

# Workforce Development Board of Ventura County

## Job Outlook Report

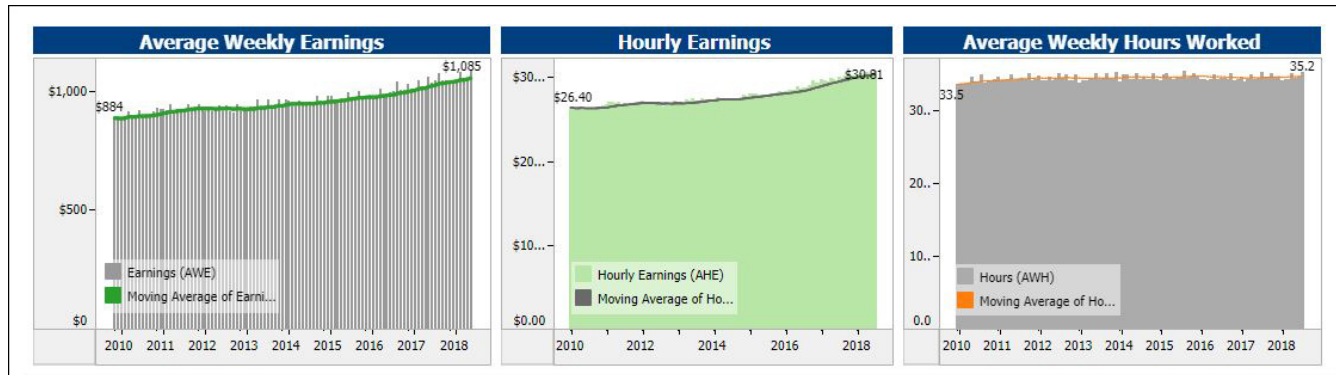
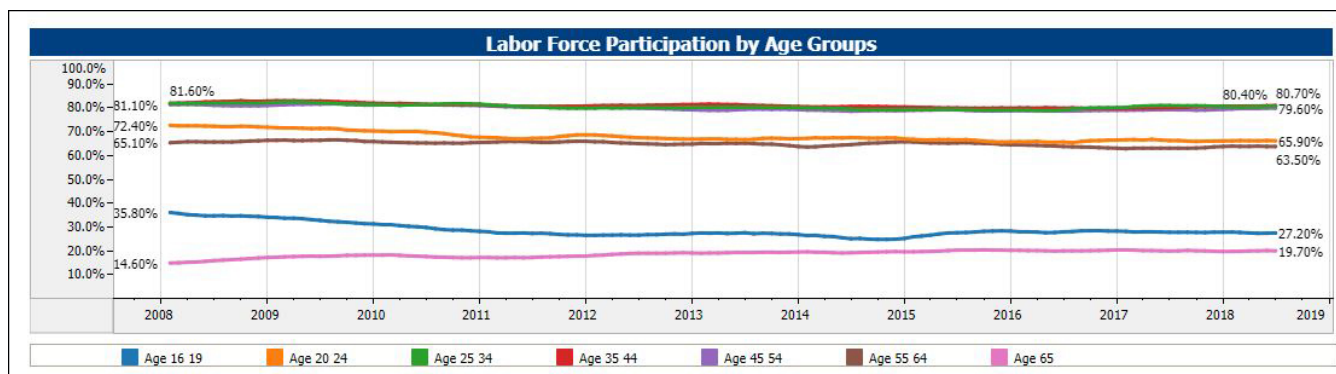
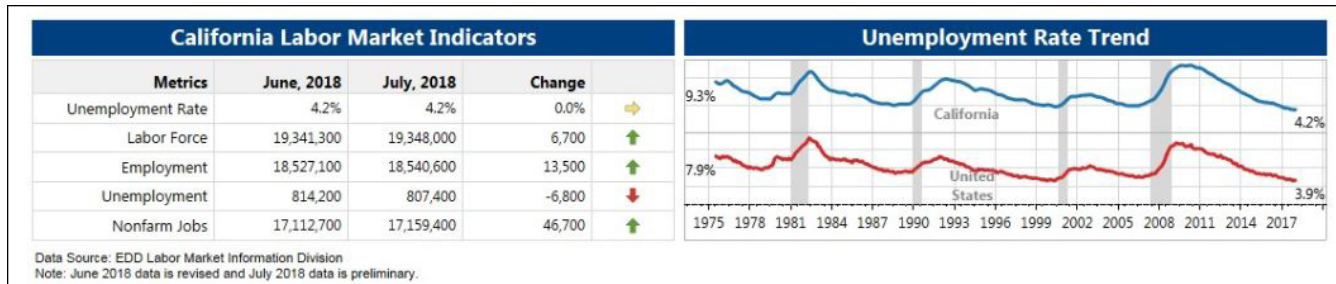
### July 2018

#### STATE OF CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (EDD) LABOR MARKET MONTHLY

RELEASE: Statewide Labor Market Review <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>

CA NSA = 4.4%

US NSA = 4.1%



#### Month-over Job Gains

Nine of California's eleven industry sectors added a total of 49,200 jobs in July. **Professional and business services** reported the largest increase with a gain of 15,100 jobs, followed by trade, transportation and utilities (up 11,200) and **leisure and hospitality** (up 9,500). Other industries with job gains were **educational and health services**, **information**, **other services**, **manufacturing**, government and mining and logging.

#### Month-over Job Losses

Two of California industries reported job losses over the month. Construction reported the largest decrease with a loss of 1,700 jobs and **financial activities** had a decline of 800 jobs.

#### Year-over Job Gains

In a year-over-year comparison (July 2017 to July 2018), **nonfarm payroll employment** in California increased by 332,700 jobs (a 2.0 percent increase). Ten of California's eleven industry sectors added a total of 333,000 jobs over the year. The largest job gains were in **educational and health services**, up 74,100 jobs (a 2.8 percent increase), **professional and business services**, up 60,200 (a 2.3 percent increase) and **leisure and hospitality**, up 58,000 (a 3.0 percent increase). Other sectors adding jobs over the year were trade,

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transportation and utilities, construction, government, **information, manufacturing, financial activities and other services.**

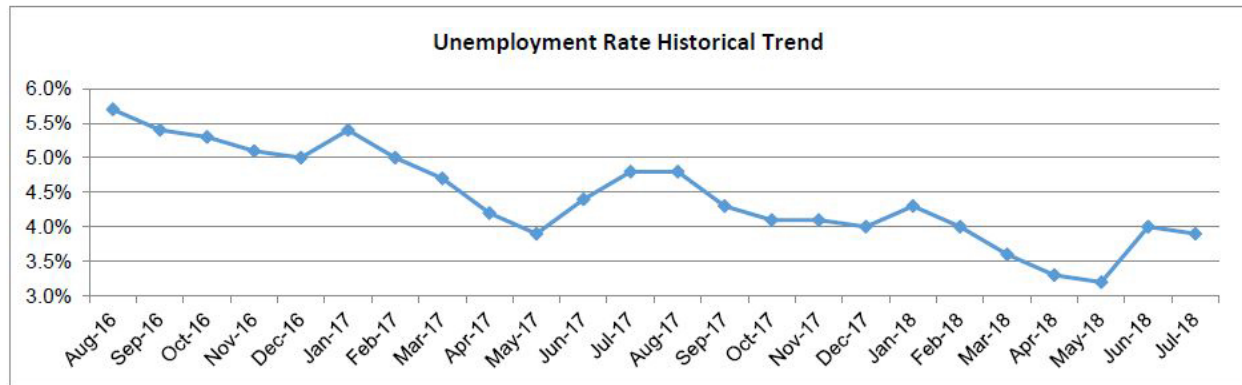
#### Year-over Job Losses

Only one industry sector posted job declines over the year, 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 3.9 percent in July 2018, down from a revised 4.0 percent in June 2018, and below the year-ago estimate of 4.8 percent. This compares with an unadjusted unemployment rate of 4.4 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	August 11	August 4	Change	July 28	<u>Prior Year<sup>1</sup></u>
Initial Claims (SA)	212,000	214,000	-2,000	219,000	236,000
Initial Claims (NSA)	179,870	185,164	-5,294	179,881	198,280
4-Wk Moving Average (SA)	215,500	214,500	+1,000	214,750	240,750
WEEK ENDING	August 4	July 28	Change	July 21	<u>Prior Year<sup>1</sup></u>
Insured Unemployment (SA)	1,721,000	1,760,000	-39,000	1,726,000	1,952,000
Insured Unemployment (NSA)	1,671,364	1,729,890	-58,526	1,710,318	1,889,713
4-Wk Moving Average (SA)	1,738,500	1,746,500	-8,000	1,742,250	1,957,750
<u>Insured Unemployment Rate (SA)<sup>2</sup></u>	1.2%	1.2%	0.0	1.2%	1.4%
<u>Insured Unemployment Rate (NSA)<sup>2</sup></u>	1.2%	1.2%	0.0	1.2%	1.3%

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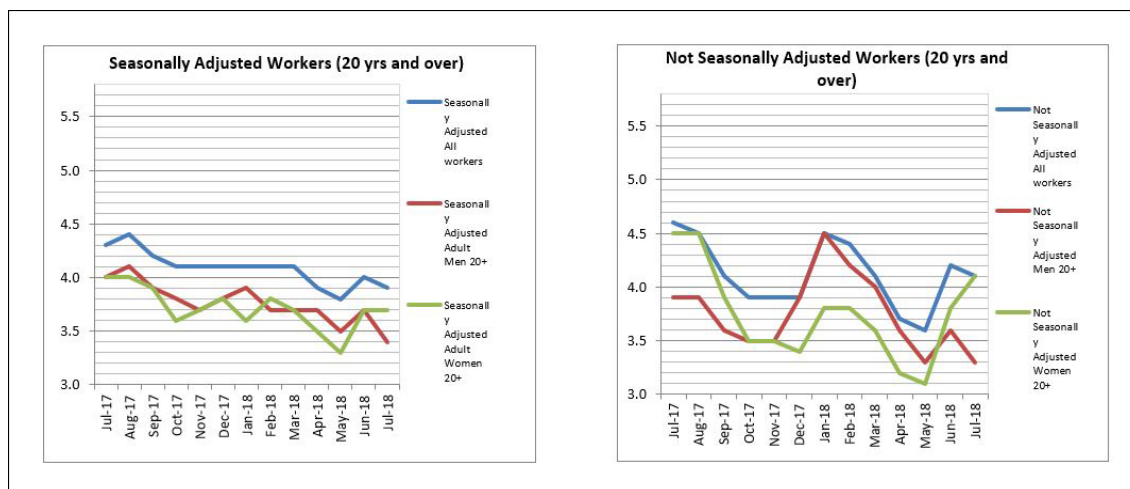
#### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR – THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JULY 2018

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 157,000 in July, compared with an average monthly gain of 203,000 over the prior 12 months. In July, job gains occurred in professional and business services, in manufacturing, and in health care and social assistance.

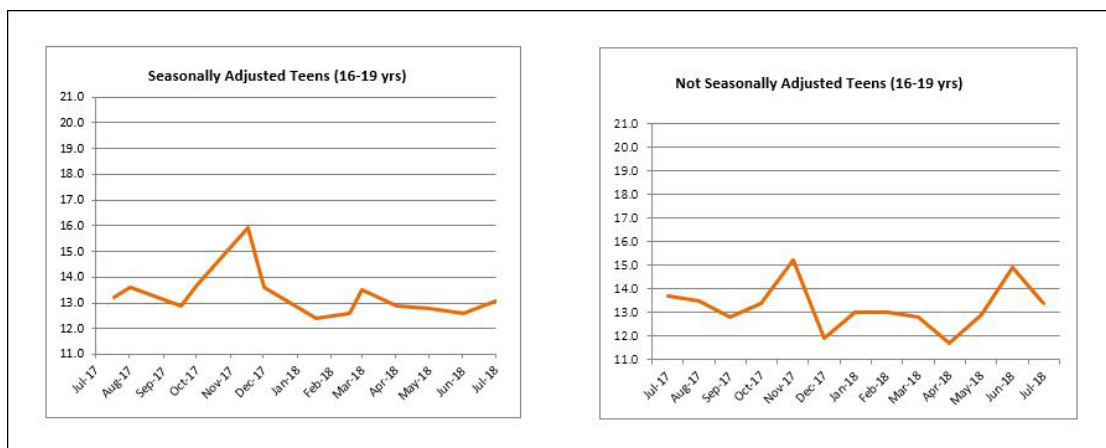
- Employment in **professional and business services** increased by 51,000 in July and has risen by 518,000 over the year. Over the month, employment edged up in temporary help services (+28,000) and in **computer systems design and related services** (+8,000).
- **Manufacturing** added 37,000 jobs in July, with most of the gain in the durable goods component. Employment rose in transportation equipment (+13,000), machinery (+6,000), and electronic instruments (+2,000). **Over the past 12 months, manufacturing has added 327,000 jobs.**
- In July, employment in **health care and social assistance** rose by 34,000. **Health care** employment continued to trend up over the month (+17,000) and has increased by 286,000 over the year. **Hospitals** added 7,000 jobs over the month. Within social assistance, individual and family services added 16,000 jobs in July and 77,000 jobs over the year.
- Construction employment continued to trend up in July (+19,000) and has increased by 308,000 over the year.
- In July, employment in retail trade changed little (+7,000). Job gains occurred in general merchandise stores (+14,000), clothing and clothing accessories stores (+10,000), and food and beverage stores (+8,000). These employment gains were offset by a decline of 32,000 in sporting goods, hobby, book, and music stores, reflecting job losses in hobby, toy, and game stores.
- Employment showed little or no change over the month in other major industries, including mining, wholesale trade, transportation and warehousing, **information, financial activities,** and government.
- The **average workweek for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls decreased by 0.1 hour to 34.5 hours in July, following an increase of 0.1 hour in June. In **manufacturing**, both the workweek and overtime were unchanged in July, at 40.9 hours and 3.5 hours, respectively. The average workweek for **production and nonsupervisory employees** on private nonfarm payrolls remained at 33.8 hours.
- In July, **average hourly earnings for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 7 cents to \$27.05. Over the year, average hourly earnings have increased by 71 cents, or 2.7 percent. Average hourly earnings of private-sector **production and nonsupervisory employees** increased by 3 cents to \$22.65 in July.



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### CONFERENCE BOARD - HELP WANTED ONLINE DATA SERIES JULY 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	1.46
California	1.58
Los Angeles	1.75

- Online advertised vacancies increased 170,800 to 4,651,500 in July, according to **The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine® (HWOL) Data Series**, released today.
- The June Supply/Demand rate stands at 1.46 unemployed for each advertised vacancy, with a total of 2.1 million more unemployed workers than the number of advertised vacancies. The number of unemployed was approximately 6.6 million in June.

#### Sector/Occupational Changes for the Month of July:

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

**Healthcare practitioner** ads increased 23,900 to 521,100. The supply/demand rate lies at 0.25, i.e. 4 advertised openings per unemployed job-seeker.

**Management** ads increased 22,100 to 431,000. The supply/demand rate lies at 0.88, i.e. 1 advertised opening per unemployed job-seeker.

**Business and financial operations** ads increased 18,500 to 301,400. The supply/demand rate lies at 0.69, i.e. 1 advertised opening per unemployed job-seeker.

**Sales and related** ads increased 28,200 to 442,200. The supply/demand rate lies at 1.76, i.e. over 1 unemployed job-seeker for every advertised available opening.

**Transportation** ads increased 23,300 to 348,800. The supply/demand rate lies at 1.69, i.e. 1 unemployed jobseeker for every advertised available opening.

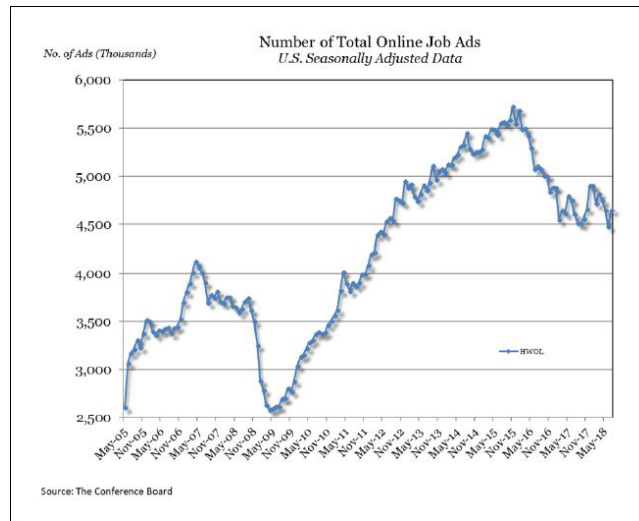
**Food preparation and service** increased 16,300 to 220,900. The supply/demand rate lies at 2.95 i.e. over 2 unemployed job-seekers for every advertised available opening.



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### THE CONFERENCE BOARD - EMPLOYMENT TRENDS INDEX – JULY 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 July, after increasing in June. The index now stands at 109.89, up from 108.72 (a downward revision) in June. The change represents a 5.4 percent gain in the ETI compared to a year ago.
- “The growth in the Employment Trends Index remains strong, supported by positive contributions from all of its components,” said Gad Levanon, Chief Economist, North America, at The Conference Board. “We expect economic activity to remain strong in the coming months, and the rapid expansion of employment should continue despite the very tight labor market.”

### RELEVANT NEWS ARTICLES

**August 7, 2018, “Open jobs outnumber US unemployed for 3rd straight month.”**

AP

<https://www.cnbc.com/2018/08/07/open-jobs-outnumber-us-unemployed-for-3rd-straight-month.html>

- The Labor Department reported that job openings have barely increased, rising by just 3000.
- 6.56 million were were searching for work in June.
- The economy expanded at a 4.1 percent annual rate in the April-June quarter, the fastest pace in four years.
- U.S. employers posted slightly more openings in June than the previous month, resulting in more available jobs than unemployed workers for the third straight month.
- The Labor Department says job openings barely increased, rising just 3,000, to 6.66 million. That's more than the 6.56 million people than were searching for work in June. It's also close to April's figure of 6.8 million, a record high. Overall hiring slipped to 5.65 million from 5.75 million and the number of people quitting their jobs declined slightly to 3.4 million from nearly 3.5 million in May.

**August 3, 2018, "58 percent of workers to get a pay raise, study shows."**

**By Sarah O'Brien, CNBC**

<https://www.cnbc.com/2018/08/03/its-a-great-time-to-look-for-a-new-job.html>

- It's a great time to be in the work force.
- With the labor market tight and companies increasingly competing to attract and retain qualified workers, 58 percent of employers plan to give out raises by the end of 2018, according to a report released Friday by CareerBuilder. Pay bumps will be 5 percent or more at 24 percent of companies, the survey found.
- In addition to a majority of employers planning to give out raises to existing employees, 45 percent say they will increase starting salaries for new hires.
- Nearly two-thirds of U.S. employers plan to hire full-time, permanent workers in the second half of 2018. That's up from 60 percent a year ago.
- As companies compete for talent, perks like signing bonuses and extra time off are becoming more common.
- "Employees are really owning the market and in a position to negotiate," said Irina Novoselsky, president and COO of CareerBuilder.
- While low unemployment is good news for the economy, it means companies struggle to fill positions as the pool of available workers shrinks.

**August 3, 2018, "Workers Hardest Hit by Recession Are Joining in Recovery."**

**By Nelson D. Schwartz and Ben Casselman, *The New York Times***

[https://www.nytimes.com/2018/08/03/business/economy/july-jobs-report-2018.html?emc=edit\\_th\\_180804&nl=todaysheadlines&nlid=486965330804](https://www.nytimes.com/2018/08/03/business/economy/july-jobs-report-2018.html?emc=edit_th_180804&nl=todaysheadlines&nlid=486965330804)

- The least educated American workers, who took the hardest hit in the Great Recession, were also among the slowest to harvest the gains of the recovery. Now they are a striking symbol of a strong economy.
- The unemployment rate for those without a high school diploma fell to 5.1 percent in July, the Labor Department reported Friday, the lowest since the government began collecting data on such workers in 1992. At the economy's nadir in the summer of 2009, the unemployment rate for high school dropouts hit 15.6 percent, more than three times the peak unemployment rate for college graduates.
- Buffeted by technological change and seemingly out of place in an economy where skills and credentials are in ever more demand, this cohort struggled while more educated workers scored jobs and promotions and rose on the economic ladder.
- High school dropouts make up 7.2 percent of the labor force, and some experts doubted they and other low-skilled workers would ever fully recover from the effects of the recession, said Betsey Stevenson, a professor of economics at the University of Michigan.
- "As economists, we worried these workers would be shut out forever," she said. "But the long duration of the recovery has pulled them back in. As the economy adds more jobs, employers have had to dig a little deeper."