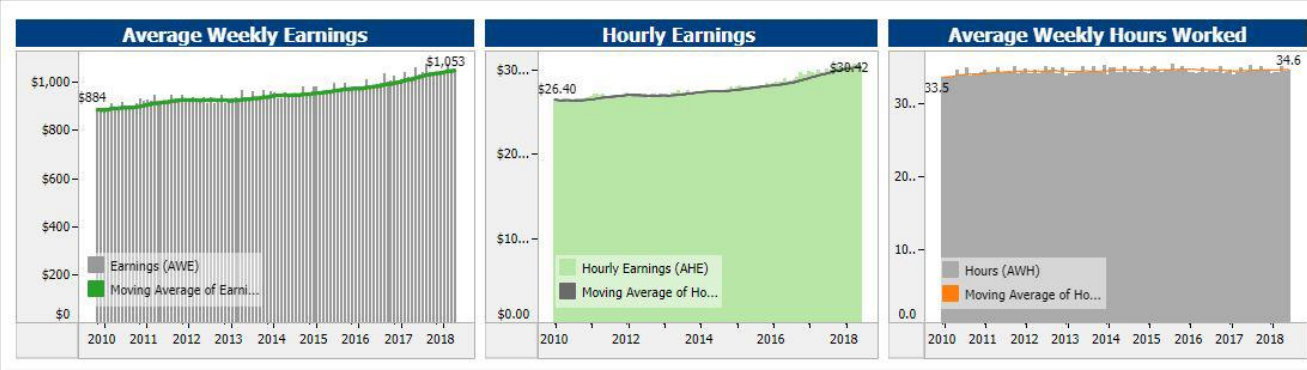
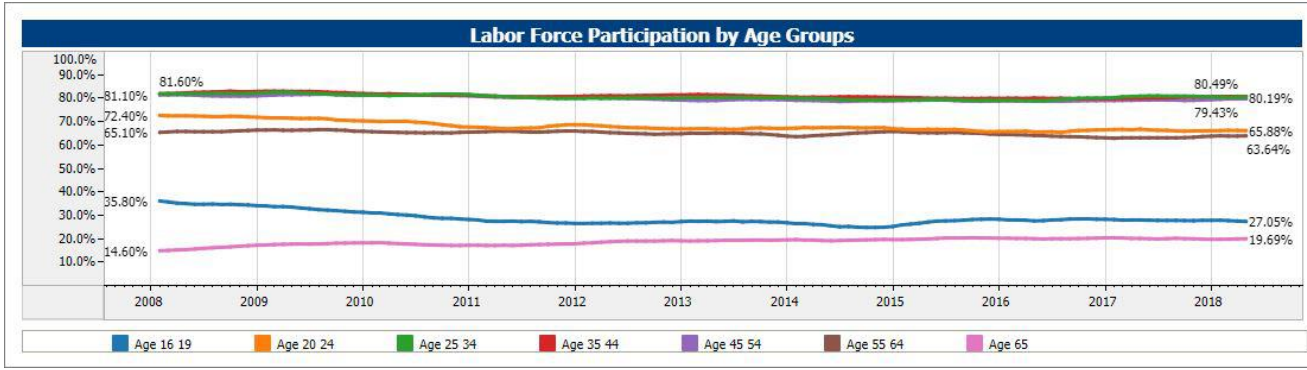


STATE OF CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (EDD) LABOR MARKET MONTHLY RELEASE: Statewide Labor Market Review <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>

CA NSA = 4.5%
US NSA = 4.2%



Month-over Job Gains

Four of California's eleven industry sectors added a total of 16,200 jobs in June. **Educational and health services** reported the largest increase with a gain of 8,000 jobs, followed by **information** (up 4,600), **government** (up 3,500) and **professional and business services** (up 100).

Month-over Job Losses

Seven of California industries reported job losses over the month. **Leisure and hospitality** reported the largest decrease with a loss of 4,000 jobs, followed by construction (down 2,900), trade, transportation and utilities (down 2,600) and **financial activities** (down 2,300). Other industries with job declines over the month were **manufacturing**, other **services** and mining and logging.

Year-over Job Gains

In a year-over-year comparison (June 2017 to June 2018), nonfarm payroll employment in California increased by 269,100 jobs (a 1.6 percent increase). Nine of California's eleven industry sectors added a total of 272,800 jobs over the year. The largest job gains were in **educational and health services**, up 75,800 jobs (a 2.9 percent increase), **professional and business services**, up 42,200 (a 1.6 percent increase) and **leisure and hospitality**, up 41,700 (a 2.1 percent increase). Other sectors adding jobs over the year were construction, trade, transportation and utilities, government, information, **manufacturing** and **financial activities**.

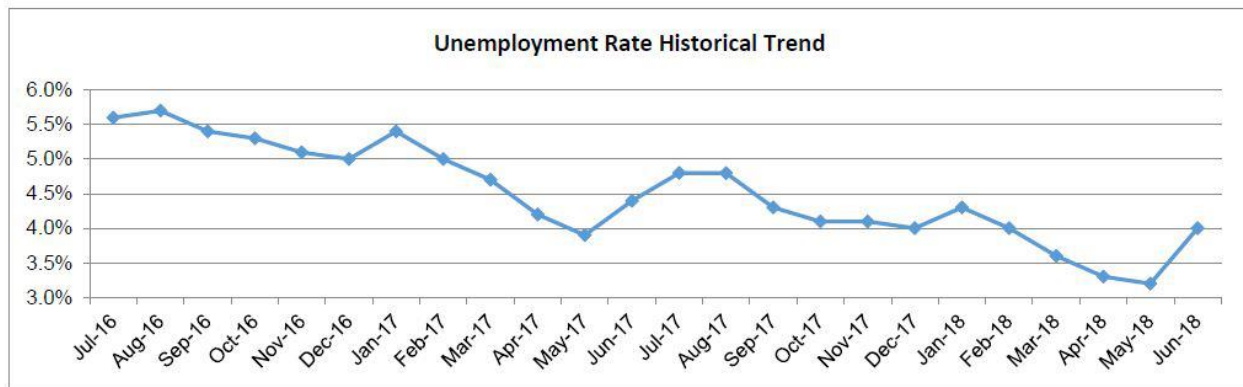
Year-over Job Losses

Two industry sectors posted job declines over the year, **other services**, down a total of 3,400 jobs and mining and logging, down 300 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 4.0 percent in June 2018, up from a revised 3.2 percent in May 2018, and below the year-ago estimate of 4.4 percent. This compares with an unadjusted unemployment rate of 4.5 percent for California and 4.2 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 7	June 30	Change	June 23	<u>Prior Year¹</u>
Initial Claims (SA)	214,000	232,000	-18,000	228,000	244,000
Initial Claims (NSA)	264,487	231,539	+32,948	222,766	284,329
4-Wk Moving Average (SA)	223,000	224,750	-1,750	222,250	245,500
WEEK ENDING	June 30	June 23	Change	June 16	<u>Prior Year¹</u>
Insured Unemployment (SA)	1,739,000	1,742,000	-3,000	1,707,000	1,951,000
Insured Unemployment (NSA)	1,633,026	1,645,954	-12,928	1,585,979	1,839,969
4-Wk Moving Average (SA)	1,728,500	1,719,000	+9,500	1,720,000	1,953,000
<u>Insured Unemployment Rate (SA)²</u>	1.2%	1.2%	0.0	1.2%	1.4%
<u>Insured Unemployment Rate (NSA)²</u>	1.2%	1.2%	0.0	1.1%	1.3%

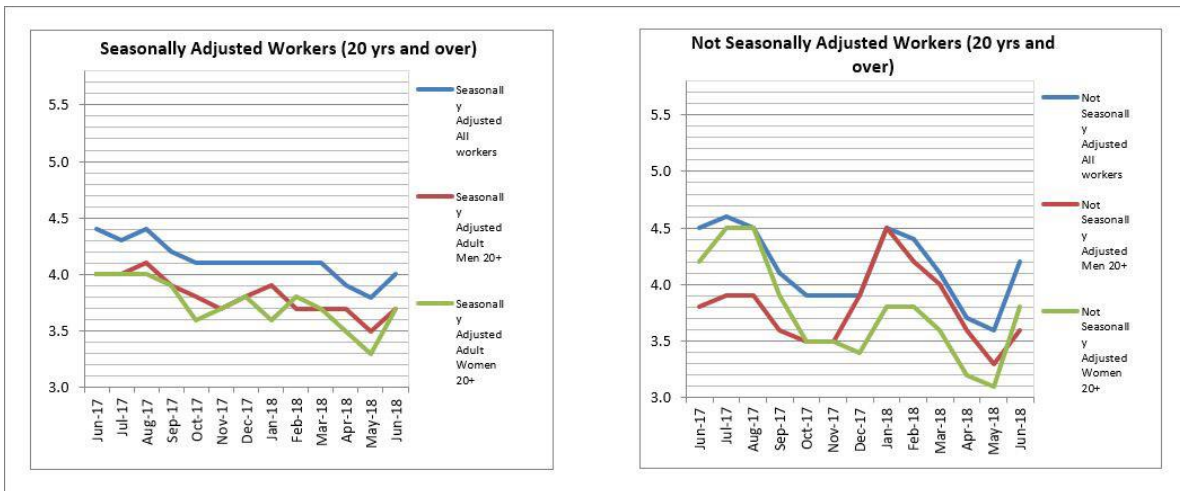
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR – THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JUNE 2018

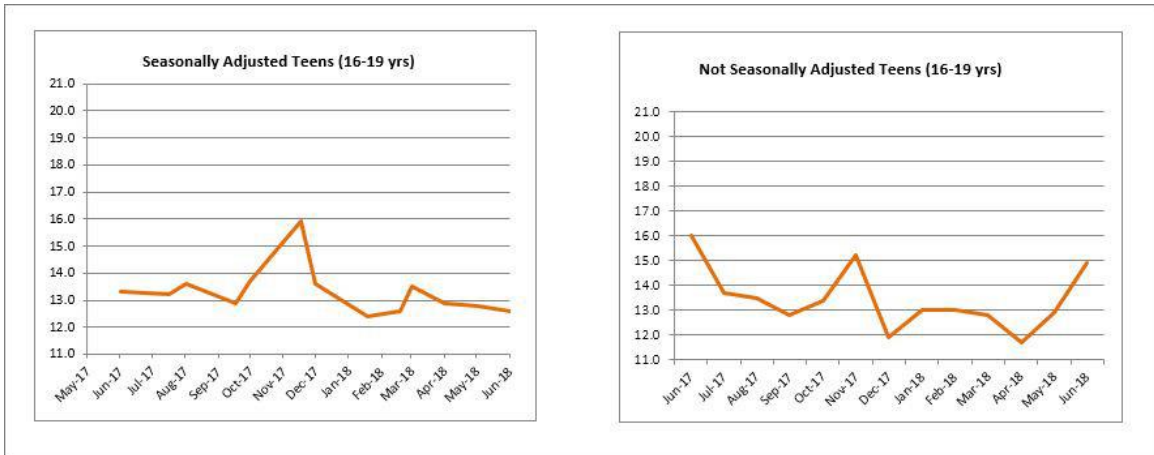
Monthly national data by industry on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on the payrolls of nonfarm establishments. DOL Release - <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/empst.pdf>

Summary Statement:

Total nonfarm payroll employment increased by 213,000 in June, and the unemployment rate rose to 4.0 percent, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported today. Job growth occurred in professional and business services, manufacturing, and health care, while retail trade lost jobs.

- Total **nonfarm payroll employment** increased by 213,000 in June and has grown by 2.4 million over the last 12 months. Over the month, **job gains occurred in professional and business services, manufacturing, and health care**, while employment in retail trade declined.
- Employment in **professional and business services** increased by 50,000 in June and has risen by 521,000 over the year.
- **Manufacturing added 36,000 jobs in June.** Durable goods manufacturing accounted for nearly all of the increase, including job gains in fabricated metal products (+7,000), computer and electronic products (+5,000), and primary metals (+3,000). Motor vehicles and parts also added jobs over the month (+12,000), after declining by 8,000 in May. Over the past year, manufacturing has added 285,000 jobs.
- Employment in **health care rose by 25,000** in June and has increased by 309,000 over the year. **Hospitals added 11,000 jobs** over the month, and employment in **ambulatory health care services continued to trend up (+14,000).**
- Employment showed little or no change over the month in other major industries, including wholesale trade, transportation and warehousing, information, **financial activities, leisure and hospitality**, and government.
- The **average workweek for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls was **unchanged** at 34.5 hours in June. In manufacturing, the workweek edged up by 0.1 hour to 40.9 hours, and overtime edged up by 0.1 hour to 3.5 hours. The average workweek for **production and nonsupervisory employees** on private nonfarm payrolls remained at 33.8 hours.
- In June, **average hourly earnings for all employees** on private nonfarm **payrolls rose by 5 cents to \$26.98.** Over the year, average hourly earnings have increased by 72 cents, or 2.7 percent. Average hourly earnings of private-sector **production and nonsupervisory** employees increased by 4 cents to \$22.62 in June.





CONFERENCE BOARD - HELP WANTED ONLINE DATA SERIES JUNE 2018 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	1.30
California	1.53
Los Angeles	1.69

- Online advertised vacancies decreased 171,600 to 4,480,700 in June, according to **The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine® (HWOL) Data Series**, released July 3, 2018.
- The May Supply/Demand rate stands at 1.30 unemployed for each advertised vacancy, with a total of 1.4 million more unemployed workers than the number of advertised vacancies. The number of unemployed was approximately 6.07 million in May.

Sector/Occupational Changes for the Month of June:

In June, all of the largest ten online occupational categories posted decreases:

Healthcare practitioner ads decreased 26,800 to 497,300. The supply/demand rate lies at 0.18, i.e. 5 advertised openings per unemployed job-seeker.

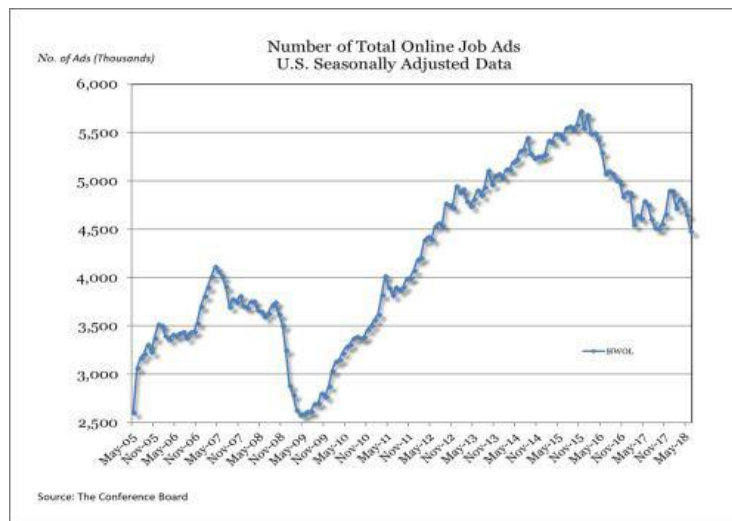
Business and financial operations ads decreased 16,400 to 282,900. The supply/demand rate lies at 0.65, i.e. 1 advertised opening per unemployed job-seeker.

Management ads decreased 13,000 to 408,900. The supply/demand rate lies at 0.55, i.e. 1 advertised opening per unemployed job-seeker.

Transportation ads decreased 29,200 to 325,500. The supply/demand rate lies at 1.54, i.e. 1 unemployed jobseeker for every advertised available opening.

Sales and related ads decreased 24,500 to 414,000. The supply/demand rate lies at 1.49, i.e. over 1 unemployed job-seeker for every advertised available opening

Office and administrative support decreased 13,900 to 455,000. The supply/demand rate lies at 1.33, i.e. over 1 unemployed job-seeker for every advertised available opening.



THE CONFERENCE BOARD - EMPLOYMENT TRENDS INDEX – JUNE 2018

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 decreasing in May. The index now stands at 108.94, up from 107.72 in May. The change represents a 5.2 percent gain in the ETI compared to a year ago.
- “As expected, after decreasing in May, the Employment Trends Index continued its solid path upwards in June, with positive contributions from all of its components,” said Gad Levanon, Chief Economist, North America, at The Conference Board. “The labor market will continue to tighten in the coming months, with strong employment growth outpacing the number of people entering the labor force.”

RELEVANT NEWS ARTICLES

July 18, 2018, “Worker shortages, rising costs hemming in a U.S. economy bursting at the seams, Fed’s Beige Book finds.”

By Jeffry Bartash, *MarketWatch*

<https://www.marketwatch.com/story/worker-shortages-rising-costs-hemming-in-a-us-economy-bursting-at-the-seams-feds-beige-book-finds-2018-07-18>

- The Fed’s verdict: The rapidly expanding U.S. economy is running out of room to grow any faster as shortages of skilled workers and rising costs of raw materials handcuff businesses, the Federal Reserve said. The specter of increasing tariffs and a broad trade war is adding to the anxiety.
- The central bank’s periodic review of the economy known as the Beige Book was notably more optimistic than it was just a few months ago. The Fed found that 11 of 12 regions of the country were growing at a “modest” pace or even faster. Only the states around St. Louis reported “slight” growth.
- The resurgent economy is not all cream and sugar, though. Many companies can’t find enough skilled workers and in some cases they are turning aside new business. Others say they have to pay more for critical raw materials such as steel and lumber, a problem exacerbated by recent tariffs.

July 10, 2018, “U.S. job quits rate hits 17-year high; labor market tightening.”

By Lucia Mutikani, Reuters

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-economy/u-s-job-quits-rate-hits-17-year-high-labor-market-tightening-idUSKBN1K02BA>

- More American workers voluntarily quit their jobs in May, government data showed on Tuesday, a sign of confidence in the labor market that economists say will soon boost wage growth.
- In its monthly Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, or JOLTS, the Labor Department said the number of workers leaving jobs of their own free will increased 212,000 to 3.3 million.
- That lifted the quits rate one-tenth of a percentage point to 2.4 percent, the highest since April 2001.
- The rise in the quits rate, which policymakers and economists view as a measure of job market confidence, bolsters expectations that wage gains will accelerate this year.
- “Workers can hope to get the best bump in wages when they switch jobs,” said Sophia Koropecyk, a senior economist at Moody’s Analytics in West Chester, Pennsylvania. “As workers seek to improve their lot by taking better positions they open up positions for others to climb up as well.”
- Wage inflation has remained moderate despite tightening labor market conditions. Annual wage growth as measured by average hourly earnings has struggled to break 3 percent, increasing 2.7 percent in June.

July 6, 2018, “Employers’ Hiring Push Brings Workers Off the Bench.”

By Patricia Cohen, New York Times

<https://www.marketwatch.com/story/fed-hikes-interest-rates-now-sees-4-moves-this-year-2018-06-13>

- Despite sharpening trade tensions, a hefty rise in payrolls has provided the latest evidence that the American economy is strong enough to keep pulling benched workers back into action.
- Six hundred thousand people joined the work force in June and started actively hunting for a job, the Labor Department said Friday in its monthly report. Of those who found one, three-quarters had been outside the pool of those officially ranked as unemployed.
- The number of Americans working part time because of their inability to find a full-time position fell — as did the number of those too discouraged to bother searching.
- “I’m really excited to see that the labor force is growing,” said Catherine Barrera, chief economist of the online job site ZipRecruiter.
- Over all, the economy added 213,000 jobs. The unemployment rate ticked up to 4 percent, but Ms. Barrera was unruffled, saying, “There were some people who weren’t participating in the labor force who are now being encouraged to return.”