

# EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE

## Employment and Unemployment

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## Workforce Dynamics

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## The Forecast

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## Employment and Unemployment

The Santa Clarita Valley labor market recovery is well underway. Jobs are being restored across virtually all industries, with some sectors approaching pre-pandemic conditions.

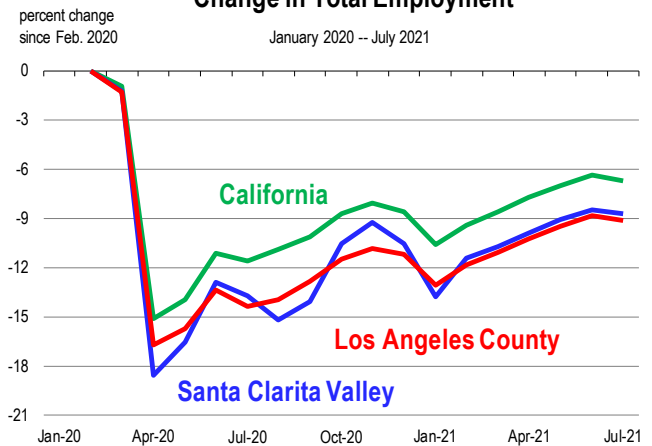
In the hard-hit industries of accommodation, food services, entertainment, and recreation, the recovery has been swifter than expected.

Magic Mountain re-opened in April and returned to full capacity in June. Attendance has been impressive so far, and the park plans to resume its annual Fright Fest event, which typically runs from mid-September to Halloween.

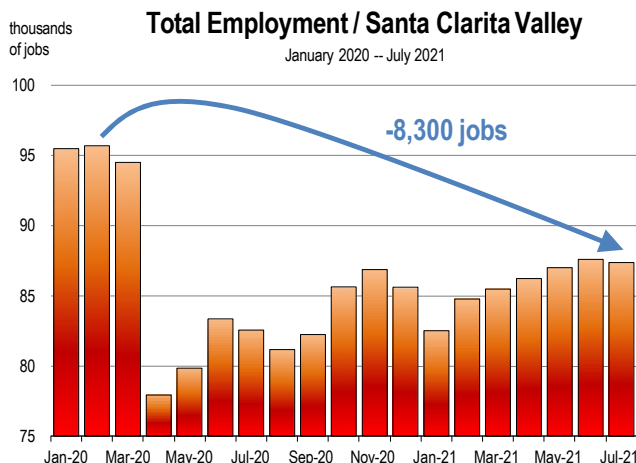
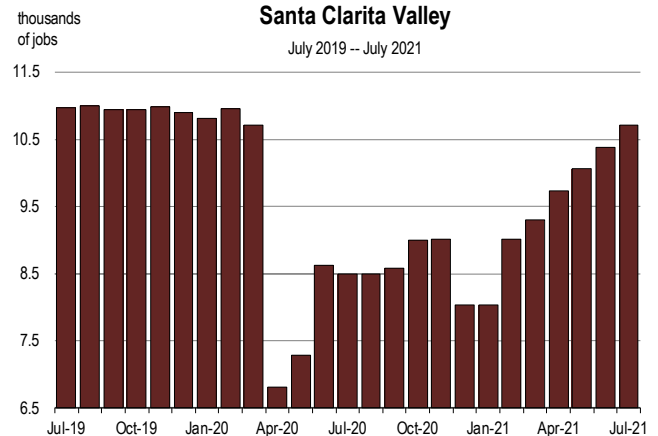
Hotel occupancy rates have completely recovered, bringing back jobs at local hotels and motels, and restaurants are almost full again.

In total, employment levels at hotels, motels, and restaurants will reach a full recovery in 2022. Job counts in entertainment and recreation will be completely restored by 2024.

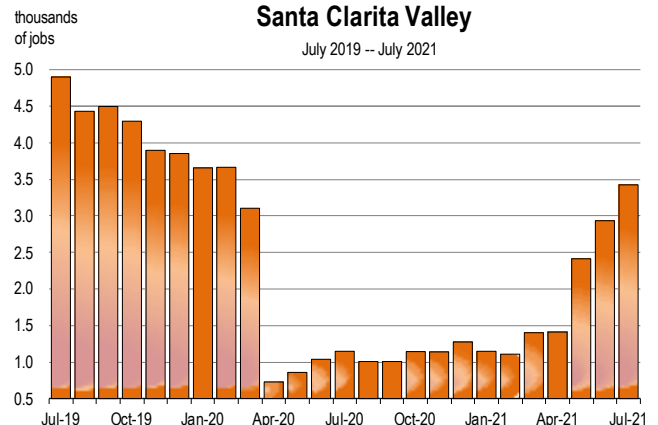
### Change in Total Employment



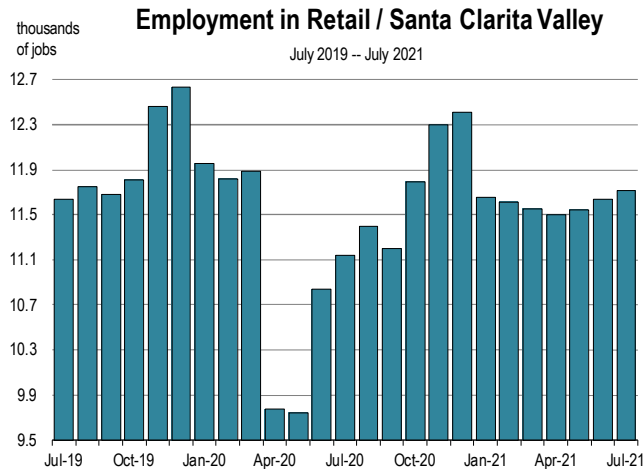
### Employment in Accommodation and Food Service Santa Clarita Valley



### Employment in Entertainment & Recreation Santa Clarita Valley



## EMPLOYMENT

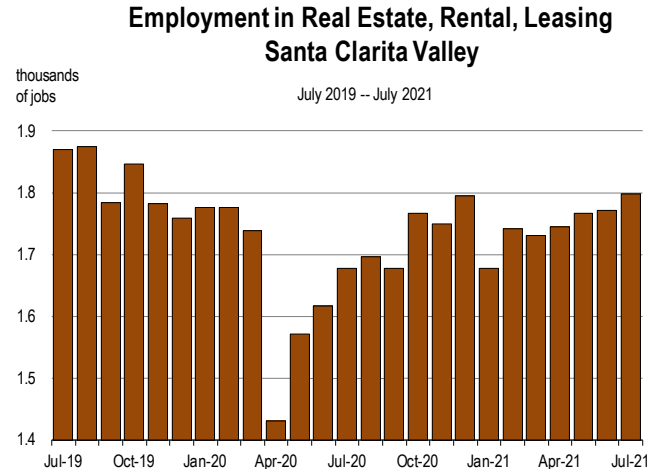


Retail activity is also approaching pre-pandemic conditions.

Despite a major recession, consumer spending was relatively resilient in the SCV because 1) the Federal and California stimulus packages were so large that some households actually earned more after they lost their jobs, and 2) when restaurants and recreation centers closed, households shifted their spending away from in-person services and towards retail goods.

The 2020 holiday shopping season was prolific, and the 2021 season could break records.

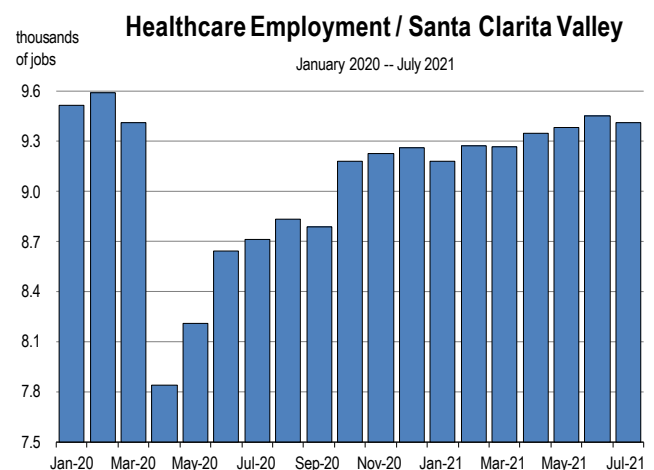
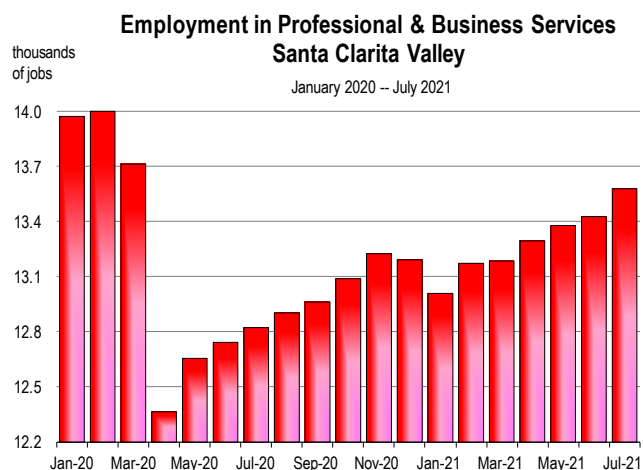
Challenges remain in the transportation industry. Princess Cruises has resumed some of its



typical cruise routes, including trips to Alaska and some routes in Europe, but the company is not expected to re-activate all its ships until 2022.

Across the entire job market, some of the fastest recoveries have been observed in professional business services, real estate services, and healthcare. The 2021 homebuying season was among the hottest housing market periods on record, and Henry Mayo Newhall Hospital is actively trying to fill more than 120 job openings.

The unemployment rate continues to improve but is still above 9 percent. Despite meaningful progress on the labor market recovery, the SCV





*Reuters, September 2, 2021, online*

still has 8,300 fewer jobs than it did before the Coronavirus Recession, and a reported 10,000 residents are searching for work.

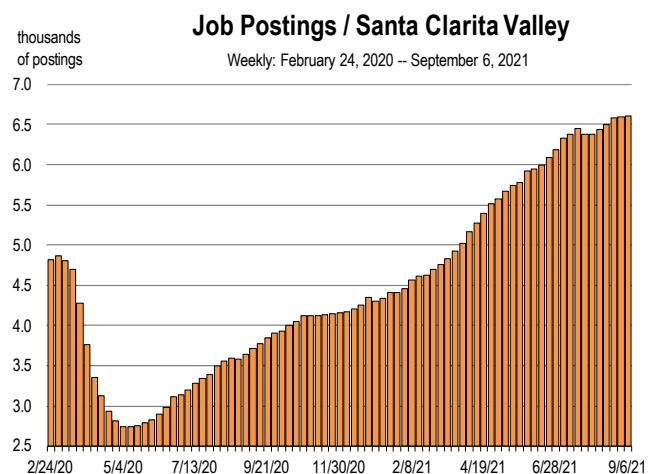
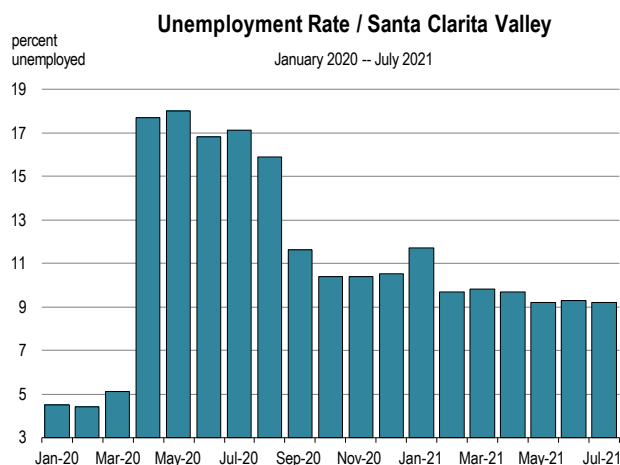
However, at the same time, there are a record number of job postings in the Santa Clarita Valley, indicating that demand for workers is high. Openings are particularly high in hourly industries like food services, with “Help Wanted” signs becoming ubiquitous.

Now that children have returned to an in-person school schedule, parents should have more

flexibility to re-enter the job market and fill some of these open jobs.

And now that the federal unemployment subsidy has ended, it is expected that low-wage workers, many of whom were earning more from unemployment payments than from their pre-pandemic jobs, will be incentivized to return to work.

More information on the SCV job market can be found in Appendix A of this report, which lists the largest employers in the area.



## Santa Clarita Valley Workforce Dynamics

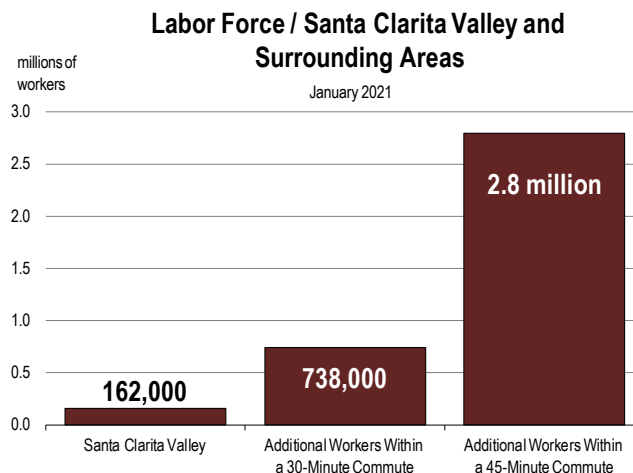
The Santa Clarita Valley has a unique and vibrant labor force, but it is also part of the larger Los Angeles workforce ecosystem.

The SCV itself has a labor force of approximately 162,000 individuals.

These are folks who live within the SCV and 1) work at local organizations, 2) commute to jobs outside of the local area, or 3) work from home.

But there is a huge number of potential employees across the Los Angeles area, and many live within a reasonable commute to the Santa Clarita Valley.

Immediately outside of the SCV, there are 738,000 workers who live within a 30-minute

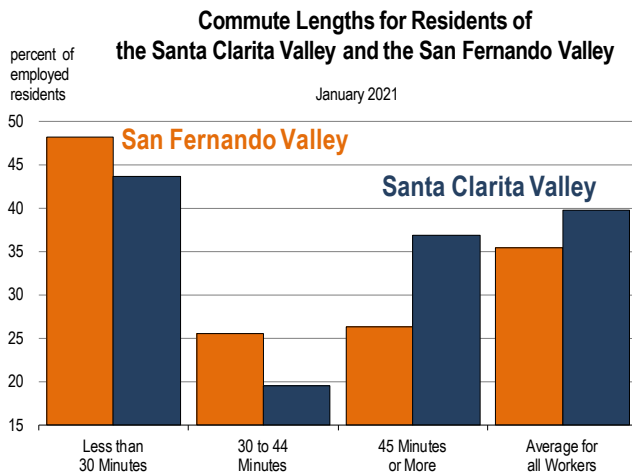


commute to local Santa Clarita Valley jobs. This includes areas as far away as Glendale, Encino, and Simi Valley.

Within a 45-minute commute, an area that stretches from Lancaster to Inglewood, there are approximately 2.8 million workers who could reasonably travel to the Santa Clarita Valley for work.

Workforce Education	Santa Clarita Valley & Surrounding Areas			2021
Area	H.S. Diploma or Less	AA Degree or Some College Training	BA or Advanced Degree	Total Workforce
----- workers -----				
Santa Clarita Valley	44,600	56,800	60,600	162,000
Within 30 Minute Commute of SCV	298,700	199,800	239,500	738,000
Within 45 Minute Commute of SCV	1,045,900	704,100	1,050,000	2,800,000

Source: Claritas



Many of these workers are highly educated. Within the Santa Clarita Valley, there are 60,600 workers with a Bachelor's or Advanced Degree, and another 56,800 workers with an AA Degree or some college training.

Within a 45-minute commute, there are 1.05 million workers with a Bachelor's or Advanced Degree and 704,000 with an AA Degree or some college training.

Residents of the Santa Clarita Valley tend to have long commutes.

On average, workers who reside in the SCV spend 40 minutes commuting each way and almost 37 percent commute more than 45 minutes each way.

By comparison, residents of the San Fernando Valley have much shorter commutes, with an average travel time of 35 minutes.

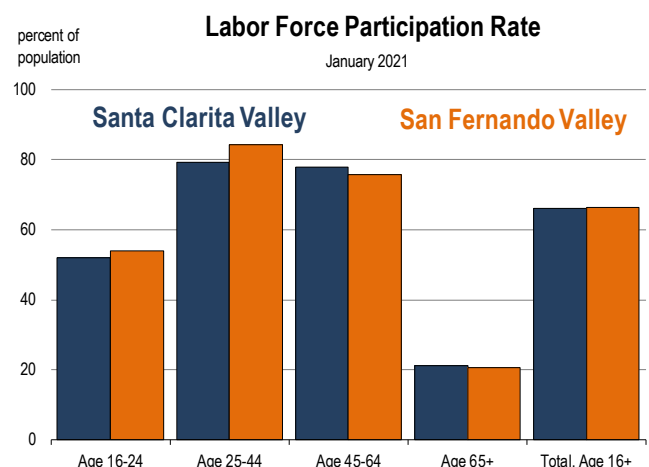
Only 26 percent of San Fernando Valley residents have commutes in excess of 45 minutes, and almost half spend less than 30 minutes on their trip to work.

Overall rates of labor force participation are similar for the Santa Clarita and San Fernando Valleys.

In each region, approximately 66 percent of residents above the age of 16 are active participants in the job market.

In the San Fernando Valley, labor force participation is slightly higher for residents age 16 to 44.

In the Santa Clarita Valley, labor force participation rates are slightly higher for residents age 45 and up.





## Areas within a 30-Minute Commute to Jobs in the SCV



There are 738,000 workers who live within a 30-minute commute to local Santa Clarita Valley jobs. This includes areas as far away as Glendale, Encino, and Simi Valley.



## Areas within a 45-Minute Commute to Jobs in the SCV



Within a 45-minute commute of SCV jobs, an area that includes Lancaster, Inglewood, Moorpark, and Arcadia, there are approximately 2.8 million workers.



## The Forecast

The Santa Clarita Valley economy is expected to generate approximately 4,300 jobs in 2022. By 2023, a full recovery will have been reached.

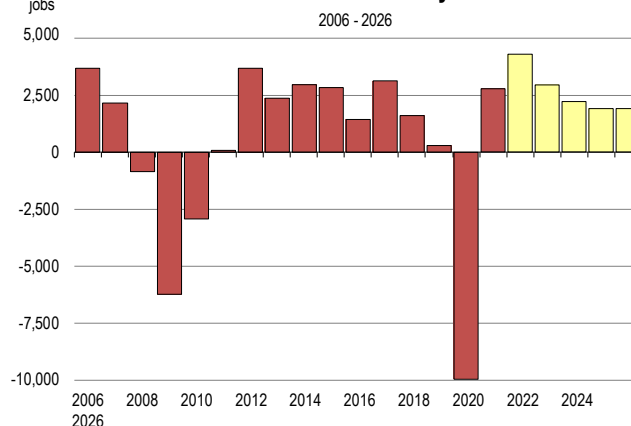
The unemployment rate is expected to improve sharply in 2022, falling to 7.0 percent.

SCV residents should return to the workforce in large numbers during the next few years as the labor market recovers, as caregivers return to work after 18 months of full-time childcare, and as rising salaries entice workers to resume their job searches.

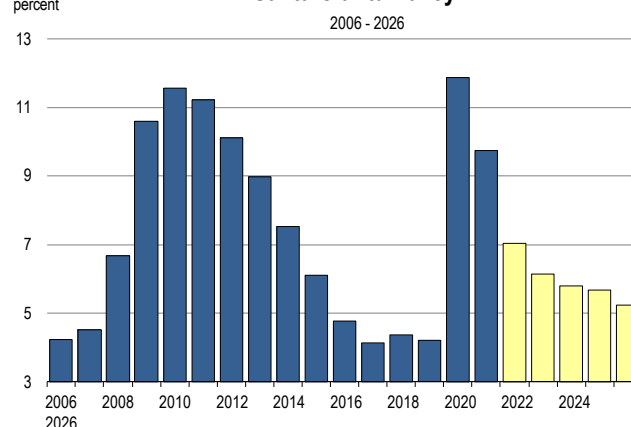
By 2022, several industries will have made full recoveries, including retail, professional business services, and healthcare.

Construction and government employment are expected to have returned to pre-pandemic employment levels by 2023, and leisure services will have restored all jobs by 2024.

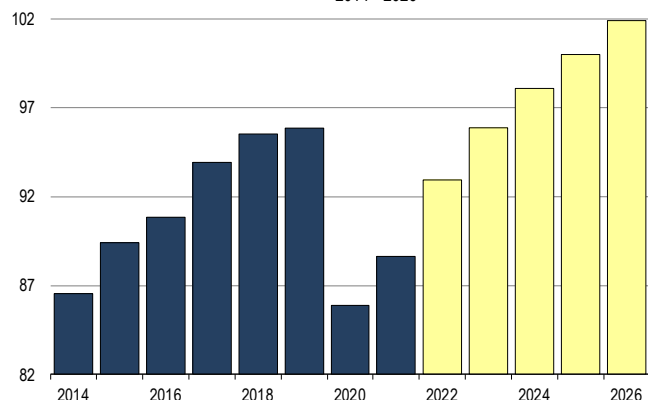
**Annual Average Job Creation  
Santa Clarita Valley**



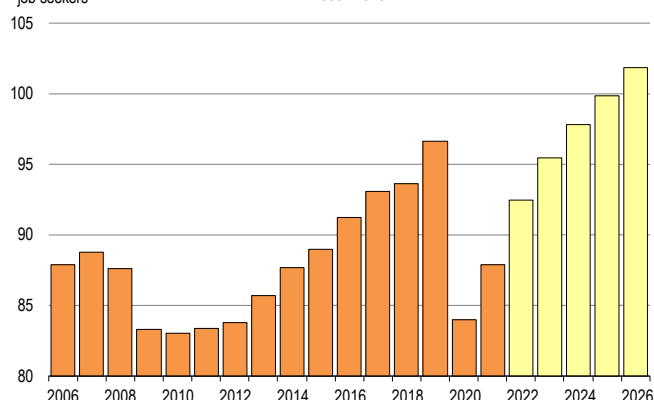
**Annual Average Unemployment Rate  
Santa Clarita Valley**

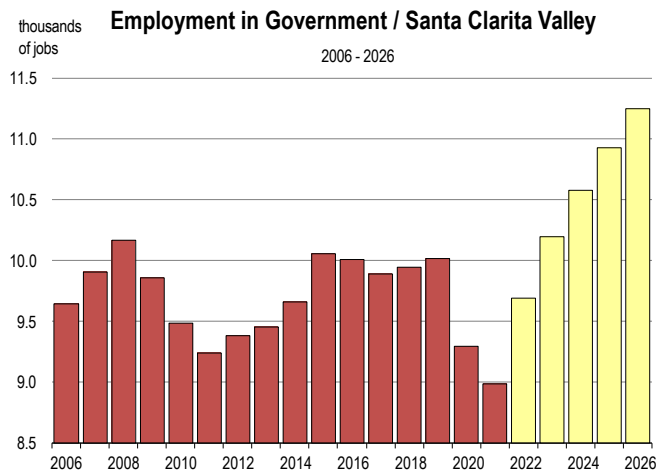
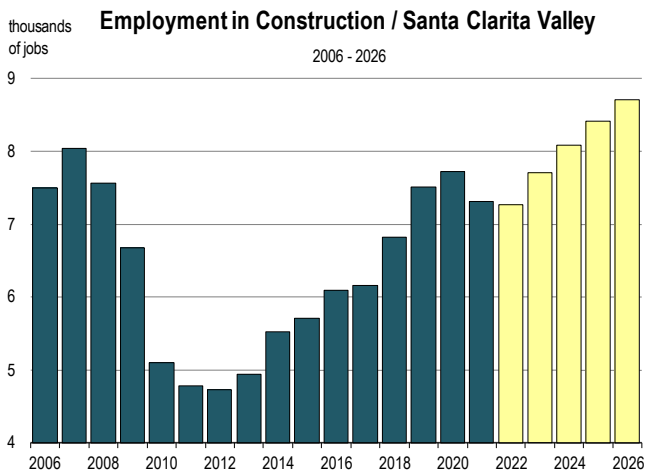
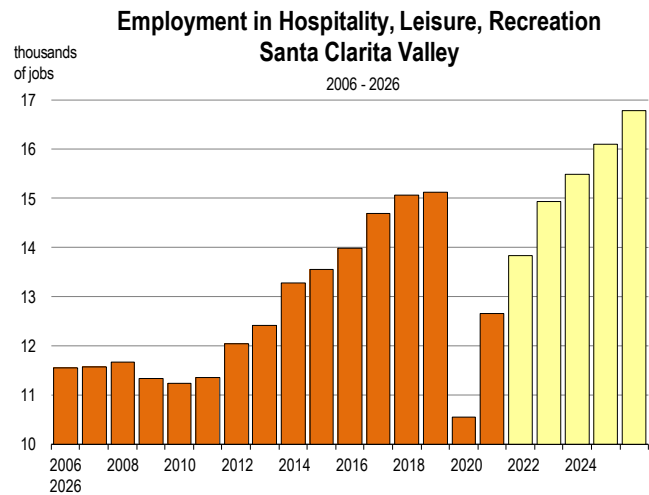
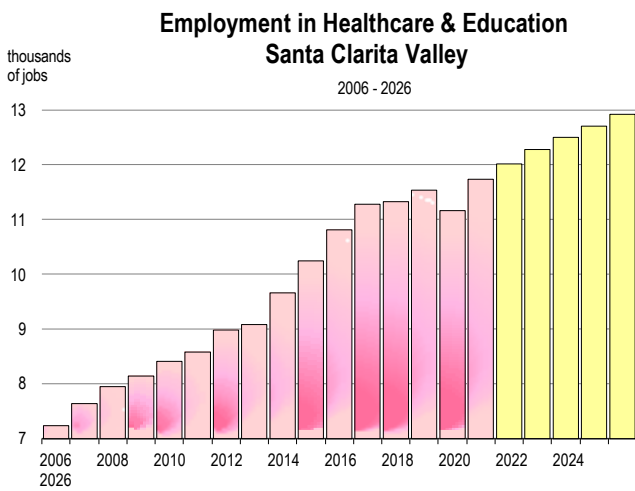
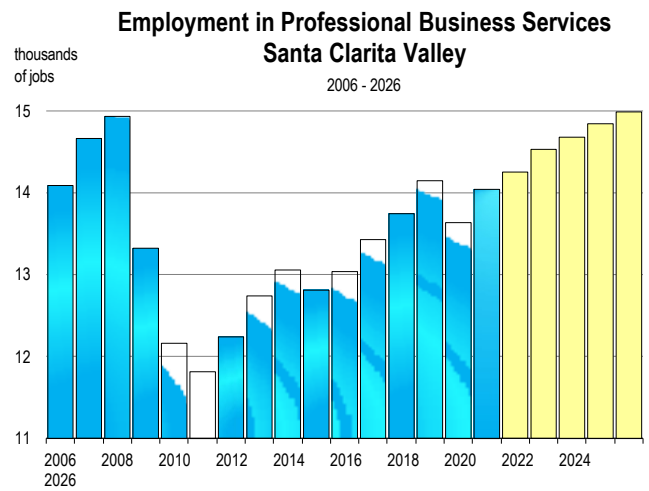
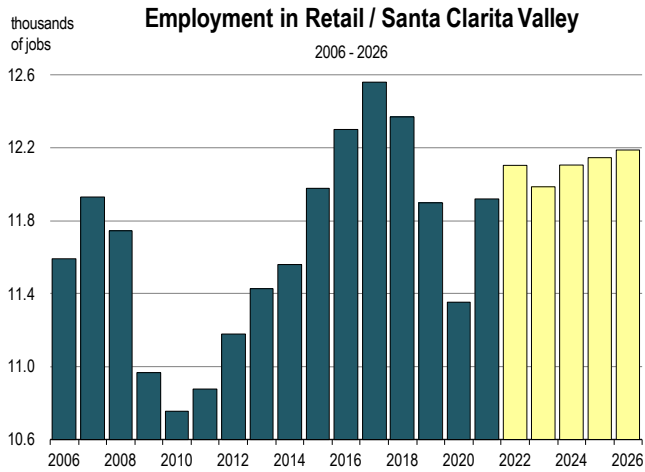


**Total Employment / Santa Clarita Valley**



**Labor Force / Santa Clarita Valley**





## EMPLOYMENT

Labor Market Forecast	Santa Clarita Valley				History: 2016 - 2021	
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
<b>Sector</b>	– jobs –					
Farm	18	28	31	31	23	24
Construction	6,163	6,817	7,517	7,728	7,314	7,265
Manufacturing	11,210	11,040	11,253	11,470	10,280	10,034
Transportation & Utilities	1,524	1,533	1,602	1,806	1,284	1,015
Wholesale/Retail Trade	16,465	16,767	16,615	16,082	15,249	15,859
Retail	12,302	12,560	12,370	11,900	11,355	11,920
Wholesale	4,163	4,207	4,244	4,182	3,893	3,939
Financial Activities	3,779	3,868	3,974	3,910	3,673	3,714
Professional Services	12,538	12,927	13,244	13,647	13,137	13,543
Information	1,346	1,348	1,338	1,392	1,286	1,295
Healthcare & Education	10,816	11,282	11,327	11,539	11,162	11,736
Leisure & Recreation	13,983	14,691	15,068	15,128	10,548	12,661
Other Services	2,908	2,950	2,896	2,918	2,260	2,558
Government	10,010	9,890	9,950	10,020	9,297	8,991
Federal	1,108	1,113	1,097	1,098	1,164	1,110
State & Local	8,902	8,777	8,854	8,922	8,133	7,881
Total Wage & Salary	90,840	93,953	95,565	95,857	85,903	88,675
percent change	1.6	3.4	1.7	0.3	-10.4	3.2
Total Non-farm Jobs Created	1,441	3,103	1,610	293	-9,947	2,771
Unemployment Rate (percent)	4.8	4.1	4.4	4.2	11.9	9.7

Source: California Economic Forecast, September 2021

Labor Market Forecast		Santa Clarita Valley			Forecast: 2022 - 2026	
		2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
<b>Sector</b>		– jobs –				
Farm		26	26	26	28	29
Construction		7,706	8,082	8,413	8,707	8,970
Manufacturing		10,330	10,531	10,635	10,646	10,650
Transportation & Utilities		1,351	1,532	1,686	1,749	1,820
Wholesale/Retail Trade		16,219	16,073	16,220	16,271	16,324
Retail		12,104	11,986	12,105	12,145	12,188
Wholesale		4,115	4,086	4,116	4,125	4,136
Financial Activities		3,795	3,829	3,857	3,884	3,909
Professional Services		13,752	14,032	14,179	14,342	14,487
Information		1,350	1,360	1,375	1,389	1,401
Healthcare & Education		12,019	12,283	12,503	12,707	12,926
Leisure & Recreation		13,842	14,942	15,494	16,106	16,787
Other Services		2,795	2,878	2,993	3,104	3,213
Government		9,694	10,198	10,581	10,931	11,250
Federal		1,112	1,111	1,108	1,105	1,100
State & Local		8,582	9,087	9,473	9,826	10,150
Total Wage & Salary		92,968	95,907	98,127	100,038	101,947
percent change		4.8	3.2	2.3	1.9	1.9
Total Non-farm Jobs Created		4,292	2,939	2,220	1,909	1,908
Unemployment Rate (percent)		7.0	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.2

Source: California Economic Forecast, September 2021

Data sources for this chapter include the California Employment Development Department, Claritas, Indeed, and the U.S. Census Bureau.