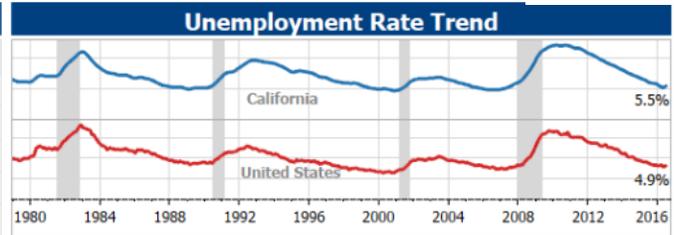


# Workforce Development Board of Ventura County Job Outlook Report July 2016

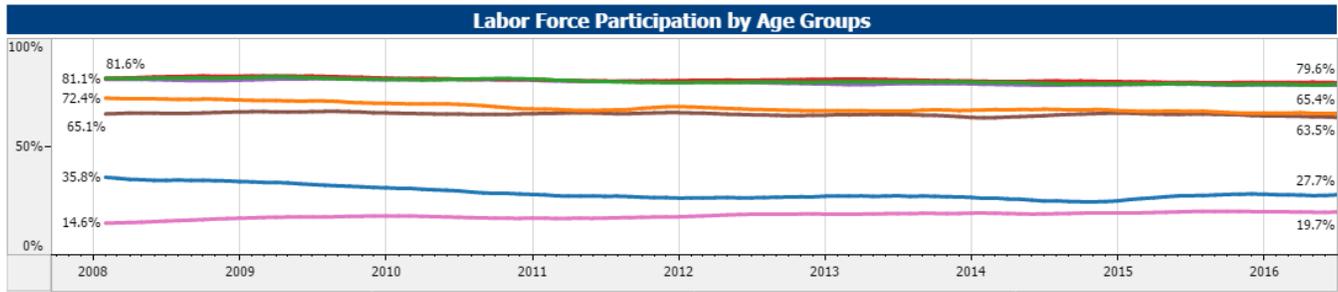
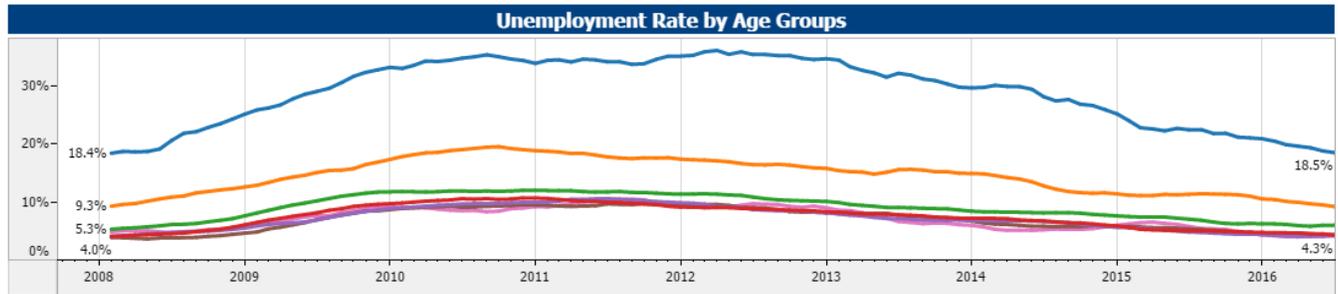
**STATE OF CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (EDD) LABOR MARKET MONTHLY RELEASE: Statewide Labor Market Review** <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>

CA NSA = 5.9%  
US NSA = 5.1%

California Labor Market Indicators			
Metrics	June, 2016	July, 2016	Change
Unemployment Rate	5.4%	5.5%	0.1
Labor Force	19,181,500	19,369,400	187,900
Employment	18,093,900	18,234,000	140,100
Unemployment	1,087,600	1,135,400	47,800
Non Farm Jobs	16,549,800	16,378,600	-171,200



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



- California's nonfarm payroll jobs increased by 36,400 in July for a total gain of 2,302,500 jobs since the recovery began in February 2010, as the unemployment rate rose 0.1 percentage point to 5.5 percent for the month, according to data released August 19th by the California Employment Development Department (EDD) from two separate surveys.
- In June, the state's unemployment rate was 5.4 percent, and in July 2015, the unemployment rate was 6.1 percent. The unemployment rate is derived from a federal survey of 5,500 California households.
- Nonfarm jobs in California totaled 16,489,000 in July, an increase of 36,400 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 July 2015 to July 2016, shows an increase of 374,600 jobs (up 2.3 percent). The federal survey of households, done with a smaller sample than the survey of employers, shows an increase in the number of employed people. It estimates the number of Californians holding jobs in July was 18,114,000 up 35,000 from June and up 320,000 from July of last year.
- The number of people unemployed in California was 1,048,000 in July, up 25,000 from June, but down 113,000 from July of last year.
- On a year-over-year basis (July 2015 to July 2016), nonfarm payroll employment in California increased by 374,600 jobs (up 2.3 percent).



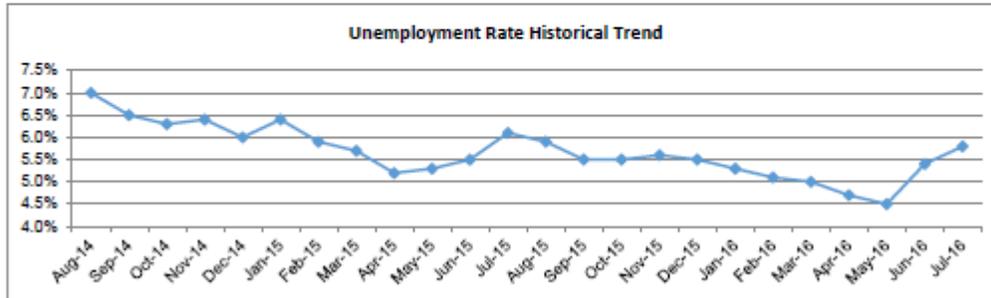
# Workforce Development Board of Ventura County Job Outlook Report July 2016

## LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIVISION MONTHLY RELEASE Ventura County:

[http://www.calmis.ca.gov/file/lfmonth/vent\\$pds.pdf](http://www.calmis.ca.gov/file/lfmonth/vent$pds.pdf)

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

The unemployment rate in the Ventura County was 5.8 percent in July 2016, up from a revised 5.4 percent in June 2016, and below the year-ago estimate of 6.1 percent. This compares with an unadjusted unemployment rate of 5.9 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	August 13	August 6	Change	July 30	<u>Prior Year</u>
Initial Claims (SA)	262,000	266,000	-4,000	267,000	278,000
Initial Claims (NSA)	219,544	231,535	-11,991	219,183	229,251
4-Wk Moving Average (SA)	265,250	262,750	+2,500	259,750	273,500
WEEK ENDING	August 6	July 30	Change	July 23	<u>Prior Year</u>
Insured Unemployment (SA)	2,175,000	2,160,000	+15,000	2,141,000	2,261,000
Insured Unemployment (NSA)	2,083,296	2,110,274	-26,978	2,105,011	2,161,191
4-Wk Moving Average (SA)	2,155,000	2,144,250	+10,750	2,142,500	2,265,000
<u>Insured Unemployment Rate (SA)<sup>2</sup></u>	1.6%	1.6%	0.0	1.6%	1.7%
<u>Insured Unemployment Rate (NSA)<sup>2</sup></u>	1.5%	1.5%	0.0	1.5%	1.6%

## THE CONFERENCE BOARD - EMPLOYMENT TRENDS INDEX – JULY 2016

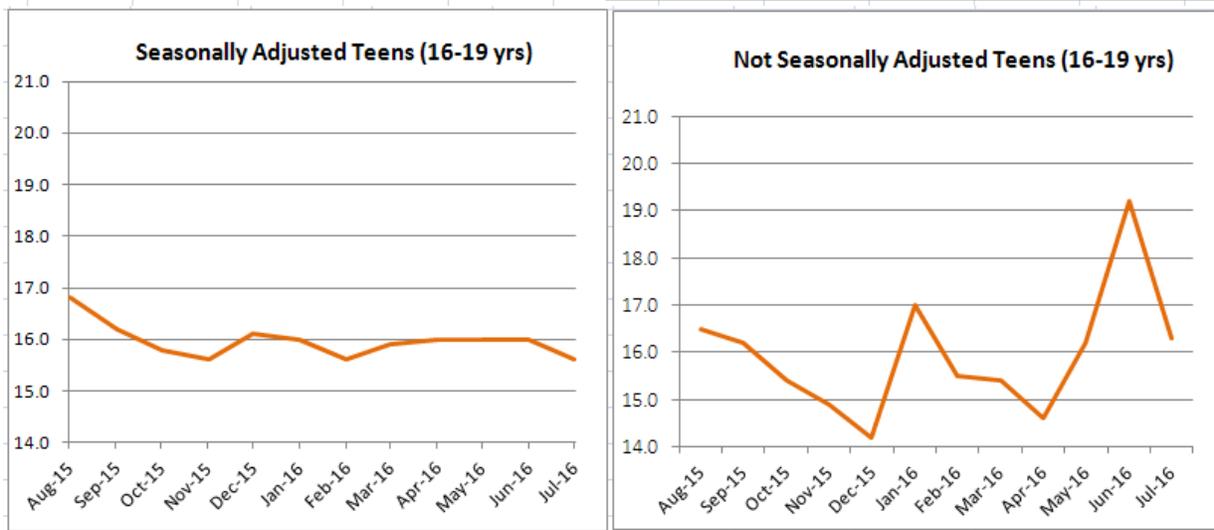
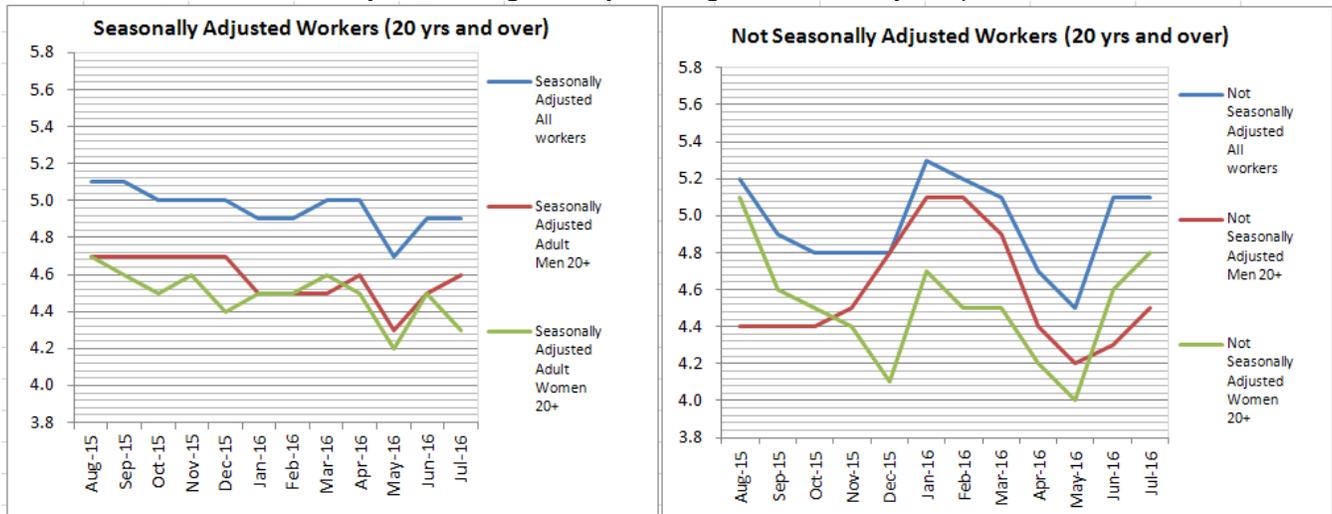
This report offers a short-term, forward look at employment on its own. It gives economists and investors a new forecasting tool. It also helps business executives sharpen their short- to medium-term hiring and compensation planning. <http://www.conference-board.org/press/>

- The Conference Board Employment Trends Index™ (ETI) increased in July, after increasing in June. The index now stands at 128.28, up from 127.89 (a downward revision) in June.
- The change represents a 1.6 percent gain in the ETI compared to a year ago.
- “The Employment Trends Index is still suggesting that job growth will slow in the coming months, despite strong employment numbers for June and July,” said Gad Levanon, Chief Economist, North America, at The Conference Board. “It is surprising that hiring has been so robust, given the current slow economic growth environment. Perhaps, economic growth is actually stronger than the anemic 1.2 percent GDP growth reported for the past four quarters.”

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR – THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JULY 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/empst.pdf>

- Total nonfarm payroll employment rose by 255,000 in July, and the unemployment rate was unchanged at 4.9 percent, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported August 5, 2016.
- Job gains occurred in professional and business services, health care, and financial activities.
- The unemployment rate held at 4.9 percent in July, and the number of unemployed persons was essentially unchanged at 7.8 million. Both measures have shown little movement, on net, since August of last year.
- In July, the number of persons unemployed less than 5 weeks decreased by 258,000. At 2.0 million, the number of long-term unemployed was about unchanged over the month and accounted for 26.6 percent of the unemployed.
- Both the labor force participation rate, at 62.8 percent, and the employment-population ratio, at 59.7 percent, changed little in July. The number of persons employed part time for economic reasons was little changed at 5.9 million in July.
- The average workweek for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.1 hour to 34.5 hours in July. In manufacturing, the workweek was unchanged at 40.7 hours, while overtime increased by 0.1 hour to 3.3 hours. The average workweek for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls also increased by 0.1 hour to 33.7 hours.
- In July, average hourly earnings for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 8 cents to \$25.69. Over the year, average hourly earnings have risen by 2.6 percent.



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

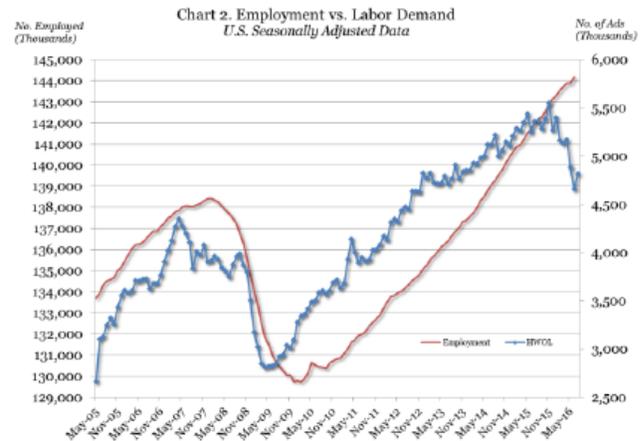
Measures the number of new, first-time online jobs and jobs reposted from the previous month on more than 1,200 major Internet job boards and smaller job boards that serve niche markets and smaller geographic areas. <https://www.conference-board.org/data/helpwantedonline.cfm>

Region	Number of unemployed people per online job posted
USA	1.67
California	1.90
Los Angeles	1.69

- Online advertised vacancies increased 156,800 to 4,814,300 in July, according to *The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine® (HWOL) Data Series*, released August 3, 2016.
- The June Supply/Demand rate stands at 1.67 unemployed for each advertised vacancy with a total of 3.1 million more unemployed workers than the number of advertised vacancies. The number of unemployed was approximately 7.9 million in June.
- The July gain offsets much of the June loss of 226,700.
- “The first half of 2016 has shown a substantial drop in the level of online advertised vacancies,” said Gad Levanon, Chief Economist, North America, at The Conference Board. “July’s gain is a positive sign. However, recovery from earlier losses will require continued improvements throughout the rest of 2016.”
- The West increased 43,000 in July. California increased 22,100 to 559,100 and the total change over the past two months -23,800. Los Angeles increased 7,300 to 167,600.



Source: The Conference Board, BLS



Source: The Conference Board, BLS

**Red - Unemployment**

**Blue - Help Wanted Online**

## RELEVANT NEWS ARTICLES

**August 18, 2016, The New York Times, “Middle-Income Jobs Finally Show Signs of a Rebound,” Nelson D. Schwartz, <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/08/19/business/economy/middle-income-jobs-finally-show-signs-of-a-rebound.html>**

- The American economy is finally creating more middle-income jobs, according to a new analysis released Thursday by the [Federal Reserve Bank of New York](#), in a turnaround from the feast-and-famine pattern earlier in the recovery, when hiring was strongest at the bottom and top of the wage scale.
- The findings suggest that it may soon be time to retire a familiar criticism of the long but lackluster economic rebound that has been underway since the end of the Great Recession in 2009: the hollowing out of the American middle class.
- Between 2013 and 2015, employers added nearly 2.3 million workers earning from \$30,000 to \$60,000 a year, primarily in fields like education, construction, transportation and social services. That was roughly 50 percent more than in either the high-wage or low-wage categories during the same period.
- By contrast, the Fed researchers found, of the nearly 7.6 million jobs created from 2010 to 2013, only about a fifth fell into the middle-tier category, with the largest number instead coming from lower-paid sectors like food preparation and health care support.

**August 11, 2016, Bloomberg.com, “Little Changed for Second Straight Week,” Patricia Laya, <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-08-11/jobless-claims-in-u-s-little-changed-for-second-straight-week>**

- Employers are retaining and hiring more workers and slowly raising wages, indicating consumer spending will keep boosting the world’s largest economy in the second half.
- The number of people continuing to receive jobless benefits rose by 14,000 to 2.16 million in the week ended July 30. The unemployment rate among people eligible for benefits held at 1.6 percent. These data are reported with a one-week lag.
- Initial jobless claims reflect weekly firings, and a sustained low level of applications has typically coincided with faster job gains. Many layoffs may also reflect company- or industry-specific causes, such as cost-cutting or business restructuring, rather than underlying labor market trends.
- A report last week showed payroll gains were robust in July for a second straight month. The jobless rate held at 4.9 percent as many of the people streaming into the labor force found jobs.
- Figures released Wednesday by the Labor Department showed that layoffs dropped in June to 1.64 million, the fewest since September 2014. The Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey also showed a 110,000 increase in the number of positions waiting to be filled.

**August 11, 2016, U.S. Department of Labor Blog, “Initial UI Claims Blow Past Another Record,” <https://blog.dol.gov/2016/08/11/initial-ui-claims-blow-past-another-record/>**

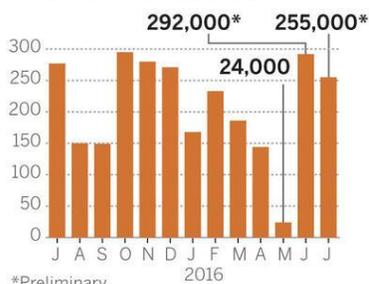
- The number of workers filing initial claims for Unemployment Insurance has been below 300,000 for 75 straight weeks – a streak that now surpasses the 74-week streak that ended in December 1973.
- We are now in the middle of the longest streak of initial UI claims below 300,000 since April 1970, more than four and a half decades ago. This is a stunning achievement, particularly in light of the fact that in early 2009 – in the depths of the Great Recession – there were multiple weeks where initial UI claims topped 650,000.
- Our 75-week streak of initial UI claims below 300,000 is just one of many signs of the remarkable resilience of the U.S. labor market. For the last six and a half years, U.S. businesses have added 15.0 million jobs. Further, the labor market has now been adding jobs for 70 months straight – the longest streak of job growth on record. And after peaking at 10 percent in the fall of 2009, the unemployment rate now stands at 4.9 percent.
- However, the streak of ultra-low UI claims is not entirely due to the strength we’ve seen in the U.S. labor market. It also reflects the fact that many laid-off workers are falling through the cracks of our UI system, underscoring a deep need for UI reform.
- For example, there has been a sizeable drop in the share of workers who are laid off from their jobs who then apply for UI benefits (calculated by dividing the total number of initial UI claims by the total number of layoffs from the [Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey](#)). In the first half of 2016, the share was 67 percent. In other words, this year, roughly two-thirds of workers who suffer a layoff apply for UI benefits. But just 10 years ago, in the first half of 2006, 76% percent of workers who suffered a layoff applied for UI benefits.\*

**August 5, 2016, Los Angeles Times, “Five things we learned from the surprisingly strong July jobs report,” Jim Puzzanghera, <http://www.latimes.com/business/la-fi-jobs-labor-20160805-snap-story.html>**

- Here are five things we learned from the July report.
  - May’s dismal report was an anomaly
  - Pay is picking up
  - Two slowing sectors had limited effect on jobs market
  - A Fed rate hike could be back on the table for September
  - There’s more economic fodder for the presidential campaign

## U.S. employment picture

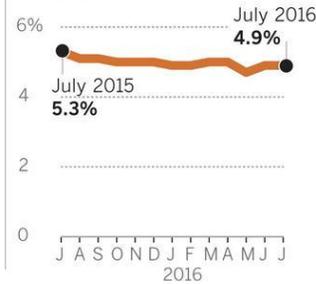
Net job gains (in thousands)



\*Preliminary

Source: Department of Labor

Unemployment rate



@latimesgraphics

**August 5, 2016, CNBC.com, “US created 255,000 jobs in July vs. 180,000 jobs expected,” Jeff Cox, <http://www.cnbc.com/2016/08/05/nonfarm-payrolls-july-2016.html>**

- Job creation crushed estimates in July as the economy added 255,000 positions, according to the Labor Department.
- The headline unemployment rate held steady at 4.9 percent, though a more encompassing measure that includes those not actively looking for work and those working part-time for economic reasons moved up a notch to 9.7 percent. Though still mired near generational lows, the labor force participation rate ticked up one-tenth to 62.8 percent as those counted as not in the labor force decreased 184,000 to 94.3 million.
- Hourly wages also moved higher, increasing by 8 cents or an annualized pace of 2.6 percent, while the average work week edged up to 34.5 hours.
- Economists had been looking for an increase of 180,000 and a decline of the unemployment rate to 4.8 percent. Previous months’ tallies also gained due to revisions. May’s anemic 11,000 gain got bumped up to 24,000 while the strong June number moved from 287,000 to 292,000.