

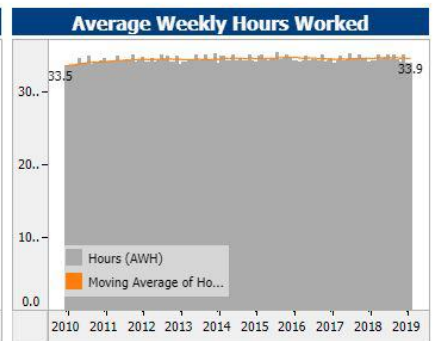
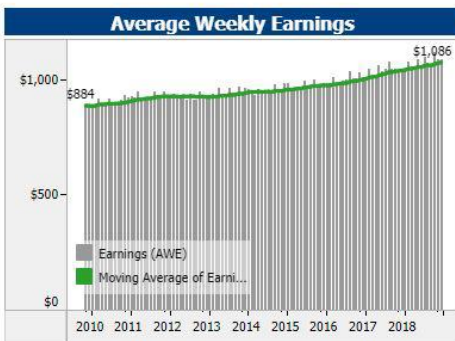
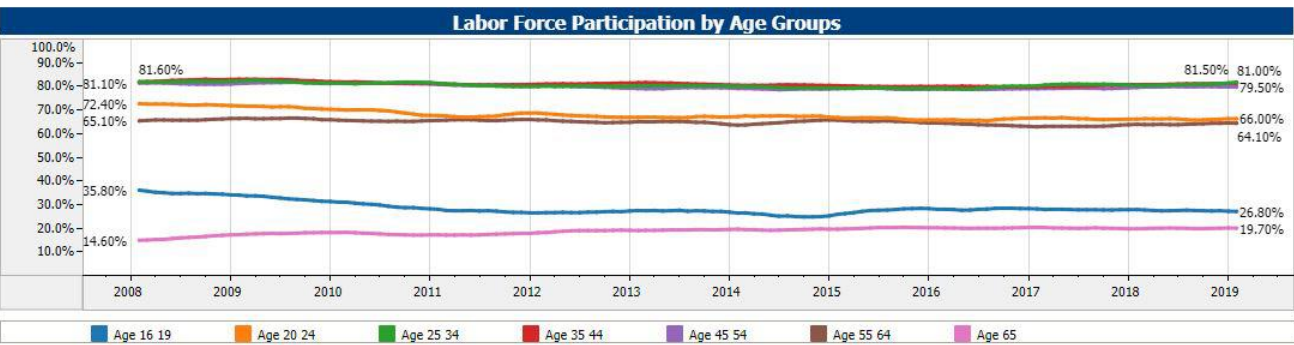
STATE OF CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (EDD) LABOR MARKET MONTHLY

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

CA NSA = 4.6%
US NSA = 3.9%



Data Source: EDD Labor Market Information Division
Note: February 2019 data is revised and March 2019 data is preliminary.



Month-over Job Gains - Nine of California's eleven industry sectors added a total of 30,400 jobs in March. Construction reported the largest increase with a gain of 9,400 jobs. Other sectors adding jobs over the month were **professional and business services, manufacturing, educational and health services, information, other services, leisure and hospitality, government, and mining and logging.**

Month-over Job Losses - Two of California industries reported job losses over the month. Trade, transportation, and utilities reported the largest decrease with a loss of 5,800 jobs while **financial activities had a loss of 100 jobs.**

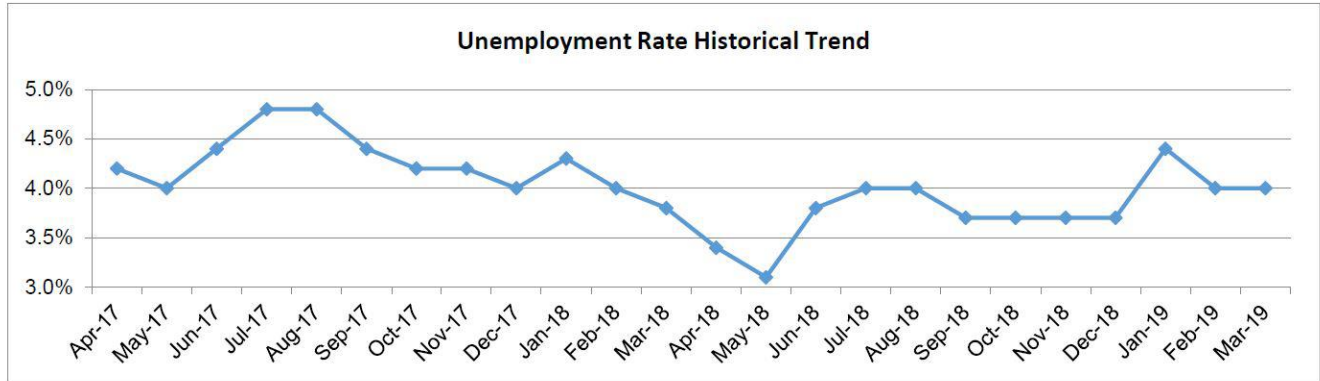
Year-over Job Gains - Nonfarm payroll employment in California increased by 238,500 jobs (a 1.4 percent increase). Ten of California's eleven industry sectors added a total of 242,700 jobs over the year. The largest job gains were in **professional and business services, up 65,900 (a 2.5 percent increase) and educational and health services, up 64,100 jobs (a 2.4 percent increase).** Other sectors adding jobs over the year were **leisure and hospitality, government, construction, manufacturing, information, trade, transportation and utilities, other services, and mining and logging.**

Year-over Job Losses - The only industry that posted a **year-over decline was financial activities with a job loss of 4,200.**

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 March 2019, unchanged from a revised 4.0 percent in February 2019, and above the year-ago estimate of 3.8 percent. This compares with an unadjusted unemployment rate of 4.6 percent for California and 3.9 percent for the nation during the same period.



EDD Oxnard/T-O/Ventura MSA Job Ads – MARCH 2019

This report is a local snapshot of job ads vs. the number of unemployed, occupational and employer data and cities with most job ads. Sources include: EDD, LMID, The Conference Board and WANTED Tech. https://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/file/hwol_lad/Oxnard_ThousandOaks_Ventura_MSA_37100_HWOL.pdf

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	April 13	April 6	Change	March 30	Prior Year ¹
Initial Claims (SA)	192,000	197,000	-5,000	204,000	227,000
Initial Claims (NSA)	195,374	196,170	-796	183,801	226,090
4-Wk Moving Average (SA)	201,250	207,250	-6,000	214,000	225,500
WEEK ENDING	April 6	March 30	Change	March 23	Prior Year ¹
Insured Unemployment (SA)	1,653,000	1,716,000	-63,000	1,726,000	1,852,000
Insured Unemployment (NSA)	1,728,810	1,861,833	-133,023	1,908,509	1,929,729
4-Wk Moving Average (SA)	1,712,500	1,735,250	-22,750	1,745,500	1,843,250
<u>Insured Unemployment Rate (SA)²</u>	1.2%	1.2%	0.0	1.2%	1.3%
<u>Insured Unemployment Rate (NSA)²</u>	1.2%	1.3%	-0.1	1.3%	1.4%

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR – THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MARCH 2019

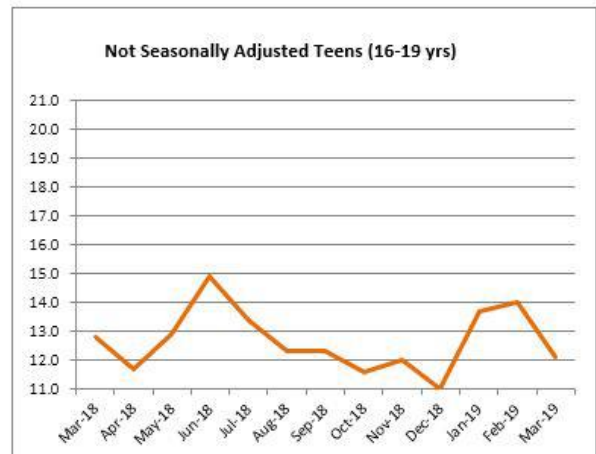
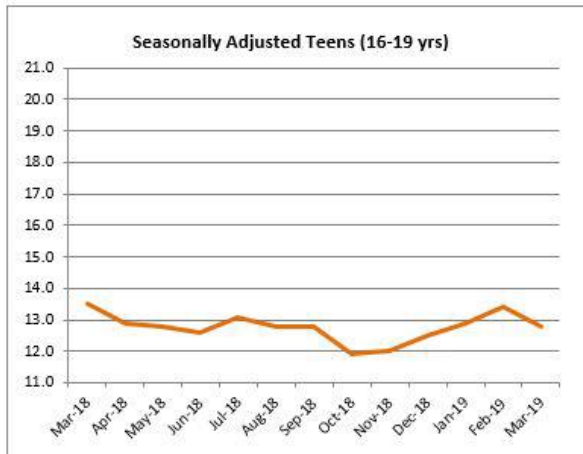
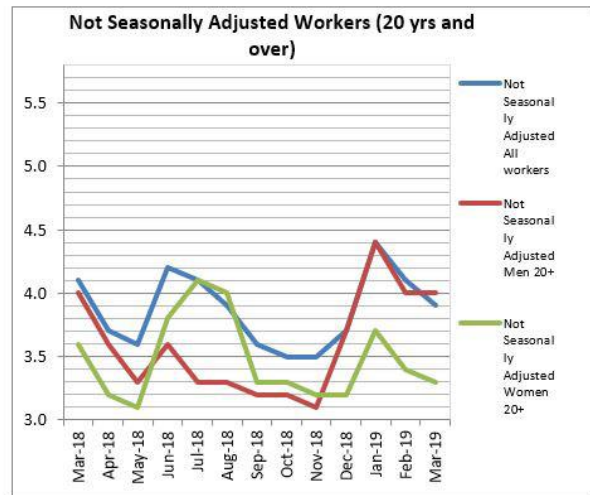
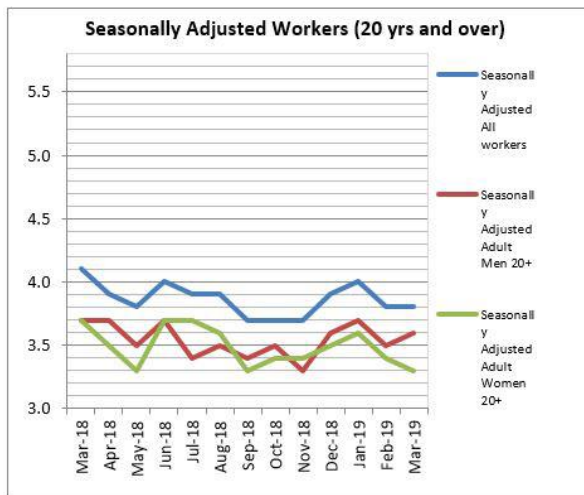
Monthly national data by industry on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on the payrolls of nonfarm establishments. DOL Release - <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/empst.pdf>

Summary Statement:

Total **nonfarm payroll employment** increased by 196,000 in March, with notable gains in **health care and in professional and technical services**. Employment growth averaged 180,000 per month in the first quarter of 2019, compared with 223,000 per month in 2018.

The **average workweek for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 0.1 hour to 34.5 hours in March, offsetting a decline of 0.1 hour in February. In **manufacturing**, the average workweek was unchanged in March at 40.7 hours, while overtime decreased by 0.1 hour to 3.4 hours. The average workweek for **production and nonsupervisory employees** on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 0.1 hour to 33.7 hours.

In March, **average hourly earnings for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls rose by 4 cents to \$27.70, following a 10-cent gain in February. Over the past 12 months, average hourly earnings have increased by 3.2 percent. Average hourly earnings of private-sector **production and nonsupervisory employees** increased by 6 cents to \$23.24 in March.



CONFERENCE BOARD - HELP WANTED ONLINE DATA SERIES MARCH 2019 REPORT

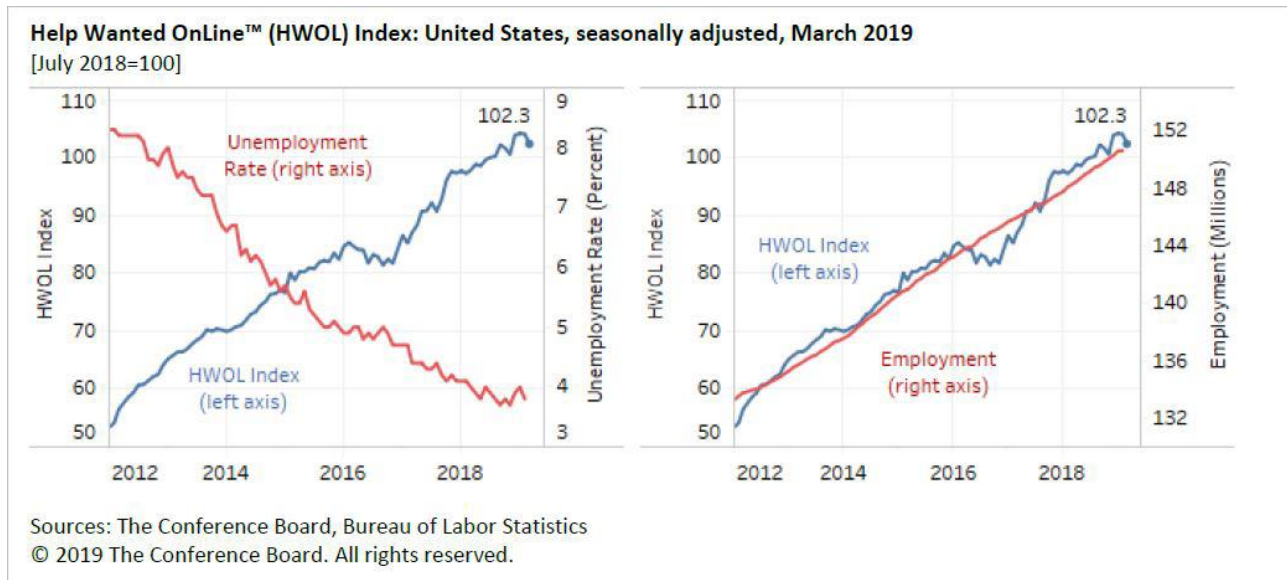
<https://www.conference-board.org/data/helpwantedonline.cfm>

Online Labor Demand Declined in March

- Solid Employment Growth Expected to Continue
- In March, most states and MSAs experienced a decrease in the number of online job ads
- The East North Central region experienced the slowest growth in online job ads over the past year, partly due to the slowdown in manufacturing activity

The Conference Board **Help Wanted OnLine® (HWOL) Index** declined in March. The experimental HWOL Index now stands at 102.3 (July 2018=100), down from 104.0 in February.

“The HWOL Index declined in March but remains at a level consistent with solid hiring activity,” said Gad Levanon, Chief Economist, North America, at The Conference Board. “Despite the one-month decline, it is too early to conclude that hiring activity is slowing. We still expect economic growth to remain above the two percent rate throughout 2019. While job growth is likely to slow, we expect it will remain strong enough to tighten the labor market and draw more people into the labor force.”



RELEVANT NEWS ARTICLES

April 16, 2019, "A New Recruitment Tool for Construction: The Joystick."

By Jason M. Bailey, *The New York Times*

<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/04/16/business/a-new-recruitment-tool-for-construction-the-joystick.html>

- To help attract a generation that grew up playing video games, the construction industry has turned to simulators that replicate jobs done by heavy equipment.
- Plastic excavators, bulldozers and cranes fueled by imagination have long captivated toddlers. Now, the construction industry is trying to attract teenagers with realistic computer simulators of those same heavy machines, hoping to build a younger work force.
- With the retirement of baby boomers in full swing, the construction industry is grappling with its biggest challenge: refilling its pool of employees. But it faces significant resistance among younger workers. Many of them consider the field unstable after six years of double-digit unemployment in the wake of the Great Recession. Or after constantly being told by parents, teachers and politicians that a college education is paramount, they find the work undesirable.

RELEVANT NEWS ARTICLES - CONTINUED

- “That generation that would bring their kids to work and have them sit on their knee while they are operating a road grader, that generation is gone,” said Ben Eakes, the asset manager for Eutaw Construction Company in Madison, Miss.
- “We’ve gone through the grandfathers and the fathers,” he added, “and now we are at the generation of the sons, and a lot of the sons aren’t wanting to do this type of work.”
- And there is a need for fresh blood. Projects are surging, and unemployment in the construction industry was 5.1 percent last year, its lowest rate since at least 2000. Rapidly losing the most experienced workers while demand is high could delay projects and hurt the industry.

April 11, 2019, "U.S. labor market strong; inflation pressures benign."

Lucia Mutikani, Reuters

<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-economy/u-s-labor-market-strong-inflation-pressures-benign-idUSKCN1RN1PG>

- The number of Americans filing applications for unemployment benefits dropped to a 49-1/2-year low last week, pointing to sustained labor market strength that could assuage fears the economy was rapidly losing momentum.
- Other data on Thursday showed producer prices increased by the most in five months in March amid a surge in the cost of gasoline. But underlying producer prices remained soft, the latest indication of tame inflation pressures that strengthen the Federal Reserve’s decision to suspend further interest rate increases this year despite a tight labor market.
- “The economy’s wheels continue to turn and any thought that growth was going to stop has to be reassessed,” said Chris Rupkey, chief economist at MUFJ in New York. “Fed officials are on the sidelines awaiting confirmation of what to do next.”
- Initial claims for state unemployment benefits fell 8,000 to a seasonally adjusted 196,000 for the week ended April 6, the Labor Department said. That was the lowest level since October 1969, when the size of the labor market was about half of what it is now. Claims have declined for four straight weeks.
- Economists polled by Reuters had forecast claims rising to 211,000 in the latest week. The four-week moving average of initial claims, considered a better measure of labor market trends as it irons out week-to-week volatility, fell 7,000 to 207,000 last week, the lowest level since December 1969.
- The labor market’s strength should allay worries of an abrupt slowdown in economic growth, which gained traction after the U.S. Treasury yield curve briefly inverted in late March.

April 5, 2019, "Job market bounces back in March with 196,000 gain in payrolls."

Jeff Cox, CNBC

<https://www.cnbc.com/2019/04/05/nonfarm-payrolls-march-2019.html>

- Job creation posted a solid rebound in March, with nonfarm payrolls expanding by 196,000 and the unemployment rate holding steady at 3.8%, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Friday.
- That was better than the 175,000 Dow Jones estimate and comes after a dismal February that had economists wondering whether the decade-old economic expansion was nearing an end. The unemployment rate met expectations.
- “With a strong March employment report now in the books, we’ve gotten some reassurance that the labor market is still strong,” said Steve Rick, chief economist at CUNA Mutual Group. “Of course, last month’s nosedive was disappointing, especially after December and January had such impressive numbers despite some sizable headwinds. But a good March report shows that February was more of an outlier than a canary in the coal mine.”
- Wage gains fell off the recent strong pace, increasing just 0.14% for the month and 3.2% year over year, below expectations of the 3.4% pace from last month. The average work week increased by 0.1 hour to 34.5 hours.
- A broader gauge of unemployment that also counts discouraged workers and those holding part-time jobs for economic reasons also was unchanged at 7.3%. The measure, known as the “real unemployment rate” is down from 7.9% a year ago.