

PA MONTHLY WORKSTATS

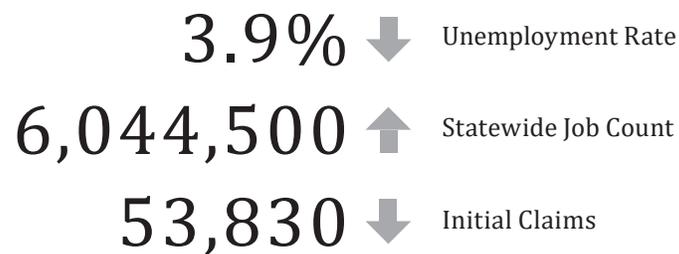
LABOR FORCE • JOBS • UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

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.

2019



March 2019 Big Numbers



Note: arrows indicate increase, decrease, or no change from the previous month

▶ Which supersectors reached record high job levels in March? ----- **Page 2**

▶ This month we discuss entrants into the labor force. ----- **Page 4**

Note: Annual revisions to the historical (pre-2019) sub-state labor force series have been completed and are reflected in this publication. For more information on the benchmarking process and revisions to historical data, please contact the Center for Workforce Information & Analysis at 1-877-4WF-DATA or visit www.paworkstats.pa.gov.

▶ What are first payments? ----- **Page 6**

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▶ What is a “nonfarm job?” ----- **Back Page**

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY SUPERSECTOR

APRIL 2019 EDITION • MARCH 2019 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

Industry	Jobs	Change from March 2018		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Total Nonfarm Jobs	6,044,500	50,900	0.8%	
Goods-Producing Industries	858,200	7,000	0.8%	
<i>Mining & Logging</i>	29,200	1,100	3.9%	
Construction	262,800	7,400	2.9%	
<i>Manufacturing</i>	566,200	(1,500)	(0.3%)	
Service-Providing Industries	5,186,300	43,900	0.9%	
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,127,100	(300)	0.0%	
<i>Information</i>	85,500	(500)	(0.6%)	
Financial Activities	328,200	4,600	1.4%	
Professional & Business Services	806,200	1,100	0.1%	
<i>Education & Health Services</i>	1,293,300	26,900	2.1%	
Leisure & Hospitality	581,700	9,800	1.7%	
Other Services	261,800	2,200	0.8%	
Government	702,500	100	0.0%	

● Total nonfarm jobs increased 4,000 to a record high of 6,044,500 in March. Due to an upward revision to February's data, March marked the fourth consecutive monthly gain as well as the fourth month in a row to reach a record high level. The total nonfarm jobs' three-month moving average rose 4,600 to a record high of 6,041,000 – the 33rd consecutive record.

● Jobs were up over the month in six of the 11 supersectors. The largest volume movement from February was in professional & business services jobs, which rose 2,200 to its second highest level on record due to gains in all three component sectors. Education & health services and leisure & hospitality both reached record high levels in March.

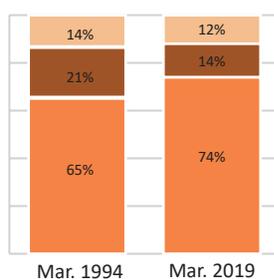
● Over the year, total nonfarm jobs were up 0.8% (+50,900) in the commonwealth compared to a 12-month gain of 1.7% nationally. Pennsylvania's total nonfarm job count has posted over-the-year gains in each of the past 107 months – the longest stretch on record (back to 1990). Eight of the 11 supersectors' employment levels rose from last March with the largest volume gain in education & health services.

* 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

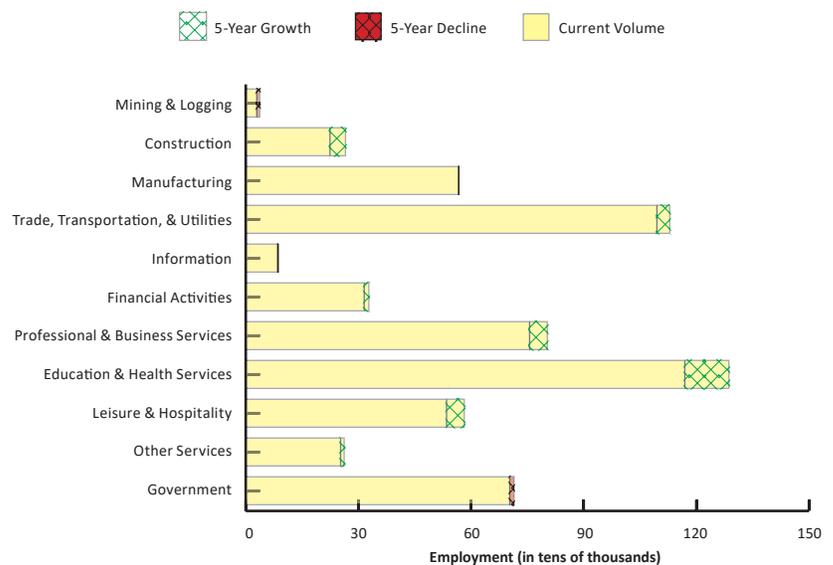


Government
Goods Producers
Private Service Providers

Increases in education & health services have 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 (CURRENT VOLUME INCLUDES 5-YEAR GROWTH BUT NOT THE DECLINE)



Total nonfarm jobs in Pennsylvania have expanded 4.9% over the last five years with gains in seven of the 11 supersectors. The largest volume change since March 2014 was in education & health services, which added 119,600 jobs (+10.2%), while the largest percent change was a decline of 20.2% (-7,400) in mining & logging.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

APRIL 2019 EDITION • MARCH 2019 DATA

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

MSA	Jobs	Change from March 2018		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	375,800	2,500	0.7%	
Altoona	62,000	400	0.6%	
Bloomsburg-Berwick	42,200	(600)	(1.4%)	
Chambersburg-Waynesboro	62,500	1,500	2.5%	
East Stroudsburg	59,000	700	1.2%	
Erie	128,900	800	0.6%	
Gettysburg	35,300	100	0.3%	
Harrisburg-Carlisle	345,700	0	0.0%	
Johnstown	54,800	100	0.2%	
Lancaster	257,100	1,100	0.4%	
Lebanon	53,700	500	0.9%	
<i>Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington</i>	<i>2,967,400</i>	<i>38,100</i>	<i>1.3%</i>	
Pittsburgh	1,195,600	10,800	0.9%	
Reading	180,500	900	0.5%	
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	263,500	(900)	(0.3%)	
<i>State College</i>	<i>82,100</i>	<i>2,400</i>	<i>3.0%</i>	
Williamsport	53,000	(1,100)	(2.0%)	
York-Hanover	186,800	(500)	(0.3%)	

* 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 March jobs grew over the year in 13 MSAs, fell in four MSAs and were unchanged in the Harrisburg-Carlisle MSA. Amongst the 18 MSAs, the Williamsport MSA had the largest decrease in jobs measured by both volume and percentage change. In the last 12 months, the Williamsport MSA has had only four months with a month-over-month jobs increase and one month where jobs were unchanged.
- Five MSAs set a new record high for jobs in March. Four of those five MSAs (Lebanon, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Reading, and State College) also had set record highs in February. The only non-repeating record setter was the Pittsburgh MSA.
- The largest percentage increase in jobs over the past year occurred in the State College MSA with the jobs increase coming only from the service-providing industries as jobs in the goods-producing industries were unchanged. In addition, the job gains came primarily from the public sector and particularly from state government jobs. Gains in the private service-providing industries were more muted and came primarily from the professional and business services industries. Job changes over the year from other reported super-sectors were small, and leisure and hospitality services was the only listed super sector in this MSA to experience an over-the-year decline in jobs.

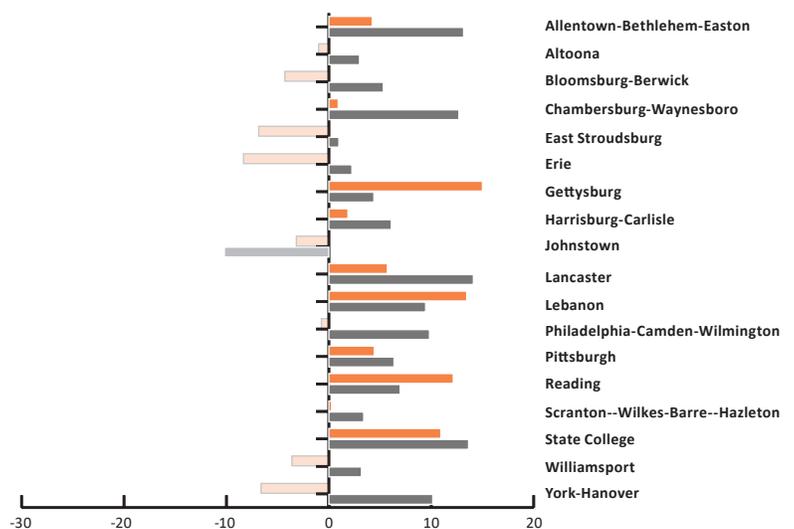
SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

(based on non-seasonally adjusted MSA industry data)

- Over the last 10 years, job growth among MSAs was more widespread in the service-providing industries than in the goods-producing industries. The Johnstown MSA was the only one to have fewer service-providing jobs than it did 10 years ago, while the remaining 17 MSAs had more. Over the same period, only 10 MSAs experienced job growth in the goods-producing industries and were the only MSAs where jobs grew in both goods-producing and service-providing industries.
- Over the last five years, the performance of goods-producing jobs was somewhat better than it had been for the most recent 10 years, as they increased in 14 MSAs and decreased in only four. Over the most recent five-year period, the number of MSAs with an increase in service-providing jobs fell to 14 (compared to 17 over the last 10 years), while they remained unchanged in the Bloomsburg-Berwick MSA. Private sector jobs increased in 16 of the 18 MSAs over the last five years, with the Johnstown and Williamsport MSAs the sole decliners. The Williamsport MSA had the largest volume and percent decrease in private sector jobs over that interval. The Johnstown MSA was the only MSA in which private sector jobs fell in both the most recent 10- and five-year period.
- The Gettysburg MSA had the largest goods-producing job growth rate (percentage) in both the last five years as well as the last 10 years. The Chambersburg-Waynesboro MSA had the largest service-providing job growth rate over the last five years, while the Lancaster MSA had that distinction over the last 10 years. The Erie MSA lost the most goods-producing jobs over the last five years and had the largest percentage decline in those jobs over the last 10 years. The Johnstown MSA lost the most service-providing jobs over both the last five- and 10-year period. It also had the largest percentage decline in those jobs over both periods.

MSA 10-YEAR JOB CHANGE (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

GOODS-PRODUCING VERSUS SERVICE-PROVIDING INDUSTRIES



■ Goods-Producing Industries (positive) ■ Service-Providing Industries (positive)
■ Goods-Producing Industries (negative) ■ Service-Providing Industries (negative)

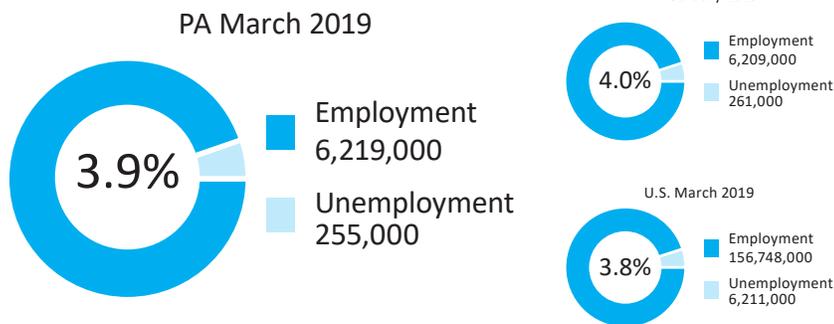
* Data are not seasonally adjusted, scale indicates percentage

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

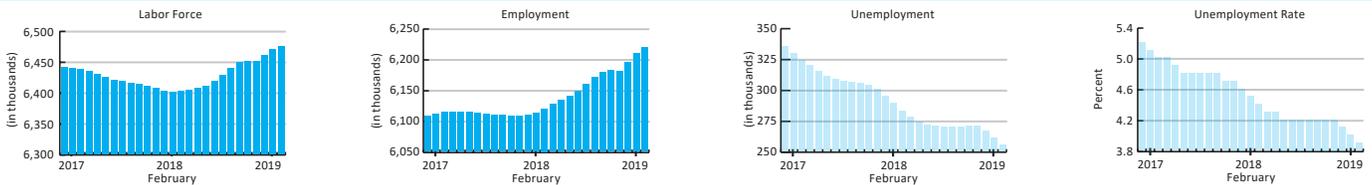
LABOR FORCE FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 2019 EDITION • MARCH 2019 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST



- Pennsylvania's unemployment rate dipped one-tenth to 3.9 percent in March, setting a record low for the commonwealth.
- Seasonally adjusted labor force was up 5,000 in March, rising to 6,474,000, the highest level since February 2013 and only 20,000 below the record high.
- Employment increased by 10,000 from last month to 6,219,000. The March employment level is the 11th record high in the last 12 months. Five of the last eight months have had an employment increase of 10,000 or more.
- Unemployment decreased by 6,000, falling to 255,000 persons. This was the third consecutive unemployment decrease and the lowest level since it was matched in August 2000, only 11,000 above the record low.



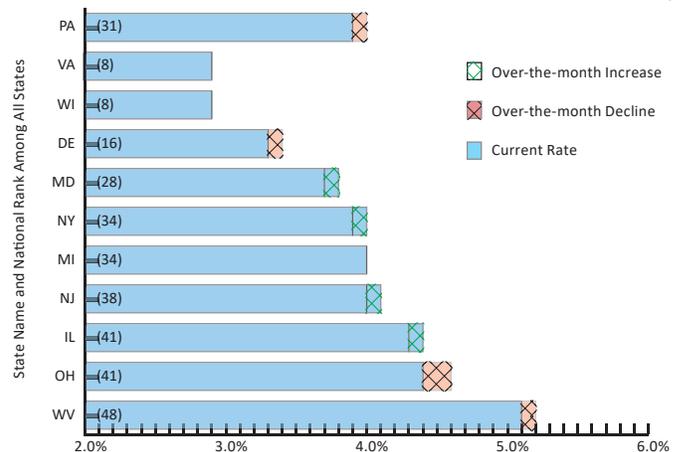
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) DATA

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

	Mar. 2019	Feb. 2018	Mar. 2018
Total	4.1	4.1	4.7
Gender			
Female	4.1	4.1	4.3
Male	4.0	4.1	5.1
Race			
Black	7.3	6.7	7.3
White	3.7	3.7	4.3
Age			
16 - 19	12.0	12.0	15.5
20 - 24	6.3	6.6	6.1
25 - 54	3.7	3.6	4.1
55+	2.8	3.0	3.9
Education			
Less than HS	7.7	7.8	8.1
HS Diploma	4.1	4.1	5.2
AD / Some College	4.7	4.5	4.4
BD or Higher	1.7	1.7	2.4
People with Disabilities	9.2	9.1	8.9
Veterans	4.6	4.8	5.4
Participation Rate	63.1%	62.9%	62.2%
Employment/Population Ratio	60.5%	60.3%	59.2%
Underemployment Rate (U-6)	7.9%	8.1%	9.3%
Discouraged Workers	15,000	14,800	19,600
Part-Time for Economic Reasons	196,400	202,100	217,400
Avg. Duration of Unemployment (weeks)	23.8	24.2	26.1
Long-term Unemployed (>26 weeks)	62,100	61,400	73,500

SELECT STATES' UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (RANK)

(CURRENT VOLUME INCLUDES 5-YEAR GROWTH BUT NOT THE DECLINE)



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- Ranging from just under 30 percent to just over 40 percent, entrants into the labor force – people who had not previously held a job or who were out of the labor force for a period of time – account for an average of roughly 36 percent of all unemployed.
- New entrants make up about one-quarter of all entrants; re-entrants comprise the remaining three-quarters. People who are re-entering the labor force after being out for more than 12 months typically hold about 55 percent of all re-entrants, but accounted for just over 58 percent in March.
- The March 2019 level of entrants (97,200 unemployed) was the second lowest on records dating back to 2005, behind only last month.
- As expected, entrants tend to skew towards youth. This month, the 16-19 year old age group made up about 13 percent of all unemployed but were almost 26 percent of all entrants and over 60 percent of new entrants.

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

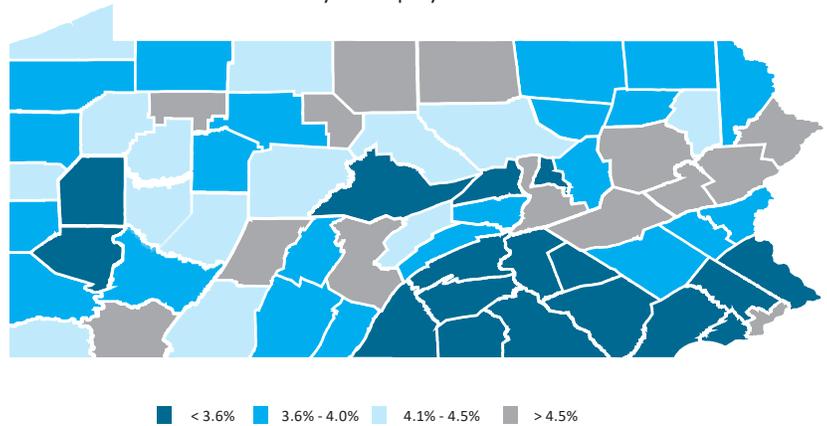
LABOR FORCE FOR SELECT LOCAL AREAS

APRIL 2019 EDITION • MARCH 2019 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

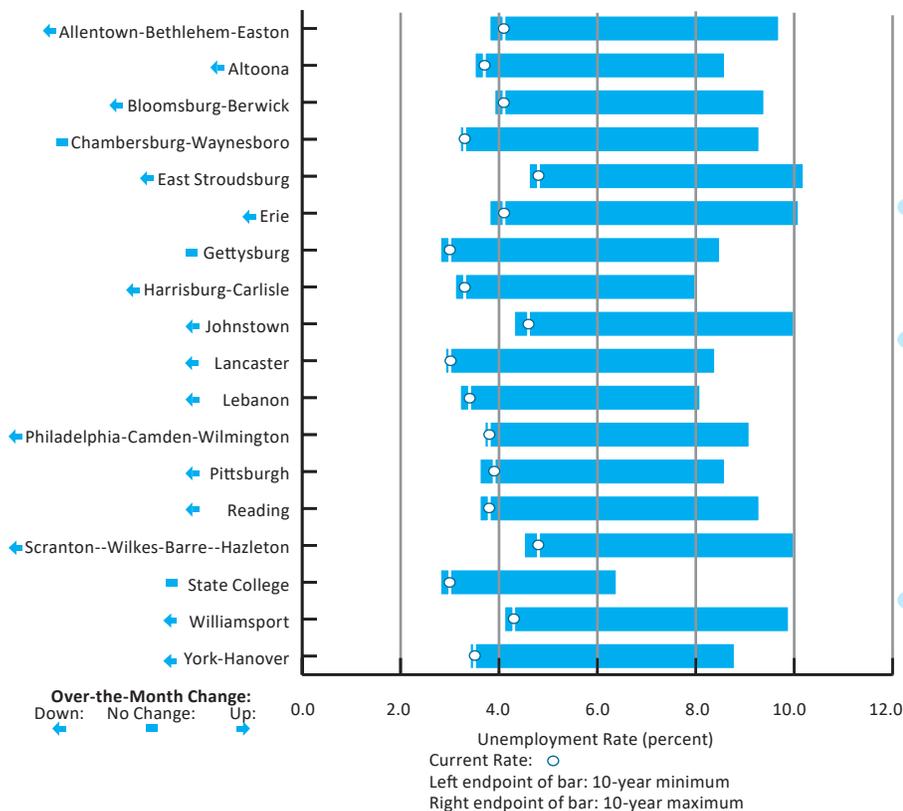
- In March, the unemployment rate fell over the year in all 67 counties. Armstrong, Beaver, Fayette, Indiana, and Philadelphia counties shared the distinction of having the largest over-the-year decrease in the unemployment rate (-1.1 percentage points), while Cameron and Susquehanna counties had the smallest over-the-year decrease (-0.1 percentage points). The over-the-year decrease in the unemployment rate in 38 counties exceeded the state's decrease of 0.5 percentage points while seven counties equaled the state's change and the decrease in 22 counties was less than that of the state.
- The volume of unemployment also decreased over the year in all 67 counties, although only marginally in Cameron and Forest counties and a few others. The largest volume decrease in unemployment over the year (-6,700) was in Philadelphia County. The largest percentage decrease over the year was in Armstrong County (-21.6 percent), while the smallest percentage decrease in the volume of unemployment was in Susquehanna County (-1.9 percent).
- Employment over the year increased in 62 counties and decreased in the remaining five counties. The largest volume increase in employment over the year was in Philadelphia County (+24,400), which also had the largest percentage increase over the year (+3.7 percent). Lycoming County had the largest over-the-year volume decrease (-500), while Cameron County had the largest percentage decrease in employment (-1.4 percent).
- In March, unemployment rates ranged from a low of 2.8 percent in Chester County to a high of 6.0 percent in Forest County. The rates in three counties equaled the state's rate of 3.9 percent, while 29 counties had a rate lower than the state's.

County Unemployment Rates



Unemployment Rate by MSA

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



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

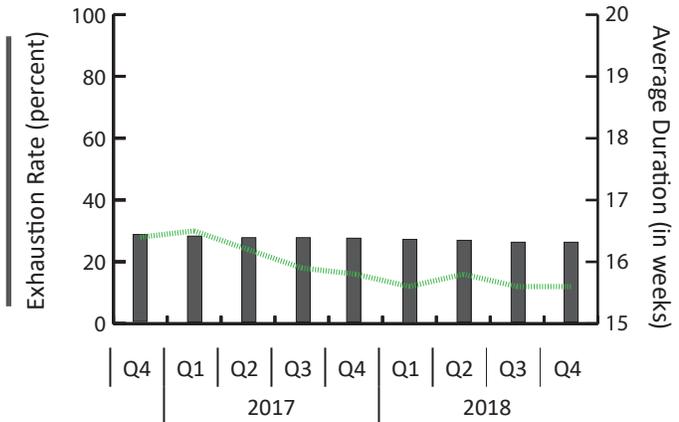
- In March, all 18 MSAs experienced over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates (UR) and in their volumes of unemployment. The largest decrease in UR was in the Erie MSA (-0.8 percentage points) while the smallest decrease in rate (-0.2 percentage points), occurred in the Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton MSA. The state's 18 MSAs were divided into thirds, with one-third having a larger decline over-the-year than did the state (-0.5 percentage points), one-third equaling the state's decline and one-third declining by less over the year than the state's decline.
- The decreases in the volume of unemployment in the MSAs ranged from a low of 200 in four MSAs to a high of 14,600 in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA. The state's volume of unemployment fell by 9.9 percent in March compared to a year prior. That percentage decrease was exceeded by 14 MSAs.
- Another sign of the improvement in PA's labor markets was that employment over the year increased in all 18 MSAs except for the Williamsport MSA, where employment declined by 500. The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA had the largest over-the-year increase in employment (+48,300), while the State College MSA had the largest percentage increase in employment (3.9 percent). The Bloomsburg-Berwick and Gettysburg MSAs shared the smallest over-the-year increase in the volume of employment (+200), while the Gettysburg MSA alone had the lowest percentage change over the year (0.4 percent).
- The volume of the labor force increased in 16 MSAs. Since labor force is the sum of the volumes of the employed and unemployed (and the volume of unemployment decreased in all the MSAs) it implies that employment increased by more than unemployment decreased in those MSAs. The two exceptions where labor force decreased were the Williamsport MSA (where employment declined) and the Bloomsburg-Berwick MSA (where the labor force decreased marginally). The largest over-the-year percentage increase was in the State College MSA (2.8 percent), while the Williamsport MSA had the largest percentage decrease (-1.6 percent).

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

CLAIMS AND BENEFITS AT A GLANCE

APRIL 2019 EDITION • MARCH 2019 DATA (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

DURATION OF CLAIMS AND EXHAUSTION RATE



DID YOU KNOW?

What are exhaustions?

Number of claimants drawing the final payment of their original entitlements for a given program.

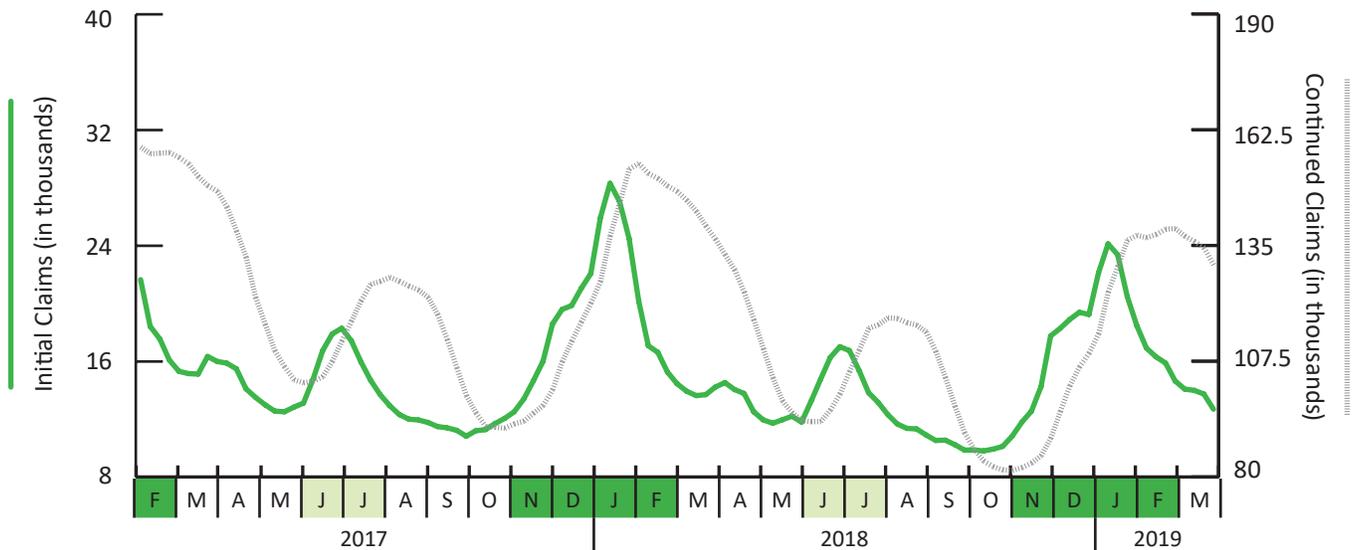
What are first payments?

The first payment in a benefit year for a week of unemployment claimed under a specific program. This is used as a proxy for “beneficiaries” under a specific program.

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

For the week ending March 30, 2019: 92,874
 For the week ending February 23, 2019: 118,268
 For the week ending March 31, 2018: 109,790

INITIAL AND CONTINUED CLAIMS OVER THE PAST 26 MONTHS



PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYER ACTIVITY

PRESS UPDATE

APRIL 2019 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.

readingeagle.com, April 9, 2019

UGI Utilities opens new headquarters in Lancaster County

Teamwork was the theme of the day as UGI Utilities Inc. unveiled its new headquarters.

The 93,000 square-foot building in East Cocalico Township, Lancaster County was presented to local business leaders, officials and media on a sunny Tuesday morning. The headquarters is on top of 33 acres near the intersection of Route 222 and the Pennsylvania Turnpike, about 15 miles south of its previous location at 2525 N. 12th St., Muhlenberg Township.

"There's a county to the north of us that will remain nameless that's unhappy with us getting this headquarters," Lancaster County Board of Commissioners Chairman Joshua Parsons said to the crowd, some of whom chuckled. "But we're pleased to get it."

The building will eventually house 350 employees.

UGI has said it plans to keep a significant workforce around Reading, including its building along Morgantown Road.

This move is not related to the relocation of company subsidiary UGI Energy Services from Spring Township to The Knitting Mills, formerly the VF Outlet Center, in Wyomissing. It plans to open it later this spring.

<https://www.readingeagle.com/money/article/ugi-utilities-opens-new-headquarters>

indianagazette.com, April 7, 2019

URBN expects to be operational in August

International home furnishings retailer URBN expects to bring the first wave of workers on duty in early August at the massive product fulfillment center now going under roof at the Windy Ridge Business & Technology Park in White Township.

URBN's human services people were arguably among the busiest of the 100-plus business and community representatives manning the booths Thursday at the PA CareerLink's Employment Expo job fair at Kovalchick Convention & Athletic Complex in Indiana.

With the lure of an estimated 225 new full-time job opportunities, the URBN table had one of the biggest stacks of fresh resumes delivered by the estimated 300 job seekers who made the rounds of the booths.

URBN is the corporate parent of the Urban Outfitters, Anthropologie, Free People, BHLDN, Terrain and the Vetri Family consumer brand chains operating across the U.S. and Canada, throughout Europe, and as far east as Pakistan.

https://www.indianagazette.com/news/urbn-expects-to-be-operational-in-august/article_5a2ef946-58da-11e9-a8da-af6ecacb0d7f.html

lancasteronline.com, April 4, 2019

Kellogg to open \$40M distribution center opposite East Hempfield cereal plant

A developer is constructing an immense distribution center — bigger than Spooky Nook Sports — for Kellogg on the property, LNP has learned.

Construction began in the fall. A November opening is expected. Public records indicate the project cost will be at least \$40 million.

A township official said the 905,000-square-foot facility is expected to have 125 employees; others have pegged the future workforce at 150.

https://lancasteronline.com/business/local_business/kellogg-to-open-m-distribution-center-opposite-east-hempfield-cereal/article_d891953e-563a-11e9-83a0-93a6018bd42c.html

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*