

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY SELECT METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

SEPTEMBER 2016 SUPPLEMENT • AUGUST 2016 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

MSA	Jobs	Change from August 2015		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	358,700	200	0.1%	
Altoona	62,300	900	1.5%	
Erie	130,000	(600)	(0.5%)	
Harrisburg-Carlisle	340,100	5,100	1.5%	
Johnstown	55,900	(800)	(1.4%)	
Lancaster	247,400	2,000	0.8%	
Lebanon	51,400	100	0.2%	
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington	2,883,400	54,100	1.9%	
Pittsburgh	1,158,000	(8,300)	(0.7%)	
Reading	178,400	1,700	1.0%	
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	259,000	800	0.3%	
State College	77,000	800	1.0%	
Williamsport	54,100	(1,200)	(2.2%)	
York-Hanover	185,100	3,600	2.0%	

Please note the four newly defined MSAs are not shown as they do not yet have seasonally adjusted data.

* Italics signifies the greatest over-the-year movement

** Highlighting signifies an all-time high

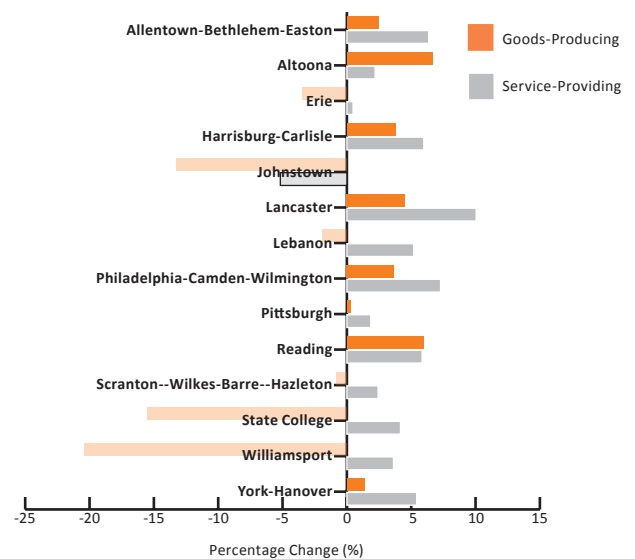
SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST (MSA industry data are not seasonally adjusted)

- Ten of the 14 MSAs listed had positive over-the-year job growth, ranging from +0.1 percent in the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton MSA to +2.0 percent in the York-Hanover MSA. Four MSAs showed an over-the-year job loss, ranging from -0.5 percent in the Erie MSA, to -2.2 percent in the Williamsport MSA.
- Two MSAs reported all-time high job levels in August: Harrisburg and Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington. This was the third consecutive month of a record high job level for the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA and the 13th month out of the last 14.
- There were five MSAs that had at least 29 months of consecutive year-over-year increases in jobs. The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA had the longest such streak, which started in July of 2010. On the other hand, the longest consecutive streaks of year-over-year job decreases were recorded by the Williamsport and Johnstown MSAs, which extended for 17 and 18 months, respectively.
- Ten of the 14 MSAs listed have exceeded their job levels of December 2007, which was the start of the "Great Recession". The four MSAs which have not as yet recovered to their pre-recession job levels were: Altoona, Erie, Johnstown and Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton.

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST (MSA industry data are not seasonally adjusted)

- Thirteen of the 14 listed MSAs increased over the past five years in service-providing jobs. The only MSA that experienced a decrease was Johnstown. Goods-producing jobs were up in slightly more than half of the MSAs shown, with eight gaining jobs in goods-producing industries, while six experienced decreases.
- The largest five-year percentage decrease among the MSAs in goods-producing industries occurred in the Williamsport MSA, decreasing by more than 20 percent over the five-year period. While the Williamsport MSA saw service-providing jobs increase over this period, the growth in service-providing jobs (+2,200) was not enough to offset the decrease in goods-producing jobs (-2,800).
- The largest five-year percentage increases in goods-producing jobs occurred in the Altoona (+6.7 percent) and Reading (+6.0 percent) MSAs. For both MSAs there were job increases in both the mining, logging, & construction and manufacturing industries. In the Reading MSA, manufacturing growth occurred exclusively in durable goods.
- The Lancaster MSA had the largest five-year percentage growth in service-providing industries, increasing jobs in these industries by more than 10 percent. Service-providing job growth in the Lancaster MSA was seen in nearly every service-providing industry, with job losses only in information and government.
- The Johnstown MSA was the only MSA to lose service-providing jobs over the five-year period. While service-providing jobs were lost across a variety of industries, more than half of all service-providing jobs lost in the MSA over this period were in government, including at the federal, state, and local levels.

MSA FIVE-YEAR JOB CHANGE (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED) GOODS-PRODUCING VERSUS SERVICE-PROVIDING INDUSTRIES



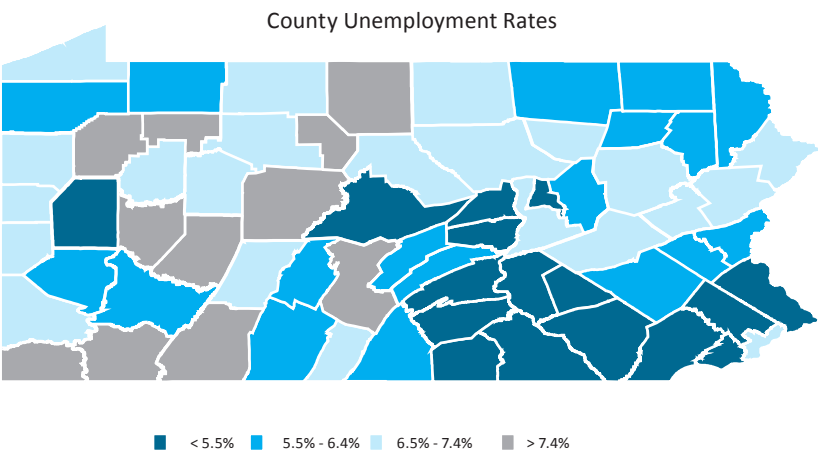
LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

LABOR FORCE FOR SELECT LOCAL AREAS

SEPTEMBER 2016 SUPPLEMENT • AUGUST 2016 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

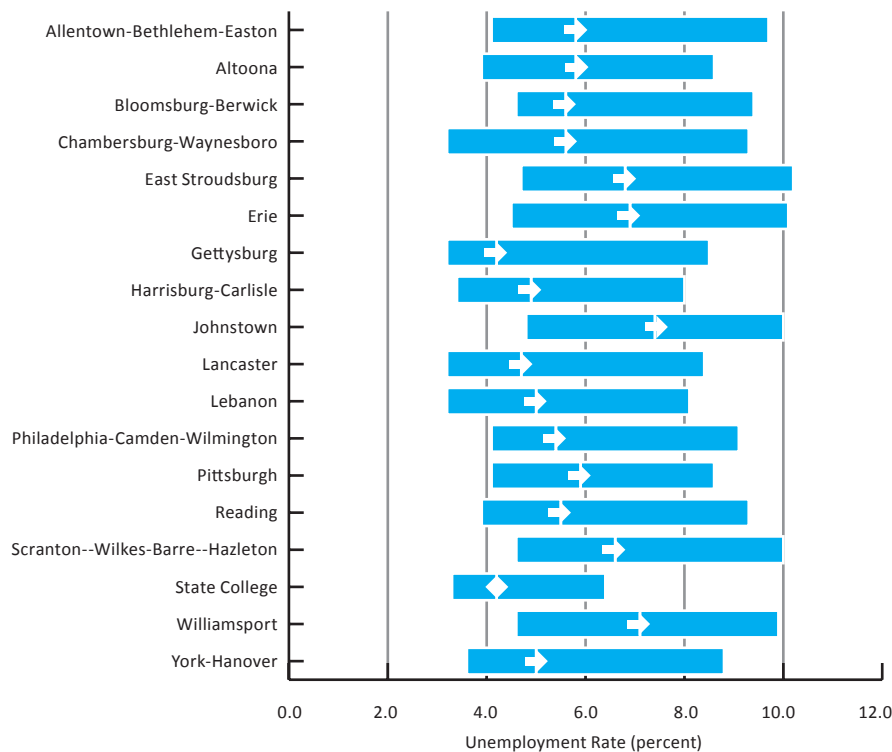
SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- In August, all 67 counties experienced an over-the-year increase in their unemployment rates, which was accompanied by an over-the-year increase in the volume of unemployment. The largest over-the-year increase in unemployment rates was in Armstrong and Elk counties (1.9 percentage points), while the smallest increase was in Adams County (0.3 percent).
- Over the year, employment increased in 44 counties and the labor force increased in 64 counties (including all those where employment increased). Philadelphia County had the largest increase in labor force (+19,300) and employment (+14,400), while Lycoming County had the largest decreases in each (-400 and -1,200 respectively).
- Unemployment rates varied considerably among counties, ranging from a low of 4.1 percent in Chester County to a high of 8.5 percent in Forest and Fayette counties. Both the high and low rates in August were marginally higher than last month's high and low rates, respectively.
- Over the year, while the state's unemployment rate increased by 0.8 percentage points to 5.7 percent, only 38 of Pennsylvania's counties had increases that exceeded the state's increase and 32 of those counties also exceeded the state's rate in August. Overall there were 45 counties whose unemployment rate exceeded 5.7 percent in August.



Unemployment Rate by MSA

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



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- The statewide over-the-year increases in the level and rate of unemployment was experienced in all 18 MSAs as well. The largest increase in the rate was in the Erie MSA (+1.6 percentage points), while the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington and Gettysburg MSAs had the smallest increases (+0.3 percentage points).
- Over the year, while the level of unemployment increased in all 18 MSAs, employment rose in 15. Erie, Johnstown and Williamsport MSAs, were the only MSAs where employment decreased. The largest decrease in employment was in the Williamsport MSA (-1,200).
- Compared to the year prior, the labor force increased in 17 MSAs. The largest such increase was in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA (+71,100). Only the Williamsport MSA experienced a decrease in labor force (-400).
- Unemployment rates among the 18 MSAs ranged from a low of 4.2 percent in the Gettysburg and State College MSAs to 7.4 percent in the Johnstown MSA. Only eight MSAs had an unemployment rate in excess of the state's average rate of 5.7 percent.