

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



May 2018 Big Numbers

4.5% ↓ Unemployment Rate
6,014,400 ↑ Statewide Job Count
53,080 ↓ Initial Claims

- ▶ Which industry supersectors added jobs over the past year? ----- **Page 2**
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CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY SUPERSECTOR

JUNE 2018 EDITION • MAY 2018 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

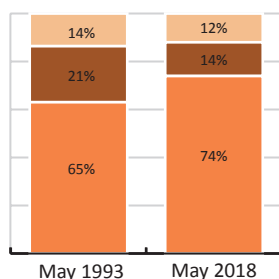
Industry	Jobs	Change from May 2017		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Total Nonfarm Jobs	6,014,400	83,600	1.4%	
Goods-Producing Industries	851,700	15,600	1.9%	
<i>Mining & Logging</i>	28,700	2,200	8.5%	
Construction	258,100	10,000	4.1%	
Manufacturing	564,900	3,400	0.6%	
Service-Providing Industries	5,162,700	68,000	1.3%	
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,131,000	3,400	0.3%	
<i>Information</i>	80,700	(1,900)	(2.3%)	
Financial Activities	324,700	2,300	0.7%	
Professional & Business Services	816,400	16,600	2.1%	
<i>Education & Health Services</i>	1,273,700	37,800	3.1%	
Leisure & Hospitality	574,400	7,200	1.3%	
Other Services	263,500	4,800	1.8%	
<i>Government</i>	698,300	(2,200)	(0.3%)	

- Seasonally adjusted total nonfarm jobs were up 2,300 from April to 6,014,400 in May. Jobs have increased for 14 consecutive months, setting a new record high with each of the gains. Additionally, jobs have reached record highs in 30 months within the past three years. Goods-producing and private service-providing jobs were up over the month, while government jobs declined.
- Over the month, seven of the 11 supersectors added jobs in May. The largest volume gain was in construction, which has increased in 10 of the past 12 months. The largest decline was in education & health services, which fell 1,900 from a record high in April. Professional & business services reached a record high for the ninth time in the past 10 months.
- Over the year, total nonfarm jobs were up 1.3% (+78,200) in PA compared to a 12-month gain of 1.6% nationally. Pennsylvania's total nonfarm job count has posted over-the-year gains in each of the past 62 months - the longest stretch on record (back to 1990). Nine of the 11 supersectors added jobs from last May.

* 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

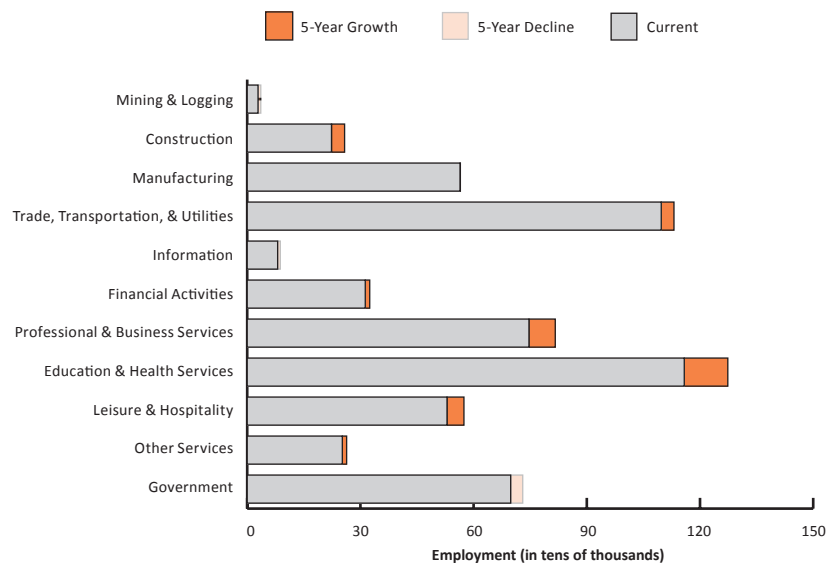


Government
 Goods Producers
 Private Service Providers

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 in PA have expanded 4.8% over the last five years with gains in eight of the 11 supersectors. The largest volume change since May 2013 was in education & health services, which added 115,400 jobs (+10.0%), while the largest percent change was a decline of 20.3% (-7,300) in mining & logging.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

JUNE 2018 EDITION • MAY 2018 DATA

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

MSA	Jobs	Change from May 2017		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	373,600	4,500	1.2%	
Altoona	61,700	(100)	(0.2%)	
Bloomsburg-Berwick	43,000	200	0.5%	
Chambersburg-Waynesboro	61,500	1,600	2.7%	
East Stroudsburg	58,900	200	0.3%	
Erie	128,200	500	0.4%	
Gettysburg	35,800	800	2.3%	
Harrisburg-Carlisle	345,700	3,500	1.0%	
Johnstown	55,800	600	1.1%	
Lancaster	256,600	3,600	1.4%	
Lebanon	52,500	500	1.0%	
Philadelphia	2,945,200	43,600	1.5%	
Pittsburgh	1,186,400	14,900	1.3%	
Reading	180,500	3,700	2.1%	
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	266,800	5,700	2.2%	
State College	74,800	(3,600)	(4.6%)	
Williamsport	52,900	(500)	(0.9%)	
York-Hanover	187,000	1,500	0.8%	

* 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 May, jobs grew over the year in 16 MSAs, and fell in the State College and Williamsport MSAs. The State College MSA had the largest volume decrease and percentage decrease in jobs.
- Nine MSAs reached all-time highs for the number of jobs. For the Lancaster MSA, it was the eighth consecutive month of reaching an all-time high in jobs and the 11th month over the past 12 months. Over the past year, the job growth in the Lancaster MSA was due primarily to growth in the private sector as jobs in the public sector increased marginally. However, both goods-producing and service-providing industries exhibited job gains over the year.
- The largest volume increase in jobs over the past year occurred in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA. Jobs increased primarily in the service-providing industries, with goods-producing industries adding a relatively small number of jobs. Jobs in both durable and nondurable goods manufacturing increased over the year, which outweighed the decrease in mining, logging and construction jobs and led to the modest increase 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 Chambersburg-Waynesboro MSA as jobs increased in both goods-producing and service-providing industries. However, job gains overall came from the private sector as jobs fell in the public sector. Among goods-producing industries, job gains over the year were concentrated in manufacturing, while among the service providing industries trade, transportation & utilities was the major contributor.

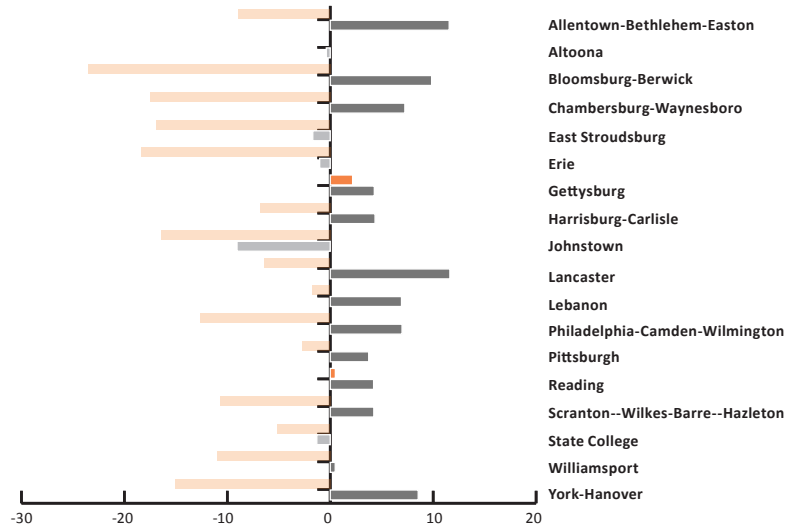
SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

(based on non-seasonally adjusted MSA industry data)

- Thirteen of the 18 MSAs had more service-providing jobs than they did 10 years ago, while five had fewer. Job growth in goods-producing industries in the MSAs over the last 10 years was almost the reverse. Jobs in the Reading and Gettysburg MSAs increased slightly and were unchanged in the Altoona compared to 10 years prior, while 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 MSAs had job gains in goods-producing industries, five MSAs lost jobs 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 15 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 and Lancaster MSAs 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 among all MSAs. However, over the last five years, this MSA added the largest number of service-providing jobs as well as goods-producing jobs among the 18 MSAs.

MSA 10-YEAR JOB CHANGE (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

GOODS-PRODUCING VERSUS SERVICE-PROVIDING INDUSTRIES



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

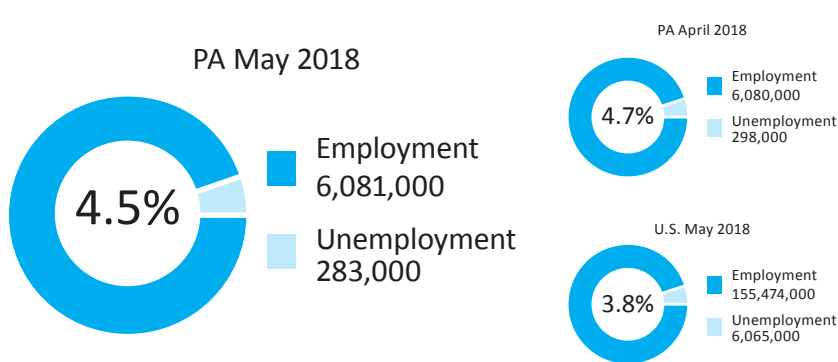
* Data are not seasonally adjusted, scale indicates percentage

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

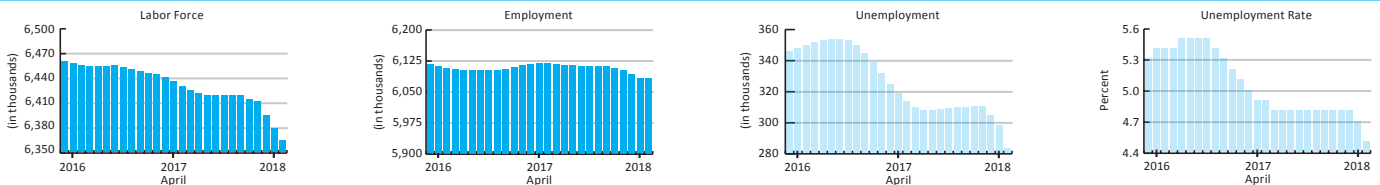
LABOR FORCE FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 2018 EDITION • MAY 2018 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST



- Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell two-tenths to 4.5 percent in May. PA's rate was 0.7 percentage points above the U.S. rate, which fell one-tenth in May to 3.8 percent.
- Seasonally adjusted labor force was down 14,000 in May. The labor force level dropped to 6,364,000, the lowest level since January 2010.
- Employment increased by 1,000 from last month to 6,081,000; this was the employment count's first increase in 13 months. April's employment count was revised down by 1,000.
- Unemployment was down 15,000 in May, dropping to 283,000. It was the largest decrease since November 1983. April's count was revised upward by 1,000.
- April's unemployment level was the lowest since it was matched in August 2007.

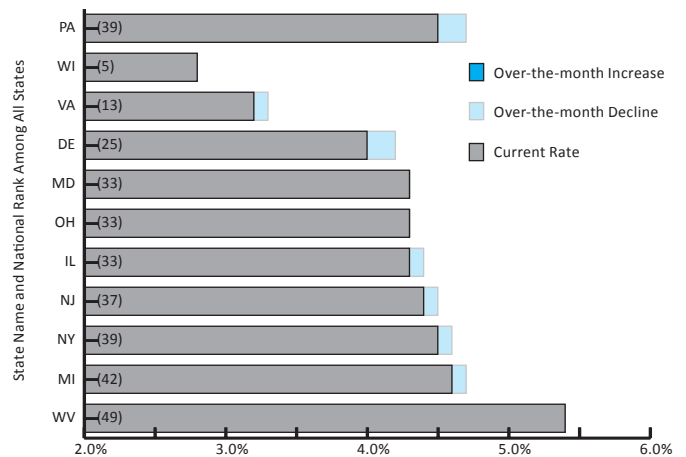


CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) DATA

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

	May 2018	Apr. 2017	May 2017
Total	4.4	4.6	5.3
Gender	Female	4.1	4.2
	Male	4.8	5.0
Race	Black	6.7	7.1
	White	4.1	4.3
Age	16 - 19	14.0	14.7
	20 - 24	6.2	6.4
	25 - 54	3.8	3.9
	55+	3.9	4.0
Education	Less than HS	7.0	7.5
	HS Diploma	5.0	5.2
	AD / Some College	4.2	4.3
	BD or Higher	2.2	2.3
People with Disabilities	7.5	7.9	10.7
Veterans	5.9	5.6	5.9
Participation Rate	61.9%	62.0%	63.0%
Employment/Population Ratio	59.2%	59.1%	59.6%
Underemployment Rate (U-6)	8.9%	9.2%	10.0%
Discouraged Workers	19,200	19,700	19,100
Part-Time for Economic Reasons	215,300	218,600	237,500
Avg. Duration of Unemployment (weeks)	26.5	26.3	24.5
Long-term Unemployed (>26 weeks)	68,900	72,100	77,300

SELECT STATES' UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (RANK)



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- The CPS 12-month average labor force participation rate (LFPR) fell one-tenth over-the-month and more than a full percentage point over-the-year.
- Though PA's LFPR has been declining, a review of the seasonally adjusted LFPR comparing PA to its surrounding states and the U.S. indicates that PA has fallen less than most of its comparables when looking at pre-recession levels.
- By age group from CPS annual average data, 16-24 year old LFPR rates have fallen from both 10 and 20 years ago. At the same time, 55-64 year old workers have had an increasing LFPR compared to both 10 and 20 years ago, yet remains less than half of the 25-54 age LFPR of over 80 percent.
- The 16-24 year old age group has seen its share of the total population fall slightly, while the 55-64 year old age group has seen its share increase as the "baby boomers" near the end of their working careers.
- As share of the 55+ population continues to increase - with their lower LFPR - the state's overall LFPR will continue to decline.

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

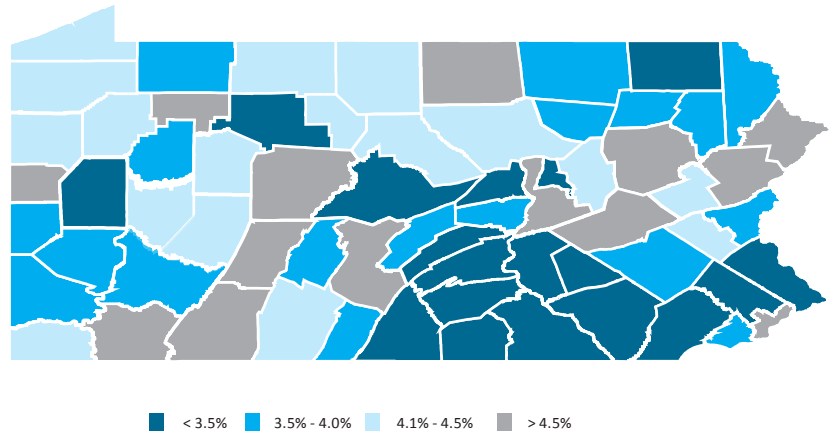
LABOR FORCE FOR SELECT LOCAL AREAS

JUNE 2018 EDITION • MAY 2018 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

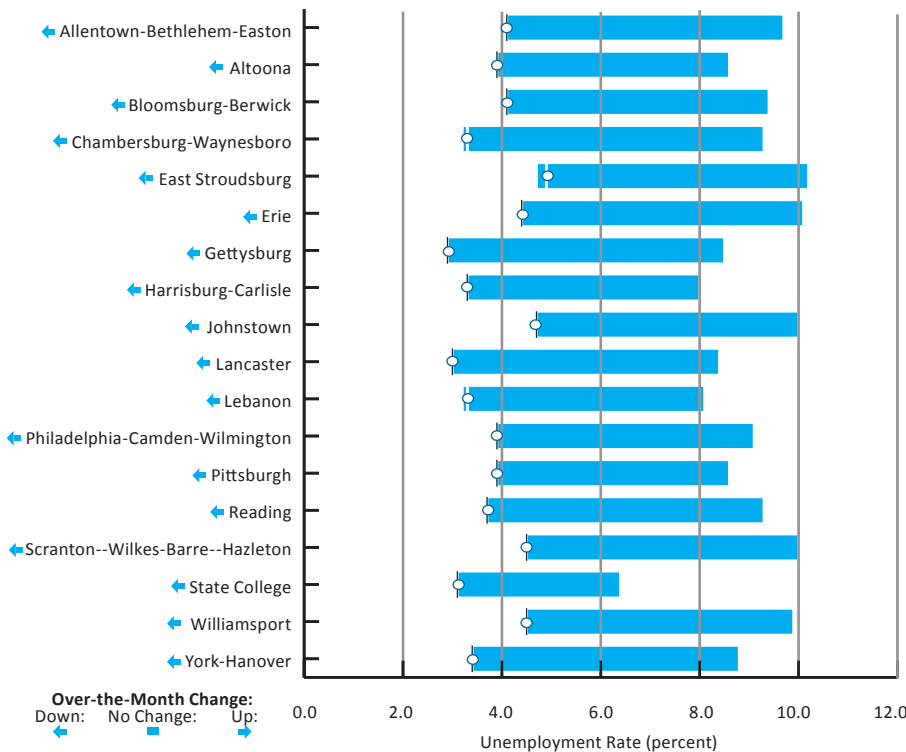
- In May, unemployment rates ranged from a low of 2.7 percent in Chester County to a high of 6.0 percent in Forest County. Only 14 counties had an unemployment rate in May that exceeded the state's rate of 4.5 percent.
- Over the year, the unemployment rate fell in all 67 counties. The largest over-the-year decrease in the unemployment rate (-2.5 percentage points) was in Cameron County, while Montour County had the smallest over-the-year decrease in the unemployment rate (-0.5 percentage points).
- Employment over the year decreased in 53 counties and increased in the remaining 14 counties. The largest volume decrease in employment was in Lancaster County (-2,900), while Philadelphia had the largest volume increase (+2,100). Cameron and Centre county had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-3.8 percent), while Sullivan County had the largest percentage increase (1.7 percent).
- The volume of unemployment decreased over the year in all 67 counties. The largest volume decrease in unemployment (-9,500) was in Philadelphia County, while the largest percentage decrease was in Cameron County (-39.0 percent).
- Over the year, the labor force rose marginally in Sullivan County and fell in the remaining 66 counties. Therefore, among the 14 counties in which employment increased over the year, it was the only county where the magnitude of the employment gain exceeded the magnitude of the decrease in the volume of unemployment. Allegheny County had the largest over-the-year decrease in labor force (-9,200), while the largest percentage decrease was in Cameron County (-6.3 percent).

County Unemployment Rates



Unemployment Rate by MSA

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



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

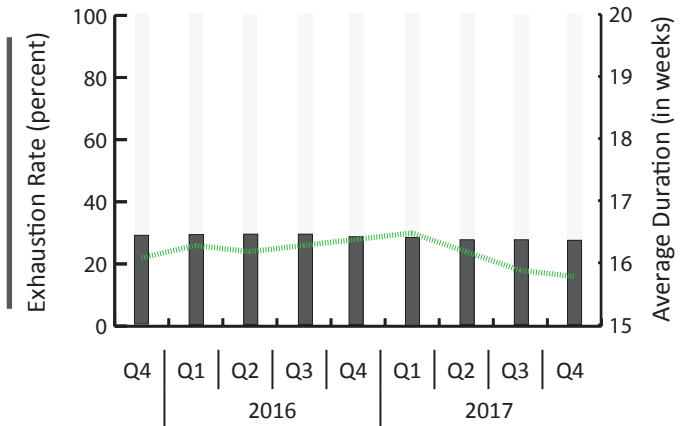
- In May, all 18 MSAs experienced over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates and in their volumes of unemployment. The largest decrease in the unemployment rate was in the Johnstown MSA (-1.7 percentage points) while the smallest decrease in rates was in the State College MSA (-0.6 percentage points).
- Among MSAs, the Philadelphia MSA had the largest over-the-year increase in employment (+6,200), while the Scranton MSA had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in employment (+0.3 percent). These two MSAs were the only ones where employment increased, while the remaining MSAs had decreases in employment over the year.
- Over the year, the labor force fell in all 18 MSAs. The largest over-the-year decrease was in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA (-25,600), while the largest percentage decrease was in the State College MSA (-4.4 percent). The decreases in labor force were generally more attributable to larger decreases in the volume of unemployment (even when employment also decreased), and was certainly the case in the two MSAs where the volume of employment increased over the year.
- In May, unemployment rates among the 18 MSAs were less dispersed and generally lower than rates among the counties and ranged from a low of 2.9 percent in the Gettysburg MSA to 4.9 percent in the East Stroudsburg MSA. Fourteen MSAs had an unemployment rate lower than the state's average rate of 4.5 percent, while two MSAs had a higher rate and two equaled the state's rate.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

CLAIMS AND BENEFITS AT A GLANCE

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

DURATION OF CLAIMS AND EXHAUSTION RATE



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

For the week ending May 26, 2018: 75,940
 For the week ending April 28, 2018: 79,955
 For the week ending May 27, 2017: 86,533

DID YOU KNOW?

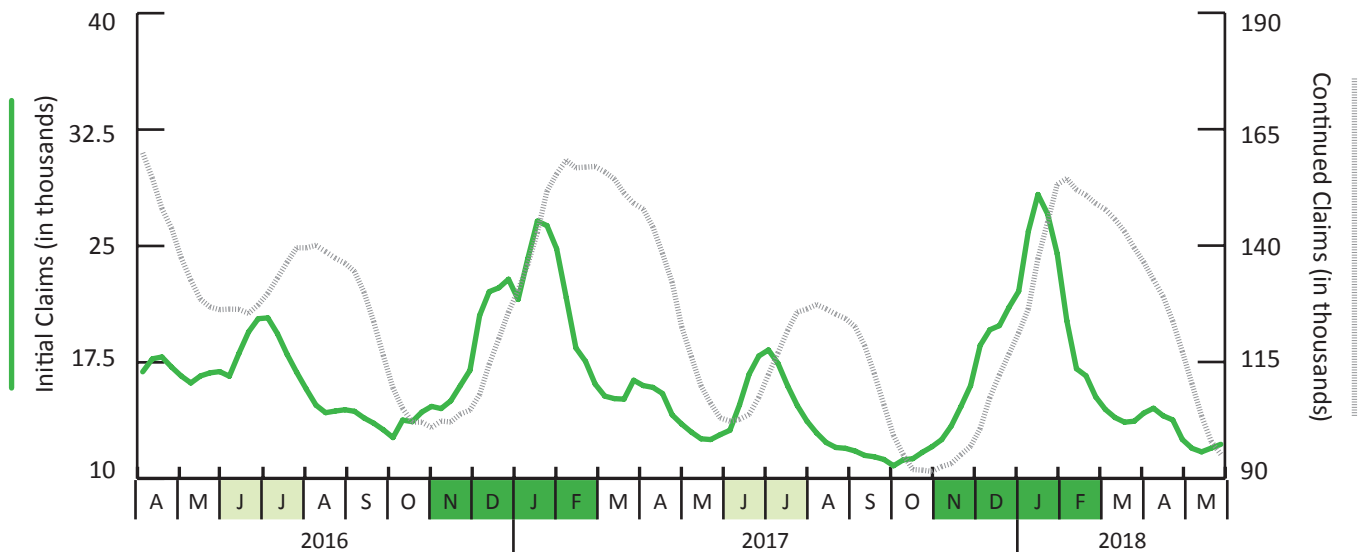
What types of employment are covered by the Unemployment Compensation (UC) Program?

In PA, 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).

INITIAL AND CONTINUED CLAIMS OVER THE PAST 26 MONTHS



PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYER ACTIVITY

PRESS UPDATE

JUNE 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.

citizensvoice.com June 9, 2018

New firms to bring 1,700 jobs to county over the next year

Over the next year, about 1,700 new jobs will be added in Luzerne County, said John Augustine, president and CEO of Penn's Northeast.

The jobs will be added at new developments coming soon, including huge warehouses that Adidas and Patagonia are opening, a new building automotive paints distributor Colours is constructing and the Nardone Bros. expansion in Hanover Twp. 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://www.citizensvoice.com/news/new-firms-to-bring-1-700-jobs-to-county-over-the-next-year-1.2347406>

AP June 6, 2018

AmerisourceBergen to Expand Its Philly-Area Headquarters

Gov. Tom Wolf's administration is offering almost \$10 million in taxpayer subsidies to one of the nation's biggest drug distribution firms, AmerisourceBergen Corp., which says it'll centralize and expand its southeastern Pennsylvania headquarters.

Wolf said Wednesday that AmerisourceBergen's expansion is expected to create more than 550 new jobs in information technology, management, accounting and human resources at the new headquarters.

AmerisourceBergen says it wants to accommodate its business's growth and centralize employees in a state-of-the-art facility. AmerisourceBergen plans to relocate offices in Conshohocken and Chesterbrook into a new, 400,000 square-foot facility in Conshohocken. An 8,000-square-foot clearance center and outlet store was formerly located within the distribution and service center in Wilkes-Barre Twp. but it closed in 2015 to allow for an expansion of its e-commerce business.

<https://www.usnews.com/news/best-states/pennsylvania/articles/2018-06-06/amerisourcebergen-to-expand-its-philly-area-headquarters>

post-gazette.com May 30, 2018

Amazon inks deal to occupy 70,000-square-foot distribution warehouse in Aleppo

The company has inked a deal to occupy a 70,000-square-foot distribution warehouse in the 79 North Industrial Park in Aleppo, apparently for its Amazon Flex program, according to real estate sources familiar with the agreement.

In February, Amazon announced that it was adding 125 workers and another 22,000 square feet of space to its SouthSide Works tech center, which opened in January 2017 and involves work on the company's popular Alexa voice technology, machine translation and speech science.

The moves come at a time when Pittsburgh is one of 20 finalists for Amazon's second headquarters, which could bring up to 50,000 jobs and \$5 billion in investment over 17 years. will be curtailed.

<http://www.post-gazette.com/business/development/2018/05/30/Amazon-deal-70000-square-foot-distribution-warehouse-Aleppo/stories/201805300357>

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*