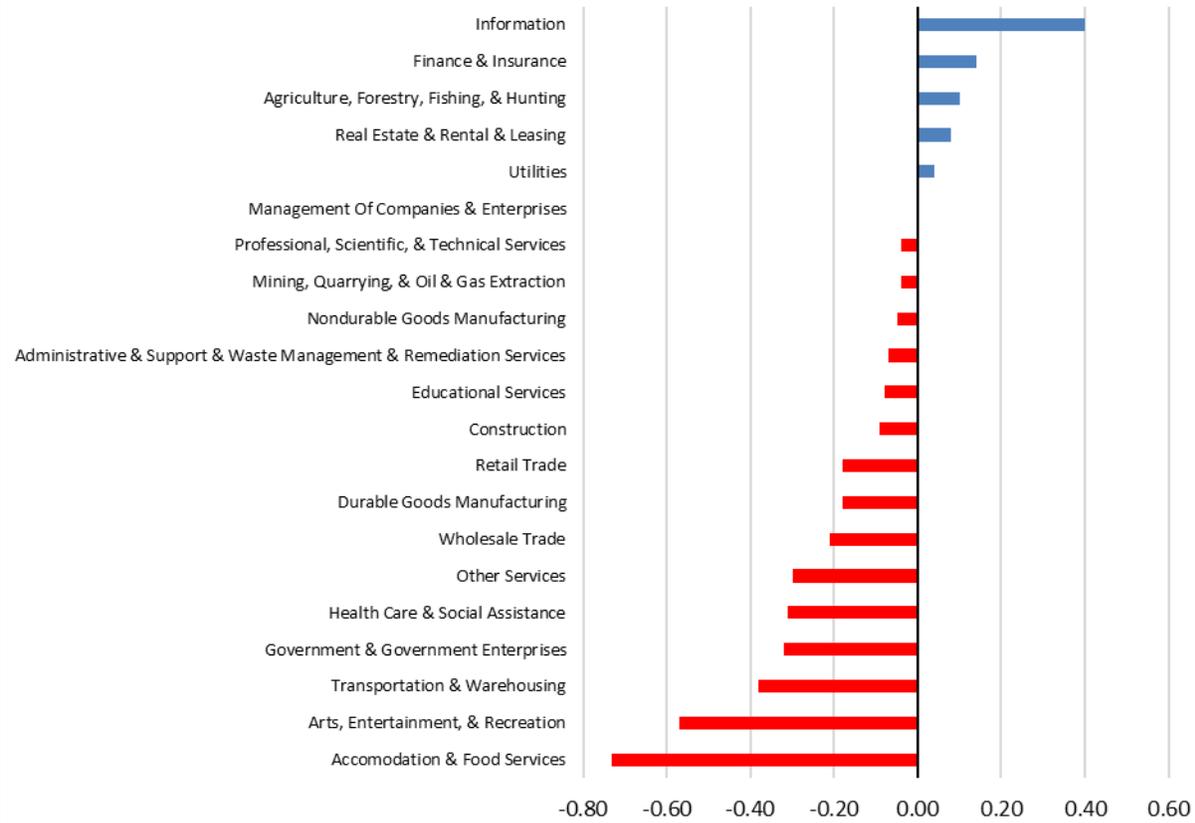
A similar release on 2020 real GDP indicates substantial progress towards but not yet full recovery for the state and the nation. Measured by change from the last quarter in 2019, relative changes in both the state and the US numbers tracked closely in the first three quarters of 2020. Some divergence than occurred in the 4th quarter, with California down 2.8% compared to the same period in 2019, and the nation as a whole down 2.4%. Compared to the other states, California ranked 15th for real GDP growth over the year, but 32nd for growth in the 4th quarter.



Overall, 4 industries produced a positive contribution to the state’s real GDP in 2020 (e.g., Information had a positive contribution of 0.40 percentage point to the overall 2.8% decline), with the highest contractions coming from two industries hit hardest by the state’s pandemic strategies— Accommodation & Food Services and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation—along with Transportation & Warehousing which was affected substantially by the early disruptions to trade and continued lower levels of exports.

Contribution to CA 2.8% Real GDP Decline by Industry

Source: US Bureau of Economic Analysis



Califormer Businesses: Update

Additional CaliFormer companies identified since our last monthly report are listed in the chart below. While most of these moved some or all of their operations in 2021, some did in 2018 – 2020 but were not covered in our prior listings.

CaliFormers Update

Company	From	To	Reason	Source
Anomalie	San Francisco	Phoenix	Move HQ	https://www.bizjournals.com/phoenix/news/2021/03/26/destination-arizona-wedding-dress-company-relocate.html
Arctic Wolf	Sunnyvale	Minnesota	Move HQ	https://www.bizjournals.com/twincities/news/2020/10/22/arctic-wolf-eden-prairie-headquarters.html
Aerojet-Rocketdyne	Sacramento	Alabama	Move HQ and manufacturing	https://www.cbsnews.com/news/aerojet-rocketdyne-moving-jobs-sacramento-alabama/
Baswood	Santa Barbara	Dallas	Move HQ	https://www.bizjournals.com/dallas/news/2018/10/31/southern-california-company-relocates-to-dallas.html
BiloQ	Santa Barbara	Atlanta	Move HQ	https://www.bioiq.com/bioiq-relocates-headquarters-to-atlanta/
C2 Wireless	Irvine	Dallas	Consolidate distribution centers	https://www.bizjournals.com/dallas/news/2018/07/12/c2-wireless-grand-prairie-distribution-center.html
California Precision Products (FlexMet Inc.)	San Diego	Tennessee	Move HQ and manufacturing	https://www.bizjournals.com/nashville/news/2021/03/12/flexmet-franklin-relocation.html
Chip 1 Exchange	Lake Forest	Fort Worth	Move HQ	https://www.star-telegram.com/news/local/fort-worth/article233340987.html
DealerSocket	San Clemente	Dallas	Move HQ	https://www.bizjournals.com/dallas/news/2018/10/30/dealersocket-las-colinas.html
DJO Global	San Diego	Dallas	Move HQ	https://www.sdbj.com/news/2018/aug/19/djo-moving-texas-cutting-187-local-jobs/
Dole	Westlake Village	North Carolina	Move HQ (since moved to Ireland in February 2021)	https://www.charlotteobserver.com/news/business/article228092134.html
Educational Media Foundation	Sacramento	Nashville	Move HQ	https://www.bizjournals.com/nashville/news/2021/03/25/christian-radio-business-hq.html
ElectraMeccanica Vehicles Corp.		Arizona	Electric vehicle startup	https://www.bizjournals.com/dallas/news/2021/03/16/electrameccanica-arizona-texas.html

Finical	Westlake Village	Dallas	Move HQ	https://www.bizjournals.com/dallas/news/2020/02/11/a-couple-of-tech-companies-in-california-have.html
Gong	Palo Alto	Atlanta	Expansion	https://www.wsj.com/articles/to-attract-black-employees-companies-move-to-them-11616212810?mod=itp_wsj&ru=yahoo
Google	Mountain View	North Carolina	Google Cloud engineering hub	https://www.bizjournals.com/charlotte/news/2021/03/18/google-plans-engineering-hub-in-durham.html
Harmonate	San Jose	Austin	Move HQ	https://finance.yahoo.com/news/harmonate-moves-headquarters-austin-texas-100000152.html
Huckleberry	San Francisco	New York City	Move HQ; second office locating in Ohio	https://www.crowdfunder.com/2021/03/173456-insurtech-huckleberry-exits-sf-moves-to-nyc-hires-new-executives/
ICEE	Ontario	Tennessee	Move HQ	https://www.tn.gov/economy/news/2019/2/27/governor-lee-commissioner-rolfe-announce-the-icee-company-will-establish-headquarters-in-la-vergne.html
Intel	Santa Clara	Arizona	\$20 billion for two new chip fabs	https://www.nytimes.com/2021/03/23/business/intel-arizona-chip-factories.html
Jobvite	San Mateo	Indianapolis, Indiana	Move HQ	https://www.jobvite.com/news_item/jobvite-moves-headquarters-to-indianapolis/
Johnson & Johnson	South San Francisco	New Jersey	Relocating operating units	https://www.bizjournals.com/sanfrancisco/news/2021/03/30/johnson-and-johnson-south-san-francisco-layoffs.html?
Lion Real Estate Group	Los Angeles	Dallas	Move HQ	https://www.bizjournals.com/dallas/news/2021/01/05/lion-real-estate-headquarters-relocation.html
Lucidworks	San Francisco	North Carolina	Backoffice operations shift	https://news.crunchbase.com/news/go-east-young-man-are-private-companies-leaving-silicon-valley/
MDC Precision	Hayward	Austin	Manufacturing expansion	https://www.bizjournals.com/austin/news/2021/03/08/vacuum-

				technology-company-eyeing-pflugerville.html
Moov Technologies	San Francisco	Tempe, AZ	Move HQ	https://www.bizjournals.com/sanjose/news/2021/03/10/moov-shifts-hq-from-california-to-arizona.html
Mullen Technologies	Brea	Tennessee	\$362 million electric vehicle manufacturing plant	https://www.bizjournals.com/memphis/news/2021/03/12/new-car-manufacturer-plans-factory-in-memphis.html
NTT Data Services	Brea	Nashville	New Digital Innovations Center	https://newschannel9.com/news/local/fortune-500-data-company-to-open-10-million-nashville-facility-create-350-jobs-employment
NuZee	Vista	Dallas	Move HQ	https://www.bizjournals.com/dallas/news/2019/11/13/nuzee-texas-relocation.html
OW Lee	Ontario	San Antonio	Move HQ and manufacturing	https://smenews.org/2020/09/21/ow-lee-to-relocate-hq-to-texas/
Pabst Brewing Company	Los Angeles	San Antonio	Move HQ	https://www.ksat.com/news/local/2020/09/23/pabst-brewing-moving-headquarters-to-downtown-san-antonio/
Panoramic Doors	Oceanside	Dallas	Move HQ and manufacturing	https://www.bizjournals.com/dallas/news/2019/04/22/panoramic-doors-headquarters-relocations.html
Price Pump	Sonoma	Idaho	Move HQ and manufacturing	https://www.northbaybusinessjournal.com/article/industry-news/price-pump-to-move-sonoma-manufacturing-business-to-idaho/
RJR Technologies	Oakland	Phoenix	Move HQ	https://www.prnewswire.com/news-releases/rjr-technologies-announces-opening-of-new-phoenix-manufacturing-facility-and-headquarter-relocation-300612603.html
Robinhood	Menlo Park	Tempe, AZ	Expansion	https://www.bizjournals.com/phoenix/news/2021/03/06/robinhood-leases-for-office-in-tempe.html
Robinhood	Menlo Park	North Carolina	Expansion	https://www.bizjournals.com/charlotte/news/2021/03/24/robinhood-charlotte-300-jobs.html

ShiftPixy	Irvine	Miami	Move HQ	https://ir.shiftpixy.com/news-releases/news-release-details/shiftpixy-announces-corporate-relocation-miami-florida
SignEasy	San Francisco	Dallas	Move HQ	https://www.bizjournals.com/dallas/news/2020/02/11/a-couple-of-tech-companies-in-california-have.html
Symantic/NortonLifeLock	Mountain View	Tempe, AZ	Move HQ	https://www.pe.com/2020/01/14/symantec-buyers-sale-mega-portfolio-silicon-valley-buildings-mountain-view-google-tech-develop/
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Corp.	San Jose	Arizona	Increases planned investment in new manufacturing to \$35 billion	https://electronics360.globalspec.com/article/16465/report-tsmc-plans-to-now-spend-35b-in-arizona-fab
The Daily Wire	Los Angeles	Nashville	Move HQ	https://www.bizjournals.com/nashville/news/2020/12/09/daily-wire-hq-nashville-move-boreing-robinson.html
Universal Electronics	Santa Ana	Scottsdale, AZ	Move HQ	https://www.uei.com/press/2019/02/06/universal-electronics-announces-corporate-restructuring-to-drive-shareholder-value/
View Inc.	Milpitas	Tennessee	Expand manufacturing	https://www.bizjournals.com/memphis/news/2021/03/09/smart-architectural-glass-company-goes-public-with.html
Volcon Inc.		Austin	Electric vehicle startup	https://www.statesman.com/story/business/2020/12/29/off-road-vehicle-maker-volcon-joins-austins-electric-vehicle-scene/6508991002/
Walker & Co. Brands (update)	Palo Alto	Atlanta	Move HQ	https://www.wsj.com/articles/to-attract-black-employees-companies-move-to-them-11616212810?mod=itp_wsj&ru=yahoo
Wiley X	Livermore	Dallas	Move HQ	https://www.bizjournals.com/dallas/news/2021/03/25/wiley-x-california-hq-frisco.html
Yoshi	San Francisco	Nashville	Move HQ	https://www.newschannel5.com/news/tech-company-ceo-announces-move-to-nashville-

Zovio
(Bridgepoint Education)
San Diego
Chandler, AZ
Move HQ

[predicts-growing-tech-scene-in-middle-tennessee](#)

<https://chamberbusinessnews.com/2019/11/18/ed-tech-services-company-zovio-moves-corporate-headquarters-to-chandler/>

Additional high income taxpayers moving out of the state include the following:

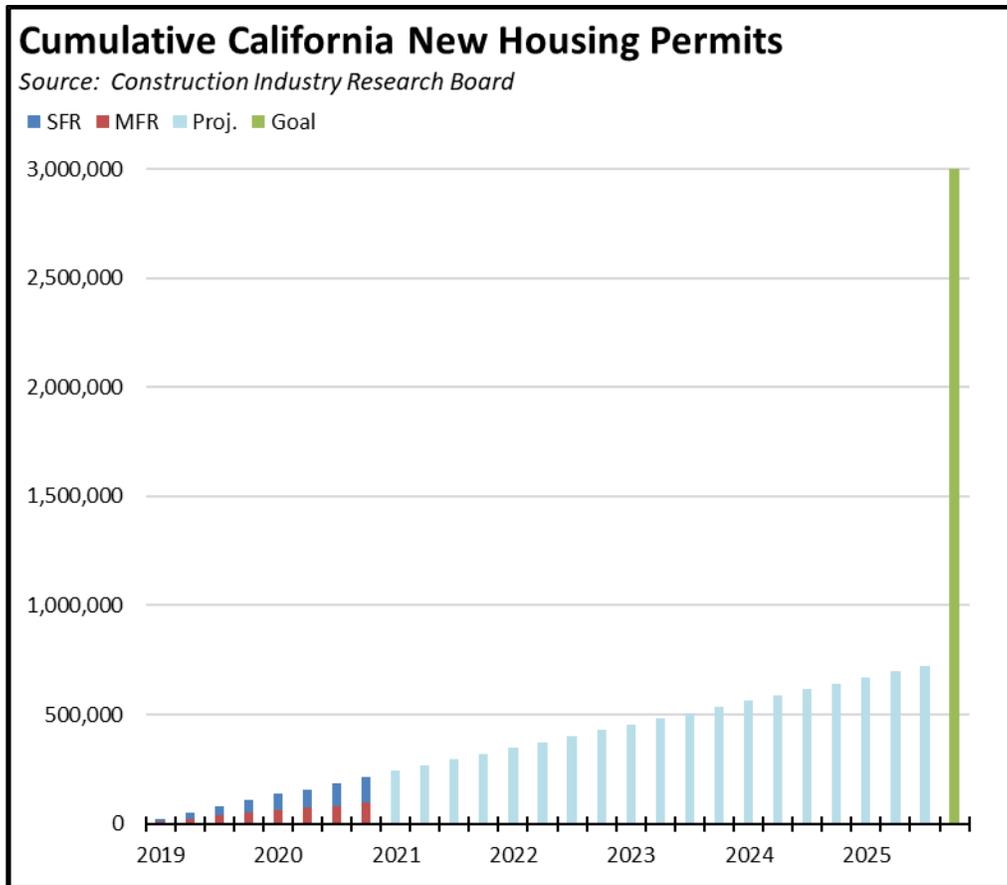
High Income Taxpayers	Company	To	
Bob Ackerman	Allegis Capital	Wyoming	https://news.crunchbase.com/news/go-east-young-man-are-private-companies-leaving-silicon-valley/
Peter Attia	Podcaster	Austin	https://www.reddit.com/r/Austin/comments/ijexsh/why_are_podcast_personalities_like_joe_rogan/
Jim Breyer	Breyer Capital	Austin	https://www.kxan.com/news/local/austin/why-breyer-capitals-ceo-and-many-others-from-silicon-valley-are-moving-to-austin/
Tim Ferris	Podcaster	Austin	https://www.businessinsider.com/why-tim-ferris-left-silicon-valley-for-austin-texas-2017-12?op=1
Logan Paul	YouTube influencer	Puerto Rico	https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-02-17/youtube-star-logan-paul-deserts-california-for-puerto-rico
Gene Simmons	Kiss	Nevada	https://nypost.com/2021/03/25/gene-simmons-says-hes-leaving-california-moving-to-nevada/

Californers Update: Housing

The extent and duration of migration of businesses and telecommuting workers out of the state remains to be determined, especially in a post-pandemic period when such moves would be easier to do and telecommuting work arrangements become more standard.

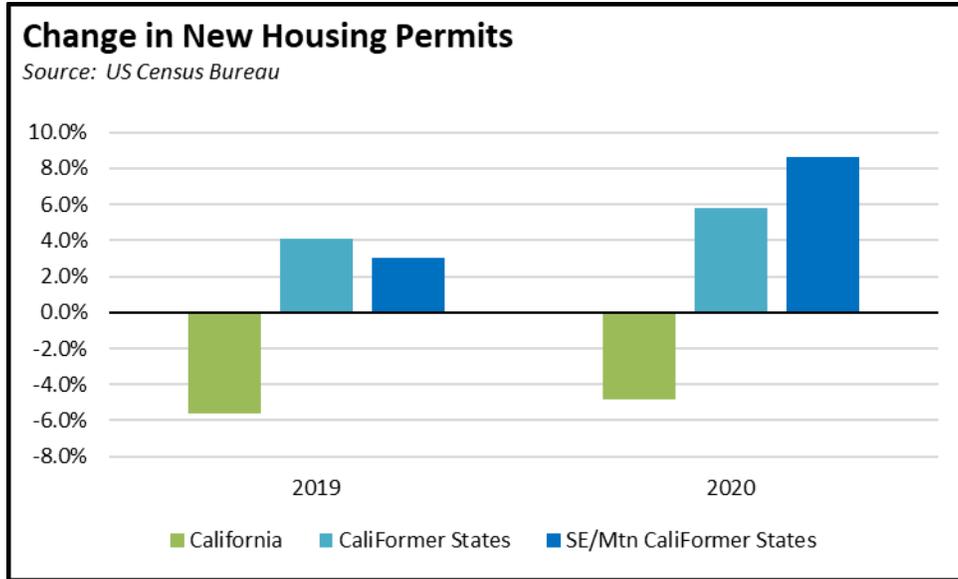
From the initial data, some studies have indicated that worker moves during the pandemic months of 2020 especially from Bay Area tech workers were [more likely](#) to be to outer regions in California than to other states. One of the more immediate consequences of this pattern has been to export Bay Area housing price appreciation to these new worker locations, raising home and rental costs in areas lacking Bay Area levels of salaries.

The continuing cause of rising housing costs—now being experienced even during a severe recession—is lack of supply. In the most recent results from the Construction Industry Research Board, total new housing permits reached only 104,554 in 2020, or less than half of what is required simply to maintain pace with population growth. The 2020 results were also little changed from the prior years, down only 5% from the 2019 level, which in turn was down 6% from the total in 2018. At the current trend, the cumulative total of new housing permits would reach only 750,000 by the end of 2025, or only a quarter of the governor’s goal of 3 million new units.



The CaliFormer destination states in contrast are expanding housing supply more quickly even during the 2020 pandemic year. Comparing Census Bureau data, new permits grew 5.8% in 2020 within all the CaliFormer destination states discussed in our report on the January jobs releases. Looking just at the Southeastern and Mountain destination states, permits were up 8.6%.

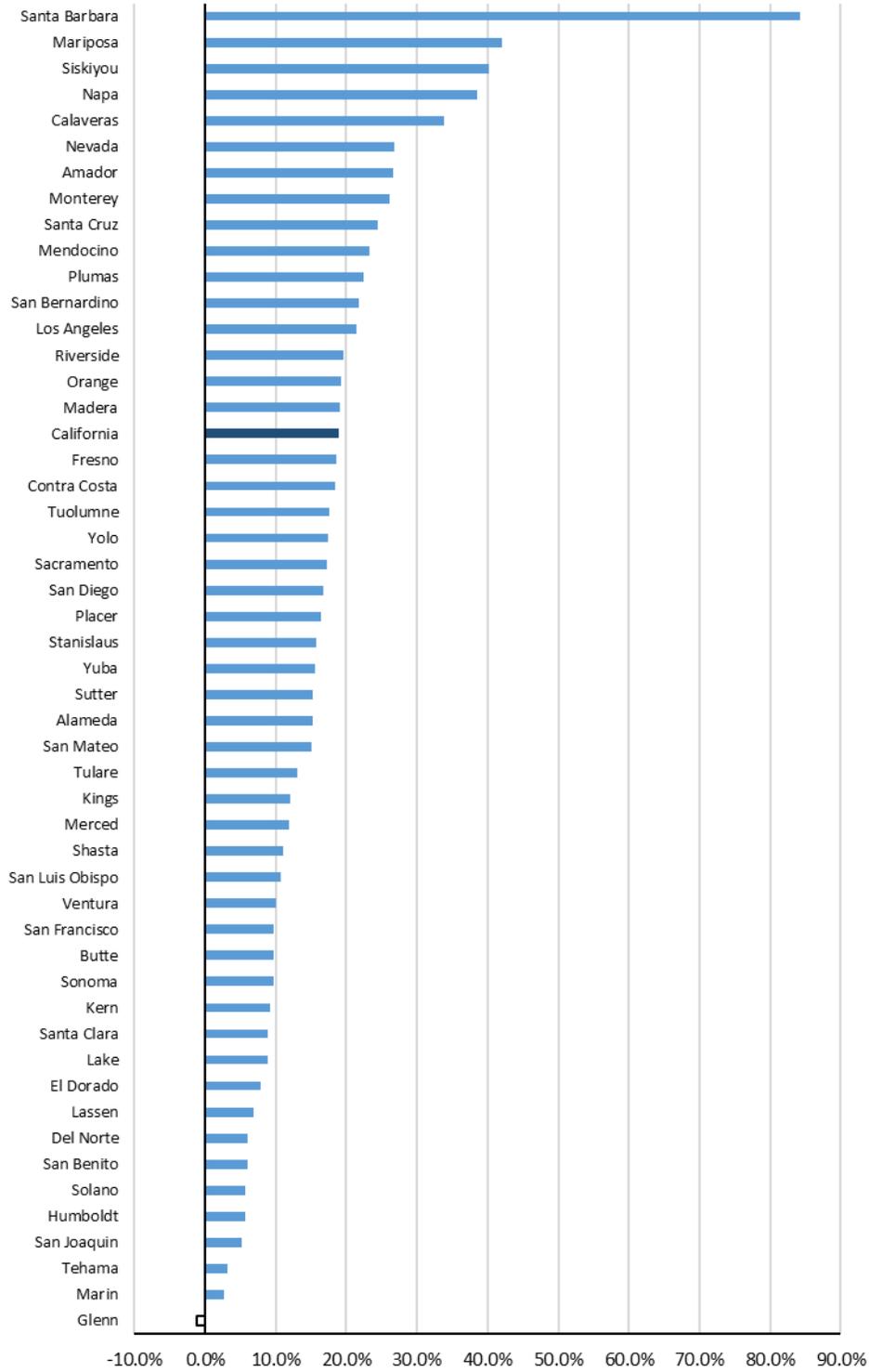
These new homes in the CaliFormer destination states are also more of the type of housing being sought now, in particular single family residences with interior space for home offices and distance learning and exterior space to deal better with stay-at-home directives. In California, 58% of new housing permits in 2020 were for single family residences (vs. 54% in 2018). In all CaliFormer destination states, the number was higher at 68% (vs. 64%), and in the Southeastern and Mountain states, 72% (vs. 68%).



This continuing supply shortfall in California combined with the new sources of demand coming from workers leaving the Bay Area—especially for larger homes with office space for telecommuting workers and quiet space for distance learning students—has put upward pressure on prices. In the most recent data from California Association of Realtors for February, median price for existing single family homes grew 18.9% compared to the pandemic-period low in May. The outcomes ranged from a small price drop in Glenn County to an 84.2% rise in Santa Barbara (Mono at 175% is treated as an outlier and is not included in the graph). For comparison, the median price in pre-pandemic 2019 grew only 10.3% for the state.

Change in Median Price, Single Family Homes

Source: California Association of Realtors, May 2020 to February 2021



Prices are [rising in other states](#) as well, due both to demand for more space by telecommuting workers and rising prices for construction materials in particular imported materials. But the housing permit data indicates builders in the destination states are able to increase supply to help meet demand while supply additions continue to shrink in this state.

Employment: 1.253 Million Below Recovery

EDD reported that employment (seasonally adjusted; February preliminary) grew 345,600 from the revised January numbers, while the number of unemployed dropped 69,600.

The official number of unemployed, however, counts only those remaining within the labor force and looking for work. Comparing employment and unemployment to pre-pandemic February 2020 numbers, there are another 489,000 California workers who have left the workforce.

The reported unemployment rate dipped 0.5 point to 8.5%. The unadjusted rate was 4.1 points worse than the year earlier at 8.4%.

California's situation relative to the rest of the states eased only slightly, tying with Connecticut for the 3rd highest unemployment rate. Unemployment rates in the other states were as low as 2.9% in South Dakota and 3.3% in Idaho.

Total US employment gained 208,000. The number of unemployed dropped by 156,000. The reported unemployment rate improved 0.1 point to 6.2%.

Seasonally Adjusted	California		US	
	Feb 2021	Change from Jan 2021	Feb 2021	Change from Jan 2021
Employment Ratio	55.8%	1.2%	57.6%	0.1%
Unemployment Rate	8.5%	-0.5	6.2%	-0.1
Labor Force	18,944,500	1.5%	160,211,000	0.0%
Participation Rate	60.9%	0.9	61.4%	0.0
Employment	17,334,300	2.0%	150,239,000	0.1%
Unemployment	1,610,200	-4.1%	9,972,000	-1.6%

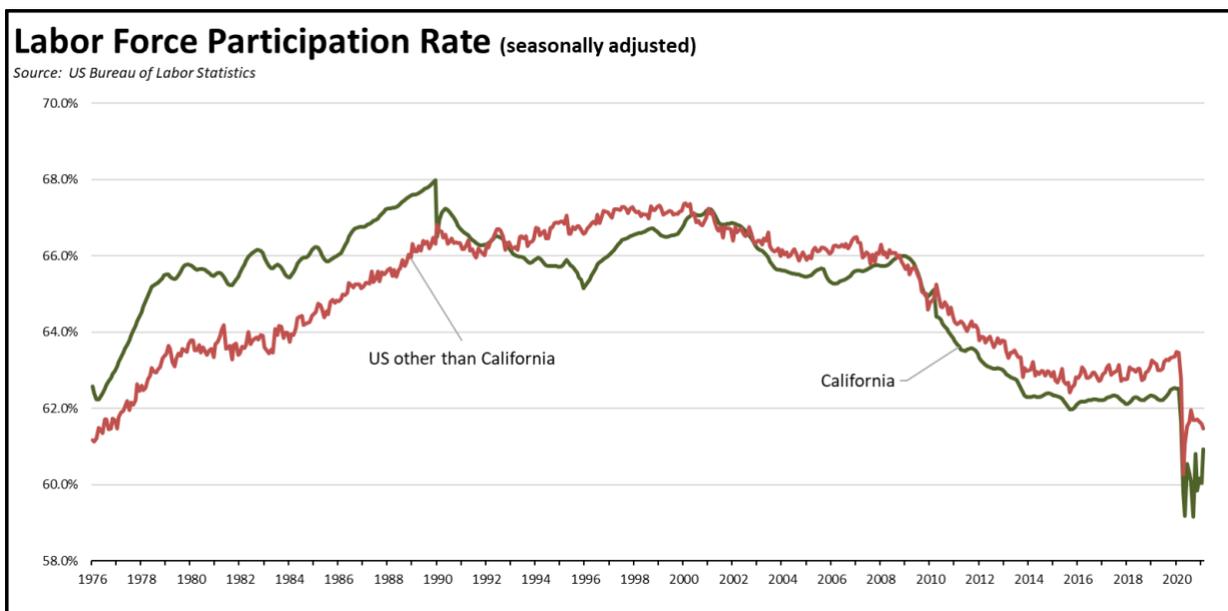
Not Seasonally Adjusted	California		US	
	Feb 2021	Change from Feb 2020	Feb 2021	Change from Feb 2020
Employment Ratio	56.0%	-4.1%	57.3%	-3.6%
Unemployment Rate	8.4%	4.1	6.6%	2.8
Labor Force	19,022,800	-2.5%	160,008,000	-2.6%
Participation Rate	61.2%	-1.6	61.3%	-2.0
Employment	17,423,300	-6.7%	149,522,000	-5.4%
Unemployment	1,599,500	89.5%	10,486,000	68.6%

Figure Sources: California Employment Development
Department; US Bureau of Labor Statistics

Compared to the February 2020 numbers (seasonally adjusted) just prior to the current crisis and not accounting for population changes, the employment shortfall in California dropped to 1.253 million below recovery.

Labor Force Participation Rate Rises to 60.9%

The employment upsurge in the preliminary estimates produced substantial improvement in the labor force participation rate to 60.9%, closing the gap with the national rate to a half percentage point. The rate remains well below the pre-pandemic level of 62.5%, which in turn was down from prior years. As indicated in the chart, California's relatively younger population along with a rapid shift of women into the labor force contributed to a much higher labor force rate and jobs/economic growth in the 1980s. The state has since then generally lagged the rest of the country, with labor force recovery taking longer with each subsequent recession as skills became outdated through long term unemployment and as the economy in each period was restructured with some segments relocating to other states and overseas.



In the current circumstances, participation rates were dropping in both California and the other states prior to the pandemic, but with the rest of the country beginning to see stronger re-entry as the economy grew and labor shortages bid up wages. California, however, remained largely level with a growing gap, with at least a portion due to the continuing shift of employer resources from wages to compliance with the increasing rules on employing workers in this state.

The consequences for poverty income and income inequality stem from the decline of available workers per household. A household with one worker earning \$40,000 a year likely has difficulty being able to afford the high costs of living in the state's coastal cities. Two workers at this level address this situation far more quickly than any government subsidy program is able to do. Periods of isolation from the workforce also have been associated with lower life-time earnings potential, with longer term

unemployment leading to [lower-wages](#) upon becoming re-employed, taking longer—up to 20 years—to [catch up in earnings](#) with non-displaced workers, and a variety of [associated social and health issues](#) that detract from displaced workers’ ability to resume household income growth.

The consequences for the economy are that economic growth requires workers contributing both to total economic output along with productivity growth that increases wages and incomes and that reduces costs of living by generating products and services at lower costs. In the current circumstances, one recent analysis [estimates that two-thirds](#) of “missing” employment in 2020 due to lower participation rates came from younger workers under 35, with men showing a 5.4 million shortfall and women 3.2 million. Youth (16-19) participation rates in particular have dropped even further. Unless countered, these work entry delays will compound over time and produce challenges to the ability of the economy to grow.

At the other end of the age scale, an increasing number of older workers are [choosing retirement](#) in the current economic circumstances. The share of working-age population not in the labor force due to retirement rose to 19.3% in the fourth quarter of 2020 from 18.5% a year earlier. Within California, the number of [state worker retirements](#) jumped 15% last year. While declining rates among younger ages reduces the flow of future productive workers, increasing retirements remove the most productive currently and present challenges of its own to the impending course of recovery from the current downturn.

The consequences for the state’s fiscal health are that there are far fewer workers paying in to support public services and more becoming dependent on them. Compared to the recent high in 2000, the February 2020 labor force participation rate translates into 2 million fewer workers and taxpayers in the state.

Employment Growth Ranking

The total number of persons employed (seasonally adjusted) over the 12 months ending in February was down 1,253,400. In terms of absolute employment loss, second highest New York lost roughly only half as many at 674,200.

Adjusted to account for differences in the size of each state economy, California over the year showed a 8.7% contraction, worse than the rest of the US with a loss of 5.2%. Ranked among the states, California rose only slightly to the 10th worst loss rate. California with 12% of the population accounted for 13% of total employment losses.

	12-month Employment Change	Percentage Change
California	-1,253,400	-6.7%
State Rank	51	41
US other than CA	-7,239,600	-5.2%

Figure Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics

Nonfarm Jobs: 1.662 Million Below Recovery

Nonfarm jobs (seasonally adjusted) rose 141,000 in February, compared to the revised losses in January at 80,000.

Nonfarm jobs were down 1,662,000 over the year. Adjusting for population, California's loss rate was unchanged at 48th among the states. The 12-month jobs loss rate was -9.4% compared to the rest of the US at -5.8%. California accounted for 21% of total job losses.

	Job Change	Percentage Change
California	-1,662,000	-9.4%
<i>State Rank</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>48</i>
US other than CA	-7,813,000	-5.8%

Figure Sources: California Employment Development Department; US Bureau of Labor Statistics

Compared to the February 2020 numbers (seasonally adjusted) just prior to the current crisis and not accounting for population changes, nonfarm wage and salary jobs in California dropped to 1.662 million short of recovery.

Jobs Change by Industry

Using the unadjusted numbers that allow a more detailed look at industry shifts, all but three industries show contractions in the 12-month period ending in February. Industries showing the greatest contractions over the year were led by Food Services, Government, and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation. As schools remained closed through this period, losses in Government were dominated by Local Education (down 128,600).

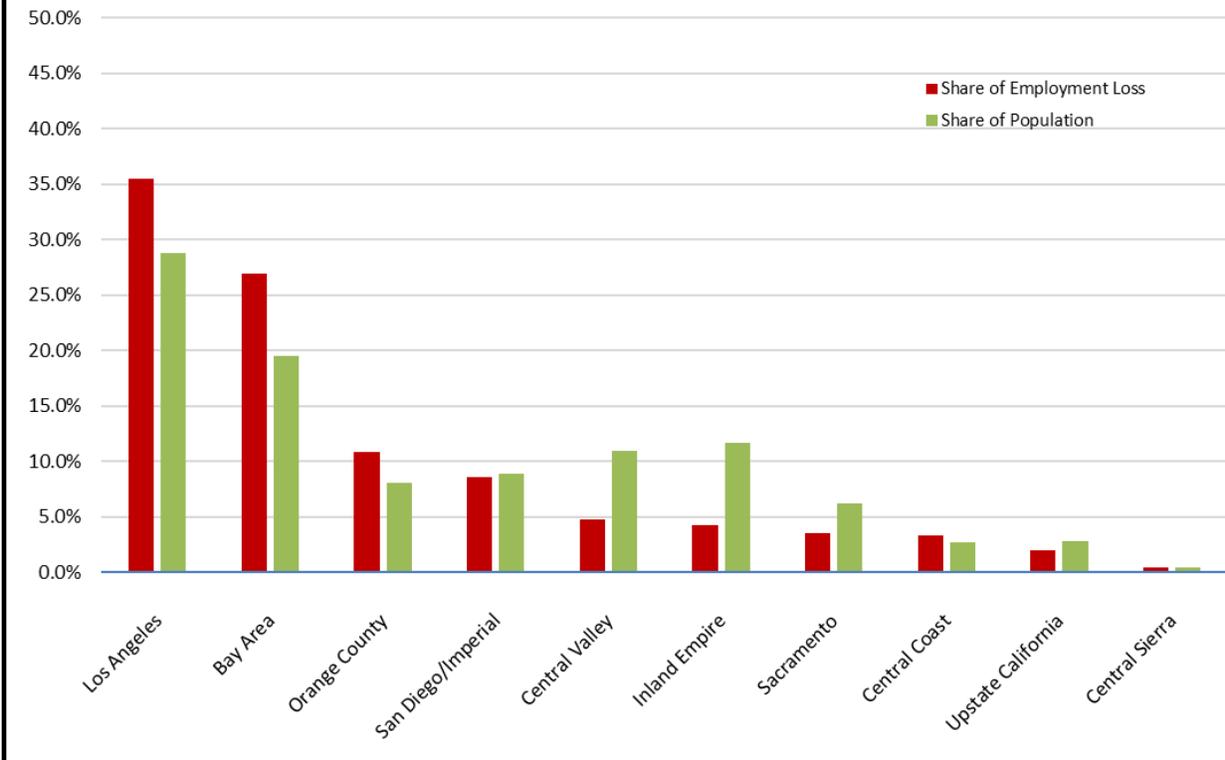
Not Seasonally Adjusted Payroll Jobs (1,000)	February 2020	12-month change	Nonfarm Growth Rank	% 12-month Change	Avg. Annual Wage
Total Farm	355.4	2.6		0.7%	\$37.4k
Mining & Logging	17.8	-3.8	3	-17.6%	\$111.7k
Construction	859.6	-32.3	7	-3.6%	\$74.1k
Manufacturing	1,242.5	-76.8	14	-5.8%	\$101.0k
Wholesale Trade	636.0	-48.6	10	-7.1%	\$82.4k
Retail Trade	1,554.0	-78.3	15	-4.8%	\$39.5k
Utilities	59.3	1.8	2	3.1%	\$142.5k
Transportation & Warehousing	688.9	24.5	1	3.7%	\$61.6k
Information	521.1	-71.3	13	-12.0%	\$199.8k
Finance & Insurance	534.6	-8.5	4	-1.6%	\$140.1k
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	271.6	-33.1	8	-10.9%	\$74.8k
Professional, Scientific & Technical Services	1,314.6	-46.2	9	-3.4%	\$131.2k
Management of Companies & Enterprises	238.3	-15.6	6	-6.1%	\$138.9k
Administrative & Support & Waste Services	1,052.5	-86.1	16	-7.6%	\$49.7k
Educational Services	336.4	-67.5	12	-16.7%	\$58.6k
Health Care	1,556.6	-59.5	11	-2.4%	\$71.3k
Social Assistance	851.4	-14.9	5	-1.7%	\$22.1k
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	169.7	-160.8	19	-48.7%	\$66.2k
Accommodation	121.1	-117.6	17	-49.3%	\$41.3k
Food Services	1,040.7	-418.4	21	-28.7%	\$24.5k
Other Services	449.7	-139.2	18	-23.6%	\$44.0k
Government	2,421.5	-214.0	20	-8.1%	\$74.8k
Total Nonfarm	15,937.9	-1,666.2		-9.5%	
Total Wage & Salary	16,293.3	-1,663.6		-9.3%	

Figure Source: California Employment Development Department; Wages based on most recent Quarterly Census of Employment & Wages

Employment Recovery by Region

In part reflecting the annual data revisions released by EDD, both the Los Angeles and Bay Area regions contained a higher share of employment losses (since pre-pandemic February 2020) relative to their populations.

Share of Employment Loss, Feb 2021 - Feb 2020 vs. Share of Population by Region



Unemployment Rates by Legislative Districts

The highest and lowest estimated unemployment rates in February are shown below. The legislative district estimates have been updated to reflect both EDD's revisions to the unemployment data and the most current factors from the American Community Survey.

Lowest	CD18 (Eshoo-D)	4.4	SD13 (Becker-D)	4.8	AD28 (Low-D)	4.4
	CD17 (Khanna-D)	5.3	SD15 (Cortese-D)	5.5	AD24 (Berman-D)	4.8
	CD12 (Pelosi-D)	5.5	SD10 (Wieckowski-D)	5.8	AD16 (Bauer-Kahan-D)	4.9
	CD52 (Peters-D)	5.6	SD39 (Atkins-D)	5.8	AD22 (Mullin-D)	4.9
	CD15 (Swalwell-D)	5.6	SD36 (Bates-R)	5.9	AD06 (Kiley-R)	5.4
	CD14 (Speier-D)	5.7	SD11 (Wiener-D)	5.9	AD25 (Lee-D)	5.4
	CD49 (Levin-D)	6.0	SD37 (Min-D)	6.2	AD78 (Ward-D)	5.5
	CD02 (Huffman-D)	6.1	SD01 (Dahle-R)	6.4	AD73 (Davies-R)	5.7
	CD19 (Lofgren-D)	6.2	SD02 (McGuire-D)	6.4	AD17 (Chiu-D)	5.7
	CD45 (Porter-D)	6.2	SD07 (Glazer-D)	6.6	AD77 (Maienschein-D)	5.7

Highest	CD43 (Waters-D)	10.8	SD22 (Rubio-D)	9.9	AD53 (Santiago-D)	11.3
	CD37 (Bass-D)	10.9	SD12 (Caballero-D)	10.8	AD31 (Arambula-D)	12.1
	CD32 (Napolitano-D)	11.0	SD18 (Hertzberg-D)	10.9	AD46 (Nazarian-D)	12.1
	CD28 (Schiff-D)	11.1	SD40 (Hueso-D)	11.3	AD56 (Garcia-D)	12.1
	CD16 (Costa-D)	11.9	SD21 (Wilk-R)	11.5	AD36 (Lackey-R)	12.5
	CD34 (Gomez-D)	12.0	SD24 (Durazo-D)	12.1	AD32 (Salas-D)	12.6
	CD21 (Cox-D)	12.3	SD35 (Bradford-D)	12.1	AD63 (Rendon-D)	13.4
	CD51 (Vargas-D)	12.4	SD30 (vacant)	12.4	AD51 (Carrillo-D)	13.6
	CD40 (Roybal-Allard-D)	13.1	SD33 (Gonzalez-D)	12.5	AD64 (Gipson-D)	14.1
	CD44 (Barragan-D)	14.5	SD14 (Hurtado-D)	13.4	AD59 (Jones-Sawyer-D)	14.2

Unemployment Rates by Region

Unemployment rates (not seasonally adjusted) continued to reflect the regional mix of jobs that have been retained through telework compared to relative shares of lower-wage services and tourism jobs that have been hit the hardest by the state-ordered closures and other restrictions.

<i>California</i>	8.4
Bay Area	6.1
Orange County	6.8
Sacramento	7.1
San Diego/Imperial	7.6
Central Sierra	7.8
Inland Empire	8.1
Upstate California	8.4
Central Coast	8.9
Central Valley	10.2
Los Angeles	10.4

Figure Source: California Employment Development Department

How Far Back Has the Economy in Each County Been Pushed?

As an indication of the severity of the current economic downturn, the following chart illustrates how much economic ground each county has lost using employment levels as the measure. Based on annual averages, the chart below indicates the last year each county saw the February employment numbers. Because the current series only goes back to 1990 for most counties, several of the entries indicate "Before 1990." Los Angeles County is the exception, with data going back to 1976. The "Change" column indicates the change from April, the month reflecting the effects of the initial round of closures.

Last Year Employment Equal To or Less Than

	April 2020	February 2021
Alameda County	2009	2013
Alpine County	2009	2018
Amador County	1997	2015
Butte County	1998	1999
Calaveras County	2012	2016
Colusa County	1999	2006
Contra Costa County	1997	2013
Del Norte County	1992	1993
El Dorado County	1999	2016
Fresno County	2012	2015
Glenn County	1999	2014
Humboldt County	1992	2009
Imperial County	2005	2009
Inyo County	1999	1999
Kern County	2005	2011
Kings County	2004	2005
Lake County	2009	2014
Lassen County	Before 1990	Before 1990
Los Angeles County	1985	2013
Madera County	2010	2018
Marin County	Before 1990	2010
Mariposa County	1999	Before 1990
Mendocino County	Before 1990	Before 1990
Merced County	2010	2015
Modoc County	Before 1990	Before 1990
Mono County	Before 1990	2015
Monterey County	1996	1999
Napa County	1999	2010
Nevada County	1992	2012
Orange County	1996	2012
Placer County	2011	2017
Plumas County	Before 1990	Before 1990
Riverside County	2013	2017
Sacramento County	2000	2016
San Benito County	2013	2016
San Bernardino County	2012	2017
San Diego County	1999	2013
San Francisco County	2012	2014

San Joaquin County	2012	2017
San Luis Obispo County	1999	2011
San Mateo County	2011	2013
Santa Barbara County	1996	2012
Santa Clara County	2012	2014
Santa Cruz County	Before 1990	Before 1990
Shasta County	1991	2014
Sierra County	Before 1990	2018
Siskiyou County	Before 1990	Before 1990
Solano County	1997	2013
Sonoma County	1995	2011
Stanislaus County	2000	2015
Sutter County	2009	2014
Tehama County	2011	2016
Trinity County	Before 1990	Before 1990
Tulare County	2001	2014
Tuolumne County	1998	1998
Ventura County	1997	2001
Yolo County	2009	2015
Yuba County	2014	2016

MSAs with the Worst Unemployment Rates: Los Angeles 8th Worst in Nation

California had 10 of the MSAs among the 25 regions with the worst unemployment rates in January. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim MSA (Los Angeles and Orange Counties) was again dropped, recording the 8th worst in the nation.

MSA	January Unemployment Rate	US Rank out of 389
El Centro MSA	16.5%	389
Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim MSA	11.5%	382
Merced MSA	11.4%	381
Visalia-Porterville MSA	11.3%	380
Salinas MSA	11.2%	379
Bakersfield MSA	10.8%	375
Hanford-Corcoran MSA	10.7%	374
Yuba City MSA	10.2%	372
Stockton-Lodi MSA	10.0%	369
Fresno MSA	10.0%	369