



2025 California Jobs Market Report



EDD

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

This briefing highlights California's labor markets as the nation commemorates Labor Day on September 1, 2025.

The report presents significant labor market trends and current statistics relating to the California economy.

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Executive Summary

Multiple Industry Sectors Projected to Grow

- EDD projects a statewide total employment increase of 8.8 percent between 2023 and 2033, reaching more than 21 million jobs.
- The top three industry sectors projected to grow the fastest for California are Education and Health Services, Leisure and Hospitality, and Information.
- EDD’s labor market experts project high demand for careers including General and Operational Managers, Software Developers, and Registered Nurses – where a high level of skill is required – to Truck Drivers, Teaching Assistants, and Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks in the middle-skill requirement category. Top entry-level jobs are led by Home Health and Personal Care Aides.

California’s Economic Expansion is Now Over Five-Years Old

- With an economy containing over 18.0 million nonfarm jobs, California accounted for one out of every nine of the nation’s 159.5 million nonfarm jobs in July 2025.
- California’s economy has experienced over five years of job growth, registering month-over job gains in 48 out of the last 63-month period.
- In July 2025, California’s economy added 15,000 nonfarm jobs, bringing the state’s total nonfarm employment to 18,022,700 jobs.
- California added 3,102,900 nonfarm jobs over the course of its 63-month economic expansion from April 2020 through July 2025, a 20.8 percent increase averaging 49,300 jobs per month.
- As of July 2025, California’s total nonfarm job total was 358,800 jobs (2.0 percent) above its pre-pandemic level in February 2020.
- In 2025, month-over gains in the number of employed Californian’s have averaged 20,700.
- California’s civilian labor force has had seven consecutive months of month-over gains in 2025, with gains averaging 22,600.

California’s Industry Sector Drivers of Job Growth Have Been Diverse

- Nine of California’s eleven major industry sectors contributed to the 3.1 million jobs added during the April 2020 through July 2025 expansion, with the exceptions being the Financial Activities and Mining and Logging industry sectors.
- The industry sectors that created the most jobs over the course of the state’s economic expansion were Leisure and Hospitality (939,700); Private Education and Health Services (886,600); and Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (455,500).
- Just over 73.0 percent, or seven out of every 10 jobs (73.5 percent), were added during the economic expansion.

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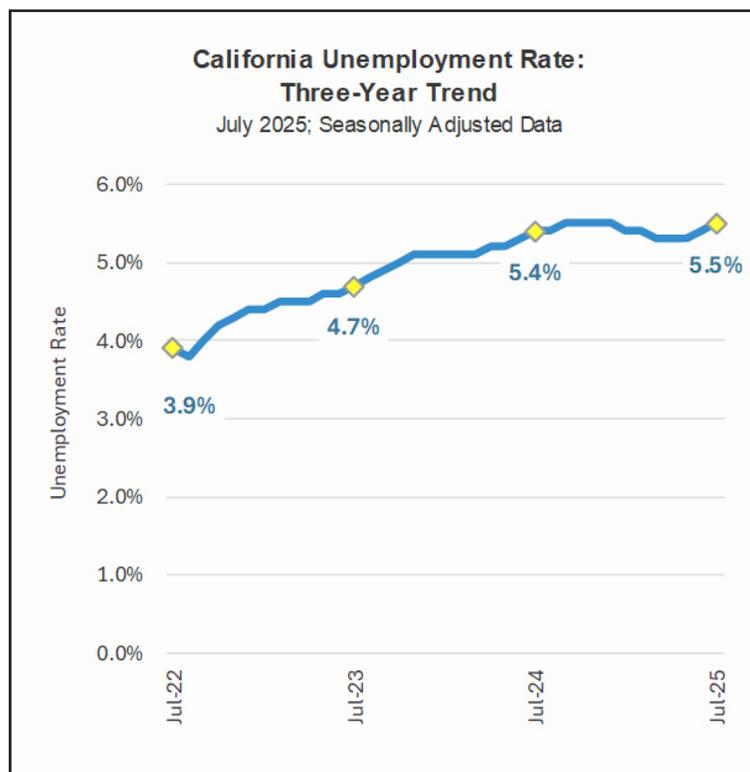


California's Job Market Continues to Expand

California's nonfarm jobs expansion has now lasted over five years, and its unemployment rate has remained stable over the past 12 months. Over the first seven months of 2025, California's civilian labor force grew consistently with an average of 22,600 persons per month, and the number of employed Californians grew by an average of 20,700 persons per month.

Unemployment (Seasonally Adjusted)

Figure 1: The Unemployment Rate Has Stabilized



Source: Employment Development Department



First-of-Its-Kind Investment

By empowering local efforts and voices to define what the future can and should look like in each of their communities, this bottom-up economic development strategy charts a path toward a prosperous and sustainable future for all Californians.

13

Regional Collaboratives

10,000+

Local Residents and Experts Engaged

\$286M

Strategic Funding through the Regional Investment Initiative to Date

jobsfirst.ca.gov



Momentum from the state's economic expansion has stabilized unemployment.

California's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate stood at 5.5 percent in July 2025. It was just 0.1 percentage point higher than it was in July 2024 and had either decreased or remained unchanged in nine of the preceding 12 months.

In April 2020, at the end of the COVID-19 pandemic-induced recession, California's unemployment rate was 16.1 percent with a total of 3,010,400 unemployed workers. Over the remainder of the 2020 calendar year, the state's unemployment rate fell rapidly by 7.1 percentage points to 9.0 percent in December 2020, and the number of unemployed declined by 1.3 million (1,326,700), signaling that the state's economy had entered the earliest stages of a robust recovery and economic expansion.

Evidence of economic momentum pushing California's expansion forward became clearer over the course of 2021 and through the first eight months of 2022 when the state experienced 20 consecutive months of decreases in its total number of unemployed that averaged 47,900 persons per month. In addition, the state's unemployment rate declined 4.9 percentage points from 8.7 percent in January 2021 to 3.8 percent in August 2022. This was a record low unemployment rate in the official data series which extends back to the beginning of 1976.

In retrospect, the state's record low unemployment rate in August 2022 marked the end of the rapid recovery phase of the expansion and the beginning of a cooling off period for California's economy. The state's unemployment began to rise in the months that followed.

Over the course of the slower growth phase from August 2022 through July 2025, the number of unemployed increased by 362,900 persons and the unemployment rate increased by 1.7 percentage points. During this phase, the annual average number of unemployed increased from 917,700 in 2023 to 1,043,200 in 2024, a net increase of 125,500. The annual average unemployment rate increased by 0.6 percentage point between 2023 (4.7 percent) and 2024 (5.3 percent) as well. Despite these overarching

trends in 2023 and 2024, the state did experience five consecutive months of month-over losses in its number of unemployed, averaging losses of 4,800 persons from November 2024 to March 2025.

Through the first seven months of 2025, month-over changes in the number of unemployed ranged from a decline of 8,000 persons in February 2025 to a gain of 18,200 in July 2025. Meanwhile, the state's unemployment rate varied within a narrow range of 5.3 percent (March 2025 through May 2025) to 5.5 percent (July 2025). Comparing the average monthly gains in the number of unemployed in the first seven months of 2024 (8,200) and 2025 (1,900), shows that the pace of increases in the number of unemployed persons has slowed thus far in 2025.

"These are free services that are for you. This is the time in your life to use that."

-Sage R.
on job services
in her area



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Total Nonfarm Jobs (Seasonally Adjusted)

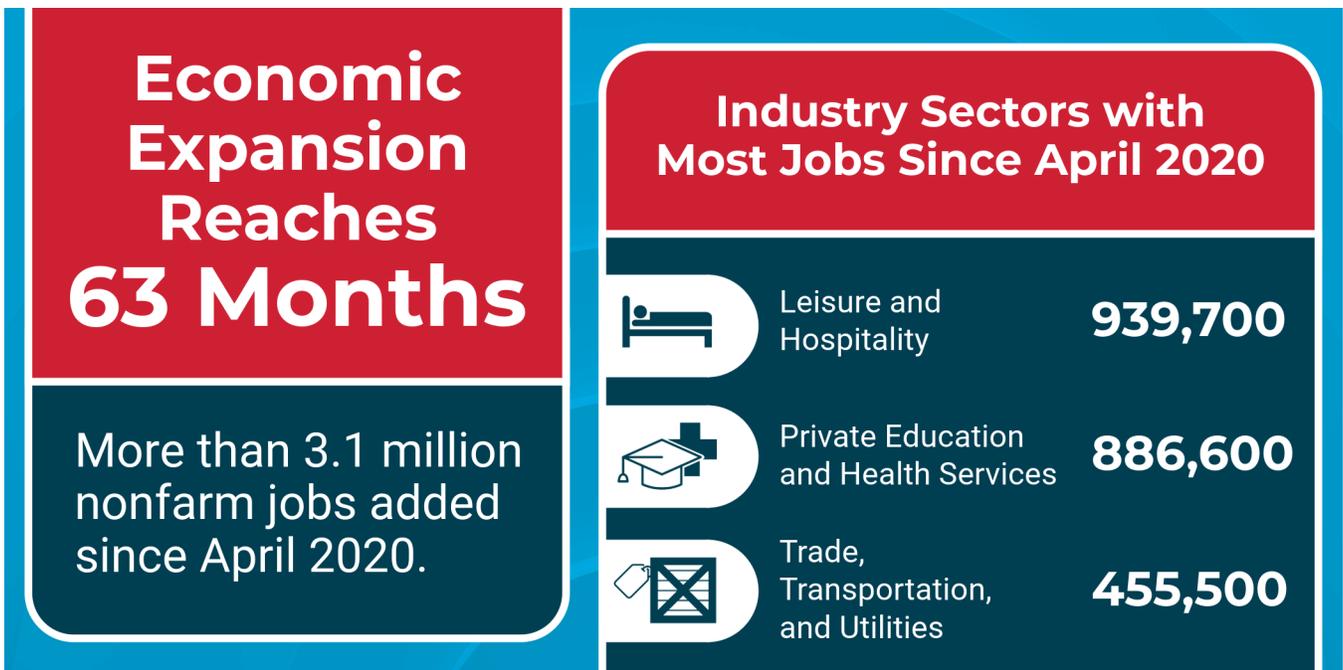
Job growth in California remains, but at a slower and steadier pace.

California’s seasonally adjusted nonfarm jobs totaled 18,022,700 jobs following a 15,000-job gain in July 2025. California makes up one out of every nine (11.3 percent) of the nation’s 159.5 million jobs. The states that had the next largest share of the nation’s jobs were Texas (9.0 percent), New York (6.3 percent), and Florida (6.2 percent).¹

Year-over, California’s total nonfarm jobs increased by 83,800 jobs in July 2025, an increase of 0.5 percent. This was below the nation’s year-over pace of job growth (1,536,000 jobs; 1.0 percent). The state experienced seven months of job gains during the last year, the largest of which was a 42,100-job gain in November 2024 that was largely driven by increased international trade activity through the state’s shipping ports, which are among the largest in the nation.²

California’s jobs market expansion was more than five years old in July 2025, having added over 3.1 million jobs from April 2020 through July 2025, and averaging 49,300 month-over job gains. In June 2022, the state recovered the 2,744,100 nonfarm jobs it lost during the pandemic-induced recession which spanned from February 2020 through April 2020. The pandemic-induced recession had a significant impact on California’s economy resulting in a 15.5 percent loss in nonfarm jobs.³ As of July 2025, California’s economic expansion had pushed total nonfarm employment 2.0 percent higher than its pre-pandemic level in February 2020.

An analysis of job growth trends shows that there have been two distinct phases in the state’s ongoing economic expansion: a rapid recovery phase and a slower growth phase. The rapid recovery phase occurred between April 2020 and August 2022 and reflected a substantial increase in business activity following the lifting of the public

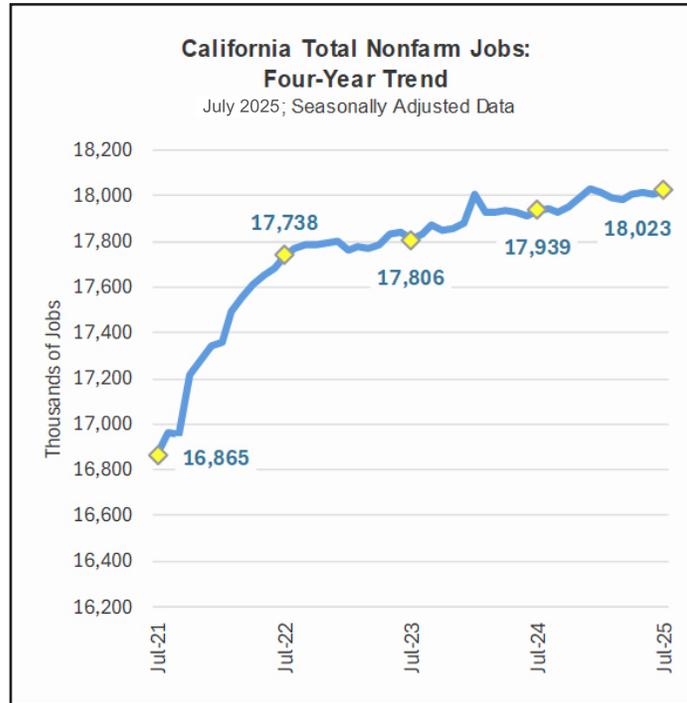


¹ Seasonally adjusted nonfarm job totals for United States, Texas, New York, and Florida in the month of July 2025 are as follows: United States (159,539,000), Texas (14,333,800), New York (10,023,300), and Florida (9,947,300).

² Marine Insight. [Top Ten Largest and Busiest Container Ports in the United States](#). March 9, 2025.

³ California’s seasonally adjusted nonfarm jobs totals were 17,663,900 in February 2020 and 14,919,800 in April 2020.

Figure 2: California’s Economic Expansion Continues to Create Jobs



Source: Employment Development Department

health and safety mandates related to the pandemic. The state added 2,849,900 jobs over this 28-month period, which translated into an average monthly gain of 101,800 jobs per month. The rate of job creation was so strong during this phase of the expansion that its gains accounted for nine out of every 10 (91.8 percent) of the total jobs the state created during the overall expansion (3,102,900).

The slower growth phase of the expansion began in August 2022 and is ongoing. Over the 35-month period through July 2025, the state added 253,000 jobs. The state’s job gains have averaged just 7,200 jobs per month thus far in the slower growth phase. Less than one out of every 10 (8.2 percent) of the total number of nonfarm jobs added during the state’s 63-month expansion have been added during the slower growth phase.

July 2025
2.0% More
 Nonfarm Jobs than
 February 2020



Industry Sector Trends (Seasonally Adjusted)

Drivers of nonfarm job gains differentiated in the rapid recovery and slower growth phases.

The state's job gains during the rapid recovery phase of the expansion (April 2020 through August 2022) were distributed across a broad range of major industry sectors. The Leisure and Hospitality industry sector (892,400) created the most jobs during this phase and single-handedly accounted for three out of every 10 jobs added (31.3 percent) in the economy. The Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (516,800); Professional and Business Services (410,100); and Private Education and Health Services (379,900) industry sectors each added over 300,000 jobs during the rapid recovery phase. The state's Mining and Logging sector was the only major industry sector that experienced a net loss of jobs (800). Research suggests that this loss reflected changes in consumer demand for environmentally conscious products and California's mandates to reduce fossil fuel dependency across the state.⁴

The Private Education and Health Services industry sector (506,700) had by far the largest job gain of any sector during the slower growth phase of the expansion (August 2022 through July 2025). Each of the other major industry sectors that gained jobs during this phase added less than 200,000 jobs: Government (180,300); Leisure and Hospitality (47,300); and Other Services (26,100).

Several of the state's industry sectors that largely fueled the state's job growth during the rapid recovery phase had job losses during the slower growth phase. The Professional and Business Services and Information sectors experienced the largest turnaround, losing 179,100 and 105,100 jobs in comparison to gaining 410,100 and 118,300 jobs, respectively, during the rapid recovery phase. Research suggests that the job losses experienced by the state's high-tech firms may be tied to, but not limited to, the following reasons: businesses downsizing, the rapid increase in the integration of artificial intelligence-related cost saving measures that reduce the need for labor,⁵ and increased uncertainty in today's domestic and global economy.⁶

Looking for your next big opportunity?

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Find one near you!

⁴ The California Blueprint (gov.ca.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/Governors-California-Blueprint-Fact-Sheet.pdf).

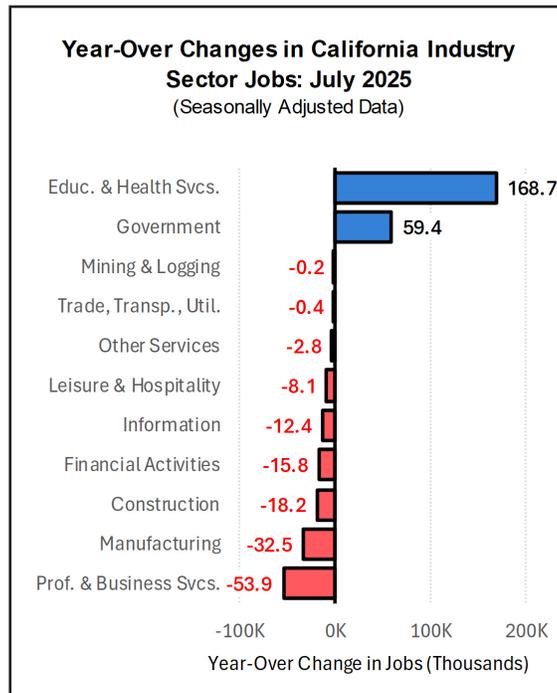
⁵ Fortune. AI-driven layoffs are shrinking the job market for recent grads. August 8, 2025. (fortune.com/2025/08/08/ai-layoffs-jobs-market-shrinks-entry-level/).

⁶ The CFO Survey. Record Concern about Tariffs Expected to Increase Costs and Prices, Reduce Hiring and Investment. June 25, 2025. (richmondfed.org/research/national_economy/cfo_survey/data_and_results/2025/20250625_data_and_results).

⁷ Federal Reserve of Richmond-CFO Survey. June 25, 2025. (richmondfed.org/research/national_economy/cfo_survey).

Job losses in the state’s Manufacturing (90,000); Trade, Transportation, and Utilities (61,300); Financial Activities (51,700); and Construction (19,200) industries have totaled a combined 222,200 jobs during the slower growth phase. In contrast, these same industries contributed a combined gain of 864,100 jobs to the state’s rapid recovery. Research suggests that economic uncertainty, higher interest rates, questions about the general health of the national economy, and the impact of the current trade policy landscape may be impacting investments in infrastructure and job opportunities within these respective industries.⁷

Figure 3: Industry Sector Growth Driven by Educational and Health Services and Government



Source: Employment Development Department

California’s year-over job gains in July 2025 were not as broadly distributed as in previous years of the expansion and gains were driven primarily by the Private Education and Health Services (168,700) and Government industry sectors (59,400). These were the only two out of the state’s 11 industry sectors that had a year-over job gain. The Private Education and Health Services (5.1 percent) and Government (2.2 percent) industry sectors both grew faster than the state’s overall economy (0.5 percent) over the past year.

Top Two Industries With Fastest Job Growth in 2025



Private Education and Health Services



Government

Regional Trends (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

The Employment Development Department (EDD) subdivides California into 15 regions for the purposes of regional economic analysis, which are delineated in the regional unemployment rate map that follows (Figure 4). These regional definitions are the same as those used by the state workforce development system in strategic planning.

California's regions vary greatly in size. Los Angeles Basin, with nearly 4.6 million jobs in July 2025, was the state's largest region, followed by Bay-Peninsula with nearly 2.3 million jobs. Six additional regions had more than 1.1 million jobs. As a group, the state's eight largest regions accounted for close to nine out of every 10 (87.5 percent) of the state's nearly 18.0 million jobs in July 2025 (not seasonally adjusted). Five California regions had between 240,000 and 600,000 jobs. In contrast, the state's two smallest regions (Middle Sierra and North Coast) each had less than 50,000 jobs.

Any analysis of regional unemployment and employment trends is complicated by the fact that the regional data are not seasonally adjusted. The only method to filter out regular and recurring seasonal patterns of employment and unemployment from not seasonally adjusted data is to compare like months of the calendar year. As such, this analysis of regional trends focuses on comparisons for the month of July. This precludes any identification of shifting regional unemployment patterns that may have occurred within the past year.

Regional unemployment rates ranged from a low of 4.6 percent to a high of 8.8 percent in July 2025. Two regions had unemployment rates below 5.0 percent: Bay-Peninsula (4.6 percent) and Orange (4.8 percent). San Joaquin Valley and Associated Counties (8.8 percent) had the highest unemployment rate amongst regions, followed by Los Angeles Basin and Inland Empire (6.4 percent each). The unemployment rate of California's remaining 10 regions were between 5.1 to 6.3 percent.

Fourteen of the state's 15 regions experienced an unemployment rate increase over-the-year in July 2025. Los Angeles Basin (-0.1 percentage point) was the only region to experience a year-over decline in unemployment rate. The Bay-Peninsula region had a year-over unemployment rate increase (0.2 percentage point), matching the non-seasonally adjusted California increase. Every other region saw a gain in year-over unemployment rate larger than that of the state. South Central Coast (0.6 percentage point) had the biggest year-over gain in unemployment rate among California's regions.

"EDD Workforce Services offers a wide array of resources that can transform lives, especially for those facing challenging circumstances. Helping Veterans who may be struggling to re-enter the workforce is one of the most rewarding aspects of this role."
- Brad Lavin, Workforce Services Branch Stockton



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Did You Know?

EDD and the state's workforce development system are here to help job seekers find meaningful careers, and help employers find qualified candidates to hire.

Visit [Stronger Jobs, Stronger Communities](#) for more information.

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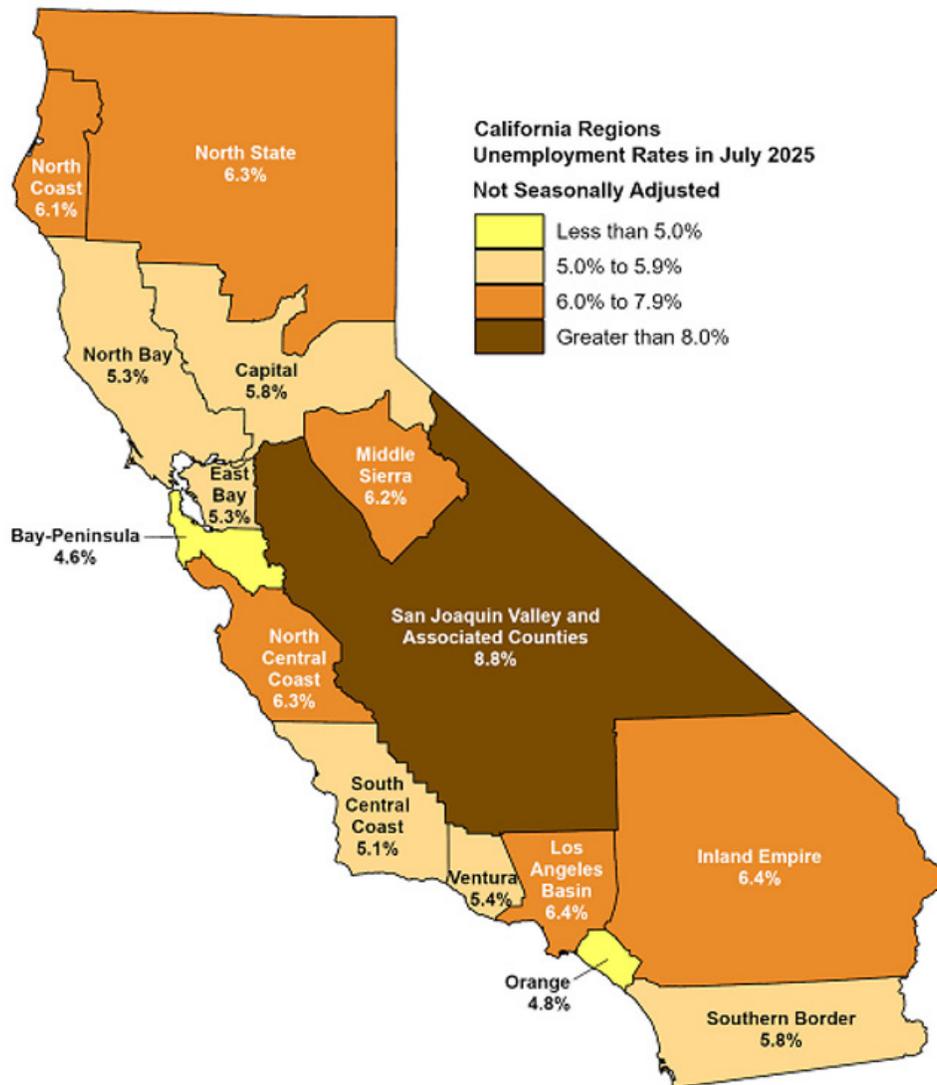
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Figure 4: Regional Unemployment Rates in July 2025



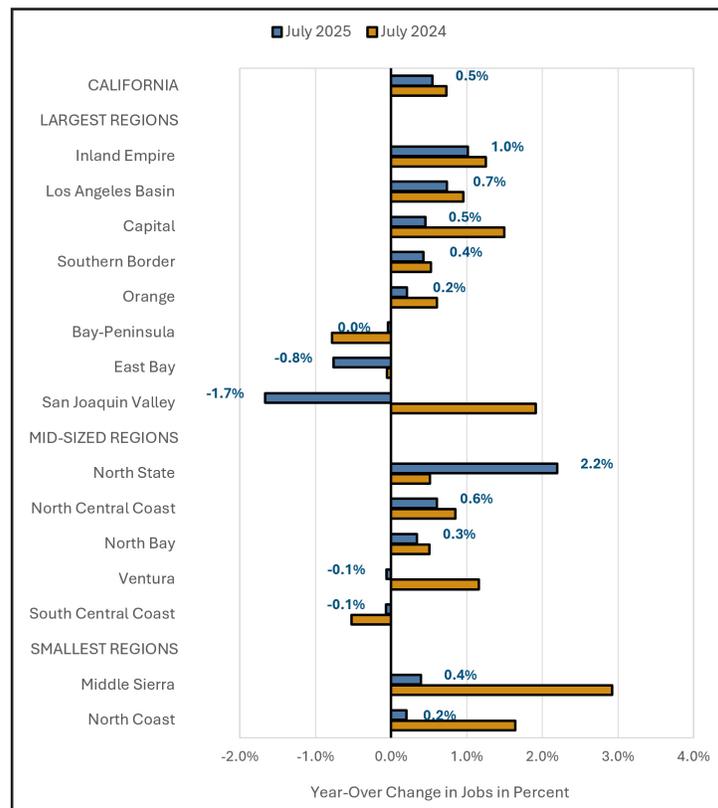
Source: Employment Development Department

Eleven of California’s 15 regions experienced job growth over the year in 2025, with three regions having stronger gains or less losses compared to July 2024.

Year-over job changes in California’s eight largest regions ranged from a 9,000 jobs loss (East Bay) to a 33,500 year-over jobs gain (Los Angeles Basin). The state’s five mid-sized regions saw year-over job changes ranging from a loss of 200 jobs (South Central Coast and Ventura) to a gain of 5,310 jobs (North State). California’s two smallest regions saw gains of less than 200 jobs.

In percentage terms, year-over job changes ranged from a low of -1.7 percent in San Joaquin Valley and Associated Counties to a high of 2.2 percent in North State. Inland Empire (1.0 percent) had the largest increase among the state's eight largest regions followed by Los Angeles Basin (0.7 percent). San Joaquin Valley and Associated Counties (-1.7 percent) experienced the largest year-over percentage drop among the largest regions. North State (2.2 percent) had the largest job gain among the state's mid-sized regions while Ventura and South Central Coast both experienced losses (-0.1 percent). The state's smallest regions both showed modest year-over percentage gains ranging from North Coast (0.2 percent) to Middle Sierra (0.4 percent).

Figure 5: Regional Year-Over Percent Change between July 2024 and July 2025



Source: Employment Development Department

Three of California's 15 regions showed stronger year-over job growth or less loss compared to July 2024, led by the North State region which saw its pace of year-over job growth increase from 0.5 to 2.2 percent. The Middle Sierra region saw the biggest decline in growth, decreasing from 2.9 to 0.4 percent.

Los Angeles Basin, the state's largest region, had a year-over gain of 33,500 jobs in July 2025. The region still showed a 0.2 percent drop in job growth from July 2024, matching the overall job growth drop in California. Los Angeles Basin as well as California's second largest region, Bay-Peninsula, were two of the eight regions to match or improve on California's job-over pace.



Outlook

Despite the economic uncertainty shrouding the state and national economies, such as tariffs, the state's economy is still positioned for continued growth.



"I can't thank Robyn and the EDD office enough. The resume truly made a difference in my job search, and I feel confident in my career path moving forward."

-Emmanuel O.



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"Rose helped me see the positive side of my skills and ensured I had opportunities to connect with employers actively hiring, which lead to me finding a job opportunity with SELACO (Southeast Los Angeles County Workforce Development Board)."

- Daniel R.



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California Long-Term Industry and Occupational Employment Projections

EDD produces employment projections that provide an estimate of the changes in industry and occupational employment over time that result from past industry trends, technological change, and other factors. Statewide long-term (ten-year) projections are revised annually. The following is a recap of the most recently published long-term employment projections.

Industry Employment Projections 2023 – 2033

EDD projects a statewide total employment increase of 8.8 percent between 2023 and 2033, reaching more than 21 million jobs. The top three industry sectors projected to grow the fastest for California are Education and Health Services, Leisure and Hospitality, and Information. These three industry sectors are projected to grow between 13.5 and 18.4 percent.

Approximately 70 percent of the total projected job growth is in three industry sectors: Education and Health Services, Professional and Business Services, and Leisure and Hospitality.

- The largest number of new jobs is expected in the Education and Health Services sector, resulting in a gain of 572,600 jobs and a growth rate of 18.4 percent. More than half of the industry's growth is expected to be concentrated in Individual and Family Services, with a gain of 296,700 jobs.
- The Professional and Business Services sector is expected to add 335,000 jobs with a growth rate of 11.9 percent. Approximately 19 percent of the industry's job growth is projected to be in the Computer Systems Design and Related Services subsector, which is a gain of 64,200 jobs.
- The Leisure and Hospitality Sector is projected to gain 294,300 jobs, with a growth rate of 14.6 percent. Nearly 73 percent of this industry's growth is estimated to be in Food Services and Drinking Places, which is a gain of 214,000 jobs.

Projected Top Growing Industries



Education and Health Services



Leisure and Hospitality



Information

Occupational Employment Projections 2023 – 2033

Occupational employment growth between 2023 and 2033 is forecasted to be the greatest in the following three major occupational groups: Healthcare Support (345,600), Food Preparation and Serving Related (221,600), and Management (170,600). These top three occupational groups account for 42.9 percent of all projected job growth.

The top 10 fastest growing occupations are expected to range from 48.6 percent growth rate for Nurse Practitioners to 28.4 percent growth for Restaurant Cooks, compared to the expected overall 8.8 percent growth

Projected
Top Growing Occupational
Groups



Healthcare Support



Food Preparation
and Serving Related



Management

rate for California. It's important to note that five of the top 10 fastest growing occupations have an education requirement with a bachelor's degree or above.

In addition to new jobs, openings will also be created due to workers separating from their job. Worker separations include those exiting the labor force or transferring to a different occupation. California is expected to generate a combined total of over 24 million job openings over the projections period, with exits and transfers comprising 92.8 percent of this total. The top 10 occupations with the most job openings are expected to generate 6.8 million total job openings. Nine of the top 10 occupations have more openings due to transfers than exits.

The [2023-2033 California industry and occupational employment projections](#) are available online.



"EDD Workforce Services was crucial in preparing me to re-enter the workforce. The workshops, mock interviews, and the assistance in revising my resume not only made me more confident in my job search, but it also gave me the tools to be more successful."

- Shanissa A.



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Occupations with the Most Projected Total Job Openings

The following table lists examples of occupations utilized by various industries where job demand is expected to grow. Occupations were selected based on jobs with the most projected total job openings (California long-term occupational projections 2023-2033), annual earnings, and online job advertisements. Occupations are separated into three categories based on education level; some require a high school diploma or less, while others require two to four years of college or higher. The online job advertisements were extracted from the Lightcast™ data series, which compiles, analyzes, and categorizes job advertisements from numerous online job boards, including [CalJOBSSM](#), California’s labor exchange system.

Figure 6: Top 5 Projected Job Openings by Education Level

| Occupation | Projected 2023-2033 Job Openings ⁸ | 2025 Median Annual Wages ⁹ | Job Ads from June 12, 2025 to August 10, 2025 ¹⁰ |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| Requires a Bachelor’s Degree or Higher | | | |
| General and Operations Managers | 271,020 | \$127,562 | 6,264 |
| Software Developers | 222,110 | \$175,555 | 9,838 |
| Registered Nurses | 207,790 | \$144,144 | 22,435 |
| Accountants and Auditors | 163,050 | \$98,147 | 2,867 |
| Management Analysts | 156,750 | \$104,003 | 1,373 |
| Requires Some College, Postsecondary Non-Degree Award, or Associate’s Degree | | | |
| Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers | 268,890 | \$61,407 | 5,966 |
| Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary ¹¹ | 194,690 | \$46,695 | 5,083 |
| Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks | 181,380 | \$58,708 | 2,556 |
| Medical Assistants | 172,000 | \$49,416 | 3,371 |
| Nursing Assistants | 156,310 | \$47,740 | 2,270 |
| Requires a High School Diploma or Equivalent or Less | | | |
| Home Health and Personal Care Aides ¹² | 1,792,170 | \$35,584 | 8,356 |
| Fast Food and Counter Workers | 1,175,130 | \$38,062 | 5,524 |
| Cashiers | 632,020 | \$37,087 | 4,142 |
| Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand | 552,370 | \$43,697 | 4,726 |
| Waiters and Waitresses | 548,780 | \$36,293 | 3,819 |

⁸ For the 2023-2033 period, California’s ten-year occupational projections are based on the annual average employment of 2023 and project to the annual average of 2033. These numbers reflect the sum of new jobs and worker separations, when employees permanently leave their occupations or the labor force all together. Many jobs are a result of worker separations, not growth within an occupation.

⁹ EDD Occupational Employment Statistics; 2025 Wages reflect California median annual wage. Median wages are the estimated 50th percentile of the distribution of 2025 first quarter wages. 50 percent of workers in an occupation earn wages below, and 50 percent earn wages above the median wage. Wages do not include self-employed or unpaid family workers.

¹⁰ Online job ads data (June 12, 2025 - August 10, 2025) are taken from the Lightcast data series. The Lightcast data series compiles, analyzes, and categorizes job advertisements from numerous online job boards.

¹¹ The total job ads (June 12, 2025 - August 10, 2025) for Teaching Assistants, Except Postsecondary (25-9045) reflects job ads postings for the occupations Teaching Assistants, Preschool, Elementary, Middle, and Secondary School, Except Special Education (25-9042); Teaching Assistants, Special Education (25-9043); and Teaching Assistants, All Other (25-9049).

¹² The total job ads (June 12, 2025 - August 10, 2025) for Home Health and Personal Care Aides (31-1120) reflects job ads postings for the occupations Home Health Aides (31-1121) and Personal Care Aides (31-1122).



Toolbox for Job Seekers

CA Language Resources myEDD Employer Login ENHANCED BY Google

EDD Unemployment ▾ Disability ▾ Paid Family Leave ▾ Employers ▾ Job Services ▾ Newsroom ▾

[Español](#)

Toolbox for Job Seekers

The Toolbox for Job Seekers provides tools and resources for California's job seekers to assist in their job search, career exploration, and training needs.

Essential Tools **Career Exploration Tools** Training Tools

America's Job Centers of CaliforniaSM

- America's Job Centers of California (AJCCs) offer free services and resources for job seekers. Most AJCC centers provide:
 - Staff who can help you with skills assessments, job plans, and career planning.
 - Workshops on writing resumes, cover letters, job searching, and practicing interviews.
 - Information about local jobs and in-demand careers.
 - Access to training and work experience opportunities.
- To find your nearest AJCC, visit CareerOneStop's [American Job Center Finder](#).

CalJOBSSM

[CalJOBS](#) is an online resource where you can find thousands of job listings and manage your career.

Benefits of CalJOBS include:

- Find education and training programs.
- Customize and perform job searches.
- Create different resumes and cover letters for specific jobs or career paths.
- Make certain resumes viewable to specific employers.
- Research employers and learn about the job market.
- Set up alerts for job openings. View [The Virtual Recruiter for Individuals \(Video\)](#) to learn more.
- Apply for job openings.
- Find information about Unemployment Insurance and other services.
- Download the mobile app using [Google Play](#) or the [App Store](#).

Find Career Tools and Resources

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- CalJobs, with thousands of online job listings.
- Details on over 900 careers, including skills, tasks, and pay.
- Training tools to help build your career.
- Apprenticeship programs by county and job type from the California Department of Industrial Relations.

And more!



Glossary

For definitions of terms used in this Briefing, as well as other terms commonly used in connection with employment and labor market information, visit the [Glossary of Terms](#).

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