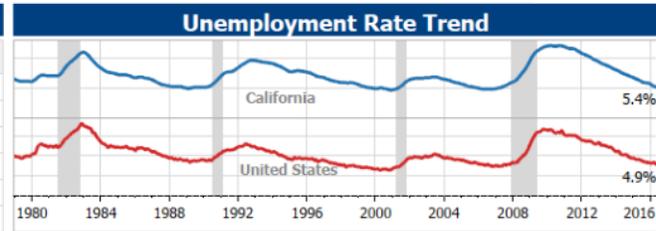


# Workforce Development Board of Ventura County Job Outlook Report June 2016

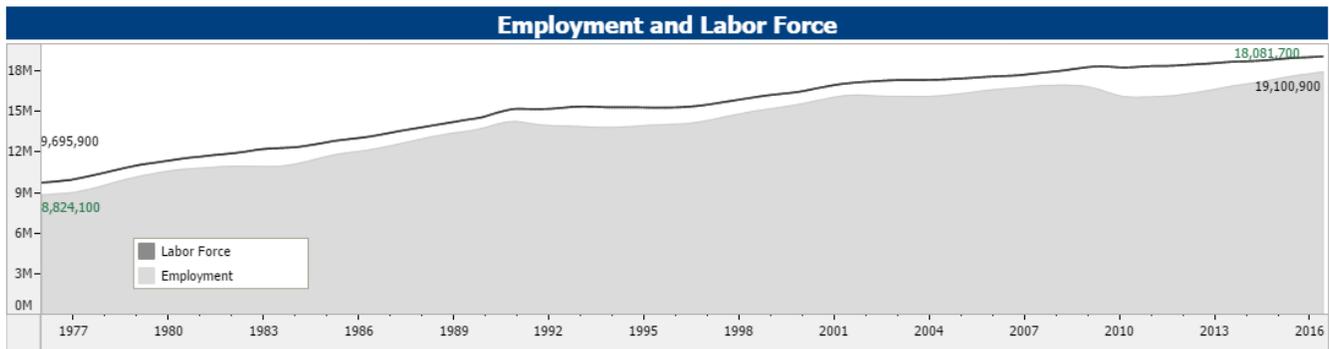
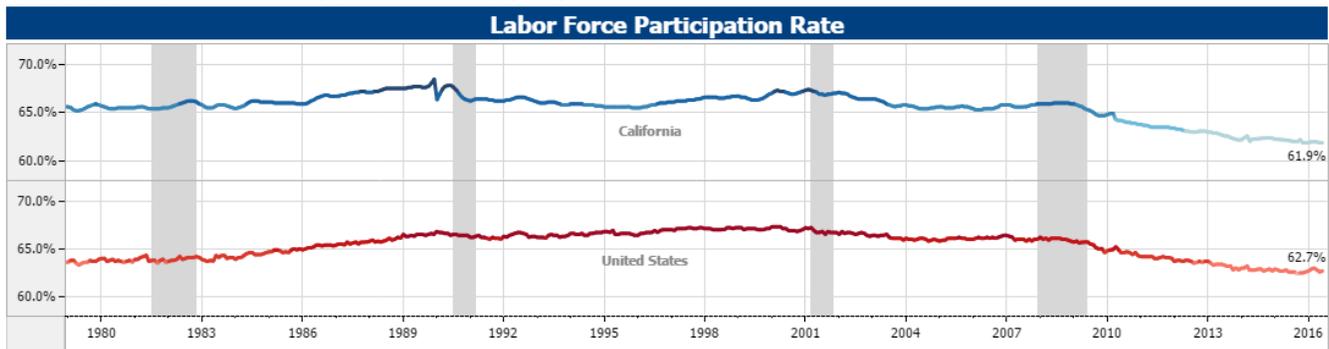
**STATE OF CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (EDD) LABOR MARKET MONTHLY  
RELEASE: Statewide Labor Market Review <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>**

**CA NSA = 5.7%  
US NSA = 5.1%**

California Labor Market Indicators				
Metrics	June, 2016	May, 2016	Change	
Unemployment Rate	5.4%	5.2%	0.2	↑
Labor Force	19,100,900	19,076,700	24,200	↑
Employment	18,078,500	18,081,700	-3,200	↓
Unemployment	1,022,400	995,000	27,400	↑
Non Farm Jobs	16,459,700	16,419,400	40,300	↑
UI Initial Claims	208,786	181,290	27,496	↑



Data Source: EDD Labor Market Information Division; Note: May 2016 data is revised and June 2016 is preliminary



- California's nonfarm payroll jobs increased by 40,300 in June for a total gain of 2,273,200 jobs since the recovery began in February 2010, as the unemployment rate rose to 5.4 percent for the month, according to data released July 22<sup>nd</sup> by the California Employment Development Department (EDD) from two separate surveys.
- The U.S. unemployment rate increased 0.2 percentage point in June to 4.9 percent. In May, the state's unemployment rate was 5.2 percent, and in June 2015, the unemployment rate was 6.2 percent. The unemployment rate is derived from a federal survey of 5,500 California households.
- Nonfarm jobs in California totaled 16,459,700 in June, an increase of 40,300 jobs over the month, according to a survey of businesses that is larger and less variable statistically. The survey of 58,000 California businesses measures jobs in the economy.
- The year-over-year change, from June 2015 to June 2016, shows an increase of 461,100 jobs (up 2.9 percent).
- The federal survey of households, done with a smaller sample than the survey of employers, shows a decrease in the number of employed people. It estimates the number of Californians holding jobs in June was 18,078,000, down 4,000 from May but up 308,000 jobs from the employment total in June of last year.
- The number of people unemployed in California was 1,022,000 in June, up 27,000 from May, but down 160,000 from June of last year. In a year-over-year comparison (June 2015 to June 2016), nonfarm payroll employment in California increased by 461,100 jobs (up 2.9 percent).

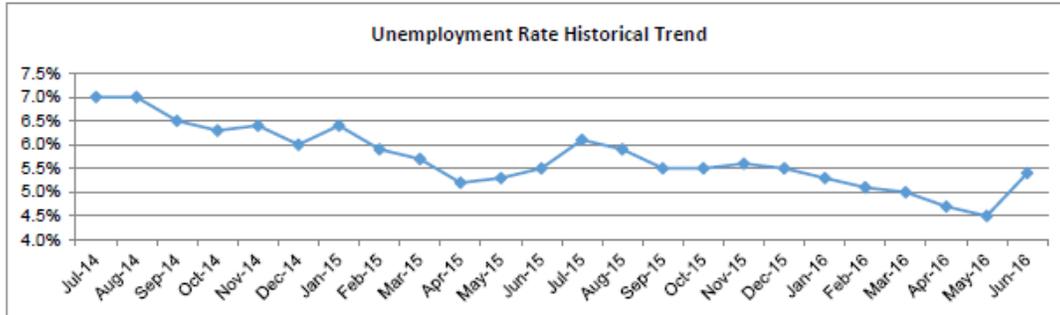


# Workforce Development Board of Ventura County Job Outlook Report June 2016

**LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION MONTHLY RELEASE Ventura County:**  
[http://www.calmis.ca.gov/file/lfmonth/vent\\$pd.pdf](http://www.calmis.ca.gov/file/lfmonth/vent$pd.pdf)

IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
 OXNARD-THOUSAND OAKS-VENTURA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)  
 (Ventura County)

The unemployment rate in the Ventura County was 5.4 percent in June 2016, up from a revised 4.5 percent in May 2016, and below the year-ago estimate of 5.5 percent. This compares with an unadjusted unemployment rate of 5.7 percent for California and 5.1 percent for the nation during the same period.



**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR - UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE WEEKLY CLAIMS REPORT:**  
 Weekly national tracking of insured unemployment statistics comparing current week to previous week, month and year. DOL Claims Report - <http://www.dol.gov/ui/data.pdf>

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA FOR REGULAR STATE PROGRAMS**

WEEK ENDING	July 16	July 9	Change	July 2	Prior Year <sup>1</sup>
Initial Claims (SA)	253,000	254,000	-1,000	254,000	263,000
Initial Claims (NSA)	269,206	298,673	-29,467	267,437	262,949
4-Wk Moving Average (SA)	257,750	259,000	-1,250	264,750	278,000
WEEK ENDING	July 9	July 2	Change	June 25	Prior Year <sup>1</sup>
Insured Unemployment (SA)	2,128,000	2,153,000	-25,000	2,117,000	2,229,000
Insured Unemployment (NSA)	2,155,348	2,037,038	+118,310	2,044,616	2,255,273
4-Wk Moving Average (SA)	2,141,250	2,144,000	-2,750	2,146,250	2,259,500
<u>Insured Unemployment Rate (SA)<sup>2</sup></u>	1.5%	1.6%	-0.1	1.5%	1.7%
<u>Insured Unemployment Rate (NSA)<sup>2</sup></u>	1.6%	1.5%	+0.1	1.5%	1.7%

**THE CONFERENCE BOARD - EMPLOYMENT TRENDS INDEX – JUNE 2016**

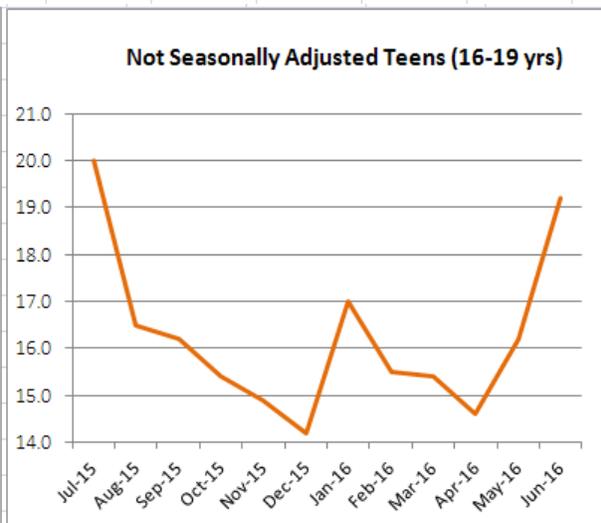
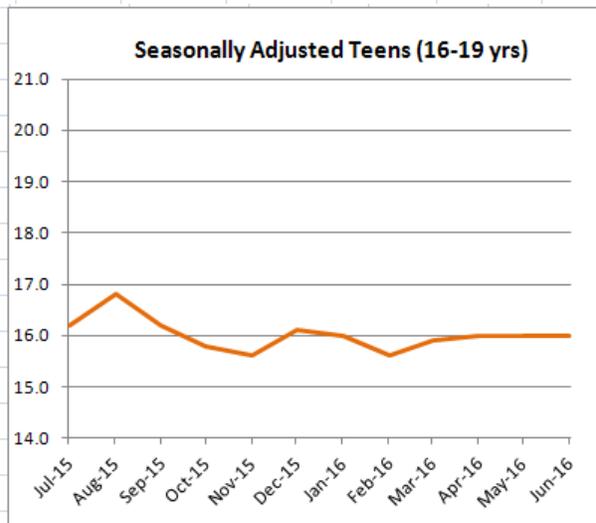
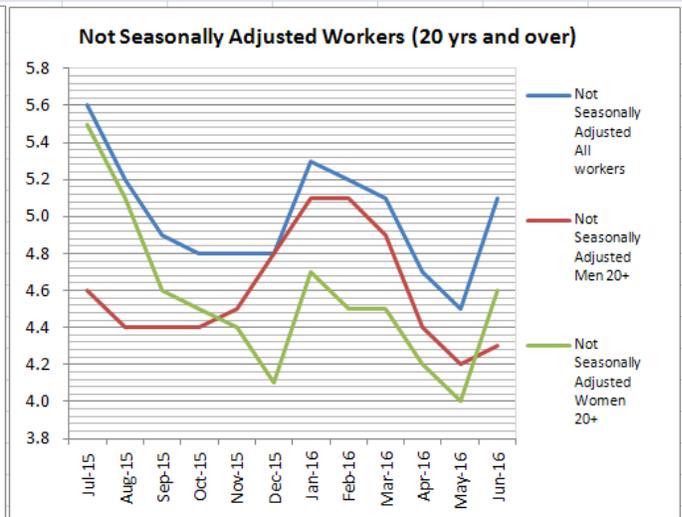
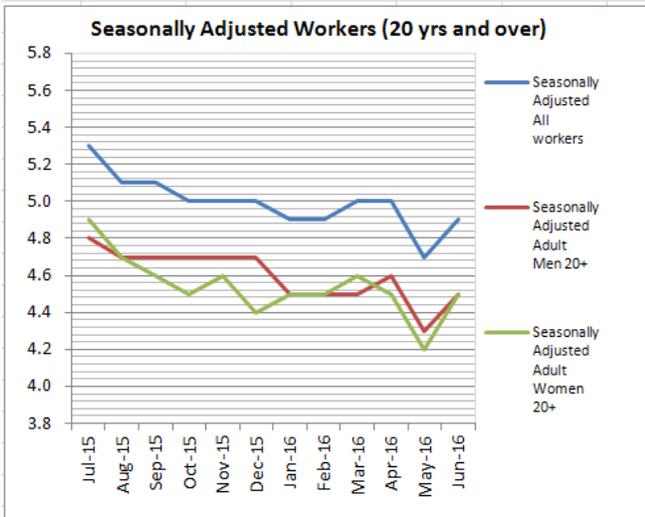
This report offers a short-term, forward look at employment on its own. It gives economists and investors a new forecasting tool. It also helps business executives sharpen their short- to medium-term hiring and compensation planning. <http://www.conference-board.org/press/>

- The Conference Board Employment Trends Index™ (ETI) increased in June, after declining in May. The index now stands at 128.13, up from 126.42 (a downward revision) in May.
- The change represents a 1.8 percent gain in the ETI compared to a year ago.
- “The Employment Trends Index has been moving sideways in the first half of 2016, suggesting only moderate job growth in the coming months,” said Gad Levanon, Chief Economist, North America, at The Conference Board. “In such an uncertain political and economic environment, U.S. businesses, which in total have been experiencing shrinking profits for over a year, are unlikely to rapidly expand their payrolls.”

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR – THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JUNE 2016

Monthly national data by industry on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on the payrolls of nonfarm establishments. DOL Release - <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/empsit.pdf>

- Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 287,000 in June, and the unemployment rate rose to 4.9 percent, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported July 7<sup>th</sup>.
- The unemployment rate increased by 0.2 percentage point to 4.9 percent in June, and the number of unemployed persons increased by 347,000 to 7.8 million. These increases largely offset declines in May and brought both measures back in line with levels that had prevailed from August 2015 to April.
- The number of persons unemployed less than 5 weeks increased by 211,000 in June, following a decrease in the prior month.
- At 2.0 million, the number of long-term unemployed (those jobless for 27 weeks or more) changed little in June and accounted for 25.8 percent of the unemployed.
- In June, the number of job losers and persons who completed temporary jobs rose by 203,000 to 3.8 million, after a decline in May.
- The number of persons employed part time for economic reasons decreased by 587,000 to 5.8 million in June, offsetting an increase in May.
- In June, 1.8 million persons were marginally attached to the labor force, about unchanged from a year earlier. (The data are not seasonally adjusted.) Among the marginally attached, there were 502,000 discouraged workers in June, down by 151,000 from a year earlier.

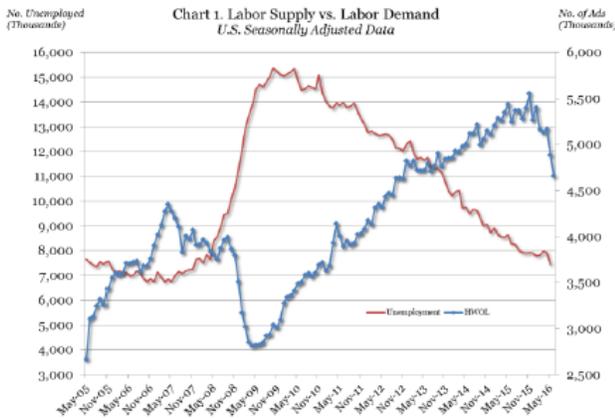


## CONFERENCE BOARD - HELP WANTED ONLINE DATA SERIES JUNE 2016 REPORT

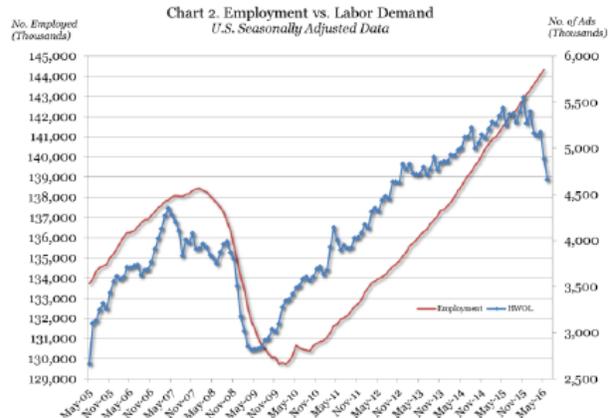
Measures the number of new, first-time online jobs and jobs reposted from the previous month on more than 1,200 major Internet job boards and smaller job boards that serve niche markets and smaller geographic areas. <https://www.conference-board.org/data/helpwantedonline.cfm>

Region	Number of unemployed people per online job posted
USA	1.52
California	1.71
Los Angeles	1.69

- Online advertised vacancies decreased 226,700 to 4,657,500 in June, according to The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine® (HWOL) Data Series, released July 6th.
- The May Supply/Demand rate stands at 1.52 unemployed for each advertised vacancy with a total of 2.6 million more unemployed workers than the number of advertised vacancies.
- The number of unemployed was around 7.4 million in May.
- The June loss follows a larger drop in May of 285,800.
- The May and June losses have been widespread across online job boards.
- Both the Professional and the Services/Production occupations have been hard hit.
- The West decreased 64,300 in June. California decreased 45,900 to 537,000. Los Angeles decreased 15,800 to 160,300.



Source: The Conference Board, BLS



Source: The Conference Board, BLS

**Red -  
Unemployment**

**Blue - Help  
Wanted Online**

## RELEVANT NEWS

**July 22, 2016, Los Angeles Times, “California boosts payrolls by 40,300 workers in June, but unemployment rises to 5.4%,” Natalie Kitroeff, <http://www.latimes.com/business/la-fi-june-jobs-california-20160721-snap-story.html>**

- Defying critics of the state’s new regulations, California continued to pad its hefty payrolls in June. Employers in the state added 40,300 jobs over the month, the state reported Friday.
- But unemployment in the state increased to 5.4%, from 5.2% in May. The national unemployment rate also ticked up in June, rising to 4.9%, from 4.7% in May.
- In the last 12 months, California added 461,100 jobs, growing at a rate of 2.9%, faster than the national rate of 1.7%.
- A perennial target for critics, California’s economy has earned fresh criticism of late, thanks to the \$15 minimum wage, new mandatory paid sick leave, and laws that increase liability for labor violations. The fields that chipped in the most jobs last month were hospitality and professional services. Altogether, seven industries added 49,900 jobs in June.
- The trade and information industries were the biggest losers, cutting 3,600 positions over the month.

**July 12, 2016, Marketwatch Opinion, “Why Howard Schultz and Jamie Dimon decided to lift worker pay,” Steve Goldstein, <http://www.marketwatch.com/story/why-howard-schultz-and-jamie-dimon-decided-to-lift-worker-pay-2016-07-12>**

- At 1.1 months, companies are taking their longest time to hire one employee in the 15½-year history of the Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey. [A separate survey of small-business owners](#) found 29% had positions they weren’t able to fill right now, matching a cycle high, and 48% found “few” or “no” qualified applicants for job openings, also matching a cycle high.
- The immediate response to that is this: If companies are finding it so hard to hire new employees, why is wage growth meager? And the answer is, in large part, because of how the numbers are presented. It’s true that average hourly wage growth, at 2.6% in the 12 months ending in June, isn’t particularly impressive and lags the 3% to 4% growth typically seen in a healthier economy.
- But that masks several forces at work. One factor holding down wage growth is simply the aging of America. When your baby boomer neighbor retires, chances are the person taking his or her place is doing so at a lower wage, reflecting the accumulated raises and often better benefits the oldster had received. In the 12 months ending with June, 1.12 million people retired and took Social Security benefits — that number was half as high when the so-called Great Recession started in December 2007.
- Another factor weighing on average pay is the mix of jobs. While not all service jobs are low-paying, many are, and the hot areas of job-market growth have been the health-care and leisure-and-hospitality fields.

**July 8, 2016, Bloomberg, “Payrolls in U.S. Rose 287,000 in June, Most in Eight Months,” Victoria Stilwell, <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-07-08/payrolls-in-u-s-jumped-287-000-in-june-most-in-eight-months>**

- America’s job market stirred to life in June as payroll growth accelerated by the most since October after a two-month lull, assuaging fears of broader cutbacks by companies.
- Payrolls climbed by 287,000 last month, exceeding the highest estimate in a Bloomberg survey, after a revised 11,000 gain in May, a Labor Department report showed Friday. The median forecast in a Bloomberg survey called for a 180,000 increase.
- The jobless rate rose to 4.9 percent as more people entered the labor force. Wages advanced less than projected.
- Even with the outsized June advance, job growth over the last three months averaged 147,000, down from almost 200,000 in the first quarter and a sign of moderation as the economy approaches full employment.
- “If you take the last three months and smooth these numbers out -- which is really what you should do -- employment conditions are improving, but there’s no question there’s, to some extent, a slowdown in the improvement,” said Hugh Johnson, chairman at Hugh Johnson Advisors LLC in Albany, New York, whose forecast for payrolls was the closest in the Bloomberg survey. “That’s to be expected when you reach what I would argue is full employment.”