



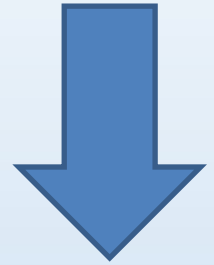
**LABOR FORCE**  
222,600



**EMPLOYED**  
210,300



**UNEMPLOYED**  
12,300



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
5.5%

## Looking at Unemployment

The unemployment rate in the Monterey County was 5.5 percent (12,300) Unemployed in October 2021, down from a revised 5.6 percent in September 2021, and below the year-ago estimate of 7.4 percent. This compares with an unadjusted unemployment rate of 6.1 percent for California and 4.3 percent for the nation during the same period.

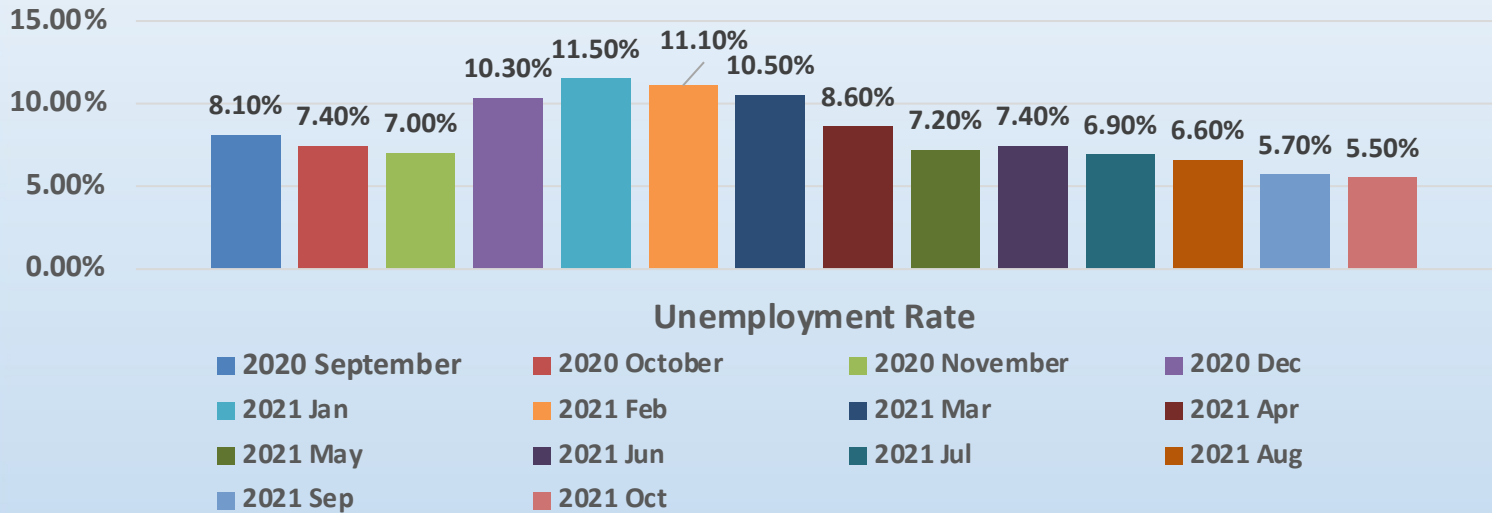
**Between September 2021 and October 2021**, the Civilian Employment went down by 2300 jobs for the month.

- Farm was down by -5800 jobs month to month.
- Government overall had a gain of 400 job increase over last month however State and Local Government were up by 300 jobs.
- Leisure and Hospitality had a modest gain of 700 jobs
- Manufacturing up 100 jobs and Professional and Business Services up 700 jobs.

**Between October 2020 and October 2021**, civilian employment in the Salinas MSA, rose 12,600 jobs, a 6.4% gain over last year.

- Farm had an increase over last year of 5400 jobs.
- Leisure and Hospitality grew by 5,600 jobs or 31.1 percent.
- Professional and business services increased payrolls by 1,000 jobs.
- Health Care and Social Assistance (up 300 jobs), Manufacturing (up 200 jobs).

## Monterey County Unemployment Percent October 2021



Census Designated Place	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate
Pajaro CDP	1,900	1,400	500	26.1%
Boronda CDP	900	700	200	21.5%
San Lucas CDP	200	200	0	11.3%
Elkhorn CDP	800	700	100	9.8%
Castroville CDP	3,200	2,900	300	9.6%
Carmel Valley Village CDP	2,500	2,300	200	8.5%
Soledad city	8,100	7,400	700	8.4%
Salinas city	79,900	74,800	5,200	6.5%
Del Monte Forest CDP	1,700	1,600	100	5.9%
Prunedale CDP	11,700	11,000	700	5.8%
Del Rey Oaks city	900	900	100	5.7%
Las Lomas CDP	1,800	1,700	100	4.9%
Marina city	13,300	12,700	600	4.8%
Pacific Grove city	8,400	8,000	400	4.4%
Greenfield city	8,400	8,000	400	4.3%
Seaside city	17,900	17,100	800	4.3%
Chualar CDP	800	700	0	4.2%
Monterey city	15,800	15,100	700	4.2%
Aromas CDP (Monterey Co)	1,600	1,500	100	3.8%
King City city	6,800	6,600	200	3.3%
Gonzales city	4,100	4,000	100	2.3%
Sand City city	200	200	0	2.1%
San Ardo CDP	200	200	0	1.9%
Carmel by the Sea city	1,600	1,600	0	0.1%



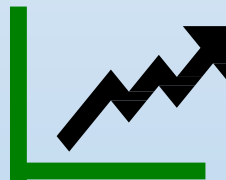
**Total Gain in Jobs  
Farm/AG**

5,400



**Key Sector Gain  
Accommodations**

3,400



**Key Sector Gain Food  
Services and Drinking**

Places

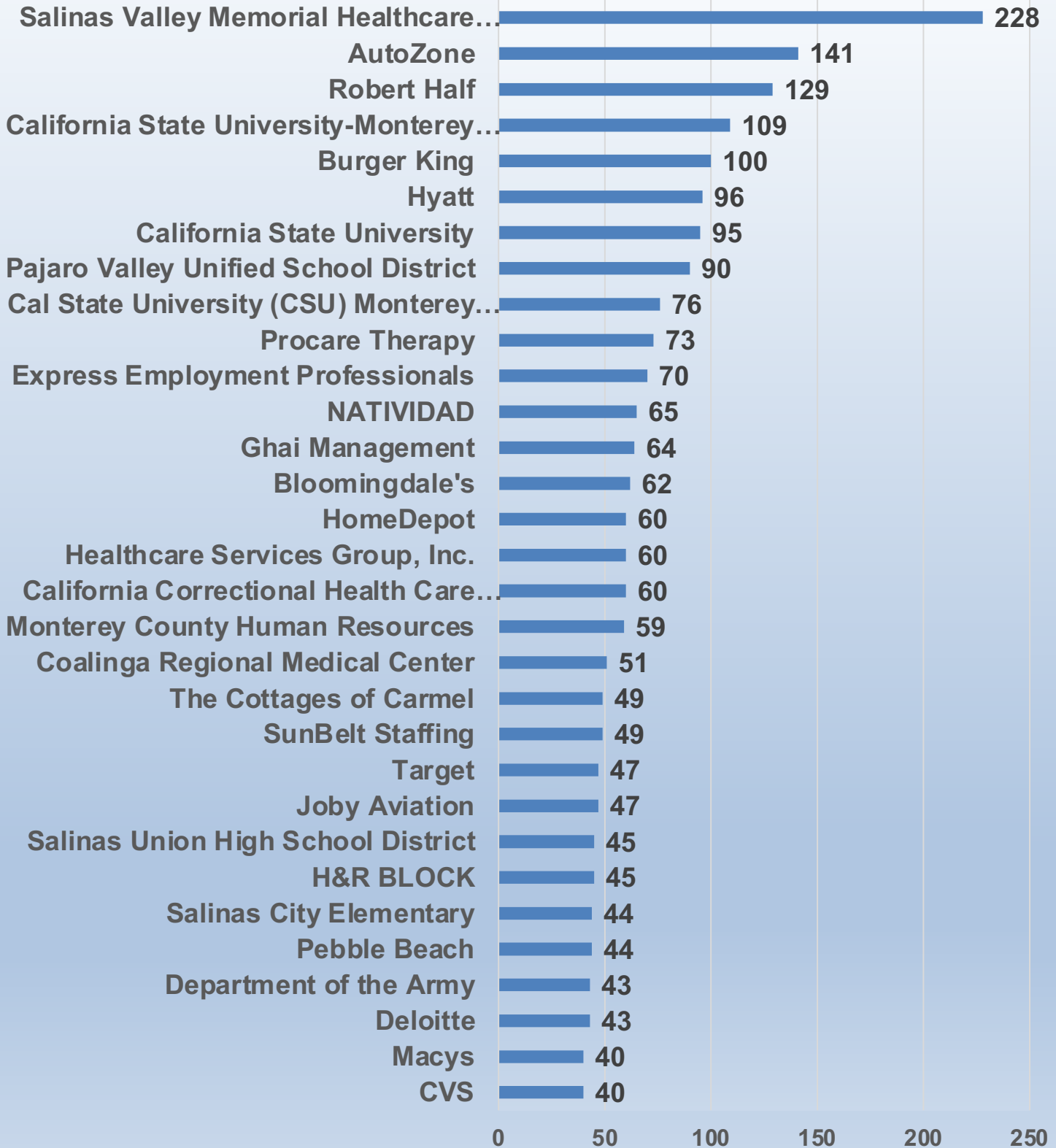
2,200



## Major Sectors Employment Change

	October 2020	October 2021	Change
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>193,100</b>	<b>206,400</b>	<b>13,300</b>
<b>Total Farm</b>	<b>60,600</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>5,400</b>
<b>Total Nonfarm</b>	<b>132,500</b>	<b>140,400</b>	<b>7,900</b>
<b>Construction</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>4,900</b>	<b>4,500</b>	<b>-400</b>
<b>Retail Trade</b>	<b>15,900</b>	<b>15,500</b>	<b>-400</b>
<b>Information</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Financial Activities</b>	<b>4,100</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Professional &amp; Business Services</b>	<b>15,200</b>	<b>16,200</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Health Care and Social Assistance</b>	<b>18,100</b>	<b>18,300</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Accommodations</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>8,500</b>	<b>3,400</b>
<b>Food Services and Drinking Places</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>13,500</b>	<b>2,200</b>
<b>Government</b>	<b>33,200</b>	<b>33,700</b>	<b>500</b>

## Total Job Ads



# MONTEREY COUNTY

## Job ADS By Occupations

### Jobs EQ

October 19, 2021 – November 08, 2021

### Total Ads



## **New study finds millions of workers are ‘functionally unemployed’**

**Officially, California has 1.4 million unemployed residents, but a new study that takes into account people who can’t find jobs that pay above poverty level says the number of “functionally unemployed” is three times higher at 4.8 million.**

**The analysis by the Ludwig Institute for Shared Economic Prosperity, an organization focused on studying the economic well-being of middle and lower-income Americans, found 25.7% of California workers are functionally unemployed, meaning they are seeking, but unable to find, full-time employment paying above the poverty level. That’s compared to the state’s 7.5% unemployment rate.**

**“Policy leaders, by these headlines and statistics, have been deluded into thinking things are better off than they are,” said LISEP chairman Gene Ludwig, who served as U.S. Comptroller of the Currency under President Bill Clinton. The organization’s new, more inclusive analysis is part of a broader movement to revamp outdated methods of gauging poverty and unemployment. The chair of the Federal Reserve, Jerome H. Powell, [wrote](#) in February that “published unemployment rates during COVID have dramatically understated the deterioration in the labor market.” And a report released earlier this year from United Ways of California, an antipoverty advocacy organization, used a real cost measure. For Ludwig, the problem comes down to the government’s current definition of employed. The Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics defines a person as employed if that person works [at least 1 hour during its 7-day survey period](#). “You were counted as employed, even if you were desperate to have a full-time job,” Ludwig said. To capture a more detailed view of the functionally unemployed, LISEP researchers included anyone unemployed, those working part-time but seeking full-time employment and people making below \$20,000.**

California’s unemployment rate reached a high of 16.3% in May 2020, and the state recovered 63.5% of the unemployment rate lost due to the pandemic. However, Gonzales’ struggle to find a good job is not reflected in standard California employment measurements, causing him to be functionally unemployed.

“These numbers influence how policy choices are made and provide support to families and households, so how do you use these numbers,” said Alyssa Anderson, senior policy analyst at the California Budget Policy Center. It is worth considering whether to collect and report. “

LISEP researchers also found that women’s functional unemployment rate in September 2021 was about 9% higher than that of men. This is in stark contrast to the 0.5% lower unemployment rate for women provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Even the number of functional unemployment in LISEP is a low estimate. Researchers have used \$ 20,000 as a poverty line, according to United Way of California, but high rents in the Bay Area require some families to earn more than \$ 100,000.

“If we don’t address these issues, there will be serious social unrest,” Ludwig said.

This article is part of the California Divide, a collaboration between newsrooms investigating California’s income inequality and financial survival. Copyright 2021 by Bay City News, Inc. Bay City News, Inc. It is prohibited to resend, resend, or reuse without the express written consent of.

For more:

New study finds millions of California workers are ‘functionally unemployed’ [Source link](#)