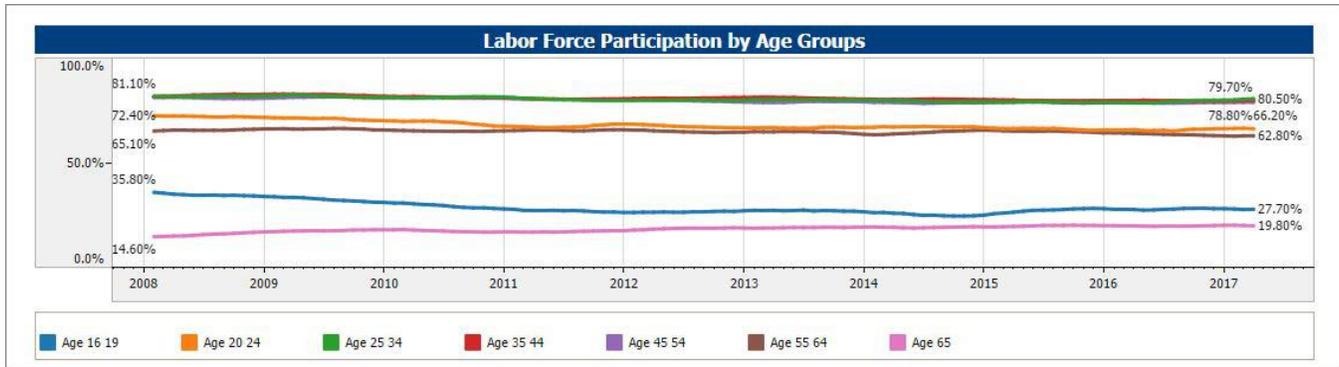
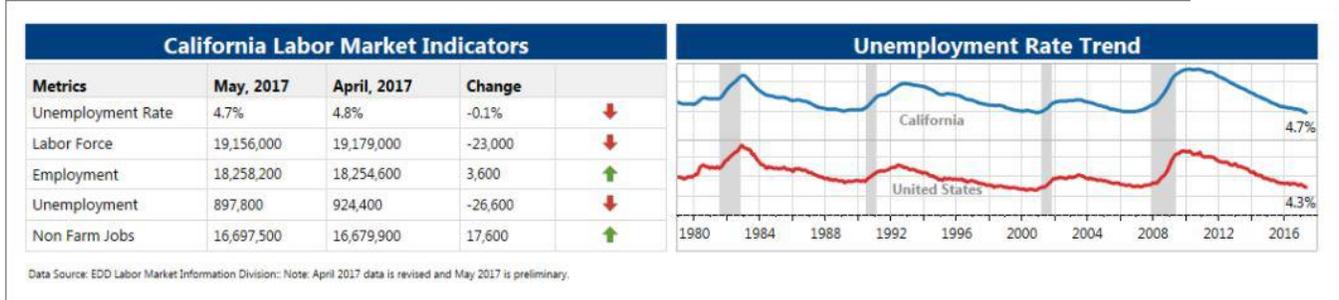


STATE OF CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (EDD) LABOR MARKET MONTHLY RELEASE: Statewide Labor Market Review <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>

CA NSA = 4.2%
US NSA = 4.1%

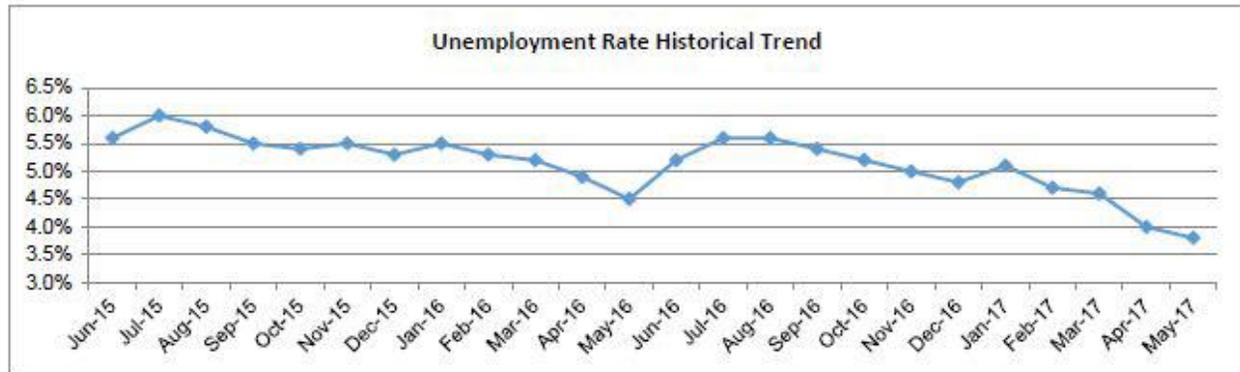


- California's unemployment rate fell to 4.7 percent in May, tying the record low that occurred in November-December 2000, according to data released today by the California EDD.
- The state's nonfarm payroll employment grew by 17,600 jobs in May, and California has now gained a total of 2,510,900 jobs since the economic expansion began in February 2010.
- Eight of California's eleven industry sectors added a total of 29,400 jobs in May. Government posted the largest jobs increase with a gain of 12,300 jobs, followed by information with a gain of 9,600 jobs. Other sectors adding jobs over the month were trade, transportation and utilities; other services; **financial activities**; educational and **health services**; construction; and **manufacturing**.
- Nine of California's eleven industry sectors added a total of 253,200 jobs year-over. The largest job gains were in educational and **health services**, up 64,600 jobs (a 2.5 percent increase); government, up 46,900 jobs (a 1.9 percent increase); and **leisure and hospitality**, up 44,000 jobs (a 2.3 percent increase). Other sectors adding jobs over the year were construction; other services; trade, transportation and utilities; **professional and business services**; **financial activities**; and information.
- Two industry sectors posted job declines over the year, down a total of 10,600 jobs. **Manufacturing** fell by 8,900 jobs (down 0.7 percent), and mining and logging was down by 1,700 jobs (a 6.9 percent decrease).

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 3.8 percent in May 2017, down from a revised 4.0 percent in April 2017, and below the year-ago estimate of 4.5 percent. This compares with an unadjusted unemployment rate of 4.2 percent for California and 4.1 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

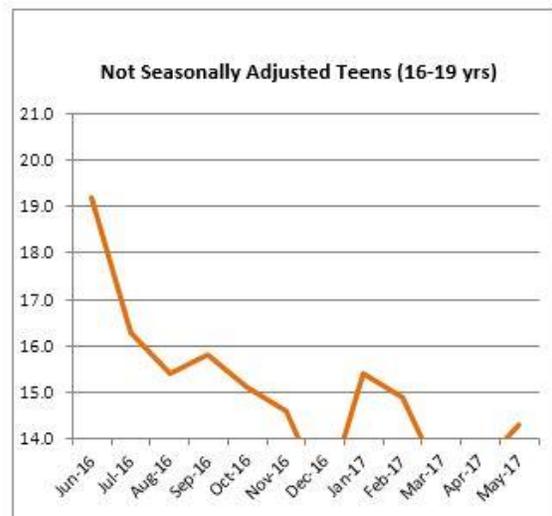
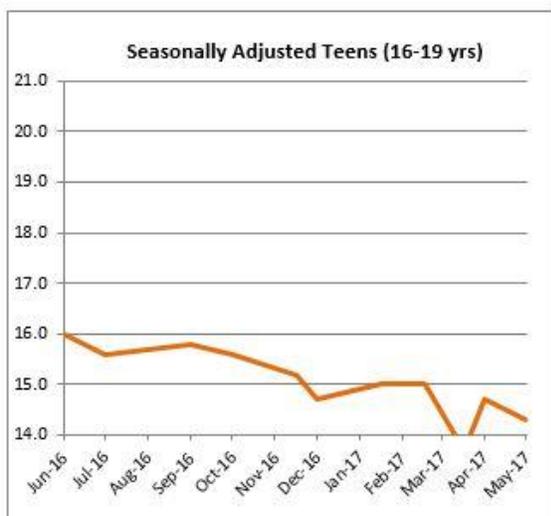
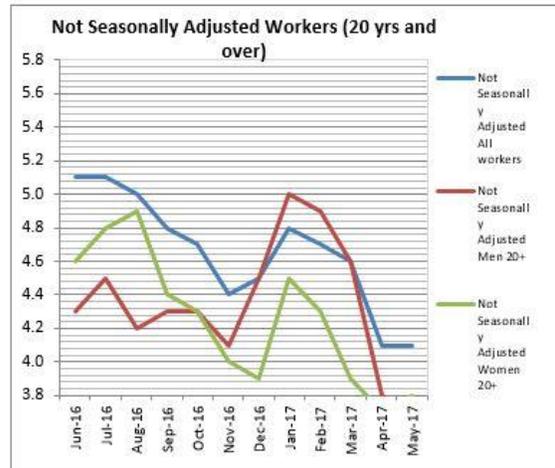
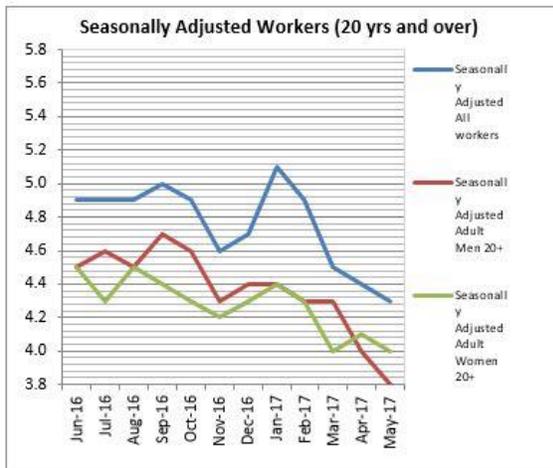
WEEK ENDING	June 10	June 3	Change	May 27	Prior Year ¹
Initial Claims (SA)	237,000	245,000	-8,000	255,000	273,000
Initial Claims (NSA)	233,579	212,270	+21,309	231,587	266,277
4-Wk Moving Average (SA)	243,000	242,000	+1,000	239,750	268,500
WEEK ENDING	June 3	May 27	Change	May 20	Prior Year ¹
Insured Unemployment (SA)	1,935,000	1,929,000	+6,000	1,919,000	2,155,000
Insured Unemployment (NSA)	1,784,453	1,753,692	+30,761	1,763,206	1,982,999
4-Wk Moving Average (SA)	1,926,750	1,917,750	+9,000	1,915,500	2,150,500
<u>Insured Unemployment Rate (SA)²</u>	1.4%	1.4%	0.0	1.4%	1.6%
<u>Insured Unemployment Rate (NSA)²</u>	1.3%	1.3%	0.0	1.3%	1.4%

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR – THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MAY 2017

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/empisit.pdf>

- Total **nonfarm payroll employment** increased by 138,000 in May, and the **unemployment rate** was little changed at 4.3 percent, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Job gains occurred in **health care** and mining.
- Employment in **health care** rose by 24,000 in May. Hospitals added 7,000 jobs over the month, and employment in ambulatory health care services continued to trend up (+13,000). Job growth in **health care** has averaged 22,000 per month thus far in 2017, compared with an average monthly gain of 32,000 in 2016.

- In May, employment in **professional and business services** continued to trend up (+38,000). The industry has added an average of 46,000 jobs per month thus far this year, in line with the average monthly job gain in 2016.
- Employment in other major industries, including construction, **manufacturing**, wholesale trade, retail trade, transportation and warehousing, information, **financial activities**, and government, showed little change over the month.
- The **average workweek for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 34.4 hours in May. In manufacturing, the workweek also was unchanged at 40.7 hours, while overtime edged up by hour to 3.3 hours. The average workweek for **production and nonsupervisory employees** on private nonfarm payrolls edged down by 0.1 hour to 33.6 hours.
- In May, **average hourly earnings for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 4 cents to \$26.22. Over the year, average hourly earnings have risen by 63 cents, or 2.5 percent. In May, average hourly earnings of private-sector **production and nonsupervisory employees** increased by 3 cents to \$22.00.



CONFERENCE BOARD - HELP WANTED ONLINE DATA SERIES MAY 2017 REPORT

Measures the number of new, first-time online jobs and jobs reposted from the previous month for over 16,000 Internet job boards, corporate boards and smaller job sites 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	1.53
California	1.73
Los Angeles	1.8

- Online advertised vacancies increased 195,600 to 4,809,200 in May, according to **The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine® (HWOL) Data Series**, released May 31.
- The April Supply/Demand rate stands at 1.53 unemployed for each advertised vacancy, with a total of 2.4 million more unemployed workers than the number of advertised vacancies. The number of unemployed was approximately 7.1 million in April.

Sector/Occupational Changes

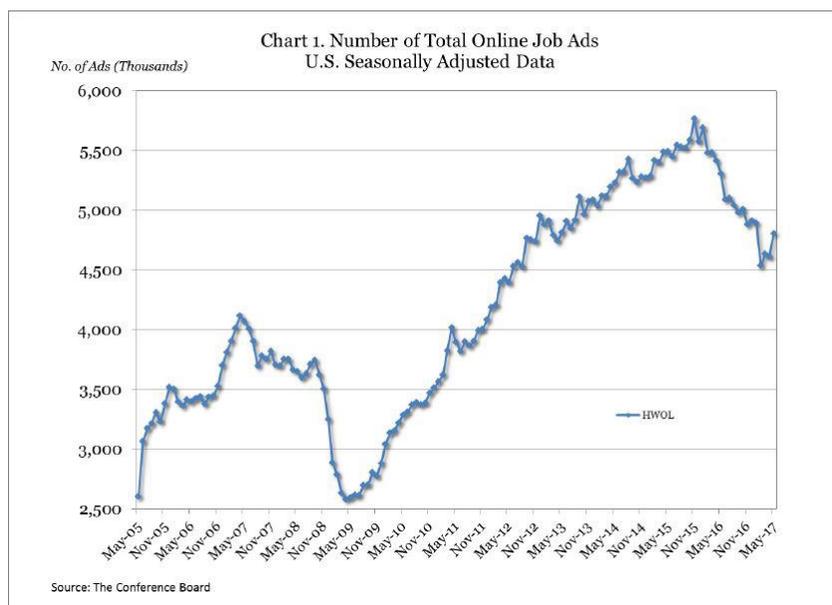
In May, all of the ten largest online occupational categories posted increases.

Computer and mathematical science ads increased 25,200 to 542,100. The supply/demand rate lies at 0.29, i.e. over 3 advertised openings per unemployed job-seeker.

Healthcare practitioners and technical ads increased 46,400 to 642,400. The supply/demand rate lies at 0.15, i.e. over 6 advertised openings per unemployed job-seeker.

Management ads increased 23,800 to 412,700. The supply/demand rate lies at 0.78, more than 1 advertised opening per unemployed job-seeker.

Sales and related ads increased 31,800 to 489,500. The supply/demand rate for these occupations lies at 1.57, more than 1 unemployed job-seeker for every advertised available opening.



THE CONFERENCE BOARD - EMPLOYMENT TRENDS INDEX – MAY 2017

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 May, following an increase in April. The index now stands at 133.70, up from 132.77 (an upward revision) in April. The change represents a 6.4 percent gain in the ETI compared to a year ago.
- “While employment numbers have shown some softness in the past three months, there is no slowdown visible in the Employment Trends Index, suggesting solid job growth over the summer,” said Gad Levanon, Chief Economist, North America, at The Conference Board. “Employment will likely grow fast enough to continue tightening the labor market.”

RELEVANT NEWS ARTICLES

June 1, 2017, "U.S. small business borrowing drops to six-month low"

Ann Saphir, Reuters

<http://mobile.reuters.com/article/idUSKBN18S4DC>

- In a sign that economic growth may soften ahead, borrowing by small U.S. firms dropped to a six-month low in April, data released on Thursday showed.
- The Thomson Reuters/PayNet Small Business Lending Index dropped a third straight month in April to 123.1, down 5 percent from last April and the lowest level since October.
- Movements in the index typically correspond with changes in gross domestic product growth a quarter or two ahead. The U.S. economy grew at a 1.2 percent annual pace in the first quarter, though the Atlanta Fed currently projects second-quarter expansion at a brisk 3.8 percent pace.
- A separate barometer of small companies' financial health suggests companies having more trouble paying off old loans. The share of loans more than 30 days past due was 1.7 percent in April, the highest rate in more than four years, PayNet data showed.
- "That's a bad cocktail: falling investment and rising loan delinquency," said Bill Phelan, PayNet's chief executive and founder. "It certainly is going in the wrong direction."

June 14, 2017, "U.S. retail sales in May are weakest in 16 months"

Jeffrey Bartash, MarketWatch

<http://www.marketwatch.com/story/us-retail-sales-in-may-are-weakest-in-16-months-2017-06-14>

- U.S. retailers in May reported the biggest decline in sales in 16 months, largely owing to lower gasoline prices and fewer Americans buying new cars and trucks.
- Sales at retailers nationwide sank 0.3% last month, the biggest drop since January 2016, the government reported Wednesday. The May sales report was generally weak across the board.
- The reversal last month unwound much of the strength in April when sales jumped 0.4%. April sales benefited from a late Easter holiday and the arrival of tax refunds for millions of American workers.
- In the bigger picture, though, retail sales continue to increase at a moderate pace in tune with steady growth of the U.S. economy. Sales are up 3.9% in the first five months of 2017 compared to the same period in 2016.
- “More jobs, rising wages, low inflation, rising home sales, and low interest rates will continue to push consumer spending forward in 2017,” asserted Gus Faucher, chief economist at PNC Financial Services.

**June 14, 2017, " Fed Actions Show Confidence"
Binyamin Appelbaum, *New York Times***

<https://mobile.nytimes.com/2017/06/14/us/politics/federal-reserve-meeting-interest-rates.html?referer=>

- As one of the longest economic expansions in American history chugs into its ninth year, the Federal Reserve said Wednesday it was raising its benchmark interest rate to a range of 1 percent to 1.25 percent.
- The Fed accompanied the widely expected rate increase with a further show of confidence: a description of its plans to start reducing its portfolio of more than \$4 trillion in bonds later this year. The Fed intends both measures to raise borrowing costs for businesses and consumers after almost a decade of historically low interest rates.
- "Our decision reflects the progress the economy has made and is expected to make," Janet L. Yellen, the Fed's chairwoman, told reporters after the announcement.
- The Fed has increased its benchmark interest rate by a full percentage point over the last two years, after leaving the rate close to zero from late 2008 to late 2015.
- So far, however, financial markets are not cooperating. Interest rates on auto loans have increased a little since the Fed started raising rates in 2015, but rates on mortgage loans are about the same. Rates on some corporate loans have even declined. Measures of financial conditions have loosened.