

PA MONTHLY WORKSTATS

LABOR FORCE • JOBS • UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

PA Monthly WorkStats presents the most up-to-date labor market highlights and happenings in the commonwealth. Information herein is produced and published monthly and includes data on the labor force, jobs, and unemployment compensation for both the state and select sub-state areas as well as relevant media reports. Additional details and historical information are available on our website: workstats.dli.pa.gov.

2018



April 2018 Big Numbers

4.7% ↓ Unemployment Rate
6,015,300 ↑ Statewide Job Count
53,900 ↓ Initial Claims

- ▶ How many months in a row has Pennsylvania set new record high job levels? ----- **Page 2**
- ▶ Find unemployment statistics by gender, race, age, and educational attainment here. ----- **Page 4**
- ▶ What types of employment are covered by the Unemployment Compensation Program? ----- **Page 6**
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- ▶ What is the meaning of long-term unemployed? ----- **Back Page**

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY SUPERSECTOR

MAY 2018 EDITION • APRIL 2018 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- Total nonfarm jobs were up 9,100 from March to 6,015,300. This was the largest monthly gain so far in 2018. Jobs have increased for 13 consecutive months, setting a new record high with each of the gains. Both goods-producing and service-providing jobs were up over the month, although the majority of the gain was due to service-providers.
- Six of the 11 supersectors added jobs in April. The largest volume gain was in professional & business services which rose 5,100 to a record high. The next largest movement was tied between education & health care and other services, both up 2,400 to record high levels. Professional & business services and education & health services have been frequently reaching record levels for an extended period, but other services set a record high for the first time since reaching its previous high in October 2004. The largest drop from March was in construction (-700).
- Over the year, total nonfarm jobs were up 1.4% (+83,600) in the commonwealth compared to a 12-month gain of 1.6% nationally. Nine of the 11 supersectors added jobs from last April.

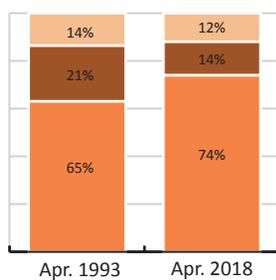
Industry	Jobs	Change from April 2017		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Total Nonfarm Jobs	6,015,300	83,600	1.4%	
Goods-Producing Industries	848,700	15,600	1.9%	
<i>Mining & Logging</i>	28,100	2,200	8.5%	
Construction	255,200	10,000	4.1%	
Manufacturing	565,400	3,400	0.6%	
Service-Providing Industries	5,166,600	68,000	1.3%	
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,130,700	3,400	0.3%	
<i>Information</i>	81,600	(1,900)	(2.3%)	
Financial Activities	322,800	2,300	0.7%	
Professional & Business Services	815,700	16,600	2.1%	
<i>Education & Health Services</i>	1,276,000	37,800	3.1%	
Leisure & Hospitality	573,300	7,200	1.3%	
Other Services	266,000	4,800	1.8%	
<i>Government</i>	700,500	(2,200)	(0.3%)	

* Italics signifies the greatest over-the-year movement

** Highlighting signifies an all-time high

HOW HAVE JOBS CHANGED OVER THE LONG TERM?

Percent of Total Nonfarm Jobs

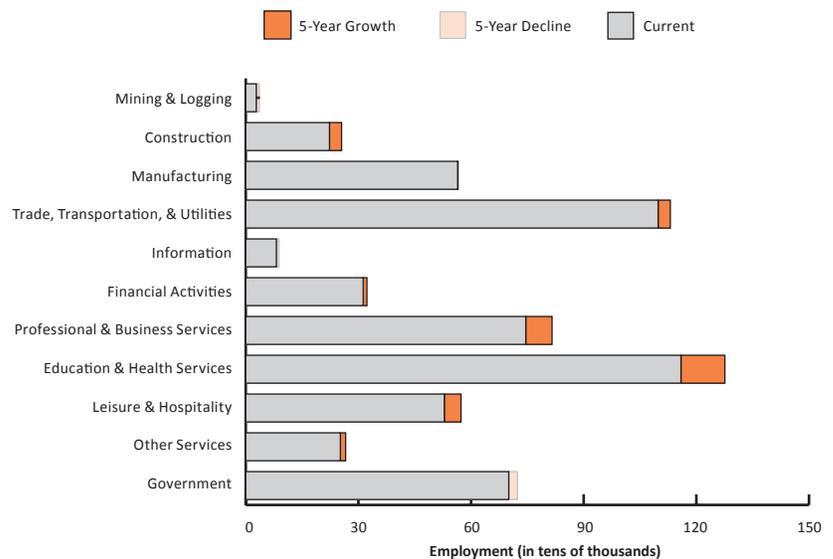


Government
Goods Producers
Private Service Providers

Education & health services led private service-providing growth over the past 25 years.

Today, goods producers make up a smaller portion of total nonfarm jobs due to large declines in manufacturing.

CHANGE IN SUPERSECTOR VOLUME



Total nonfarm jobs have expanded 4.9% over the last five years with gains in eight of the 11 supersectors. The largest volume change since April 2013 was in education & health services, which added 117,000 jobs (+10.1%), while the largest percent change was a decline of 21.9% (-8,800) in mining & logging.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

MAY 2018 EDITION • APRIL 2018 DATA

MSA OVER-THE-YEAR JOB CHANGE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

MSA	Jobs	Change from April 2017		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	374,100	5,000	1.4%	
Altoona	61,800	0	0.0%	
Bloomsburg-Berwick	42,800	0	0.0%	
Chambersburg-Waynesboro	61,200	1,300	2.2%	
East Stroudsburg	58,900	200	0.3%	
Erie	128,100	400	0.3%	
<i>Gettysburg</i>	35,800	800	2.3%	
Harrisburg-Carlisle	344,300	2,100	0.6%	
Johnstown	55,600	400	0.7%	
Lancaster	255,800	2,800	1.1%	
Lebanon	52,400	400	0.8%	
<i>Philadelphia</i>	2,939,200	37,600	1.3%	
Pittsburgh	1,186,000	14,500	1.2%	
Reading	179,800	3,000	1.7%	
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	266,300	5,200	2.0%	
State College	78,700	300	0.4%	
<i>Williamsport</i>	52,600	(800)	(1.5%)	
York-Hanover	186,800	1,300	0.7%	

* Italics signifies the greatest over-the-year movement

** Highlighting signifies an all-time high

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

(MSA industry data are not seasonally adjusted)

- In April, jobs grew over the year in all of the 18 MSAs except for the Williamsport MSA which experienced a 1.5 percent decrease in jobs over the period.
- The largest volume increase in jobs over the past year occurred in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA. Jobs increased only in the service-providing industries. While jobs in both durable and nondurable goods manufacturing increased over the year, a larger decrease in mining, logging and construction jobs led to the modest decrease in goods-producing jobs in the MSA. Job gains in the service-providing industries were spread across most sectors. Jobs in government increased over the year due primarily to gains in local government jobs and to a lesser extent in state government which offset losses at the federal level.
- The largest percentage increase in jobs over the past year occurred in the Gettysburg MSA as jobs increased in both goods-producing and service-providing industries as well as in both the public and private sectors. The Williamsport MSA, which was the only MSA where jobs declined over the year, was the reverse of the Gettysburg MSA. Jobs decreased in both the service-providing industries and in goods-producing industries, and in both the public sector (due to losses in local government) and the private sector.

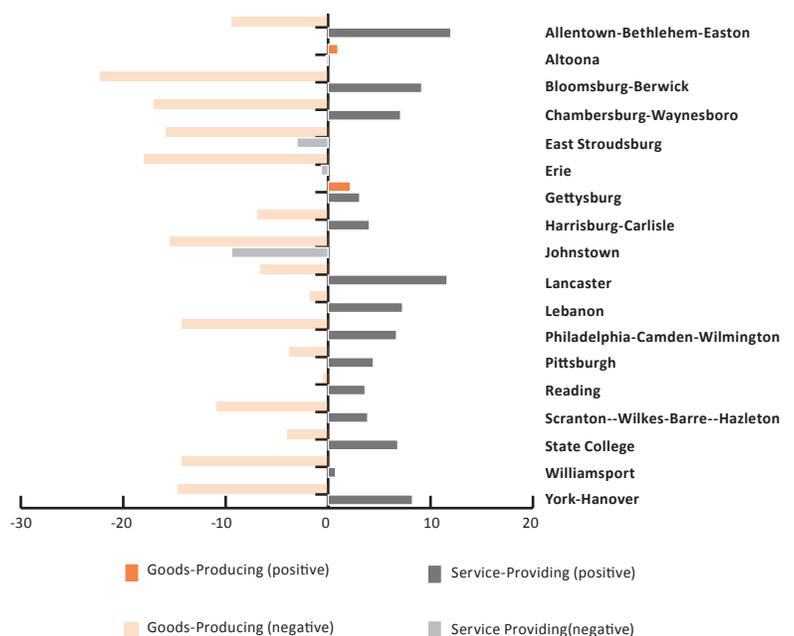
SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

(based on non-seasonally adjusted MSA industry data)

- Fourteen MSAs had more service-providing jobs than they did 10 years ago, while four had fewer. Job growth in goods-producing industries in the MSAs over the last 10 years was almost the reverse. Except for the Altoona and Gettysburg MSAs, where goods-producing jobs increased marginally, the remaining MSAs had fewer goods-producing jobs than they did 10 years ago.
- While only two MSAs experienced job growth in goods-producing industries over the last 10 years, over the last five years, 12 of the MSAs had job gains in goods-producing industries, five MSAs lost jobs in those industries and jobs in the Johnstown MSA were constant. The job growth data cited implies that although most MSAs have experienced job growth over the last five years, they still have fewer jobs in total than at the early stages of the Great Recession, 10 years ago.
- Of the 16 MSAs with job declines in goods-producing industries over the last 10 years, nine had a double-digit percentage decrease. Of these, the Bloomsburg-Berwick MSA had the largest percentage decrease. The Johnstown MSA lost the largest percentage of service-providing jobs over the past 10 years, while the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton MSA had the largest percentage gain in those industries. In the Johnstown MSA, education & health services was the only sector that experienced job growth over the period.
- Over the last 10 years, the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA added the largest number of service-providing jobs and lost the largest number of goods-producing jobs. However, over the last five years, this MSA added the largest number of service-providing jobs as well as goods-producing jobs.

MSA 10-YEAR JOB CHANGE (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

GOODS-PRODUCING VERSUS SERVICE-PROVIDING INDUSTRIES



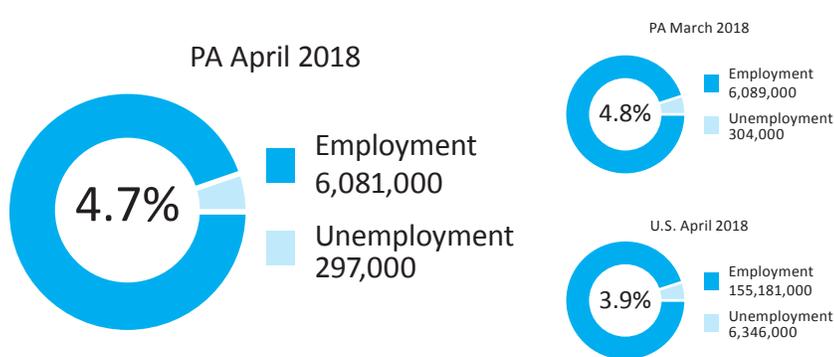
* Data are not seasonally adjusted, scale indicates percentage

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

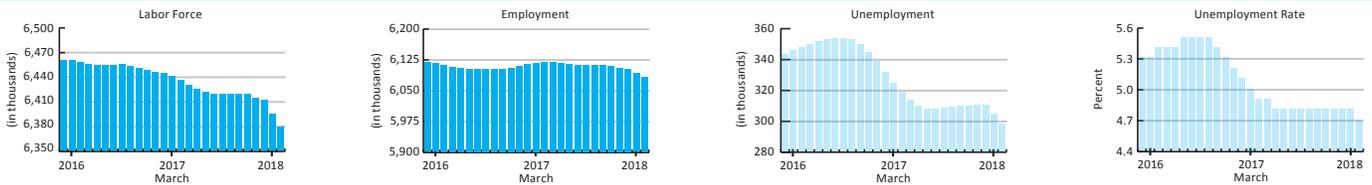
LABOR FORCE FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

MAY 2018 EDITION • APRIL 2018 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST



- Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell one-tenth to 4.7 percent in April, eight-tenths above the national rate.
- Seasonally adjusted labor force was down 16,000 in April, bringing the labor force to its lowest level since it was matched in May 2011.
- Employment declined by 8,000 from last month, the twelfth consecutive month without an increase, bringing the count to its lowest level since it was matched in June 2015.
- With a decline of 7,000, the unemployment level was the lowest since November 2007, the month before the start of the last recession.

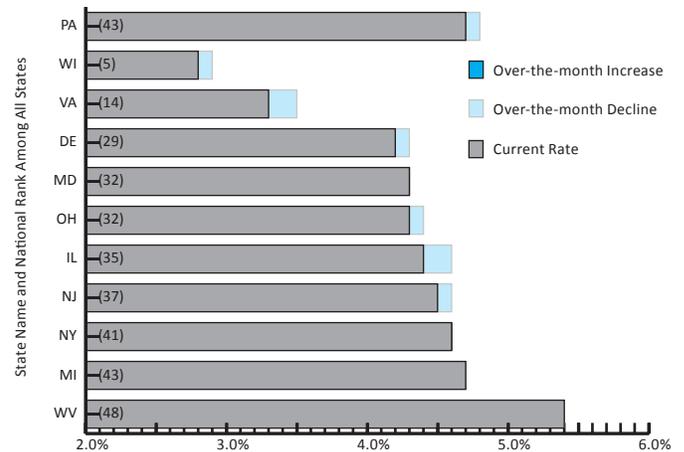


CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) DATA

Unemployment Rate: 12-Month Moving Average (by Percent)

	Apr. 2018	May. 2017	Apr. 2017
Total	4.6	4.7	5.3
Gender	Female	4.2	4.3
	Male	5.0	5.1
Race	Black	7.1	7.3
	White	4.3	4.3
Age	16 - 19	14.7	15.5
	20 - 24	6.4	6.1
	25 - 54	3.9	4.1
	55+	4.0	3.9
	Less than HS	7.5	8.1
Education	HS Diploma	5.2	5.2
	AD / Some College	4.3	4.4
	BD or Higher	2.3	2.4
People with Disabilities	8.7	8.9	10.8
Veterans	5.6	5.4	5.8
Participation Rate	62.0%	62.2%	63.1%
Employment/Population Ratio	59.1%	59.2%	59.8%
Underemployment Rate (U-6)	9.2%	9.3%	10.1%
Discouraged Workers	19,700	19,600	21,700
Part-Time for Economic Reasons	218,600	217,400	239,200
Avg. Duration of Unemployment (weeks)	26.3	26.1	24.4
Long-term Unemployed (>26 weeks)	72,100	73,500	76,100

SELECT STATES' UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (RANK)



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- Across all demographics provided in the table, only three saw an over-the-month (OTM) rate increase. The 20-24 year old group had the largest OTM increase at three-tenths of a percentage point, while the 55 and older group saw an increase of one-tenth. Veterans were the third group with an increase of two-tenths. Two other groups had rates that were unchanged.
- No listed demographic had an over-the-year (OTY) rate increase though one was unchanged. The largest OTY decline was among the black population with a 3.6 percentage point decrease, while the disabled had the second largest decrease of 2.1 percentage points.
- Despite being one of the few demographic groups with an OTM increase, the 20-24 year old group had an OTY decline of 1.7 percentage points, the third largest of the demographics listed.
- The number of long-term unemployed has decreased both OTM and OTY, but the average duration of unemployment has increased both OTM and OTY. This suggests that the people who have been unemployed the longest are not among those who have found jobs and left the count.

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

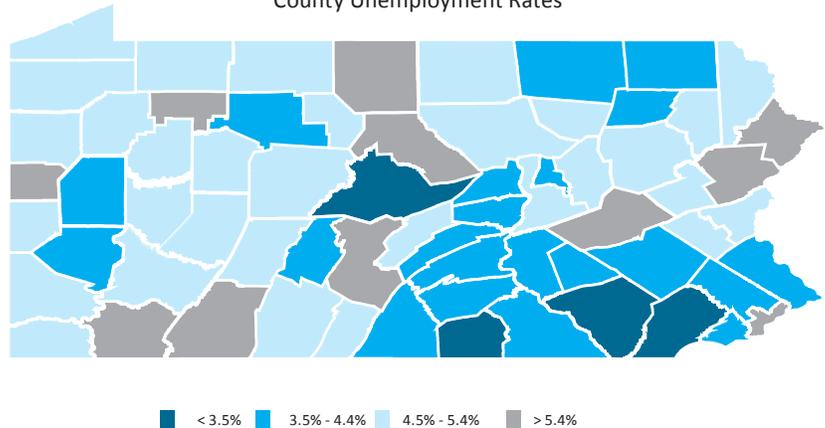
LABOR FORCE FOR SELECT LOCAL AREAS

MAY 2018 EDITION • APRIL 2018 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- The unemployment rate in April rose by 0.4 percentage points over the year in Forest County, but fell in the other 66 counties. The largest over-the-year decrease in the unemployment rate (-2.4 percentage points) was in Cameron County. Lebanon County matched the statewide over-the-year decrease of -0.2 percentage points, while the remaining 65 counties exhibited a larger rate decrease than the state.
- Employment over the year decreased in all 67 counties. The largest volume decrease in employment over the year was in Lancaster County (-5,400), while Cameron County had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-5.5 percent).
- The volume of unemployment decreased over the year in all counties, except for Forest County where the volume of unemployment increased marginally. The largest volume decrease (-4,700) was in Allegheny County, while the largest percentage decrease was in Cameron County (-37.4 percent).
- Unemployment rates will fall only if the actual percentage change in the volume of unemployment is less than the percentage change in the volume of employment. When the percentage change in employment is negative (i.e., employment falls), the volume of unemployment must fall by a greater percentage for the unemployment rate to decrease. In Cameron County, for example, employment fell by 5.5 percent, while unemployment fell by 37.4 percent (-37.4% < -5.5%), which led to a decrease in its unemployment rate.

County Unemployment Rates

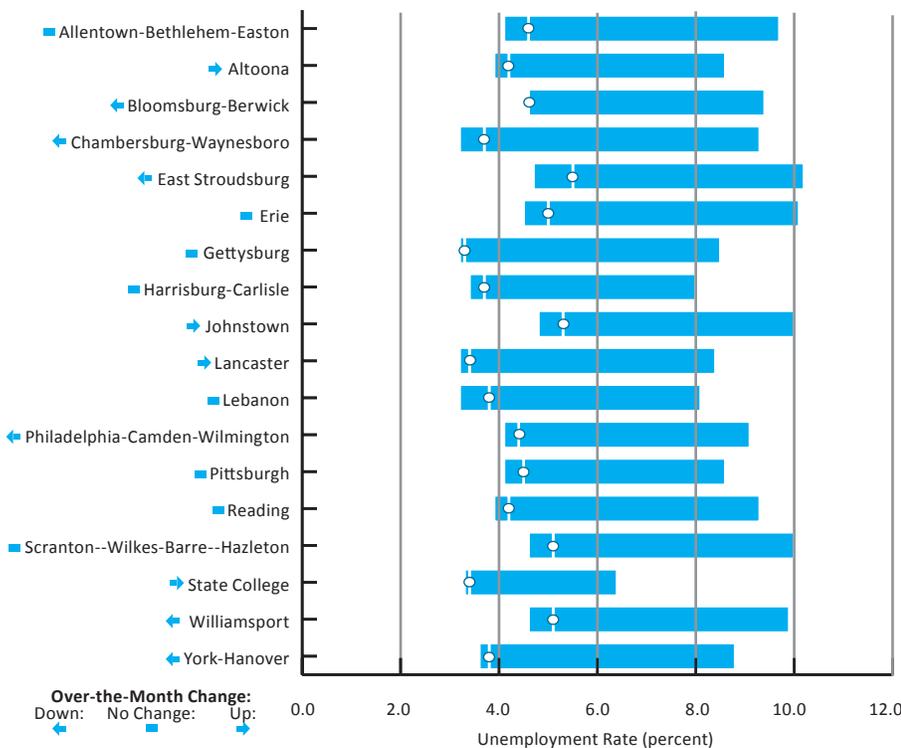


SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- In April, all 18 MSAs experienced over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates and in their volumes of unemployment. The largest decrease in the unemployment rate was in the Erie MSA (-1.0 percentage points) while the smallest decrease was in the Lebanon MSA (-0.2 percentage points).
- Over the year, the volumes of both employment and unemployment fell in all 18 MSAs. Consequently, the labor force also fell in all 18 MSAs. Decreases in the volumes and rates of unemployment are consistent with a generally improving economy and labor market, while decreases in the volumes of employment and labor force are generally not. However, the decreases in labor force are probably the result of demographic changes being experienced across the state and not a negative sign about the state of the economy.
- Among MSAs, the Philadelphia MSA had the largest over-the-year decreases in employment (-9,300) and unemployment (-13,000), and consequently in labor force (-22,200). The Johnstown MSA had the largest over-the-year percentage decreases in labor force (-3.9 percent) and employment (-3.0 percent), while the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in unemployment was in the Chambersburg-Waynesboro MSA (-20.0 percent).
- In April, unemployment rates among the 18 MSAs were less dispersed and generally lower than rates among the counties and ranged from a low of 3.3 percent in the Gettysburg MSA to 5.5 percent in the East Stroudsburg MSA. Thirteen MSAs had an unemployment rate lower than the state rate (4.7 percent) while five were higher.

Unemployment Rate by MSA

Over-the-month direction of change and 10-year maximum and minimum range

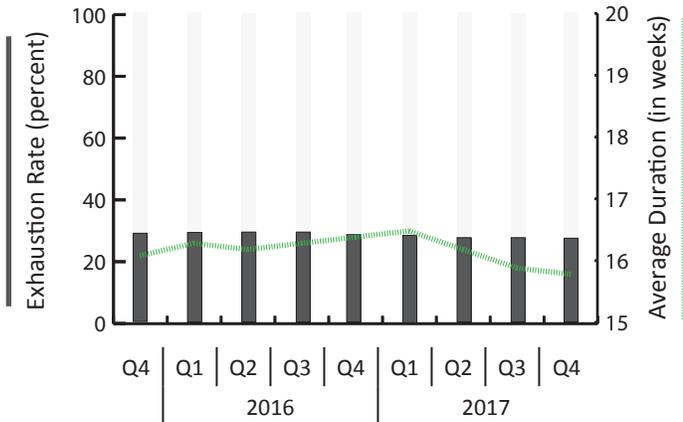


UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

CLAIMS AND BENEFITS AT A GLANCE

MAY 2018 EDITION • APRIL 2018 DATA (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

DURATION OF CLAIMS AND EXHAUSTION RATE



DID YOU KNOW?

What types of employment are covered by the Unemployment Compensation (UC) Program?

In Pennsylvania, most employment is covered by the UC program. Exceptions include some agricultural and seasonal workers, persons who are self-employed, officers of a corporation, professional athletes, and persons who are incarcerated. Civilian employees of the federal government are covered by the UCFE program and ex-military personnel are covered by the UCX program.

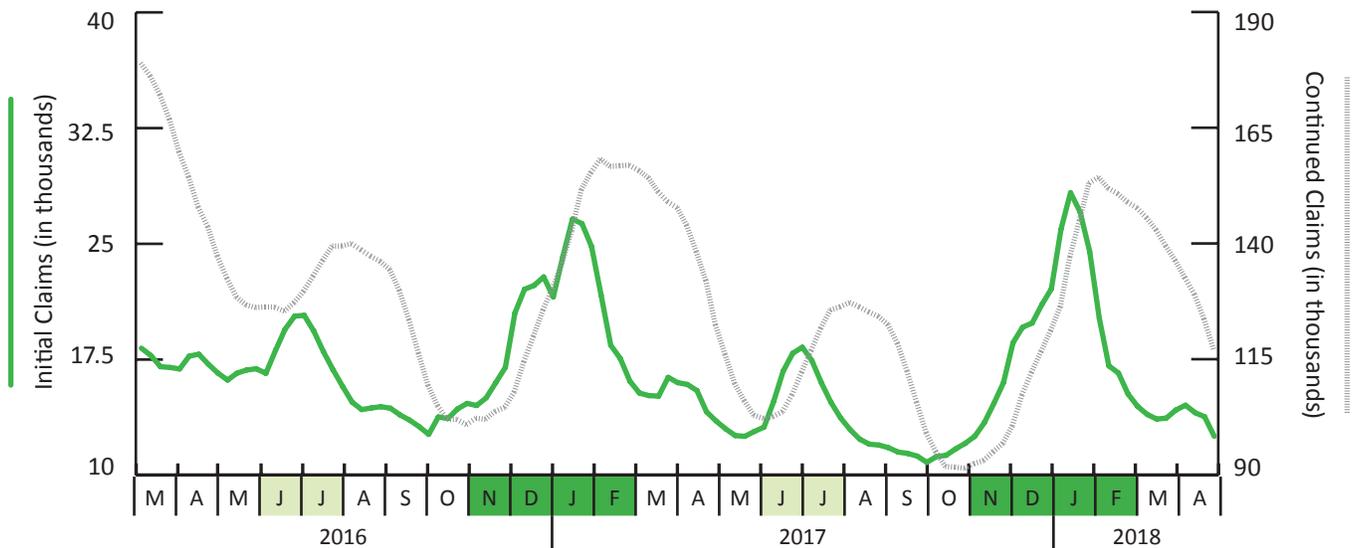
How long can someone collect UC benefits?

The duration of regular UC benefits in Pennsylvania varies from 18 to 26 weeks. During periods of high unemployment, claimants may be eligible for extended benefits (EB) or emergency unemployment compensation (EUC).

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHO RECEIVED UC BENEFITS (REGULAR UC ONLY)

For the week ending April 28, 2018: 79,955
 For the week ending March 31, 2018: 106,430
 For the week ending April 29, 2017: 86,698

INITIAL AND CONTINUED CLAIMS OVER THE PAST 26 MONTHS



PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYER ACTIVITY

PRESS UPDATE

MAY 2018 EDITION

PA MONTHLY WORKSTATS PRESS UPDATE

The update below presents blurbs from recent articles related to labor market data from across the state and from various industries. Please note that while these updates may cover reporters' (or other) attempts to explain labor market data, CWIA and L&I serve to report these numbers and do not endorse any explanations that may or may not be included below.

lancasteronline.com, May 14, 2018

80 new stores, restaurants coming to Lancaster seek 2,000 workers in tight job market

Lancaster County's unemployment rate stands at an 11-year low of 3.3 percent, tied for the best in Pennsylvania.

On top of that, four shopping centers here are opening or expanding, a trend that's likely to depress the rate further.

More than 2,000 jobs are being created by the debuts of the Shoppes at Belmont on Fruitville Pike, The Crossings at Conestoga Creek on Harrisburg Pike and Lime Spring Square on Rohrerstown Road, and the expansion of Tanger Outlets on Lincoln Highway East.

Belmont will account for the biggest share of the 2,000 new jobs, creating 960 by itself.

https://lancasteronline.com/business/local_business/new-stores-restaurants-coming-to-lancaster-seek-workers-in-tight/article_e7070070-5462-11e8-87c7-db85123c5577.html

www.sungazette.com May 9, 2018

Lumber industry still vibrant part of Pennsylvania

The lumber industry has long been a big part of the state's economy and continues to bring jobs to people willing to work.

At the annual Keystone Wood Products Association dinner, industry officials talked about some of the opportunities available and how education is being done to help sustain forestry in the state.

Chuck Coup, program manager with the Pennsylvania Sustainable Forestry Initiative, noted his organization offers some 30 training programs centered around the industry.

Williamsport/Lycoming Chamber of Commerce Vice President Jason Fink said area high school students were introduced to the industry through the "What's So Cool About Manufacturing?" program.

Nearly 12,000 people are employed in the wood products industry in the region, accounting for 19 percent of its manufacturing employment, according to KWPA figures.

<http://www.sungazette.com/news/business/2018/05/lumber-industry-still-vibrant-part-of-pennsylvania/>

wnep.com May 14, 2018

Hiring 150 People in Mifflinburg

Employees at Ritz-Craft Custom Homes in Mifflinburg finished up a modular home on Eighth Street. When it comes to buying a house, many people are turning to modular homes. So many, the Ritz-Craft is hiring 150 new employees to help produce them.

Ritz-Craft Custom Homes is reopening a section of one of its plants in Mifflinburg and needs employees to staff it. In addition to construction trades, they need office positions.

<http://wnep.com/2018/05/14/hiring-150-people-in-mifflinburg/>

BEHIND THE DATA

DEFINITIONS • SOURCES • WEB RESOURCES

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS)

This program measures employment and unemployment by place of residence. The LAUS program does not produce estimates for any demographic groups.

Employment: All persons who (a) did any work as paid employees, self-employed, agricultural workers, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid family workers, or (b) were not working but who had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. **Each employed person is counted only once, even if the person holds more than one job.**

Unemployment: All persons aged 16 years and older who had no employment, were available for work, and had made specific efforts to find employment. Includes persons who were waiting to be recalled to jobs from which they had been laid off.

Labor Force: All persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Unemployment Rate: The number of unemployed divided by the labor force.

LAUS data is produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS)

Discouraged Workers: Persons not in the labor force who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months, but who are not currently looking because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. Discouraged workers are not included in the unemployment count.

Duration of Unemployment: The length of time in weeks that an unemployed person has been looking for work.

Labor Force Participation Rate: The labor force divided by the civilian non-institutional population.

Employment to Population Ratio: The proportion of the civilian non-institutional population aged 16 years and over that is employed.

Part Time for Economic Reasons: Persons who would like to work full time but were working part time because of an economic reason such as decreased working hours or they were unable to find full-time jobs.

Long-term Unemployed: Persons who have been unemployed for greater than 26 weeks.

Underemployment Rate (U-6): The number of unemployed plus those people working part time who would like full-time jobs plus those who have dropped out of the labor market entirely and still want a job divided by the labor force plus those who have dropped out of the labor market entirely and still want a job.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES)

This collaborative effort between the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics and the states produces a count of jobs, not of people.

Nonfarm Jobs: The total number of persons on establishment payrolls employed full or part time. **Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment are counted in each establishment.** Data exclude proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family or volunteer workers, farm workers, and domestic workers. Persons on layoff, strike, or leave without pay for the entire period, or who have not yet reported for work are not counted as employed. Government employment covers only civilian employees.

Seasonal Adjustment: Removes the change in employment that is due to normal seasonal hiring or layoffs (holidays, weather, etc.) thus leaving an over-the-month change that reflects only employment changes due to trend and irregular movements.

Note - Agricultural employment is excluded due to the relative difficulty of gathering timely employment information in the rural farming sector. Many agricultural workers are exempt from unemployment insurance and many are self-employed. As such, there is not a good source of data to verify the accuracy and reliability of the sample-based survey data.

CES data is produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (UC)

The Federal-State Unemployment Compensation (UC) Program provides unemployment benefits to eligible workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own and meet other eligibility requirements of State law.

Regular UC: Provides up to 26 weeks of benefits.

Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC): A temporary, federally-funded extension of unemployment benefits for those who have exhausted their Regular UC benefits.

Extended Benefits (EB): A temporary extension of unemployment benefits available to individuals who have exhausted their Regular UC benefits and any temporary EUC.

Initial Claims: The count of notices of unemployment requesting a determination of eligibility and entitlement for UC benefits. A person can file multiple claims.

Continued Claims: The number of weeks that claimants are requesting payment of unemployment benefits. These claims include "waiting weeks" which do not receive payment and claims that are subsequently denied benefits.

Individual Payments: The distinct count of individuals who received unemployment compensation benefits.

Exhaustees: The count of individuals who have drawn the maximum entitled amount of benefits.

*Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.
Equal Opportunity Employer/Program*