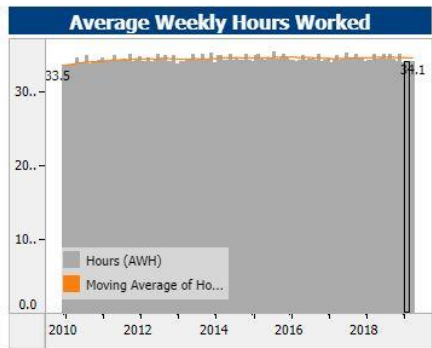
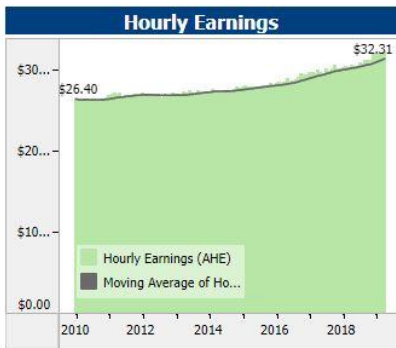
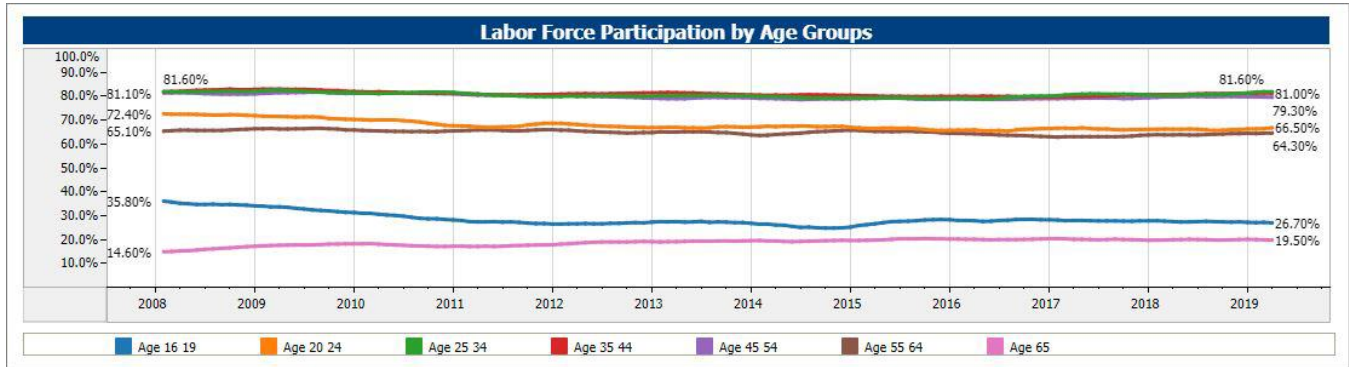
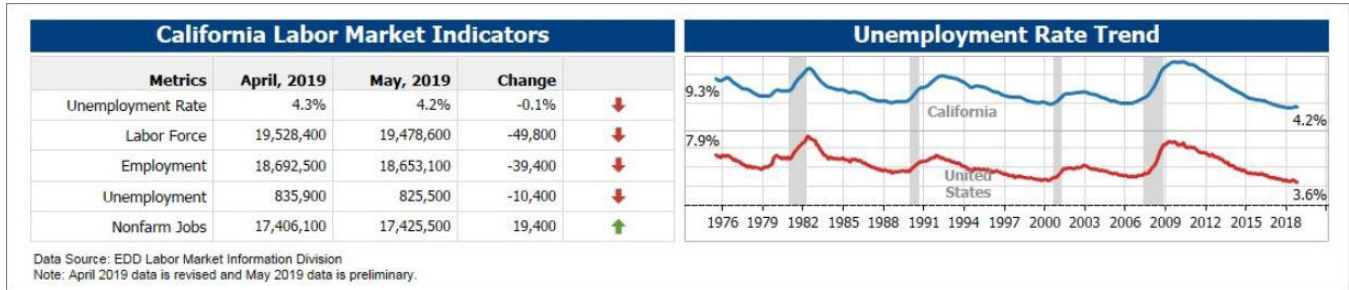


STATE OF CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT (EDD) LABOR MARKET MONTHLY RELEASE: Statewide Labor Market Review <http://www.labormarketinfo.edd.ca.gov/>

CA NSA = 3.5%
US NSA = 3.4%



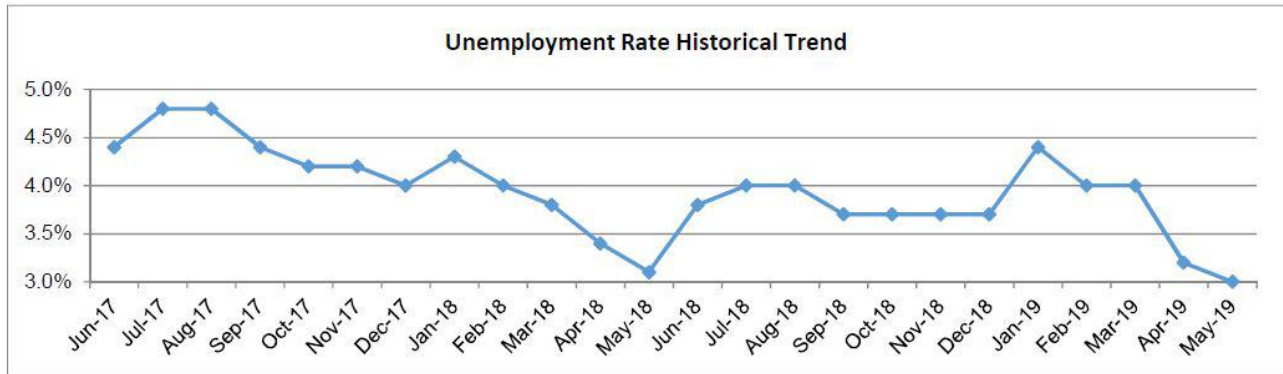
California's Labor Market in May, by the numbers...

- The state's unemployment rate dipped slightly to 4.2 percent, still hovering near California's record low unemployment rate of 4.1 percent set in July through December 2018. The U.S. unemployment rate held at 3.6 percent in May.
- California's 19,400 job gain accounted for 26 percent of the nation's total 75,000 job gain for the month.
- The state's 111-month employment expansion is the second-longest on record behind the 113-month long expansion of the 1960's.
- California has gained 3,235,900 jobs since the current economic expansion began in February 2010, averaging over 29,000 jobs gained per month over the period – far more than the 8-9,000 jobs needed each month to accommodate people entering the labor force.
- Seven of California's 11 major industry sectors gained jobs in May. The biggest increase of 12,800 jobs came in construction, reflecting an increase in home building. That's followed by a gain of 4,500 jobs in **leisure and hospitality** on the strength of the state's tourism industry, and an 1,800 job gain in government.

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 3.0 percent in May 2019, down from a revised 3.2 percent in April 2019, and below the year-ago estimate of 3.1 percent. This compares with an unadjusted unemployment rate of 3.5 percent for California and 3.4 percent for the nation during the same period.



EDD Oxnard/T-O/Ventura MSA Job Ads – MAY 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 | June 15 | June 8 | Change | June 1 | Prior Year ¹ |
|--|-----------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| Initial Claims (SA) | 216,000 | 222,000 | -6,000 | 219,000 | 219,000 |
| Initial Claims (NSA) | 204,976 | 220,186 | -15,210 | 189,577 | 206,023 |
| 4-Wk Moving Average (SA) | 218,750 | 217,750 | +1,000 | 215,250 | 219,750 |
| WEEK ENDING | June 8 | June 1 | Change | May 25 | Prior Year ¹ |
| Insured Unemployment (SA) | 1,662,000 | 1,699,000 | -37,000 | 1,693,000 | 1,734,000 |
| Insured Unemployment (NSA) | 1,519,354 | 1,538,045 | -18,691 | 1,521,739 | 1,588,055 |
| 4-Wk Moving Average (SA) | 1,679,000 | 1,684,250 | -5,250 | 1,675,500 | 1,736,250 |
| <u>Insured Unemployment Rate (SA)²</u> | 1.2% | 1.2% | 0.0 | 1.2% | 1.2% |
| <u>Insured Unemployment Rate (NSA)²</u> | 1.1% | 1.1% | 0.0 | 1.1% | 1.1% |

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

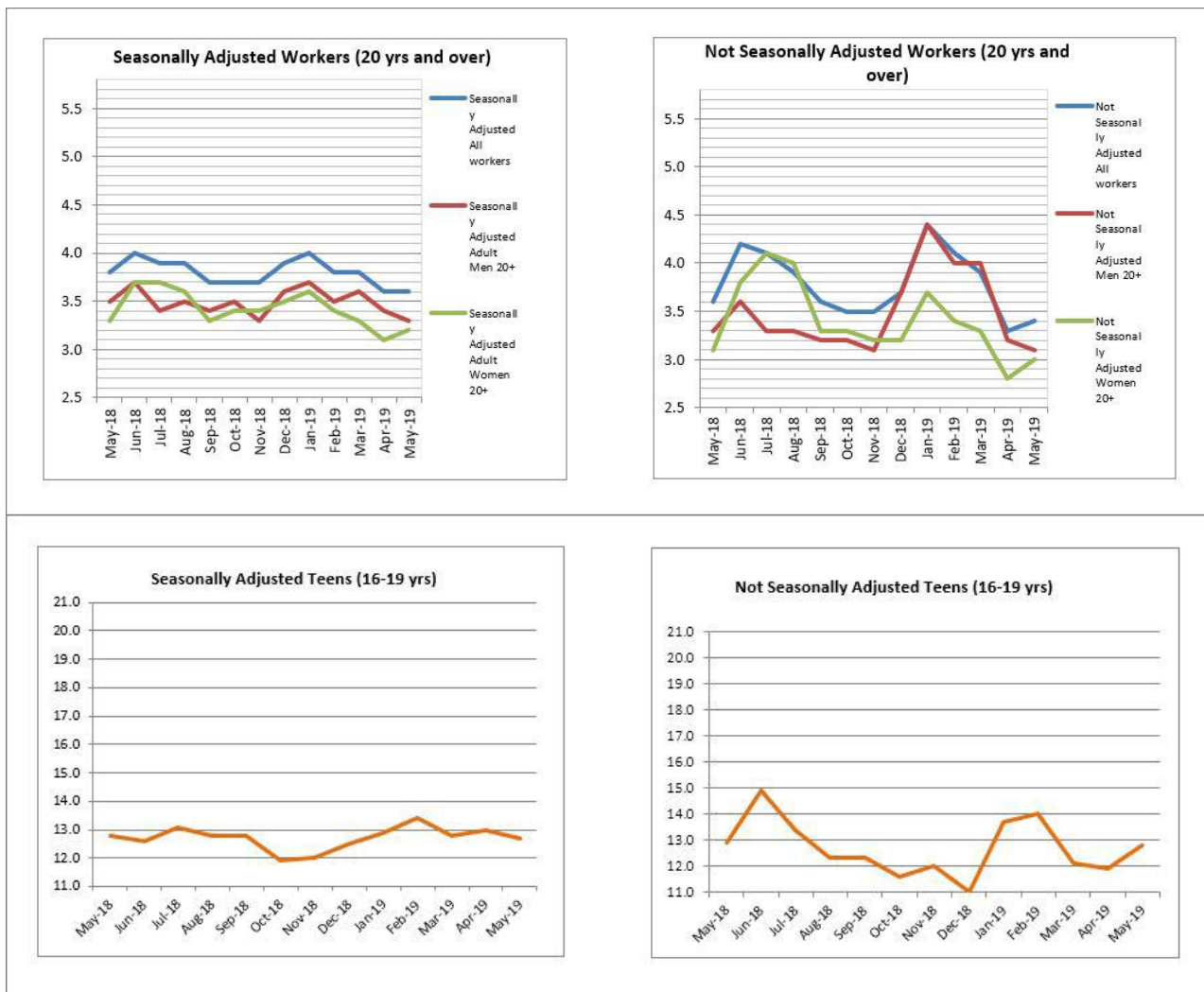
Monthly national data by industry on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on the payrolls of nonfarm establishments. DOL Release - <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/empst.pdf>

Summary Statement:

Total **nonfarm payroll employment** edged up in May (+75,000). Monthly job gains have averaged 164,000 in 2019, compared with an average gain of 223,000 per month in 2018. In May, employment continued to trend up in professional and business services and in health care.

In May, **average hourly earnings for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls increased by 6 cents to \$27.83. Over the year, average hourly earnings have increased by 3.1 percent. Average hourly earnings of private-sector **production and nonsupervisory employees** increased by 7 cents to \$23.38 in May.

The **average workweek for all employees** on private nonfarm payrolls was unchanged at 34.4 hours in May. In manufacturing, the average workweek and overtime hours were unchanged at 40.6 hours and 3.4 hours, respectively. The average workweek for **production and non-supervisory employees** on private nonfarm payrolls edged down by 0.1 hour to 33.6 hours.



CONFERENCE BOARD - HELP WANTED ONLINE DATA SERIES MAY 2019 REPORT

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

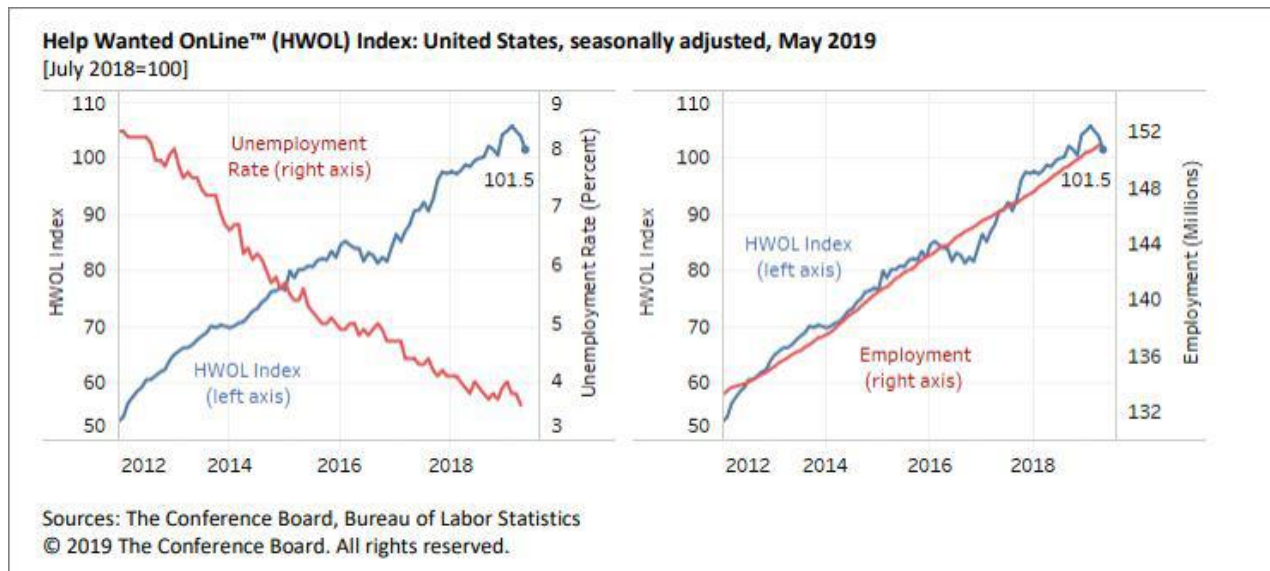
Online Labor Demand Declined in May

- In May, losses were widespread across most States and MSAs
- Majority of occupations showed declines over the month

The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine® (HWOL) Index declined in May. The Index now stands at 101.5 (July 2018=100), down from 103.9 in April. The Index declined 2.3 percent from the prior month but is up 3.1 percent from a year ago.

In the Midwest, Nebraska declined 2.8 percent and Michigan fell 2.9 percent. In the Northeast, Rhode Island declined 5.6 percent and New Jersey fell 3.7 percent. In the South, Delaware fell 7.9 percent and West Virginia declined 3.2 percent. In the West, Washington dropped 3.1 percent and Nevada declined 2.8 percent.

The Professional occupational category saw losses in Computer and Mathematical Science (-3.6 percent) and Business and Financial Operations (-3.3 percent). The Services/Production occupational category losses in Production (-3.3 percent), Transportation (-2.9 percent), and Installation, Maintenance, and Repair (-2.9 percent).



THE CONFERENCE BOARD - EMPLOYMENT TRENDS INDEX – MAY 2019

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 a decline in April. The index now stands at 111.63, up from 110.21 (a downward revision) in April. The increase marks a 3.5 percent gain in the ETI over the past 12 months.

“The Employment Trends Index increased in May, more than reversing the declines in March and April,” said Gad Levanon, Chief Economist, North America, at The Conference Board. “While we expect some slowdown in job growth, the Employment Trends Index suggests that this slowdown is likely to be modest enough to still tighten the labor market in the coming months. There is growing evidence that recruitment difficulties and time to fill open positions are now historically high, holding back the pace of hiring and job growth. As employers continue to operate in a tightening labor market, we are seeing more signs of stronger automation efforts to reduce demand for workers.”

RELEVANT NEWS ARTICLES

June 19, 2019, "Fed leaves its key rate unchanged but hints of future cuts."

Martin Crutsinger, *Associated Press*

<https://www.apnews.com/ba2d8139161b457a8b90f91324daf3e8>

- The Federal Reserve left its key interest rate unchanged Wednesday but signaled that it's prepared to start cutting rates if needed to protect the U.S. economy from trade conflicts and other threats.
- The Fed kept its benchmark rate — which influences many consumer and business loans — in a range of 2.25% to 2.5%, where it's been since December.
- It issued a statement saying that because "uncertainties" have increased, it would "act as appropriate to sustain the expansion." That language echoed a remark Chairman Jerome Powell made two weeks ago that analysts interpreted as a signal that rate cuts were on the way.
- The uncertainties the Fed referred to clearly include President Donald Trump's trade conflicts, especially with China. The effects of tariffs and counter-tariffs between the United States and China have become perhaps the leading threat to the U.S. economic expansion, which next month will become the longest on record.
- In its statement, the Fed removed a reference to being "patient" about adjusting rates. That suggested that it's now inclined to begin cutting rates for the first time in more than a decade. It remains unclear, though, when that might happen.
- The Fed's decision was approved on a 9-1 vote, with James Bullard, president of the Fed's St. Louis regional bank, dissenting because he thought the central bank should begin cutting rates now. It marked the first dissent from a Fed decision since Powell became chairman in February last year.
- A survey of the 17 Fed officials showed that nearly half now expect at least one rate cut this year, with seven projecting two cuts. When they previously issued forecasts in March, none had predicted a rate cut in 2019.
- Many Fed watchers have said they think the policymakers want to first see whether a meeting that Trump and President Xi Jinping are to hold late next week at a Group of 20 nations summit in Japan produces any breakthrough in the U.S.-China trade war.
- That meeting carries opportunity as well as risks, said Jay Bryson, global economist at Wells Fargo.

June 9, 2019, "Are older workers job hoarding, hurting economy? 44% of young employees say graying workforce is a problem."

Andrew Soergel, *Associated Press*

<https://www.chicagotribune.com/business/ct-biz-older-workers-blocking-jobs-poll-20190606-story.html>

- More older Americans are forgoing the concept of a traditional retirement at the age of 65, a trend that some younger workers aren't particularly thrilled to see.
- A recent poll by The Associated Press-NORC Center for Public Affairs Research found that workers under the age of 50 were significantly more likely to view America's aging workforce as a negative development when compared with their older counterparts. About 4 in 10 respondents ages 18 to 49 and 44% of the youngest respondents ages 18 to 29 said they consider the trend to be a bad thing for American workers. Just 14% of those age 60 and over said the same.
- "I don't think in things like IT and medicine you're as effective a worker (at 65 years old) as you are at 50," says Katie Otting, a 29-year-old living in Southern California. "If some 65-year-old is in a position that he's not ready to quit because he wants a better pension and there's someone else ready to take that job, they're not going to replace him."
- An aging population, elevated health care costs and lingering financial uncertainty following the Great Recession all are believed to be contributing to America's steadily graying workforce.
- Nearly 20% of Americans over the age of 65 were employed or actively looking for work last year, up from less than 12% two decades prior, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

June 7, 2019, "Economy added just 75,000 jobs in May, strengthening case for Fed interest rate cut."

Paul Davidson, USA TODAY

<https://www.usatoday.com/story/money/2019/06/07/jobs-report-economy-added-just-75-000-jobs-may/1374420001/>

- Hiring was weak in May as employers added 75,000 jobs, bolstering the Federal Reserve's case for cutting interest rates as soon as this month, a possibility that has juiced markets in recent days.
- The unemployment rate was unchanged at a 50-year low of 3.6%, the Labor Department said Friday.
- Economists surveyed by Bloomberg expected 178,000 job gains.
- Adding to the concerns: Payroll gains for March and April combined were revised down by a total 75,000. March's additions were revised from 189,000 to 153,000, and April's, from 263,000 to 224,000.
- The May employment report was highly anticipated because of recent speculation that the Fed could cut its benchmark rate for the first time in a decade as soon as this month, especially if the economy softens. The jobs report typically provides the best real-time gauge of the labor market and economy.
- Fed policymakers have indicated they're prepared to trim rates if necessary, noting concerns that the recent escalation of U.S. trade battles with both China and Mexico could further impede already slowing growth. A stock market that was tumbling amid the trade jitters has rallied since Fed officials have raised the possibility of rate cuts, which tend to increase consumer and business borrowing and prod investors to move money from bonds to higher-yielding stocks.

June 6, 2019, "The May jobs report is coming, and economic reports don't get much more important than this one."

Patti Domm, CNBC

<https://www.cnbc.com/2019/06/06/the-jobs-report-is-friday-and-economic-reports-dont-get-much-more-important-than-this-one.html>

- The economy was expected to have added a solid 180,000 jobs in May, but if the payroll number is much stronger or weaker than forecast, that could be a game changer for the markets and any consumers or businesses looking for a loan.
- Coming amid a huge shift in expectations for Federal Reserve interest rate cuts, economists say a big miss either way in Friday morning's May employment report could have a profound impact on markets and help decide the timing of the first Fed interest rate cut in more than 10 years.
- "There's clearly been a shift in Fed rhetoric," said Joseph LaVorgna, chief U.S. economist Americas at Natixis. He said Fed Vice Chair Richard Clarida helped first stir the speculation that the Fed would lower rates when he discussed several weeks ago how the fact the central bank in the past had cut rates pre-emptively, or made an 'insurance' cut.
- The May jobs report follows April's surprisingly robust 263,000 payrolls, but other data, like retail sales and manufacturing data have been sending mixed messages. Economists also expect hourly wages rose by 0.3% in May and unemployment was unchanged at 3.6%, according to Dow Jones.