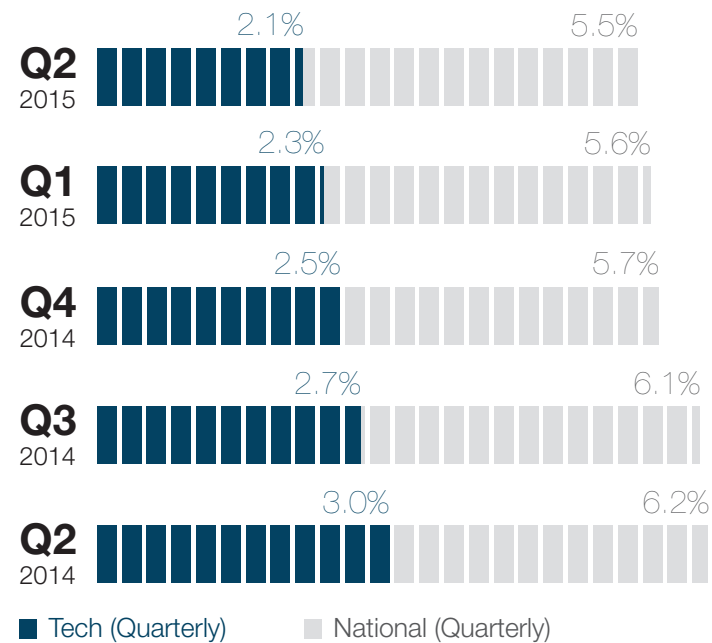


Tech Employment Snapshot: Q2 2015

Unemployment Rates



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics; overall unemployment rate is seasonally adjusted – Technology (computer and math) is not seasonally adjusted.

The technology industry continues to enjoy strong hiring momentum, with the unemployment rate in the second quarter of 2015 dipping even further to 2.1 percent—down from 2.3 percent in the first quarter, and the lowest rate recorded since the second quarter of 2008, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. This compares favorably to the overall U.S. labor market, where the unemployment rate stands at 5.5 percent.

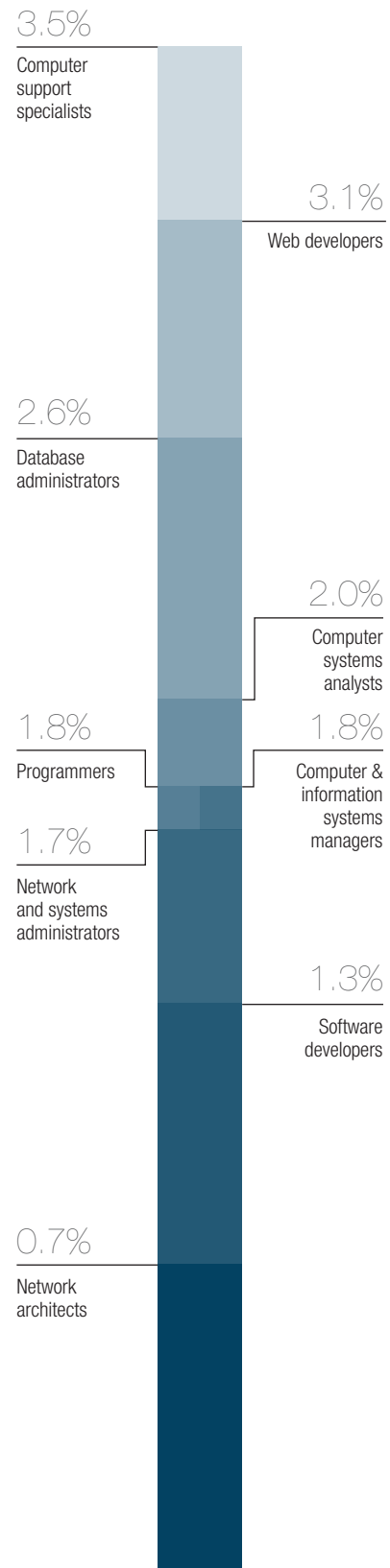
“For technology professionals, it’s a good time to be in the industry, where the unemployment rate has continued to dip. High-tech employers who want to attract the most experienced and skilled employees will need to offer the right combination of salary and perks.”

— Shravan Goli, President of Dice

Despite this good news for the technology industry as a whole, some segments have seen slight upticks in the number of tech professionals out of work. For example, the unemployment rate for Web developers climbed from 2.1 percent in the first quarter to 3.1 percent in the second quarter; similarly, the unemployment rate for computer systems analysts rose from 1.7 percent to 2.0 percent during the same period. Computer support specialists, network and systems administrators, computer & information systems managers, and database administrators also experienced slight increases in unemployment during the quarter.

Meanwhile, programmers enjoyed a massive decline in the segment unemployment rate between the first and second quarters, from 6.5 percent to 1.8 percent, while software developers saw a slight decline, from 1.5 percent to 1.3 percent.

Data processing, hosting, and related services saw a gain of 5,500 jobs in the second quarter, while professional services and computer-systems design (tech consultants) added 25,000 jobs, another bump for an already-robust category. Not all segments enjoyed a rise, however. For instance, computer and electronic manufacturing lost 700 jobs, perhaps due in part to weaker consumer and business appetite for PCs and other hardware.

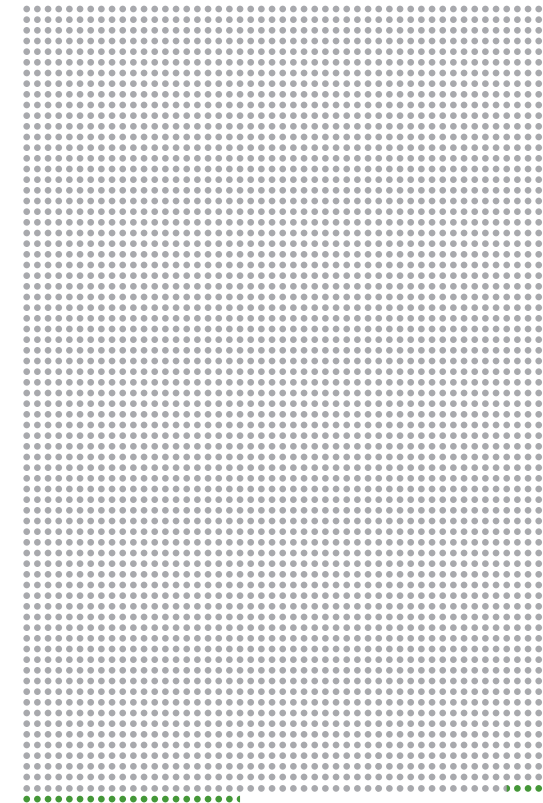


Source: Unemployment rates, Q2 2015, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Household Survey

Jobs Created/Lost in Q2 2015

Computer systems design

Professional and Business Services: 1,860,100 employed*



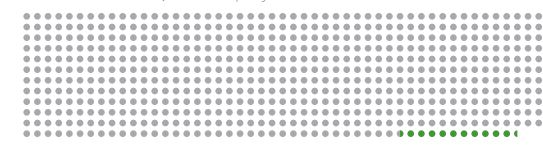
Computer and electronic products

Manufacturing: 1,056,800 employed*



Data processing and hosting

Information: 298,100 employed*

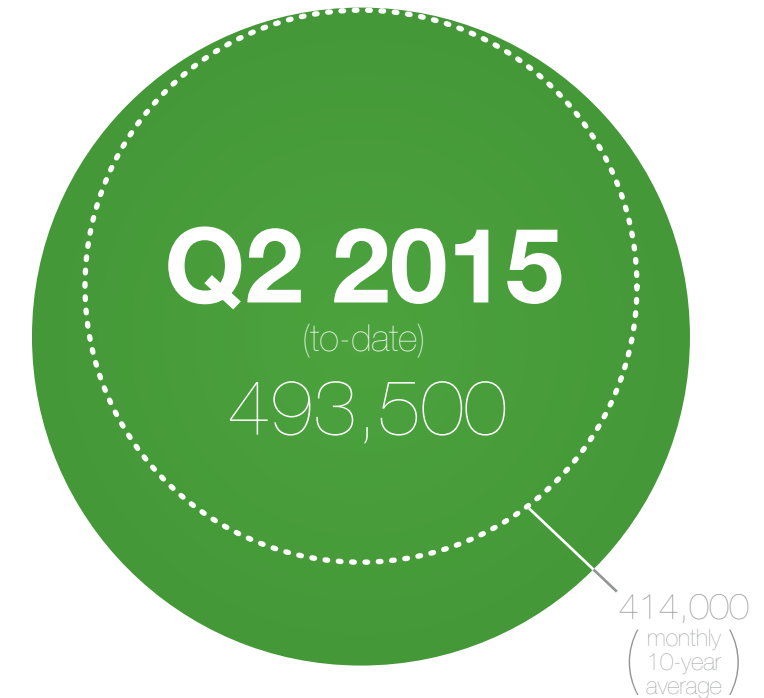


* preliminary • = 500 people • = gained • = lost

Source: Change in number of employed positions from Q1 2015 to Q2 2015 according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Establishment Survey

Monthly Average of Quits

(Professional and Business Services)



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Job Openings and Labor Turnover Survey, Professional and Business Services, average preliminary Voluntary Quits, April and May 2015.

Preliminary data from the BLS shows that total average layoffs and discharges for April and May (the latest months for which numbers are available) were 441,500 employees per month. That's a small but notable increase from the first quarter, when average layoffs and discharges totaled 424,300 per month, as well as the second quarter of 2014, when layoffs and discharges totaled 427,300 per month.

In addition, the BLS data suggests that an average of 493,500 employees per month in the professional and business services industries voluntarily quit their positions in the first two months of the second quarter (the latest data available). This was a bit lower than the average of 514,700 employees in the category who left during the first quarter of the year, and the 444,700 who left in the second quarter of 2014. These numbers suggest that technology professionals still feel confident enough about the market and the broader economy to leave their current positions in search of a better opportunity.

For technology professionals, the overall market remains strong, which means that employers seeking talent with the right mix of skills and experience will need to offer competitive salaries and perks in order to attract them. That being said, some segments within the tech market have seen slight increases in unemployment, which could be something to watch in quarters ahead.