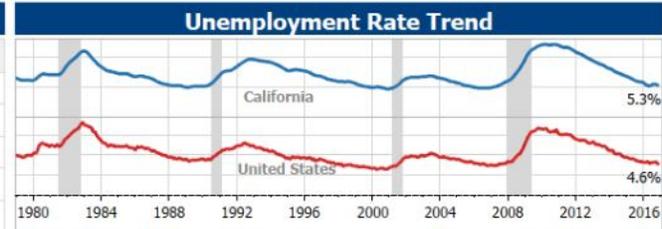


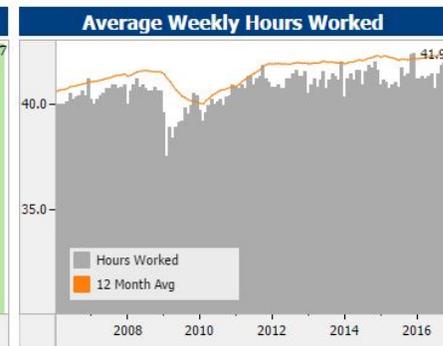
**STATE OF CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (EDD) LABOR MARKET MONTHLY
RELEASE: Statewide Labor Market Review <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>**

CA NSA = 5.0%
US NSA = 4.4%

California Labor Market Indicators				
Metrics	October, 2016	November, 2016	Change	
Unemployment Rate	5.5%	5.3%	-0.2	↓
Labor Force	19,439,100	19,454,400	15,300	↑
Employment	18,369,600	18,416,600	47,000	↑
Unemployment	1,069,500	1,037,700	-31,800	↓
Non Farm Jobs	16,590,000	16,603,600	13,600	↑



Data Source: EDD Labor Market Information Division:: Note: October 2016 data is revised and November 2016 is preliminary



- California employers added 13,600 nonfarm payroll jobs in November, and the state's unemployment rate fell to 5.3 percent, according to data released December 16 by the California Employment Development Department (EDD) from two surveys.
- With November's job gains, the state has gained a total of 2,417,100 jobs since the economic expansion began in February 2010.
- The addition of 13,600 jobs last month brought the number of nonfarm jobs in California to 16,603,600 in November according to a survey of businesses that is larger and less variable statistically.
- The year-over change, November 2015 to November 2016, shows an increase of non-farm payroll employment of 377,200 jobs (up 2.3 percent).
- Eight of California's eleven industry sectors added a total of 29,300 jobs in November. Trade, transportation and utilities posted the largest jobs increase, with a gain of 9,600 jobs, followed by **manufacturing, with a gain of 6,300 jobs**. Other sectors adding jobs over the month were mining and logging; construction; financial activities; **professional and business services**; other services; and government.



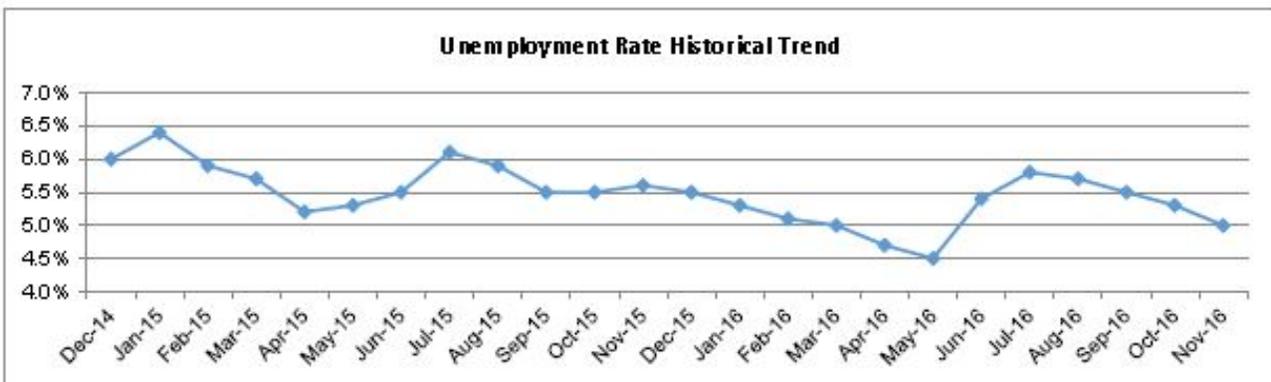
Workforce Development Board of Ventura County Job Outlook Report November 2016

- Three industry sectors (information; educational and **health services**; and **leisure and hospitality**) **reported job declines over the month**, down a total of 15,700 jobs. **Leisure and hospitality posted the largest decrease over the month, down by 10,900 jobs.**
- Nine of California's eleven industry sectors **added a total of 388,400 jobs year-over-year**. The largest job gains were in educational and **health services, up 81,000 jobs** (a 3.2 percent increase), and government, up 73,600 jobs (a 3.0 percent increase).
- Two industry sectors (mining and logging and **manufacturing**) **posted job declines over the year**, down a total of 11,200 jobs. **Manufacturing fell by 8,000 jobs (down 0.6 percent)**, while mining and logging posted the largest decrease by percentage, down 11.6 percent (a decrease of 3,200 jobs).

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)

The unemployment rate in the Ventura County was 5.0 percent in November 2016, down from a revised 5.3 percent in October 2016, and below the year-ago estimate of 5.6 percent. This compares with an unadjusted unemployment rate of 5.0 percent for California and 4.4 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>

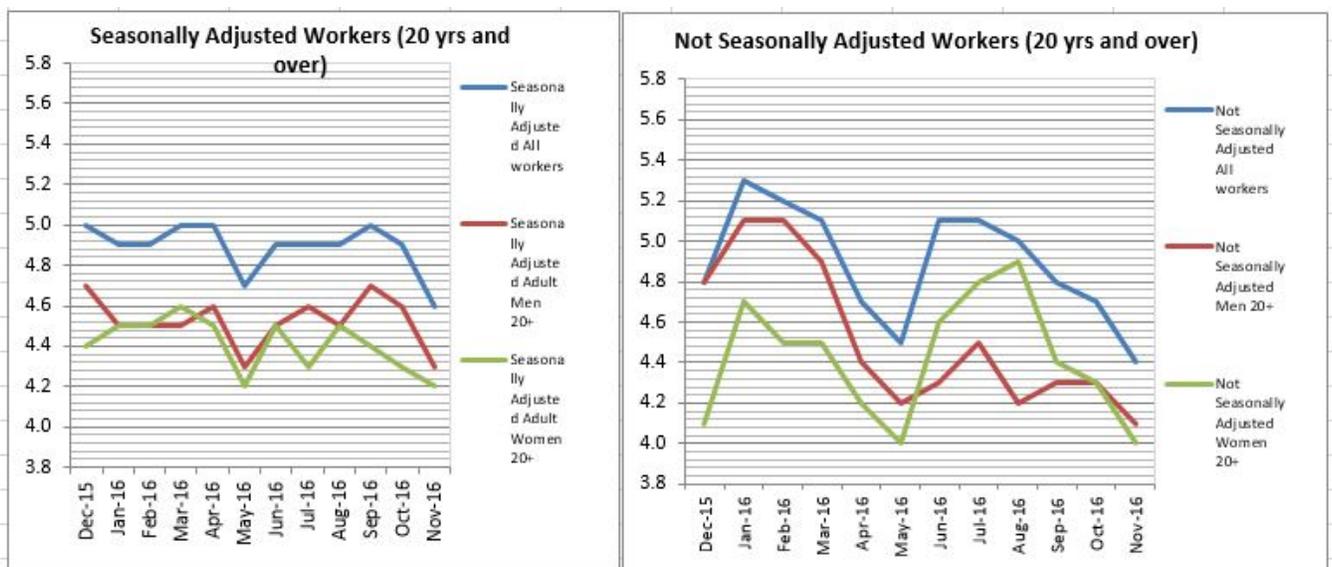
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA FOR REGULAR STATE PROGRAMS

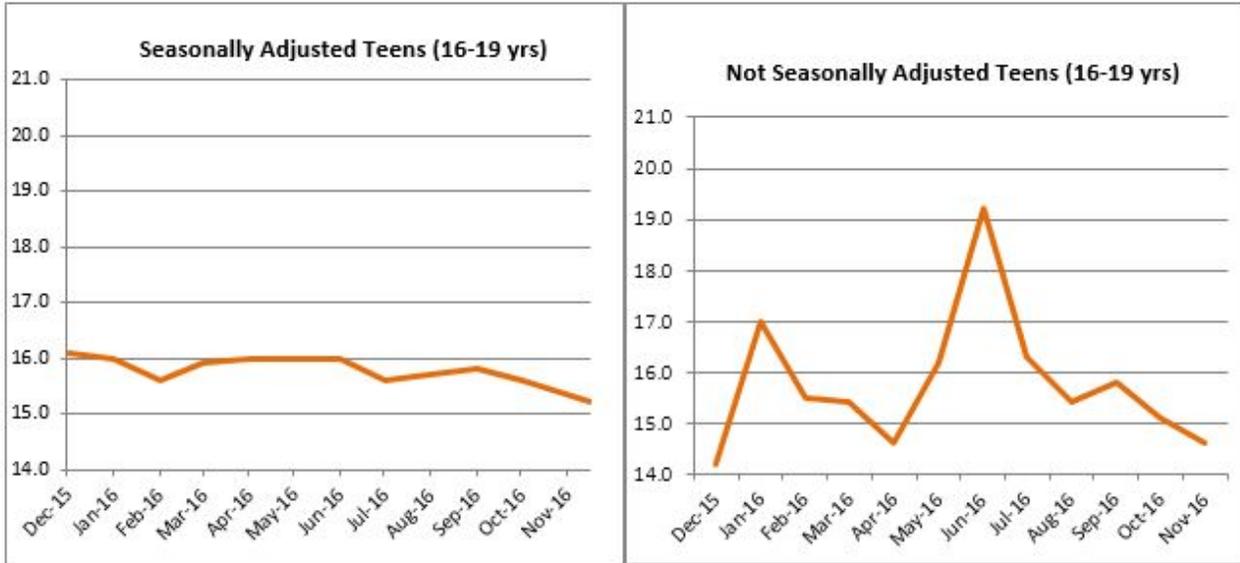
WEEK ENDING	December 10	December 3	Change	November 26	Prior Year¹
Initial Claims (SA)	254,000	258,000	-4,000	268,000	275,000
Initial Claims (NSA)	305,100	352,534	-47,434	249,774	313,276
4-Wk Moving Average (SA)	257,750	252,500	+5,250	251,500	273,000
WEEK ENDING	December 3	November 26	Change	November 19	Prior Year¹
Insured Unemployment (SA)	2,018,000	2,007,000	+11,000	2,084,000	2,245,000
Insured Unemployment (NSA)	1,993,398	2,071,371	-77,973	1,746,231	2,206,522
4-Wk Moving Average (SA)	2,038,000	2,029,250	+8,750	2,038,250	2,210,500
Insured Unemployment Rate (SA)²	1.5%	1.5%	0.0	1.5%	1.7%
Insured Unemployment Rate (NSA)²	1.4%	1.5%	-0.1	1.3%	1.6%

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR – THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: OCTOBER 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 178,000 in November. Thus far in 2016, employment growth has averaged 180,000 per month, compared with an average monthly increase of 229,000 in 2015. In November, employment gains occurred in professional and business services and in health care.
- **Employment in professional and business services rose by 63,000 in November and has risen by 571,000 over the year. Over the month, accounting and bookkeeping services added 18,000 jobs. Employment continued to trend up in administrative and support services (+36,000), computer systems design and related services (+5,000), and management and technical consulting services (+4,000).**
- **Health care employment rose by 28,000 in November. Within the industry, employment growth occurred in ambulatory health care services (+22,000). Over the past 12 months, health care has added 407,000 jobs.**
- Employment in construction continued on its recent upward trend in November (+19,000), with a gain in residential specialty trade contractors (+15,000). Over the past 3 months, construction has added 59,000 jobs, largely in residential construction.
- **Employment in other major industries, including mining, manufacturing, wholesale trade, retail trade, transportation and warehousing, information, financial activities, leisure and hospitality, and government, changed little over the month.**
- The average workweek for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 34.4 hours in November. In manufacturing, the workweek declined by 0.2 hour to 40.6 hours, while overtime was unchanged at 3.3 hours. The average workweek for production and nonsupervisory employees on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 33.6 hours.
- In November, average hourly earnings for all employees on private nonfarm payrolls declined by 3 cents to \$25.89, following an 11-cent increase in October. Over the year, average hourly earnings have risen by 2.5 percent. Average hourly earnings of private-sector production and nonsupervisory employees edged up by 2 cents to \$21.73 in November.





CONFERENCE BOARD - HELP WANTED ONLINE DATA SERIES NOVEMBER 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	1.61
California	1.92
Los Angeles	1.98

- Online advertised vacancies decreased 115,300 to 4,723,000 in November, according to **The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine® (HWOL) Data Series**, released November 30th.
- The October Supply/Demand rate stands at 1.61 unemployed for each advertised vacancy with a total of 2.9 million more unemployed workers than the number of advertised vacancies. The number of unemployed was approximately 7.8 million in October.
- “With a pattern of monthly gains followed by losses, online demand has shown little movement in the second half of 2016,” said Gad Levanon, Chief Economist, North America, at The Conference Board. “The current data clearly indicate that 2016 will end with a large loss for the year.”
- The **West** decreased 31,600 in November. **California** decreased 13,100 to 545,100.

Sector/Occupational Changes

Computer and mathematical science ads decreased 27,700 to 501,100. The supply/demand rate lies at 0.25, i.e. 4 advertised openings per unemployed job-seeker.

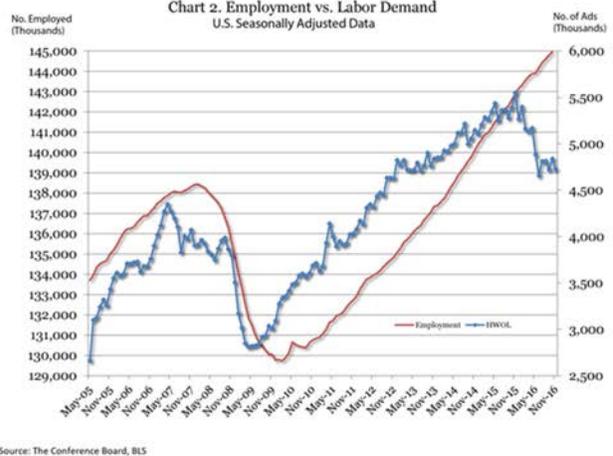
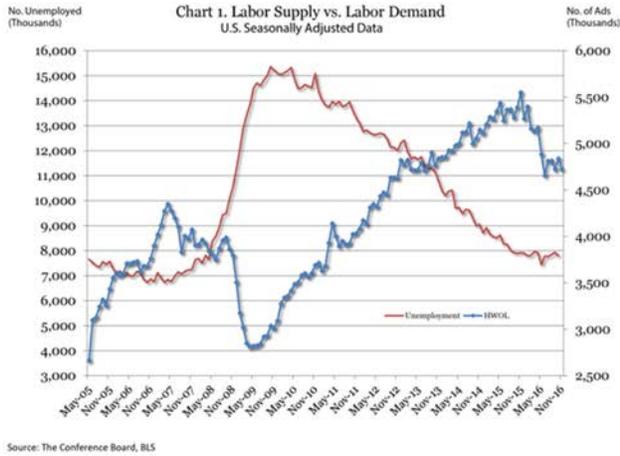
Healthcare practitioners and technical ads decreased 21,200 to 610,600. The supply/demand rate for these occupations lies at 0.21, i.e. over 4 advertised openings per unemployed job-seeker (see Table C and Table 7).

Management ads decreased 16,600 to 407,000. The supply/demand rate lies at 1.02 i.e. 1 unemployed job-seekers for every advertised available opening.

Sales and related ads decreased 24,300 to 461,800. The supply/demand rate for these occupations lies at 1.55, more than 1 unemployed job-seeker for every advertised available opening.

Office and administrative support ads decreased 21,500 to 486,500. The supply/demand rate lies at 1.45, i.e. over 1 unemployed job-seeker for every advertised available opening.

Construction and extraction ads increased 6,400 to 126,800. The supply/demand rate lies at 5.66, i.e. over 5 unemployed job-seeker for every advertised available opening.



Red - Unemployment
Blue - Help Wanted Online

THE CONFERENCE BOARD - EMPLOYMENT TRENDS INDEX – NOVEMBER 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 again in November, after increasing in October. The index now stands at 129.96, up from 128.95 in October. The change represents a 2.7 percent gain in the ETI compared to a year ago.
- “The Employment Trends Index is showing some signs of acceleration, suggesting that employment growth will not slow down further in the coming months,” said Gad Levanon, Chief Economist, North America, at The Conference Board. “Moderate employment growth will be enough to make the labor market even tighter, leading to more visible acceleration in wages and inflation.”

RELEVANT NEWS ARTICLES

December 6, 2016, “A Delicate Balance: Work and Caregiving,”

Sharon Block

<https://medium.com/@USDOL/a-delicate-balance-work-and-caregiving-98fdd22a2769#.a1nqr9aqt>

- The debate about paid leave often focuses on parenting and personal sick days, but at the Labor Department [we hear](#) all the time from people who are struggling to take care of their own parents and aging relatives. It’s a real and growing problem.
- Ten thousand baby boomers turn 65 every day, and as they age, many will rely on family, friends and neighbors for help.
- The demands on these caregivers—physical and mental stress, financial hardship and time constraints, unpredictable demands—are compounded for millions who are working to support families of their own.

December 8, 2016, “Americans' odds of earning more than parents have plunged,” Christopher S.

Rugaber, <http://bigstory.ap.org/article/b405bf1fa9944c0196c482b99f49ee80/americans-odds-earning-more-parents-have-plunged>

- The likelihood that young adults will earn more than their parents has plummeted in recent decades, a study has found, fueling concerns that the American dream of steady upward mobility is foundering amid a widening wealth gap.
- Just half of Americans born in 1984 earned more at age 30 than their parents did at that age, down from 92 percent in 1940, according to [research](#) released Thursday by Stanford economist Raj Chetty and five colleagues.
- The study found two reasons for the drop: Income inequality has widened, so that even when the economy has grown, fewer Americans have received enough income gains to overtake their parents. And average annual economic growth has slowed since 1980, compared with the 35 years after World War II.

December 8, 2016, “US home price gains lift household wealth to \$90.2 trillion,”

Christopher S. Rugaber

<http://www.cnn.com/2016/12/08/the-associated-press-us-home-price-gains-lift-household-wealth-to-902-trillion.html>

- A healthy increase in home values and higher stock prices drove up U.S. household wealth in the July-September quarter, though the gains are largely concentrated among wealthier Americans.
- Still, national wealth isn't widely shared, which limits the benefits of any increase. The wealthiest 1 percent held 42 percent of the nation's wealth in 2012, the latest data available, according to research published earlier this year by economists Emmanuel Saez and Gabriel Zucman of the University of California-Berkeley.
- U.S. household wealth fell sharply in the Great Recession as home prices and financial markets plummeted, wiping out more than \$11 trillion in asset values. Net worth fell to \$56 trillion in 2008.