A Labor Day Briefing for California

September 2013

State of California
Labor and Workforce Development Agency
Employment Development Department
Labor Market Information Division

This Briefing was prepared to report on California's labor markets as the nation commemorates Labor Day, September 2. This report presents significant labor market trends and topical statistics relating to the California economy.

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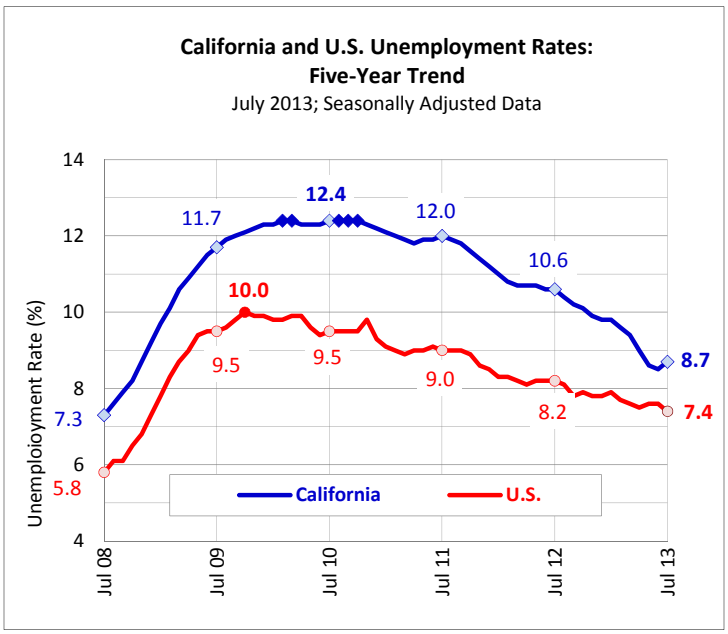
Conditions in California's Labor Market Continue to Improve

As Labor Day 2013 dawns, labor markets in California continue to get stronger. Unemployment has fallen from its recessionary heights to its lowest level in nearly five years, and the state has experienced three and a half years of steady job growth. Bolstered by a rebounding housing market and the easing of budget constraints on state and local governments, this steady job growth is projected to continue. While they are still not back to where they were before the recession, California's labor markets are well down the road to recovery.

UNEMPLOYMENT

- California's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate stood at 8.7 percent in July 2013, hovering at its lowest level since the end of 2008. While the July 2013 rate was higher than the U.S. rate of 7.4 percent and seventh highest among the 50 states, California's unemployment situation improved significantly over the last year. On Labor Day in 2012, California's unemployment rate stood at 10.6 percent, second highest among states and 2.4 percentage points higher than the national rate.

Unemployment is falling faster in California than it is in the nation…



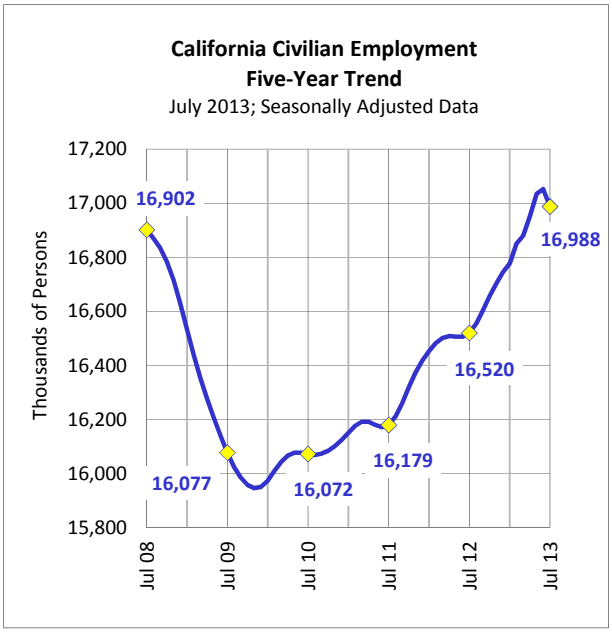
- Despite an increase in July that defied recent trend, California's unemployment rate fell by 1.9 percentage points over the last year. This was the largest year-over rate decrease of any state in the nation and nearly two and half times greater than the nation's year-over 0.8 percentage point rate decrease. California's unemployment rate fell by 3.3 percentage points over the two years ending in July 2013. This trailed only Nevada as the largest two-year rate decrease of any state and was more than twice the nation's 1.6 percentage point decrease over the same period.

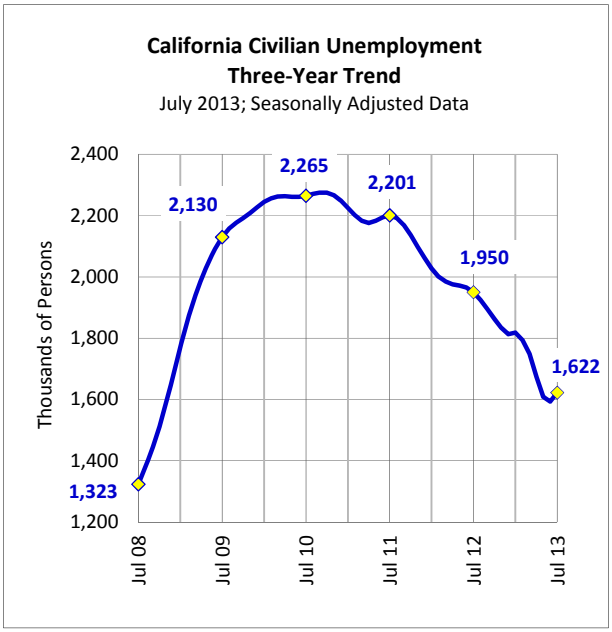
- There were just over 1.6 million unemployed Californians in July 2013. Although still an elevated number, civilian unemployment in California has begun to fall at a fast pace. In July

2013, there were 328,000 fewer unemployed Californians than there were the previous year, and 653,000 fewer than there were at the recessionary peak in September and October 2010.

- There were nearly 17 million employed Californians in July 2013, a total that includes the self-employed and individuals in more informal work arrangements. Despite a sudden drop in employment in July 2013 that bore resemblance to prevailing trend, there were 468,000 more employed Californians than one year ago and over one million more than in November 2009, which was the recessionary low.

The number of employed Californians is increasing rapidly, driving the number of unemployed Californians down sharply…





- Unemployment is falling in California even as the labor force is growing, which is a sign of a strengthening labor market. California's labor force grew by 140,000 persons over the year ending in July 2013. Not only have many unemployed workers been able to find employment, but the labor market has been able to accommodate increasing numbers of new workers and re-entrants into the labor market.

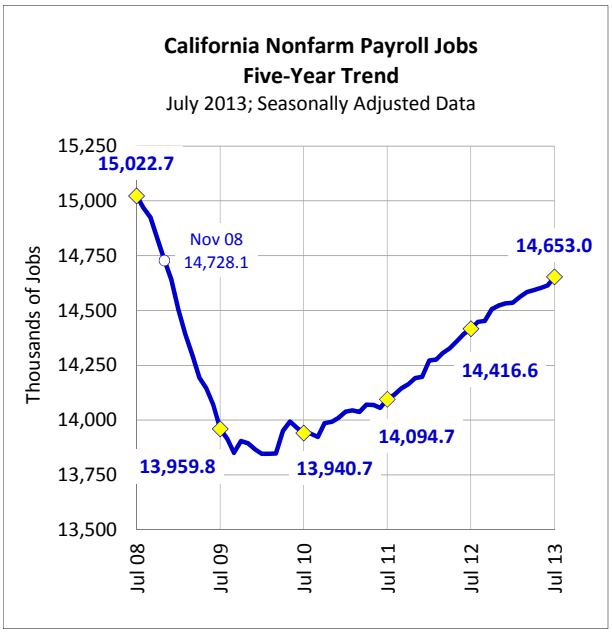
NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS

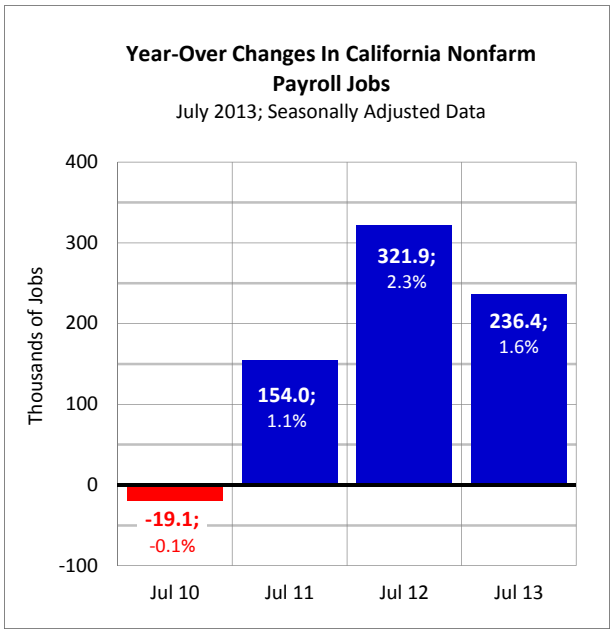
- California gained 38,100 nonfarm jobs in July 2013, boosting the number of total nonfarm payroll jobs to its highest level since November 2008. The July job gain was the state's largest since October 2012, and before that, January 2012. California has experienced 25 consecutive months of uninterrupted growth.

- California gained 236,400 nonfarm jobs over the year ending in July 2013, a gain of 1.6 percent. This was only marginally less than the nation's 1.7 percent year-over job gain. California's year-over job gains in July 2013 were below those in July 2012, when year-over job gains totaled 321,900 (2.3 percent), but stronger than the 154,000 (1.1 percent) year-over job gain in July 2011.

- The slowdown in year-over job growth between July 2012 and July 2013 is likely overstated due to statistical factors. The year-over job gain total in July 2012 total was boosted by an extraordinary 74,200 job gain in January 2012 that was the state's third largest on record, but which likely was an outlier resulting from seasonal adjustment factors. The smaller year-over gains in July 2013 also reflect the dampening employment effects of a weakening in international trade due to a slowdown in the global economy, particularly in Europe, and federal budget cuts related to sequestration..

California has experienced nearly three and a half years of solid and continuous job growth…





- While the year-over July job totals vary from year to year, a remarkable feature of the current jobs expansion has been how consistent overall job growth has been. California gained a total of 807,700 nonfarm payroll jobs from the recessionary low in February 2010 through July 2013, for an average of 19,700 jobs per month over the course of the 41-month expansion. California gained an identical average of 19,700 jobs per month over the year ending in July 2013.

- Job growth in California's private sector has been stronger than that in the economy as a whole. California's private sector gained 245,600 nonfarm jobs over the year ending in July 2013, for an average gain of 20,500 jobs per month. This pace of private sector job growth over the last year was only slightly below that of the overall expansion. California's private sector gained 893,500 jobs per month gains from the recessionary low point in January 2010 through July 2013, for an average gain of 21,300 jobs per month over the course of the entire expansion.

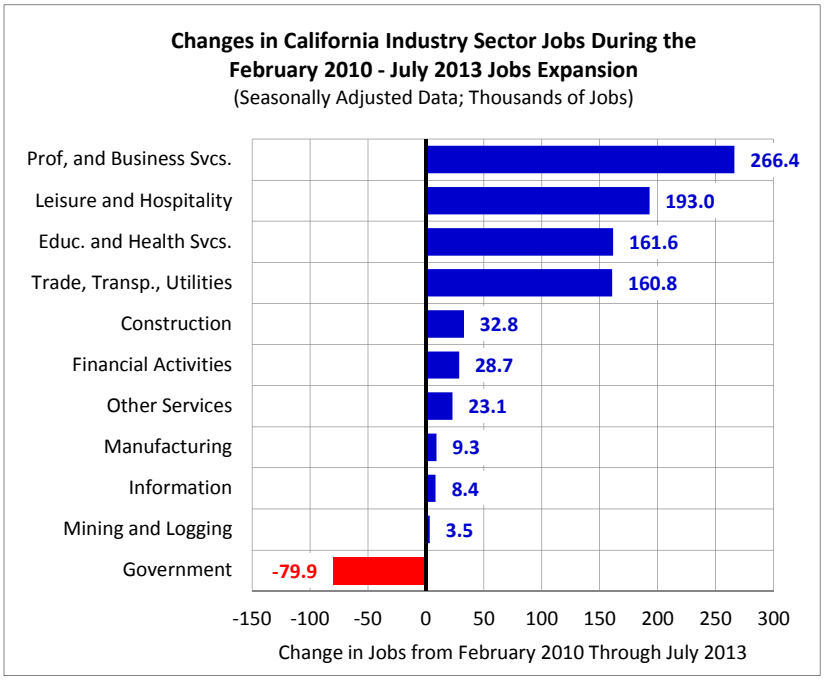
- Despite experiencing three and half years of solid and steady job growth, the recent recession was so severe and prolonged that the state has yet to recover all the jobs that were lost. As of July 2013, California had recovered only three-fifths of the total nonfarm

payroll jobs it lost during the recession, while the private sector had recovered just over two-thirds of its losses.

INDUSTRY SECTOR JOBS

- California's job growth has been broad-based across industries over the course of the current expansion, with all major industry sectors except government experiencing job gains. The expansion has been led by professional and business services, which grew by 266,400 jobs from February 2010 through July 2013. One out of every three of the 807,700 net jobs gained by California over the course of the current expansion were in professional and business services and over half (53.2 percent) of the sector's gains were in the professional, scientific, and technical services subsector.

Led by professional and business services and leisure and hospitality, job growth has also been broad-based across most industries during the current jobs expansion…



- Leisure and hospitality gained 193,000 jobs from February 2010 through July 2013, over four-fifths of which were in the accommodation and food services subsector. The leisure and hospitality sector accounted for about one out of every four net new jobs of the current jobs expansion. Well over half (56.9 percent) of the net new jobs created in the current jobs expansion were in either professional and business services or leisure and hospitality.

- Two additional industry sectors gained more than 150,000 jobs over the February 2010-July 2013 period: educational and health services (161,600); and trade, transportation, and utilities (160,800). Two-fifths of the 807,700 net jobs gained over the course of the current expansion were in one of these two sectors.

- As a group, the professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; educational and health services; and trade, transportation, and utilities sectors gained 781,800 jobs from February 2010 through July 2013, a total that represents 96.8 percent of the overall

economy's net new jobs over the course of the expansion. In contrast, job gains in the remaining six industry sectors that gained over the course of the expansion—construction, financial activities, other services, manufacturing, information, and mining—totaled 105,800 jobs. Government has been the weak link in the economy, losing a total of 79,900 jobs from February 2010 through July 2013, and thus dampening overall job growth in the current jobs expansion.

- Although most California industry sectors have contributed jobs to current jobs expansion, they vary in the degree to which they have recovered from the recession. Looking at the peak and troughs in each industry sector's employment reveals that educational and health services was unique in that it added new jobs throughout the recession and subsequent expansion. As of July 2013, professional and business services and leisure were the only two of California's 11 major industry sectors to have recovered all of the jobs that they lost during the recession. These three industry sectors have been the drivers of job growth in the economy.

- Only two other industry sectors were further along than the overall economy in recovering from job losses during the recession. Mining and logging had all but recovered from the recession, recovering 97.5 percent of the job losses it experienced during the recession, and other services had recovered 71.6 percent of its job losses.

- Although the trade, transportation, and utilities sector was one of the four industry sectors that contributed the most jobs to the current jobs expansion, it had only recovered a little more than half (51.6 percent) of the job losses it suffered during the recession. While California consumers are spending money again and providing a boost to the state's economy, they are doing so modestly.

- Employment levels in four industry sectors—information, financial activities, construction, and manufacturing—remained far below pre-recession levels. Information was the only one of these industry sectors to have recovered one-fifth of the jobs that it lost during the recession. Government was unique in that it was the only California industry sector to continue to lose jobs even though overall job growth is expanding.

- While most California industry sectors have contributed jobs to the current jobs expansion, the process of recovering the jobs that were lost during the recession has been uneven among California industry sectors.

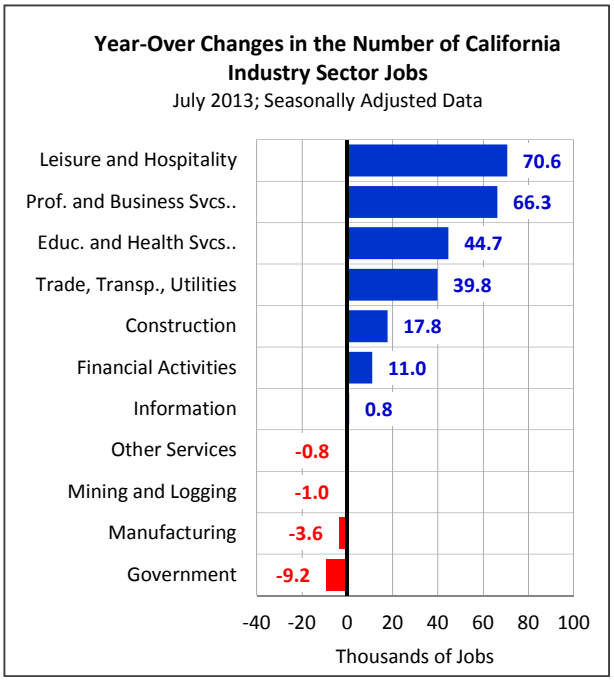
- Looking at more recent trend, seven California industry sectors gained jobs and four sectors lost jobs over the last year. Leisure and hospitality experienced the largest job year-over gain in number (70,600) and percent (4.4 percent). Professional and business services gained the second most jobs in number (66,300), and its 3.0 percent year-over gain tied with construction for second among California industry sectors. Year-over job gains in the professional and business services sector were more or less evenly distributed between the professional, scientific, and technical services; and administrative and support and waste services subsectors.

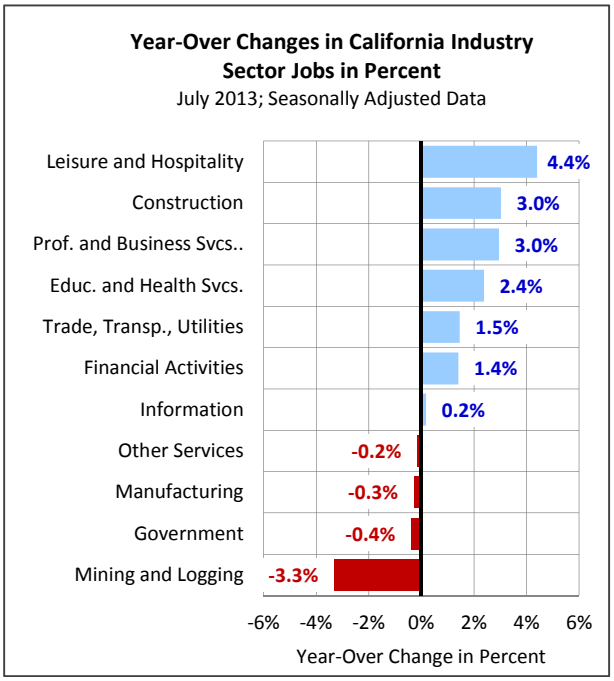
- Two additional California industry sectors experienced year-over gains of around 40,000 jobs or more: educational and health services (44,700) and trade, transportation, and utilities (39,800). Within educational and health services, year-over job gains in the educational services and health care and social assistance subsectors totaled 19,300 and 25,400 jobs,

respectively. Year-over job gains in the trade, transportation, and utilities sector were concentrated in wholesale trade, which had a year-over gain of 26,000 jobs. Year-over gains in retail trade and transportation, warehousing, and utilities sectors totaled 6,000 and 7,800 jobs respectively.

- Year-over gains in California's construction and financial activities sectors totaled 17,800 and 11,000 jobs in July 2013. The year-over gain in construction reflected three consecutive months of job losses totaling 22,000 jobs that in part reflected an unusual seasonal hiring related to the dry weather conditions that have prevailed in the state so far this year. By all accounts, employment in the housing-oriented construction and financial activities sector is poised to grow over the months and years to come as residential homebuilding rebounds from the depth of the recession to more normal production levels.

Although California experienced solid job gains overall this past year, industry sector job growth was more mixed…





- Four California industries—other services, mining and logging, manufacturing, and government—experienced job losses over the year ending in July 2013. With the exception of government, none of these losses were terribly large in number. Mining and logging experienced the largest year-over job loss in percent.

- As has been the case over most of the expansion, government was the largest drag on California's employment growth over the last year, with year-over losses totaling 9,200 jobs in July 2013. This loss was concentrated in federal government, which lost 5,300 jobs. Although state and local government year-over job losses totaled a combined 3,900 jobs in July 2013, this was California's smallest year-over job loss in state and local government since January 2009. Job losses at the state and local government job losses were the result of severe budget difficulties induced by the recession. With the easing of budgetary constraints, layoffs at the state and local level should end and hiring should resume as some services are restored, most particularly in state and local government education. Instead of

being a drag on overall job growth in the months to come, state and local governments will likely become modest contributors to the jobs expansion. However, the same cannot be said of federal government employment, where budget cuts will likely result in continuing layoffs.

AREA JOB TRENDS

- Job growth was widespread across California over the last year, with each of California's 28 Metropolitan Divisions (MDs) and Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) experiencing year-over job gains. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale MD had the largest year-over gain of any area, with year-over gains totaling 57,600 jobs. Three other regions experienced year-over gains of 20,000 jobs or more: Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine MD (25,400), San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City MD (24,100), and San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara MSA (20,700).

- Santa Cruz-Watsonville MSA (6.6 percent) had the largest year-over percent gain of any area, followed by Napa MSA (4.8 percent). In contrast, Sacramento-Arden Arcade-Roseville MSA (0.1 percent) and Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario MSA (0.2 percent) had the smallest year-over percent job gains.

- Focusing in on the state's eight largest areas with nonfarm payrolls exceeding 800,000 jobs, San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City MD (2.4 percent) had the largest year-over percent job gain of any large area, followed by San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara MSA's (2.3 percent). These were the only large areas to experience year-over job gains over 2.0 percent in July 2013. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale MD's 1.5 percent year-over gain ranked 21st among California's 28 areas and fifth among the state's eight largest areas.

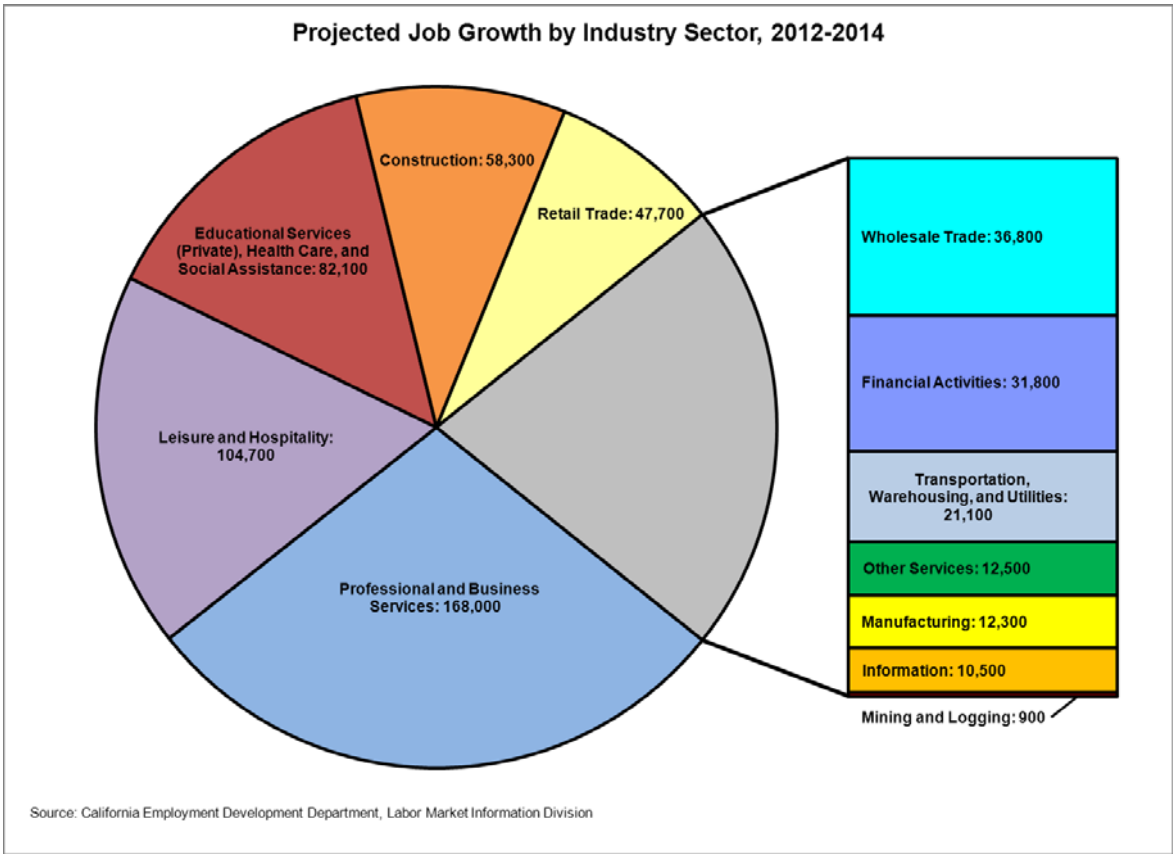
- Based on an analysis of the peaks and troughs in each area's nonfarm payrolls, four of California's 28 areas had recovered all of the jobs that they lost during the recession as of July 2013. They were: Bakersfield-Delano MSA, San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City MD, San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara MSA, and San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles MSA. Napa MSA (96.7 percent) and El Centro MSA (90.6 percent) nearly recovered their losses. Santa Cruz-Watsonville MSA and Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta MSA were the only other California areas to have recovered more than three-quarters of their recessionary job losses.

- San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City MD and San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara MSA were the only two of the state's eight largest areas to have recovered their recessionary job losses as of July 2013. San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos MSA, which had recovered two-thirds of its losses, was the only large area to have recovered more than half its losses. Sacramento-Arden Arcade-Roseville MSA and Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario MSA had recovered less than one-quarter of their job losses.

- While job growth has returned to all California areas, the recovery from the recession has been uneven. Driven by high technology and information industries, including social media, the Bay Area has led the recovery. Similarly, the energy economy has driven the Bakersfield-Delano MSA recovery. In contrast, the recovery process has been much slower in Southern California, and other areas which lack a driver to propel faster job growth. The rebounding housing sector and more stable budgetary environment should help to bolster job growth in these areas in the months to come.

Short-Term Industry Employment Forecast 2012-2014

The Employment Development Department (EDD) projects a job gain in California of 680,700 by the third quarter of 2014. The only major nonfarm industry sector projected to decline during the two-year projections period is government; all other sectors are projected to grow between 1.0 and 9.6 percent. Sixty-one percent of all projected nonfarm job growth is in professional and business services; leisure and hospitality; and educational services, health care, and social assistance.



- The largest number of new jobs is expected in the professional and business services industry sector, with a gain of more than 168,000 jobs. Over half of the growth is expected to be concentrated in employment services and management, scientific, and technical consulting services, which are projected to generate 46,700 and 41,200 jobs, respectively. Computer systems design and related services is also expected to experience strong growth within this industry sector.

- The leisure and hospitality sector is expected to add 104,700 jobs through the projection period. This industry sector is expected to experience a boost due to the economic recovery and increases in discretionary spending. Sixty-nine percent of the sector's job growth is projected to be in full-service restaurants and limited service eating places.

- The educational services, health care, and social assistance sector includes projected job gains across all industry subsectors totaling 82,100. This industry sector is not impacted as severely by cyclical changes in the economy and was able to add jobs during the recent

recession. Due to demographic factors, job growth is anticipated to continue at an annual rate of 2.2 percent.

Short-Term Occupational Employment Forecast 2012-2014

California's employment is projected to increase by 4.1 percent between the third quarter of 2012 and the third quarter of 2014, reaching 17.2 million jobs in the third quarter of 2014. The occupational groups with the most growth are office and administrative support (100,700), food preparation and serving related (81,600), and personal care and service (58,300) occupations.

In addition to job growth, workers will be needed to replace those who have left the labor force or have changed jobs. Six of every 10 occupations are expected to have more job openings resulting from replacement needs than from new job growth.

For the 2012-2014 projections period, California is expected to generate a combined total of 1,476,100 job openings:

- 691,000 new jobs from industry growth
- 785,100 jobs due to replacement needs

The top 50 occupations with the most job openings are expected to generate 781,800 total jobs, accounting for 53 percent of all openings in California. Of these occupations, 27 have more openings due to replacement needs than job growth. Food preparation and serving-related and office and administrative support occupations make up 4 of every 10 occupations on this list.

The 50 fastest-growing occupations are expected to add jobs at a rate of 6.3 percent or higher, compared to the expected overall 4.1 percent growth rate for California. These occupations are predicted to generate 167,700 new jobs, which accounts for nearly a quarter of all new jobs. Construction related occupations are the most common type of job on the list.

The matrix that follows on page 10 provides a snapshot of the fastest- and largest-growing occupations in California for 2012-2014. The top occupations are categorized by education completion level ranging from less than high school to a doctoral or professional degree.

2010-2020 Local Area Employment Projections

Available data files for 2010-2020 projections of employment for local areas include industry and occupational employment data tables and narratives, as well as tables of the "Fastest Growing Occupations" and the "Occupations With the Most Job Openings." In addition to these tables, projections "Highlights" provides a descriptive industry and occupational narrative of the employment changes and includes a new table displaying growing occupations by education level. These products are available online at:

www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/LMID/Projections_of_Employment_by_Industry_and_Occupation.html

Comparison of Growing Occupations by Entry Level Education in California 2012-2014

Fastest Growing (New Jobs from Industry Growth)	Entry Level Education	Largest Growing (New Jobs and Replacement Needs)
Anesthesiologists (6.7% or 400 jobs) Pediatricians, General (6.3% or 400 jobs) Biochemists and Biophysicists (6.1% or 400 jobs) Internists, General (5.7% or 500 jobs) Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists (5.6% or 1,600 jobs)	Doctoral or Professional Degree	Lawyers (4,600 jobs) Clinical, Counseling, and School Psychologists (2,400 jobs) Pharmacists (1,900 jobs) Medical Scientists, Except Epidemiologists (1,800 jobs) Dentists, General (1,500 jobs)
Marriage and Family Therapists (6.9% or 800 jobs) Physician Assistants (5.7% or 500 jobs) Urban and Regional Planners (5.4% or 500 jobs) Occupational Therapists (4.3% or 400 jobs) Healthcare Social Workers (3.8% or 500 jobs)	Master's Degree	Educational, Guidance, School, and Vocational Counselors (1,900 jobs) Education Administrators, Elementary and Secondary School (1,500 jobs) Marriage and Family Therapists (1,300 jobs) Instructional Coordinators (1,200 jobs) Healthcare Social Workers (1,100 jobs)
Management Analysts (8.1% or 7,200 jobs) Environmental Scientists and Specialists, Including Health (8.0% or 1,100 jobs) Geoscientists, Except Hydrologists and Geographers (8.0% or 400 jobs) Environmental Engineers (7.8% or 500 jobs) Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists (7.2% or 4,200 jobs)	Bachelor's Degree	Accountants and Auditors (13,300 jobs) Management Analysts (9,700 jobs) Software Developers, Applications (8,600 jobs) Elementary School Teachers, Except Special Education (8,300 jobs) Market Research Analysts and Marketing Specialists (7,300 jobs) Secondary School Teachers, Except Special and Career/Technical Education (6,900 jobs)
Construction Managers (5.1% or 3,200 jobs) General and Operations Managers (4.8% or 11,800 jobs) Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians (4.0% or 700 jobs) Mechanical Drafters (4.0% or 200 jobs) Diagnostic Medical Sonographers (3.7% or 200 jobs)	Associate's Degree	General and Operations Managers (19,600 jobs) Registered Nurses (15,500 jobs) Construction Managers (3,900 jobs) Preschool Teachers, Except Special Education (3,300 jobs) Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians (1,300 jobs)
Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers (7.6% or 1,700 jobs) Audio and Video Equipment Technicians (5.4% or 500 jobs) Medical Records and Health Information Technicians (5.0% or 900 jobs) Medical Transcriptionists (4.8% or 300 jobs) Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses (4.6% or 3,100 jobs	Postsecondary Non-degree Award	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses (6,600 jobs) Nursing Aides, Orderlies, and Attendants (5,900 jobs) Hairdressers, Hairstylists, and Cosmetologists (3,500 jobs) Dental Assistants (2,600 jobs) Heating, Air Conditioning, and Refrigeration Mechanics and Installers (2,500 jobs)
Computer Support Specialists (5.4% or 4,000 jobs)	Some College, No Degree	Computer Support Specialists (7,700 jobs)
Sheet Metal Workers (8.7% or 1,100 jobs) Tax Preparers (8.7% or 900 jobs) Electricians (8.6%, or 4,400 jobs) Weighers, Measurers, Checkers, and Samplers, Recordkeeping (8.6% or 1,300 jobs) Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters (8.4% or 3,300 jobs)	High School Diploma or Equivalent	Office Clerks, General (25,700 jobs) Customer Service Representatives (20,800 jobs) First-Line Supervisors of Office and Administrative Support Workers (16,300 jobs) Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks (13,800 jobs) Childcare Workers (13,400 jobs)
Personal Care Aides (10.8% or 40,700 jobs) Plasterers and Stucco Masons (10.3% or 700 jobs) Cement Masons and Concrete Finishers (8.8% or 1,400 jobs) Drywall and Ceiling Tile Installers (8.8% or 2,000 jobs) Tapers (8.2% or 500 jobs)	Less than High School	Cashiers (50,500 jobs) Personal Care Aides (45,400 jobs) Waiters and Waitresses (44,300 jobs) Retail Salespersons (39,000 jobs) Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food (34,400 jobs)

Excludes "All Other" occupations and those with employment less than 5,000 in 2012.
Source: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information Division

Visit www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov for more projections information.

California Jobs in Demand

Several industry sectors are projected to grow as California's economic recovery continues. Among these industries, the professional and business services, leisure and hospitality, and education and health services sectors are projected to have the most growth. As industries strengthen, demand for new workers will increase. The following table lists examples of occupations utilized by these industries where job demand is expected to grow. Occupations were selected based on jobs with the most online job postings, projected job openings (California short-term occupational projections 2012-2014), and annual earnings. The online job postings were extracted from The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine™ (HWOL) data series, which compiles, analyzes, and categorizes job listings from numerous online job boards, including CalJOBS[SM] (www.caljobs.ca.gov), California's Internet job listing system. Occupations are separated into three categories based on educational level—some require a high school diploma or less, while others require two to four years of college or higher.

Occupation	New Job Ads in Last 120 Days ending July 31, 2013[1]	Projected 2012-2014 Job Openings[2]	2013 Median Annual Wage[3]
REQUIRES A BACHELOR'S DEGREE OR HIGHER			
Software Developers, Applications	31,488	8,640	$103,916
Web Developers	24,718	4,200[4]	$70,158
Marketing Managers	23,241	3,880	$138,002
Accountants and Auditors	18,921	13,260	$69,686
REQUIRES SOME COLLEGE, POSTSECONDARY NON-DEGREE AWARD, OR ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE			
Registered Nurses	28,968	15,540	$92,516
Computer User Support Specialists	14,317	7,660[5]	$53,306
General and Operations Managers	7,924	19,600	$108,484
Dental Assistants	4,720	2,580	$36,021
REQUIRES A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR EQUIVALENT OR LESS			
Customer Service Representatives	21,297	20,780	$36,663
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	20,353	11,520	$54,764
Food Preparation and Serving Workers Supervisors	18,033	9,540	$28,468
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers	16,119	11,260	$41,423

Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine™ (HWOL) data series

[1] The data from The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine™ (HWOL) data series reflects California occupations with the highest number of online job postings.

[2] For the 2012-2014 period, California's two-year occupational projections are based on employment from the third quarter of 2012 and project to the third quarter of 2014. These numbers reflect the sum of new jobs and replacements, when employees permanently leave their occupations or the labor force all together. Many jobs are a result of replacements, not growth within an occupation.

[3] EDD/LMID Occupational Employment Statistics; 2013 Wages reflect California median wage. Median is the point at which half of the workers earn more and half earn less. The wages are from the 2013 first quarter and do not include self-employed or unpaid family workers.

[4] Includes data for combined occupational group of Information Security Analysts, Web Developers, and Computer Network Architects.

[5] Represents data for broader group of Computer Support Specialists.

Toolbox for Job Seekers

The table below offers tools and resources for California's job seekers to assist in their job search, career exploration, and training needs. The Toolbox for Job Seekers is available here: www.calmis.ca.gov/specialreports/Toolbox_for_Job_Seekers.pdf

Toolbox for Job Seekers	
Job Finding Tools	❖ *America's Job Center of California*[SM] provides no-cost tools and resources for job seekers. Most Centers offer: • Career specialists to assist job seekers with assessments to identify and match skills to occupations and make career decisions. • No-cost access to phones, fax machines, and the Internet. • Computers for job seekers to browse occupations, explore careers, create and post résumés, and access a wide variety of job listings in the newly enhanced CalJOBS[SM] (www.caljobs.ca.gov) and the National Labor Exchange, US.jobs (us.jobs). • Job search and résumé-writing workshops in addition to other services. To find the nearest *America's Job Center of California*[SM], go to www.americasjobcenter.ca.gov. ❖ To search for employers by occupation, go to: www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/aspdotnet/databrowsing/EmpGeog.aspx?menuChoice=emp&searchType=Occupation. ❖ To see monthly reports of job demand for California, go to www.calmis.ca.gov/file/hwol/hwol.pdf and for local areas, go to www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/article.asp?articleid=1293) for summarized information on current online job listings.
Career Exploration Tools	❖ *California Occupational Guides* are long-recognized resources designed to assist individuals in making career decisions. Each *Guide* includes local and/or statewide information about training, current wages and job prospects, skills requirements, and day-to-day tasks. Available at www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/occguides. ❖ *mySkills myFuture* helps laid-off workers and other job seekers explore new occupations, identify occupations with skills and knowledge similar to their current or previous jobs, review matches, learn about local training programs, and apply for jobs. Available at www.myskillsmyfuture.org. ❖ *WorkSmart* is designed to offer entry-level job seekers and workforce re-entrants "soft" skills and occupational information to assist them in obtaining employment. Available at www.worksmart.ca.gov. ❖ The Military Occupation Code (MOC) to Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) crosswalk helps returning service men and women find civilian occupations that have similar skills requirements. Available at www.onetonline.org/crosswalk/MOC. ❖ *My Next Move* is an interactive tool for job seekers and students to learn more about their career options. The site has tasks, skills, salary information, and more for over 900 different occupations. Available at www.mynextmove.org. ❖ California Career Resource Network provides resources for individuals interested in developing and exploring career self-management skills necessary in today's world of work. Available at www.californiacareers.info.
Training Tools	❖ Training opportunities are available through *America's Job Center of California*[SM]. For information on what type of training is needed or where to get training, go to www.edd.ca.gov and select the "Jobs & Training" tab. ❖ Job seekers may access the California Department of Industrial Relations website to search for apprenticeship programs by individual counties and occupations at www.dir.ca.gov/das.