

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



August 2018 Big Numbers

4.1% ↓ Unemployment Rate
6,018,500 ↓ Statewide Job Count
50,240 ↓ Initial Claims

- ▶ What 16-month streak ended in August? ----- **Page 2**
- ▶ How does unemployment differ among education levels? ----- **Page 4**
- ▶ What types of employment are covered by the Unemployment Compensation Program? ----- **Page 6**
- ▶ Read snapshots from recent articles related to labor market data from across the state and from various industries. ----- **Page 7**
- ▶ What is the labor force participation rate? ----- **Back Page**

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY SUPERSECTOR

SEPTEMBER 2018 EDITION • AUGUST 2018 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

Industry	Jobs	Change from August 2017		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Total Nonfarm Jobs	6,018,500	71,900	1.2%	
Goods-Producing Industries	844,400	8,700	1.0%	
<i>Mining & Logging</i>	29,100	1,800	6.7%	
Construction	249,700	2,500	1.0%	
Manufacturing	565,600	4,400	0.8%	
Service-Providing Industries	5,174,100	63,200	1.2%	
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,131,900	1,700	0.2%	
<i>Information</i>	80,400	(2,000)	(2.4%)	
Financial Activities	324,000	4,700	1.5%	
Professional & Business Services	811,100	16,500	2.1%	
<i>Education & Health Services</i>	1,279,200	30,000	2.4%	
Leisure & Hospitality	579,500	13,700	2.4%	
Other Services	264,700	4,800	1.8%	
<i>Government</i>	703,300	(6,200)	(0.9%)	

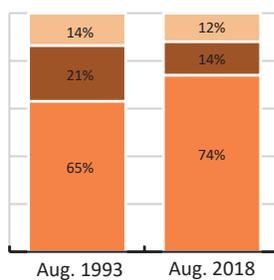
* Italics signifies the greatest over-the-year movement

** Highlighting signifies an all-time high

- Seasonally adjusted total nonfarm jobs were down 4,900 in August, ending the preceding 16-month streak of employment gains. Despite the decline, jobs were at the second highest level on record. The three-month moving average continued to rise in August, up 1,900 to a record high of 6,020,100. This was the 26th consecutive increase as well as 26th straight record high for the three-month moving average.
- Employment dropped in seven of the 11 supersectors over the month. The two largest volume movements from July, however, were both gains: 3,600 jobs in trade, transportation & utilities and 3,000 in education & health services, which rose to a record high. The largest decline was attributable to professional & business services as it fell 2,600 due to dips in all three component sectors.
- Over the year, total nonfarm jobs were up 1.1% (+65,400) in the commonwealth 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 65 months – the longest stretch on record (back to 1990). Only two of the 11 supersectors' employment levels were down from last August – information and government.

HOW HAVE JOBS CHANGED OVER THE LONG TERM?

Percent of Total Nonfarm Jobs

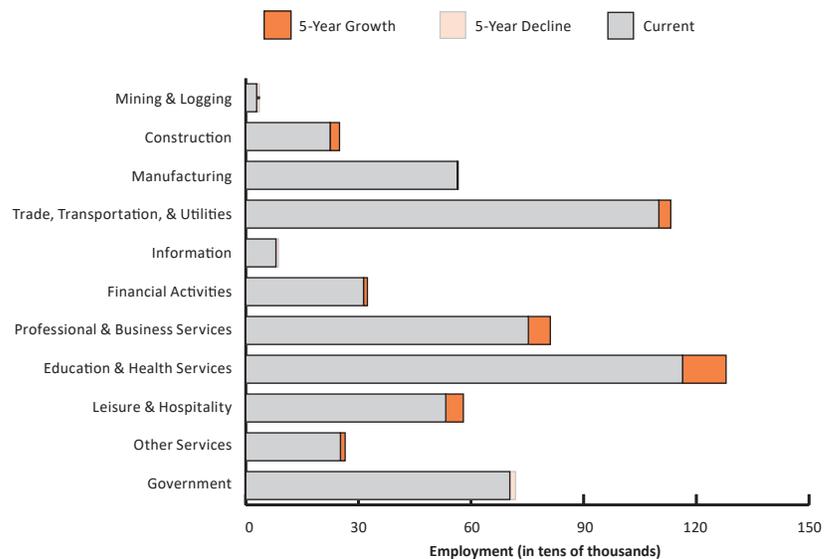


■ Government
■ Goods Producers
■ Private Service Providers

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



Total nonfarm jobs have expanded 4.8% over the last five years with gains in eight of the 11 supersectors. The largest volume change since August 2013 was in education & health services, which added 115,900 jobs (+10.0%), while the largest percent change was a decline of 18.9% (-6,800) in mining & logging.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

SEPTEMBER 2018 EDITION • AUGUST 2018 DATA

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

MSA	Jobs	Change from August 2017		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	373,900	3,500	0.9%	
Altoona	61,900	300	0.5%	
Bloomsburg-Berwick	42,900	100	0.2%	
Chambersburg-Waynesboro	62,000	1,600	2.6%	
East Stroudsburg	59,000	100	0.2%	
Erie	127,600	800	0.6%	
<i>Gettysburg</i>	36,300	1,100	3.1%	
Harrisburg-Carlisle	345,900	2,700	0.8%	
Johnstown	55,700	700	1.3%	
Lancaster	256,200	2,600	1.0%	
Lebanon	52,300	0	0.0%	
<i>Philadelphia</i>	2,957,100	37,600	1.3%	
Pittsburgh	1,184,600	8,000	0.7%	
Reading	180,200	2,600	1.5%	
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	268,500	4,700	1.8%	
State College	79,100	500	0.6%	
<i>Williamsport</i>	52,700	(700)	-1.3%	
York-Hanover	189,000	2,700	1.4%	

* 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 August, jobs grew over the year in 16 MSAs, were unchanged in the Lebanon MSA and fell in the Williamsport MSA. Jobs in the Williamsport MSA fell in seven of the last 12 months and, despite growing slightly in August, still declined over the year.
- The Gettysburg and York-Hanover MSAs were the only MSAs to reach an all-time high in August. For the York-Hanover MSA it was the fourth consecutive month of reaching an all-time high, while the Gettysburg MSA remained at the high set in July.
- The largest volume increase over the past year occurred in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA. Jobs increased almost exclusively in the service-providing industries with goods-producing industries adding a relatively small number of jobs. Mining, logging and construction jobs in the MSA were the major source of the increase in the goods-producing industries, while manufacturing jobs decreased slightly. Job gains in the service-providing industries were spread across most sectors, with the exceptions of the retail trade and information sectors which sustained job decreases over the year. All job gains in this MSA were due to increases in the private sector, as jobs fell in the public sector over this interval.
- The largest percentage increase over the past year occurred in the Gettysburg MSA as jobs increased in both goods-producing and service-providing industries, but only in the private sector as jobs in the public sector were unchanged. Job gains were concentrated in the service-providing industries where retail trade was the only reportable sector to shed jobs over the year and even it sustained only a small decline.

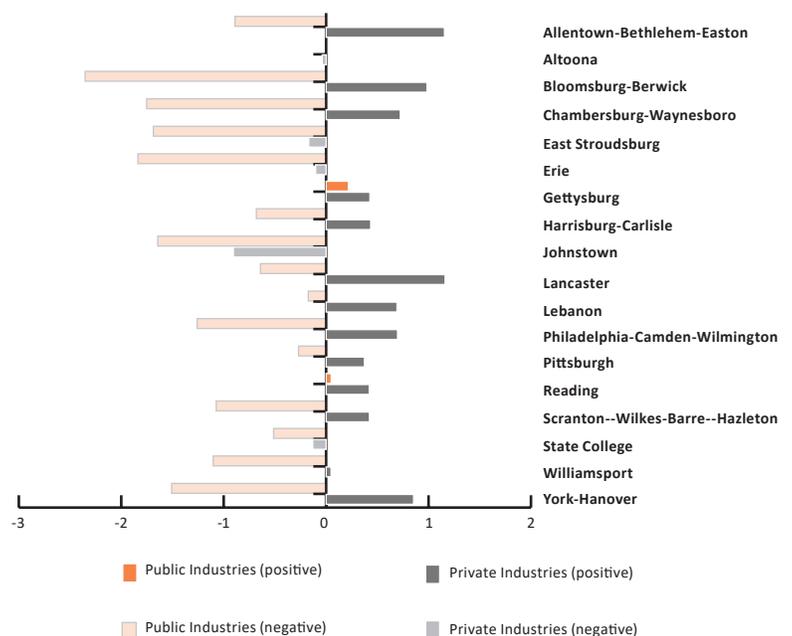
SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

(based on non-seasonally adjusted MSA industry data)

- Fifteen of the 18 MSAs had more private sector jobs than they did 10 years ago, while three had fewer. Public sector job growth over the last decade was almost the reverse, with 16 MSAs experiencing declines in government jobs, and only the Bloomsburg-Berwick and State College MSAs having increases.
- While only two MSAs experienced job growth in the public sector over the last 10 years, six of the MSAs had job gains in government over the last five years, and jobs were constant in two MSAs. The job growth data cited implies that although almost half of the MSAs have stopped losing jobs in government over the last five years, they still have fewer public sector jobs than at the early stages of the Great Recession, 10 years ago.
- Only the Erie, Johnstown, and Williamsport MSAs had fewer total nonfarm payrolls in August than both five and 10 years prior. The East Stroudsburg MSA, despite job gains over the last five years, still had fewer jobs than it had 10 years ago, while the Bloomsburg-Berwick MSA had more jobs in August than it did 10 years ago despite job losses over the last five years. The remaining MSAs had more total jobs in July than they had both five and 10 years prior.
- Local government is responsible for almost two-thirds of government jobs in all MSAs and accounted for almost three-quarters of the government job losses in those MSAs over the last 10 years. Relative to 10 years ago, none of the MSAs with reportable local government jobs showed any increases in local government jobs and in only one MSA did the number of those jobs remain constant.
- Over the last 10 years, the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA added the largest number of total jobs and service-providing jobs despite losing the largest number of goods-producing jobs. However, over the last five years, this MSA added the largest number of total jobs, service-providing jobs and goods-producing jobs among the 18 MSAs.

MSA 10-YEAR JOB CHANGE (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

PUBLIC VERSUS PRIVATE INDUSTRIES



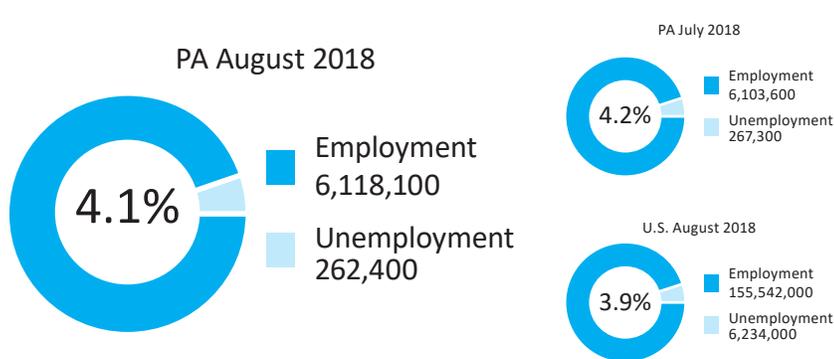
* Data are not seasonally adjusted, scale indicates percentage

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

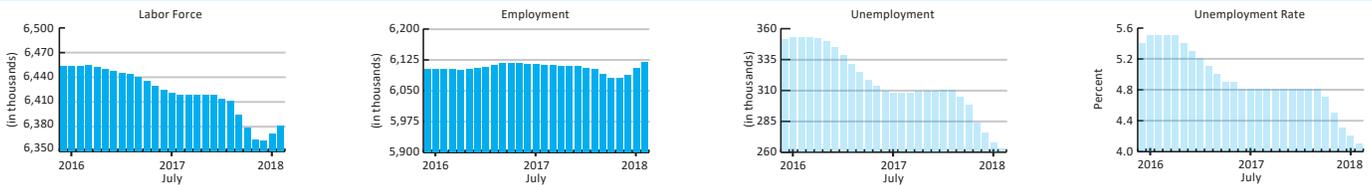
LABOR FORCE FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

SEPTEMBER 2018 EDITION • AUGUST 2018 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST



- Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell one-tenth to 4.1 percent in August. PA last had an unemployment rate of 4.1 percent in July of 2000.
- Seasonally adjusted labor force was up 9,000 in August, rising to 6,380,000. This was the second consecutive labor force increase after 22 months without one.
- Employment increased by 14,000 from last month to 6,118,000, the highest level since August 2008 – the month following the record high (of 6,125,000).
- Unemployment was down 5,000 in August, dropping to 262,000 persons, the lowest level since it was matched in November 2000.
- Over the past 24 months, unemployment has increased in only three months with a net increase during those months of only 3,000 people.

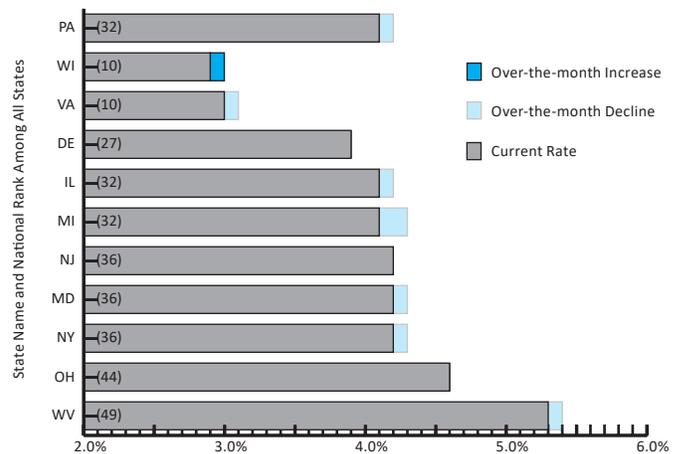


CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) DATA

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

	Aug. 2018	Jul. 2017	Aug. 2017
Total	4.4	4.4	5.0
Gender			
Female	4.1	4.1	4.5
Male	4.7	4.7	5.5
Race			
Black	6.8	6.8	8.9
White	4.1	4.1	4.5
Age			
16 - 19	13.1	12.9	13.0
20 - 24	6.7	6.6	6.7
25 - 54	3.8	3.8	4.6
55+	3.7	3.8	4.1
Education			
Less than HS	7.7	7.5	9.3
HS Diploma	5.1	5.1	5.6
AD / Some College	4.3	4.3	4.6
BD or Higher	2.0	2.1	2.7
People with Disabilities	8.5	8.4	10.0
Veterans	5.3	5.6	6.3
Participation Rate	62.2%	62.1%	62.6%
Employment/Population Ratio	59.4%	59.4%	59.4%
Underemployment Rate (U-6)	8.7%	8.8%	9.8%
Discouraged Workers	15,800	15,700	23,300
Part-Time for Economic Reasons	214,100	219,300	230,600
Avg. Duration of Unemployment (weeks)	25.8	26.1	25.1
Long-term Unemployed (>26 weeks)	66,800	67,800	74,100

SELECT STATES' UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (RANK)



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- Over the year, the unemployment rate for those with less than a high school diploma fell 1.6 percentage points (to 7.7 percent), the largest decline of the four educational groups. Unfortunately, this group also had the largest labor force participation rate decline, falling one percentage point to 37.2 percent.
- At 5.1 percent, high school graduates with no college had a one-half of a percentage point over-the-year decline in August. In addition, this educational group also had the largest over-the-year population decline and saw the second largest labor force participation rate decline in August, dropping eight-tenths from the previous August to 55.6 percent.
- The smallest over-the-year unemployment rate decline occurred among people who had some college or an Associate degree, whose rate fell three-tenths to 4.3 percent. This group also had the smallest labor force participation rate decline, falling one-half of a percentage point to 66.5 percent.
- Individuals with a Bachelor's degree or higher had the largest over-the-year unemployment rate decline, falling seven-tenths to 2.0 percent. This group also had the largest gain in population and was the only group to see an increase in labor force participation rate, rising one-tenth to 75.1 percent.

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

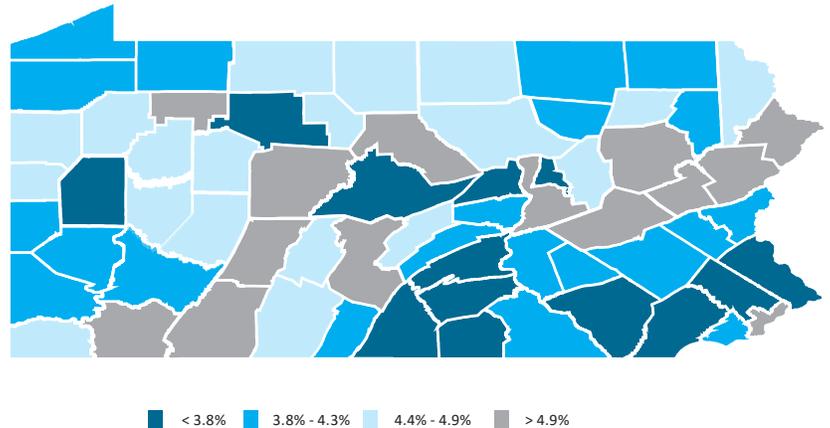
LABOR FORCE FOR SELECT LOCAL AREAS

SEPTEMBER 2018 EDITION • AUGUST 2018 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

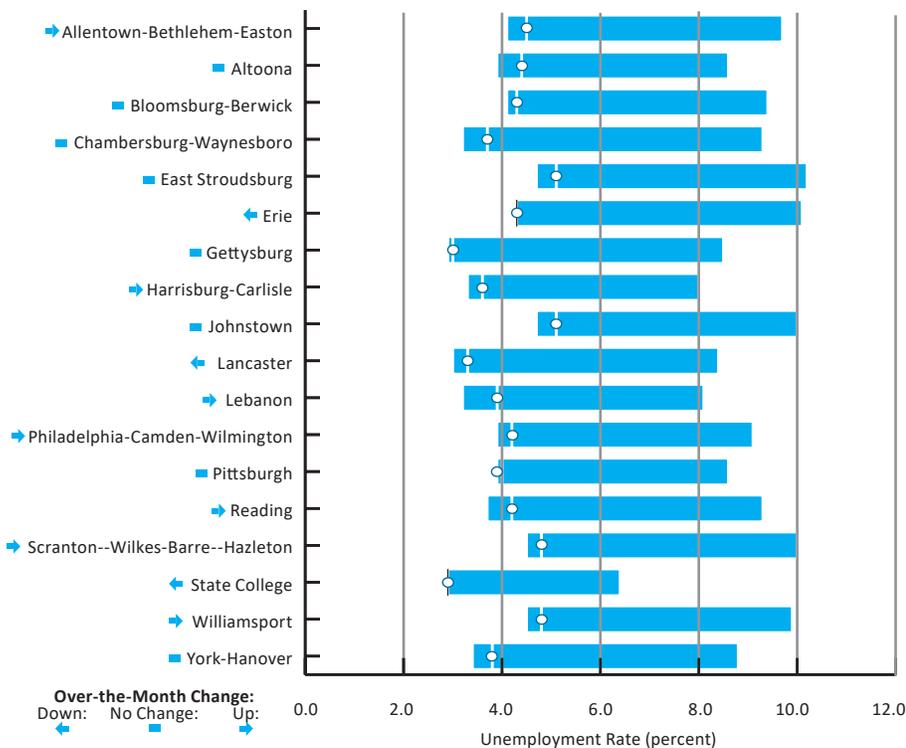
- In August, the unemployment rate over the year fell in all 67 counties. The largest over-the-year decrease (-2.1 percentage points) was in Cameron County while Lebanon County had the smallest decrease (-0.2 percentage points). The unemployment rate in 14 counties fell by 0.7 percentage points over the year (the decrease in the state), while it decreased by more in 41 counties and by less in 12 counties.
- The volume of unemployment decreased over the year in all 67 counties. The largest volume decrease in unemployment (-6,800) was in Philadelphia County, while the largest percentage decrease was in Cameron County (-34.7 percent).
- Employment over the year increased in 48 counties and decreased in the remaining 19 counties. The largest volume increase was in Philadelphia County (+9,700), while Wayne County had the largest percentage increase over the year (+2.2 percent). Lycoming County had the largest volume decrease (-1,100), while Cameron County had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-2.3 percent).
- Over the year, the labor force increased in 21 counties, while falling in the remaining 46 counties. Philadelphia County had the largest over-the-year increase in labor force (+3,000), on the strength of its increase in employment and despite its large decrease in the volume of unemployment, while Wayne County had the largest over-the-year percentage increase (+1.6 percent). Allegheny County had the largest decrease in labor force (-6,300), while the largest percentage decrease was in Cameron County (-4.4 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

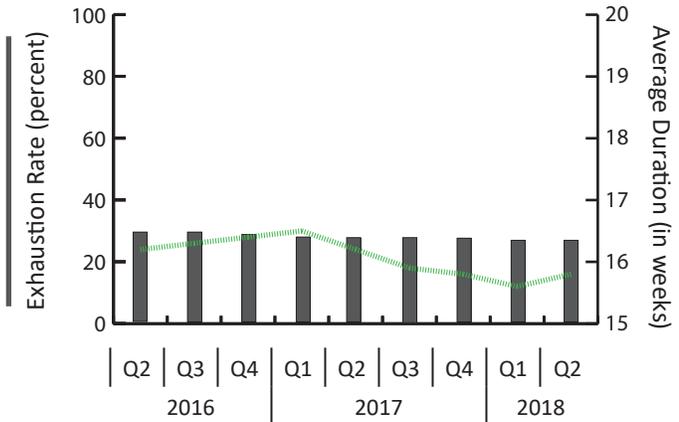
- All 18 MSAs experienced over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates and unemployment volume in August. The largest decrease in the unemployment rate was in the Erie MSA (-1.4 percentage points) while the smallest decrease was in the Lebanon MSA (-0.2 percentage points).
- Employment over the year increased in 12 MSAs, decreased in five MSAs and was unchanged in the Altoona MSA. Among MSAs, the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA had the largest over-the-year increase in employment (+27,100), while the Chambersburg-Waynesboro MSA had the largest percentage increase in employment (+1.9 percent). The Pittsburgh MSA had the largest decrease in employment (-1,900), while the Williamsport MSA had the largest percentage decrease (-2.0 percent).
- The labor force fell over the year in 10 MSAs and increased in the remaining eight. The largest volume decrease was in the Pittsburgh MSA (-13,500), while the largest decrease based on percentage was in the Williamsport MSA (-2.6 percent). The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington led the other MSAs with an increase of 11,900 in labor force over the year despite experiencing the largest decrease in the volume of unemployment. The Chambersburg-Waynesboro MSA had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in labor force (+1.2 percent), also despite a sizable percentage decrease in unemployment.
- In August, 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 State College MSA to 5.1 percent in the Johnstown MSA. Eight MSAs had an unemployment rate lower than the state's average rate of 4.1 percent, including seven whose rate was below 4.0 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

CLAIMS AND BENEFITS AT A GLANCE

SEPTEMBER 2018 EDITION • AUGUST 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 Aug 25, 2018: 89,439
 For the week ending July 28, 2018: 97,896
 For the week ending Aug 26, 2017: 98,923

DID YOU KNOW?

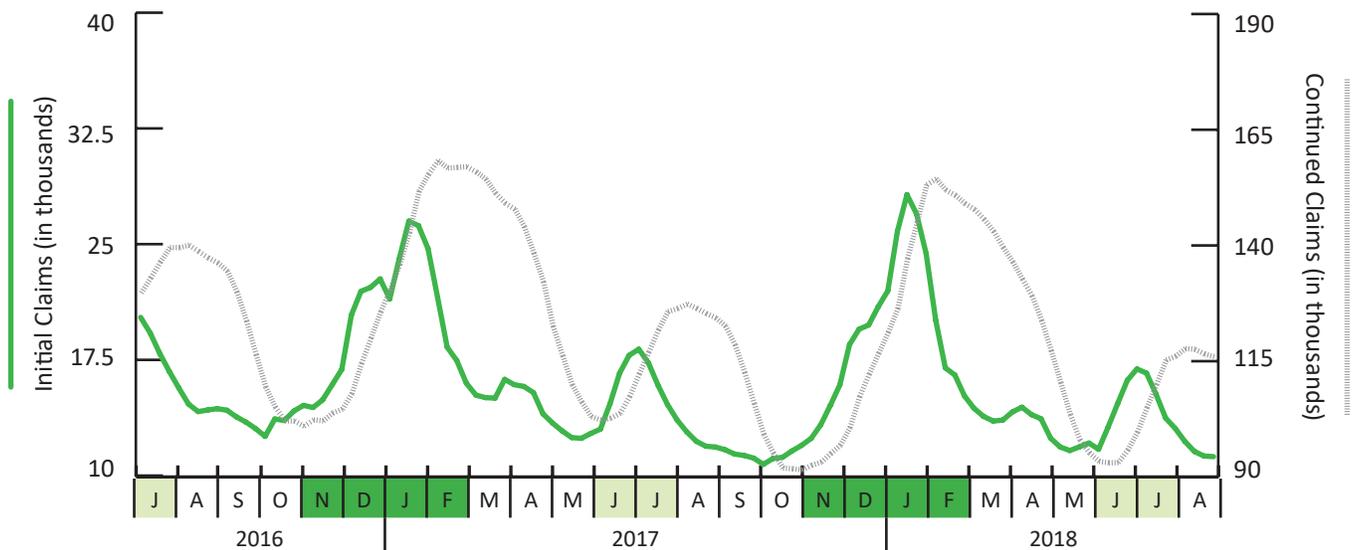
What types of employment are covered by the UC program?

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.

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

SEPTEMBER 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.

bizjournals.com September 23, 2018

JPMorgan Chase plans 50 retail branches, 300 employees in Philadelphia region

In a move that is sure to shake up an already crowded competitive landscape, JPMorgan Chase, the nation's largest bank, will announce Monday the expansion of its retail network into the Philadelphia region, with plans to add about 50 branches, 100 ATMs and 300 new employees over the next five years.

The 300 employees being hired will include tellers, bankers, financial advisers, small business lenders, branch managers and residential mortgage lenders. Chase said entry-level employees will be paid no less than \$16.50 an hour and will receive the firm's full benefits package that includes health care coverage and retirement savings, which the bank valued at an average of \$12,000 annually.

<https://www.bizjournals.com/philadelphia/news/2018/09/23/jpmorgan-chase-plans-50-retail-branches-300.html>

mcall.com September 18, 2018

Schutt informs state of Lehigh Valley plant closure, affecting nearly 200 workers

In a Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act filing with the state, provided to The Morning Call on Tuesday, longtime Schutt CEO Robert W. Erb said the company has "permanently closed" the plant at 8 McFadden Road, a move that affects 50 full-time employees.

In addition, 145 seasonal workers, who typically worked from December through July each year, will not return for another reconditioning season. Erb notes "the changing requirements of its business" as the reason for the plant's closure in the letter to the state.

Of the 50 full-time workers, 29 were separated by Aug. 28, with the remainder slated to lose their jobs by Dec. 30, the letter states. Some of the remaining workers will help train NovaLink workers in Brownsville, Texas, and in Mexico how to do their jobs, a transition that will require them to live and work in Texas and Mexico from October through Dec. 21, according to interviews with employees last month.

<http://www.mcall.com/business/mc-biz-schutt-closing-easton-shifting-work-mexico-20180918-story.html>

dailyitem.com August 29, 2018

Ritz-Craft adding 100 to workforce by October

The expanding Ritz-Craft aims to have 100 new employees hired and renovations completed to its facilities within two months.

State Department of Community and Economic Development (DCED) Secretary Dennis Davin joined local leaders and stakeholders in touring three of the structural manufacturer's facilities at 15 Industrial Park Road, Mifflinburg. Both plants closed during the 2008 economic recession, but the first plant reopened in 2015, with assistance from the Wolf Administration, to manufacture commercial buildings. Renovations to the second plant are expected to be completed toward the end of October.

Ritz-Craft will increase its production capacity by more than 80 percent by reviving a dormant facility through a nearly \$1,000,000 investment into renovations, upgrades, new equipment and tooling. The company creates modular structures for homes, hotels, apartment buildings and assisted living facilities.

http://www.dailyitem.com/business/ritz-craft-adding-to-workforce-by-october/article_ce56c9c2-ab09-11e8-a51d-3f29728e8cff.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*