

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



October 2019 Big Numbers

4.2% ↑ Unemployment Rate
6,059,400 ↑ Statewide Job Count
51,260 ↑ Initial Claims

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

- ▶ How many industry supersectors added jobs over the year? ----- **Page 2**
- ▶ Find unemployment statistics by gender, race, age, and educational attainment. ----- **Page 4**
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CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY SUPERSECTOR

NOVEMBER 2019 EDITION • OCTOBER 2019 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

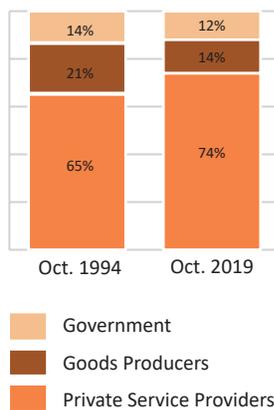
Industry	Jobs	Change from October 2018		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Total Nonfarm Jobs	6,059,400	28,700	0.5%	
Goods-Producing Industries	854,400	(4,400)	(0.5%)	
<i>Mining & Logging</i>	29,500	700	2.4%	
Construction	262,100	4,600	1.8%	
<i>Manufacturing</i>	562,800	(9,700)	(1.7%)	
Service-Providing Industries	5,205,000	33,100	0.6%	
<i>Trade, Transportation, & Utilities</i>	1,135,300	7,900	0.7%	
Information	87,800	1,400	1.6%	
Financial Activities	331,500	4,700	1.4%	
Professional & Business Services	813,700	6,200	0.8%	
Education & Health Services	1,294,900	5,200	0.4%	
Leisure & Hospitality	569,900	(900)	(0.2%)	
Other Services	263,200	2,900	1.1%	
Government	708,700	5,700	0.8%	

- Total nonfarm jobs were up 8,100 from September to a record high of 6,059,400. This was the second month in a row at a record high level due to an upward revision to September's data. Both goods-producing and service-providing industries' jobs were up over the month.
- Jobs in 10 of the 11 industry supersectors rose from September. The largest gain was in professional & business services (+2,500) which reached a record high level of 813,700. Trade, transportation, & utilities and education & health services also reached record high levels in October. Leisure & hospitality was the only supersector to decline from September.
- Over the year total nonfarm jobs were up 0.5% (+28,700) in the commonwealth compared to a 12-month gain of 1.4% nationally. Pennsylvania's total nonfarm job count has posted over-the-year gains in each of the past 114 months – the longest stretch on record (back to 1990).
- Nine of the 11 supersectors' employment levels rose from last October. The majority of the gain was in service-providing industries which added 33,100 jobs over the year. The largest volume supersector 12-month gain was trade, transportation & utilities, up 7,900 due to gains in wholesale trade and transportation, warehousing & utilities. Five additional supersectors added more than 4,000 jobs over the year.

* Italics signifies the greatest over-the-year movement
 ** Highlighting signifies an all-time high

HOW HAVE JOBS CHANGED OVER THE LONG TERM?

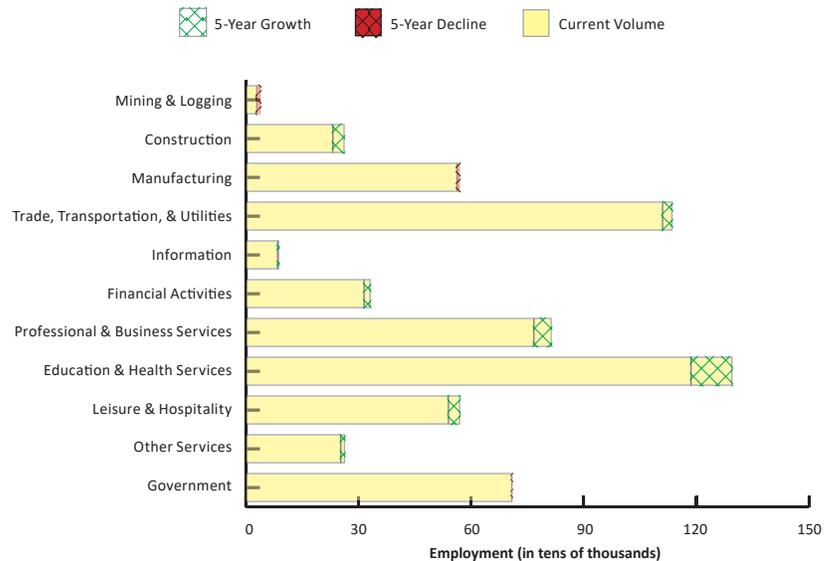
Percent of Total Nonfarm Jobs



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 have expanded 4.3% over the last five years with gains in eight supersectors. The largest volume change since October 2014 was in education & health services, which added 108,600 jobs (+9.2%), while the largest percent change was a decline of 23.6% (-9,100) for mining & logging jobs.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

NOVEMBER 2019 EDITION • OCTOBER 2019 DATA

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

MSA	Jobs	Change from October 2018		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	378,200	1,100	0.3%	
Altoona	62,400	1,000	1.6%	
Bloomsburg-Berwick	43,000	300	0.7%	
Chambersburg-Waynesboro	63,200	900	1.4%	
East Stroudsburg	59,500	800	1.4%	
Erie	128,600	(100)	(0.1%)	
Gettysburg	35,400	300	0.9%	
<i>Harrisburg-Carlisle</i>	346,900	(800)	(0.2%)	
Johnstown	54,700	300	0.6%	
Lancaster	257,300	(100)	0.0%	
Lebanon	54,700	1,200	2.2%	
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington	2,981,300	27,200	0.9%	
Pittsburgh	1,188,100	(2,500)	(0.2%)	
Reading	182,200	2,200	1.2%	
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	263,400	(500)	(0.2%)	
State College	82,000	1,100	1.4%	
Williamsport	53,500	300	0.6%	
York-Hanover	187,600	200	0.1%	

* 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 October, jobs grew over the year in 13 MSAs and fell in the Erie, Harrisburg-Carlisle, Lancaster, Pittsburgh, and Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton MSAs. The Harrisburg-Carlisle MSA had the largest percentage decrease in jobs over the year, while the Pittsburgh MSA had the largest volume decrease. On a monthly basis, jobs have increased in the Pittsburgh MSA in only five of the last 12 months. The sizable job gains achieved in August were almost completely erased by decreases in September and October.
- The Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Chambersburg-Waynesboro, Lebanon, Reading, and York-Hanover MSAs were at record highs for jobs in October. The Reading and York-Hanover MSAs were new to this group, while the other three MSAs also had been at record highs in September. On the other hand, jobs in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington and State College MSAs, which had been at record highs in September, fell slightly in October.
- The largest volume increase in jobs over the past year occurred in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA. While jobs increased in both the private and public sectors and in both goods-producing and service-providing industries, the lion's share of the increase occurred in the private sector (96.9 percent) and among service-providing industries (79.7 percent). The increase in jobs in the goods-producing industries was primarily from mining, logging & construction jobs and to a much lesser extent from durable goods manufacturing, while non-durable manufacturing jobs declined. Education & health services led the volume of job gains in the private service-providing industries followed by leisure & hospitality services, financial activities, and professional & business services, while jobs fell over the year in trade transportation & utilities (due to a large decline of jobs in retail trade and a smaller decline in wholesale trade) and in information. Public sector jobs increased due to a gain in local government which more than offset a decrease in state government jobs.

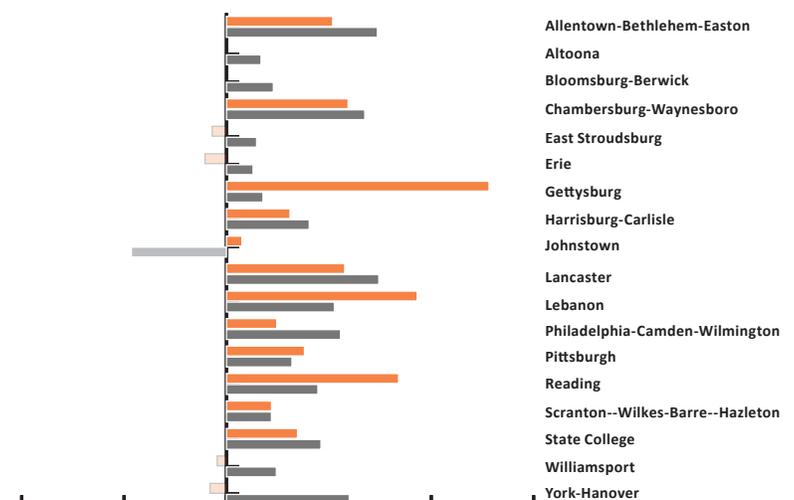
SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

(based on non-seasonally adjusted MSA industry data)

- Over the last 10 years, job growth across the state was driven solely by private sector job gains as government jobs statewide declined, while over the last five years both public and private sector jobs increased, but the vast majority of job gains came from the private sector. Private sector jobs increased in 15 of the 18 MSAs over the last five years, with the Erie, Johnstown, and Williamsport MSAs the sole decliners. The Johnstown MSA was the only MSA in which private sector jobs fell in both the most recent 10- and five-year period.
- Despite increasing somewhat over the last five years, public sector jobs declined statewide in the most recent 10 years. This decrease was prevalent in 16 of the 18 MSAs over the last 10 years, with jobs increasing only in the Lebanon and State College MSAs. The situation was somewhat better over the last five years where only seven MSAs experienced a decline in government jobs and government jobs in the Erie MSA were unchanged. The Lebanon and State College MSAs in which government jobs grew over the last 10 years also grew over the last five years.
- The Gettysburg MSA had the largest goods-producing job growth rate (percentage) in both the last five years and 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 good-producing jobs over the last five years, while the York-Hanover MSA had that distinction over the last 10 years. The largest percentage decline in goods-producing jobs over the last five years was in the Williamsport MSA and was the Erie MSA over the last 10 years. The Johnstown MSA lost the most service-providing jobs over both the last five and last 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



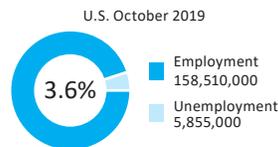
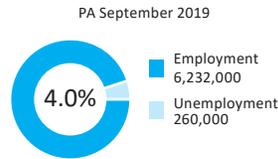
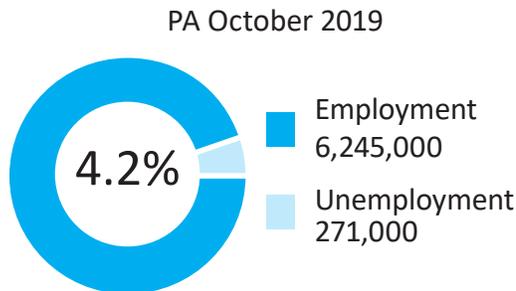
* Data are not seasonally adjusted, scale indicates percentage

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

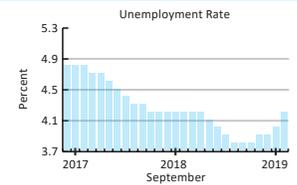
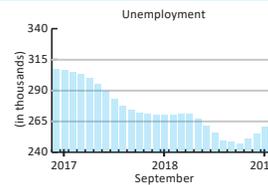
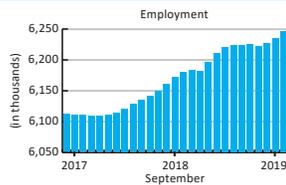
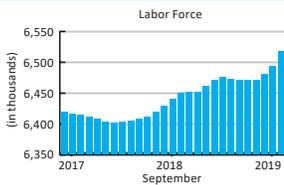
LABOR FORCE FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 2019 EDITION • OCTOBER 2019 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST



- Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was up two-tenths to 4.2 percent in October.
- Seasonally adjusted labor force was up 23,000 in October to 6,516,000, the fourth straight monthly gain and 16th increase in the last 20 months.
- Employment increased 13,000 from last month to 6,245,000, setting a record high for the 16th time in the last 19 months.
- Unemployment increased by 11,000, rising to 271,000 persons, the highest level since December 2018. October's unemployment gain was the largest in more than 10 years (April 2009). It was the fourth consecutive unemployment increase but only the fifth since June 2016.



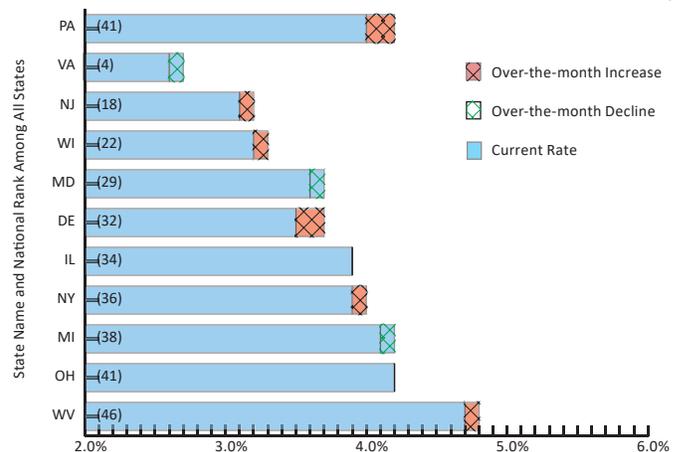
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) DATA

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

	Oct. 2019	Sept. 2018	Oct. 2018
Total	4.1	4.0	4.5
Gender			
Female	3.9	4.0	4.1
Male	4.3	4.0	4.7
Race			
Black	7.8	7.8	6.8
White	3.6	3.6	4.2
Age			
16 - 19	14.1	13.6	12.0
20 - 24	6.9	6.9	7.4
25 - 54	3.6	3.6	3.8
55+	2.6	2.5	3.7
Education			
Less than HS	6.6	7.1	7.6
HS Diploma	4.3	4.0	4.9
AD / Some College	3.9	4.1	4.6
BD or Higher	1.9	1.9	2.0
People with Disabilities	7.2	7.3	9.0
Veterans	4.3	3.8	5.7
Participation Rate	63.3%	63.2%	62.4%
Employment/Population Ratio	60.7%	60.6%	59.6%
Underemployment Rate (U-6)	8.0%	8.0%	8.7%
Discouraged Workers	15,700	18,100	15,900
Part-Time for Economic Reasons	187,400	189,600	215,000
Avg. Duration of Unemployment (weeks)	19.9	20.3	25.5
Long-term Unemployed (>26 weeks)	57,000	57,600	68,100

SELECT STATES' UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (RANK)

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



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- Discouraged workers declined over the month, the first decline since July and only the third in this calendar year. January's count of just 13,000 was the lowest since 2008.
- People who are working part-time for economic reasons – because they cannot find full-time work or because their usual hours have been reduced due to slack work – declined over-the-month for the second consecutive month.
- Though the decline has been uneven, the number of people working part-time for economic reasons has been generally in decline since the measure peaked in 2012 around 130,000 higher than this month's count.
- The count of people who have been unemployed for six months or more declined from last month – the sixth consecutive month with a decline – to its lowest level in more than 10 years.

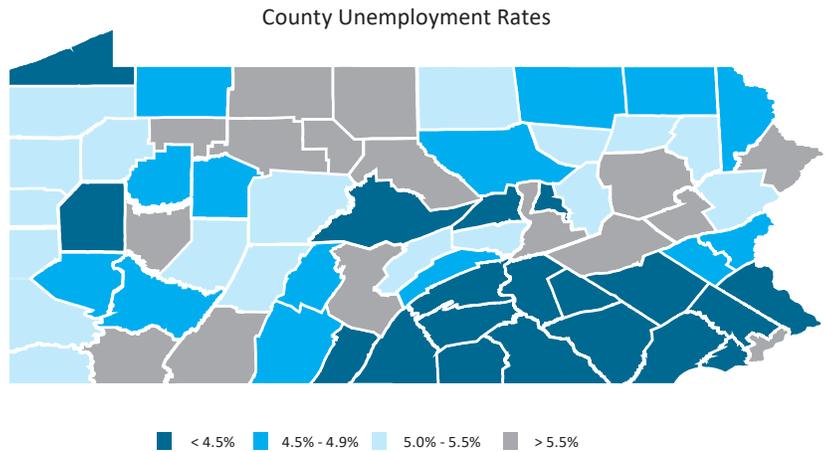
LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

LABOR FORCE FOR SELECT LOCAL AREAS

NOVEMBER 2019 EDITION • OCTOBER 2019 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

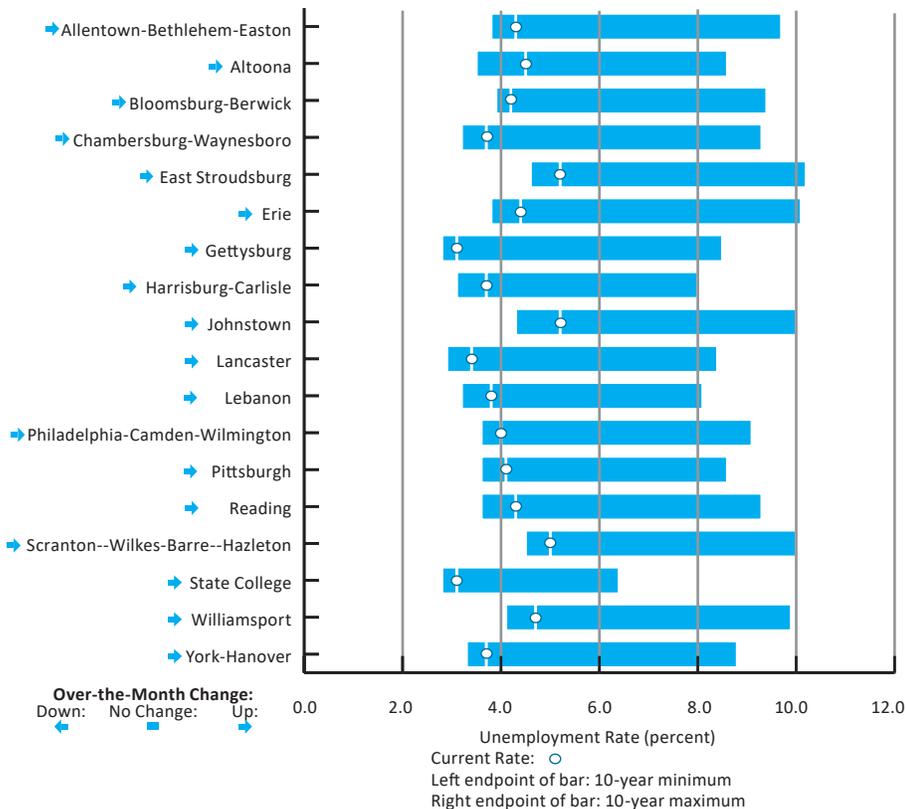
SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- In October, the unemployment rate rose over the year in 59 counties, decreased in four, and was constant in the remaining four. Adams County had the largest over-the-year decrease in the unemployment rate (-0.2 percentage points), while Cameron County had the largest over-the-year increase (+4.1 percentage points). The state's unemployment rate of 4.2 percent was unchanged over the year.
- The volume of unemployment increased over the year in 63 counties and decreased in the remaining four. There were six counties where the increases and decreases were marginal (absolute value was less than 50). The largest volume decrease in unemployment over the year (-200) was in Erie County and the largest percentage decrease over the year was in Adams County (-4.0 percent). Over the year, Philadelphia County had the largest volume increase in unemployment, while Cameron County had the largest percentage increase.
- Employment over the year increased in 62 counties and decreased in the remaining five. Philadelphia County had the largest volume increase in employment over the year (+15,800), while Tioga County had the largest percentage increase (+3.9 percent). Elk County had the largest over-the-year volume decrease in employment (-200), while Cameron County had the largest percentage decrease (-4.5 percent).
- In October, county unemployment rates ranged from a low of 3.1 percent in Adams and Centre counties to a high of 8.7 percent in Cameron County. Union County equaled the state's rate of 4.2 percent, while 12 counties had a rate lower than the state's. The range of rates in October was greater than the range of rates in September and both the lower and upper rates in the month increased.



Unemployment Rate by MSA

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



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

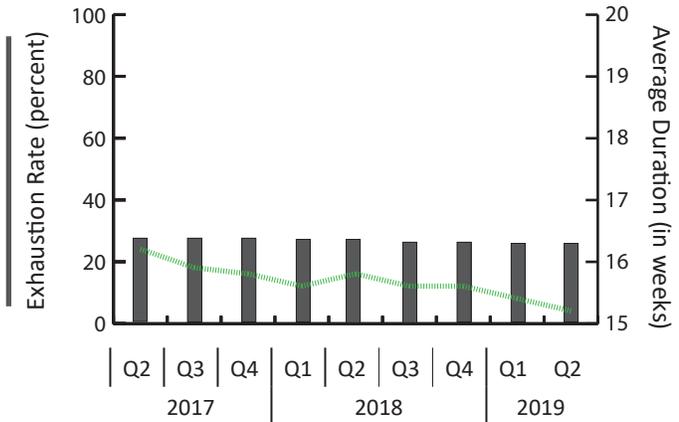
- In October, eight MSAs experienced over the year decreases in unemployment rates, while five had increases and another five were unchanged. The largest decreases were in the Bloomsburg-Berwick and Gettysburg MSAs (-0.2 percentage points), while the largest rate increase (+0.3 percentage points), occurred in the Altoona MSA.
- The same eight MSAs that experienced over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates also had decreases in the volume of unemployment. There were nine MSAs that experienced over-the-year increases in their volumes of unemployment, while the Williamsport MSA was unchanged. The changes in the volume of unemployment ranged from a decrease of 700 in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA to an increase of 400 in the Reading MSA. The Altoona MSA had the largest percent increase (+8.0 percent), while the Gettysburg MSA had the largest percent decrease (-5.6 percent).
- Employment over the year increased in all 18 MSAs. The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA had the largest over-the-year increase (+52,100), while the Lebanon and State College MSAs had the largest percentage increase (+1.9 percent). The Bloomsburg-Berwick, Gettysburg, and Johnstown MSAs shared the distinction of the smallest over-the-year increase in employment (+600), while the Harrisburg-Carlisle MSA had the smallest percentage increase (0.2 percent).
- The labor force volume increased over the year in all MSAs. Since labor force is the sum of the volumes of the employed and unemployed, and the volume of employment increased in all the MSAs, it implies that employment increased by more than unemployment decreased in the eight MSAs in which unemployment declined. The largest over-the-year percentage increases were in the Altoona and Lebanon MSAs (+2.0 percent), while the Harrisburg-Carlisle and Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton MSAs had the smallest percentage increase (+0.3 percent).

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

CLAIMS AND BENEFITS AT A GLANCE

NOVEMBER 2019 EDITION • OCTOBER 2019 DATA (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

DURATION OF CLAIMS AND EXHAUSTION RATE



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

For the week ending October 26, 2019: 69,779
 For the week ending September 28, 2019: 68,039
 For the week ending October 27, 2018: 68,243

DID YOU KNOW?

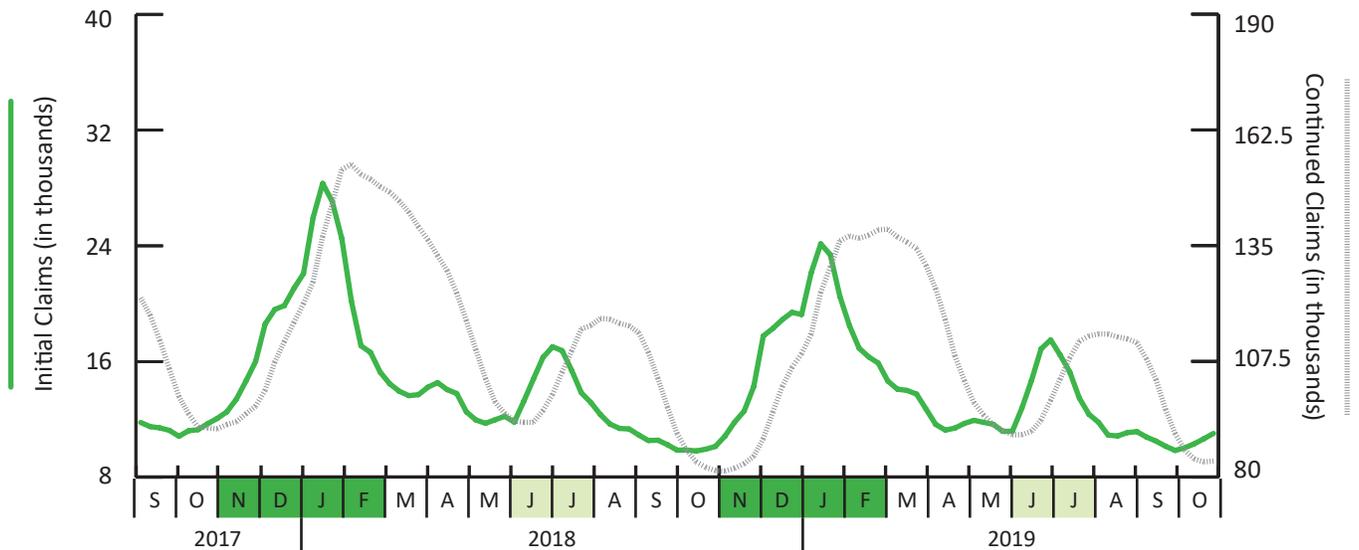
What types of employment are covered by the UC program?

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.

What are exhaustions?

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

INITIAL AND CONTINUED CLAIMS OVER THE PAST 26 MONTHS



PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYER ACTIVITY

PRESS UPDATE

NOVEMBER 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.

finance.yahoo.com, November 19, 2019

Ferrero Officially Opens New Distribution Center in Jonestown, Pennsylvania

Ferrero, the global confectionery company known for Ferrero Rocher®, Nutella®, Tic Tac®, and Kinder®, celebrated the official opening of its new distribution center located at 112 Bordnersville Road, Jonestown, PA. Designed to support Ferrero's rapid organic growth and integration of new brands, the 730,000 square-foot facility will add 225 local jobs with 75 new positions in 2019 and an additional 150 jobs by the end of 2020.

"The new Jonestown distribution center will play an important role in our U.S. and North American growth plans," said Paul Chibe, President and CEO, Ferrero North America.

The new facility adds capacity for Ferrero North America to distribute its growing portfolio of brands, including Baby Ruth, Butterfinger, and Crunch. Over time, the facility, which is managed by DHL Supply Chain, will also distribute other Ferrero brands.

Ferrero's new distribution center demonstrates the company's commitment to contribute positively to the planet and its employees and suppliers. In addition to the lithium-powered lifts, the center features an energy-saving HVAC system and zero-waste-to-landfill practices to reduce environmental impact.

<https://finance.yahoo.com/news/ferrero-officially-opens-distribution-center-141800215.html>

mcall.com, November 19, 2019

FLSmidth cutting Lehigh Valley jobs due to slowing cement market

A declining cement market in North America has led FLSmidth to cut jobs, including locally at its Bethlehem facility.

"Due to a slower than expected market demand in the U.S., we have reduced head count and eliminated open positions to adapt to our new business levels," spokesman Fleming Voetmann said in an email from Copenhagen, Denmark, where the company has its global headquarters.

Voetmann said the move mainly affects its cement business in North America.

A separation agreement lists 58 workers being laid off, according to an employee who received the agreement. The employee spoke to The Morning Call on the condition of anonymity because the company's severance package forbids him from speaking publicly.

<https://www.mcall.com/business/mc-biz-fl-smidth-job-cuts-20191118-gagc6bb7xbboxppdrd6yu4a34m-story.html>

wearecentralpa.com, November 7, 2019

Concentrix in Johnstown is adding 50 jobs

The Global company Concentrix announced the addition of 50 more jobs for its Johnstown branch. The company specializes in customer engagement for other companies.

The company currently employs 250 people in Johnstown and with their success, they're adding even more. Those jobs would be technical support agents who Love says need to be able to multi-task.

"You would need the skillset to be able to talk, type think. You are in front of a computer helping customers with their bookkeeping."

<https://www.wearecentralpa.com/wtaj-plus/concentrix-in-johnstown-adds-50-jobs/>

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*