State of California
EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
Labor Market Information Division
2901 50th Street
Sacramento, CA 95817

SACRAMENTO—ROSEVILLE—ARDEN-ARCADE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)
(EL DORADO, PLACER, SACRAMENTO, AND YOLO COUNTIES)
Greater Sacramento area gained 2,500 jobs over the month; 16,100 over the year

The unemployment rate in the Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade MSA was 5.2 percent in August 2017, up from a revised 5.1 percent in July 2017, and below the year-ago estimate of 5.3 percent. This compares with an unadjusted unemployment rate of 5.4 percent for California and 4.5 percent for the nation during the same period. The unemployment rate was 4.8 percent in El Dorado County, 4.5 percent in Placer County, 5.4 percent in Sacramento County, and 5.2 percent in Yolo County.

Between July 2017 and August 2017, combined employment in the counties of El Dorado, Placer, Sacramento, and Yolo increased by 2,500 to total 980,400 jobs.

- Government (up 1,700 jobs) led the region with a normal seasonal job gain from July to August as schools return from summer recess. Local government accounted for 76.5 percent of the job additions, picking up 1,300 jobs. State government added 600 jobs. These gains offset a slight loss in federal government, which was down 200 jobs.

- Trade, transportation, and utilities advanced by 1,100 jobs. Retail trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities each reported a 500-job increase. Wholesale trade added 100 jobs.

- Manufacturing gained 900 jobs over the month. Non-durable goods (up 700 jobs) was responsible for a majority of the increase. Durable goods expanded by 200 jobs.

- Meanwhile, professional and business services declined by 1,000 jobs, in contrast to its average 700-job gain from July to August over the prior 10 years.

Between August 2016 and August 2017, total jobs in the region increased by 16,100, or 1.7 percent.

- Educational and health services (up 6,600 jobs) continued to lead year-over growth for the eleventh consecutive month. Health care and social assistance led the expansion with 6,700 jobs. This gain offset a slight loss in education services, which dipped by 100 jobs.

- Leisure and hospitality gained 5,200 jobs from last August. Accommodation and food services (up 5,200 jobs) was solely responsible for the growth.

- Professional and business services added 2,300 jobs. Administrative and support and waste services grew by 1,500 jobs. Professional, scientific, and technical services gained 1,300 jobs. These gains offset a loss in management of companies, which experienced a decline of 500 jobs.

- Five major industries experienced job reductions from last August, led by construction (down 1,500 jobs), manufacturing (down 800 jobs), other services (down 600 jobs), information (down 500 jobs), and mining and logging (down 100 jobs).

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State of California
September 15, 2017
March 2016 Benchmark

Employment Development Department
Labor Market Information Division
http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov
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Monthly Labor Force Data for Cities and Census Designated Places (CDP)
August 2017 - Preliminary
Data Not Seasonally Adjusted

Area Name	Labor Force	Employ-ment	Unemployment Number	Rate	Census Ratios Emp	Unemp
El Dorado County	90,400	86,000	4,300	4.8%	1.000000	1.000000
Cameron Park CDP	9,600	9,100	500	4.8%	0.106286	0.107910
Diamond Springs CDP	5,400	5,100	300	6.2%	0.059082	0.077780
El Dorado Hills CDP	21,200	20,500	700	3.5%	0.237734	0.173400
Georgetown CDP	900	800	100	6.5%	0.009501	0.013200
Placerville city	4,700	4,400	300	6.5%	0.051069	0.070634
Pollock Pines CDP	3,100	3,000	100	3.6%	0.034725	0.025790
Shingle Springs CDP	2,400	2,300	100	3.9%	0.026820	0.021660
South Lake Tahoe city	11,700	11,100	600	5.3%	0.129274	0.144026

CDP is "Census Designated Place" - a recognized community that was unincorporated at the time of the 2011-2015 5-Year American Community Survey (ACS).

Notes:
1) Data may not add due to rounding. All unemployment rates shown are calculated on unrounded data.
2) These data are not seasonally adjusted.

Methodology:
Monthly city labor force data are derived by multiplying current estimates of county employment and unemployment by the relative employment and unemployment shares (ratios) of each city at the time of the 2009-2013 American Community Survey. Ratios for cities were developed from special tabulations based on ACS employment, unemployment, and population and Census population from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. For smaller cities and CDPs, ratios were calculated from published census data.

Monthly CDP's labor force data are derived by multiplying current estimates of county employment and unemployment by the relative employment and unemployment shares (ratios) of each CDP at the time of the 2011-2015 ACS survey. Ratios for CDPs' were developed from special tabulations based on ACS employment and unemployment from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

This method assumes that the rates of change in employment and unemployment since the 2009-2013/2011-2015 American Community Survey are exactly the same in each city and CDP as at county level (i.e., that the shares are still accurate). If this assumption is not true for a specific city or CDP, then the estimates for that area may not represent the current economic conditions. Since this assumption is untested, caution should be employed when using these data.