

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

January 2019 Big Numbers



4.1% ↓ Unemployment Rate
6,030,200 ↓ Statewide Job Count
96,470 ↑ Initial Claims

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

▶ How many industry supersectors added jobs from last January? ----- **Page 2**

NOTE: Because the data included in each month's estimates (primarily civilian labor force and nonfarm jobs data) are sample based, the data are subject to revisions. Once each year, estimates are adjusted to new levels based on additional or revised information collected after the initial release of the data (called a benchmark). Additionally, seasonal adjustment factors for historical labor force and nonfarm jobs data are updated each year. Revisions to the nonfarm jobs series and the statewide civilian labor force series through 2018 have been completed and are reflected in the PA Monthly Workstats publication containing January 2019 data. Revisions to the sub-state historical labor force series have not been completed and are not yet reflected in the January news release. Historical labor force revisions for sub-state areas are expected to be completed by the release of March data in late April 2019. 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.

▶ This month we discuss individuals who are working part-time for economic reasons. ----- **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 does it mean to be working "part-time for economic reasons"? ----- **Back Page**

For additional information and resources, please contact:
Center for Workforce Information & Analysis (CWIA)
1-877-493-3282 | workforceinfo@pa.gov | workstats.dli.pa.gov

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY SUPERSECTOR

FEBRUARY 2019 EDITION • JANUARY 2019 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

Industry	Jobs	Change from January 2018		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Total Nonfarm Jobs	6,030,200	45,500	0.8%	
Goods-Producing Industries	861,200	13,700	1.6%	
<i>Mining & Logging</i>	29,100	1,200	4.3%	
Construction	261,900	8,700	3.4%	
Manufacturing	570,200	3,800	0.7%	
Service-Providing Industries	5,169,000	31,800	0.6%	
<i>Trade, Transportation, & Utilities</i>	1,123,100	(1,800)	(0.2%)	
Information	84,800	(400)	(0.5%)	
Financial Activities	328,200	5,100	1.6%	
Professional & Business Services	804,100	(1,200)	(0.1%)	
<i>Education & Health Services</i>	1,289,600	27,900	2.2%	
Leisure & Hospitality	577,100	2,700	0.5%	
Other Services	261,100	1,200	0.5%	
Government	701,000	(1,700)	(0.2%)	

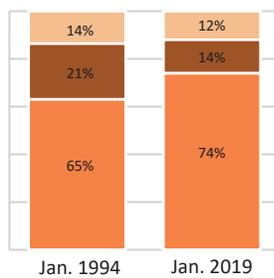
* Italics signifies the greatest over-the-year movement

** Highlighting signifies an all-time high

- Total nonfarm jobs declined 500 from a record high in December to 6,030,200 in January. This was the second decline in the last three months. The three-month moving average also fell from a record high, down 100 to 6,027,700 – the first decline since June 2016.
- Jobs were up over the month in six of the 11 supersectors. The largest volume movement from December was a decline of 3,100 jobs in education & health services, down from a record high. The largest gain was in construction (+1,800), which has added jobs for five consecutive months. Leisure & hospitality jobs rose to a record high.
- Over the year, total nonfarm jobs were up 0.8% (+45,500) in the commonwealth compared to a 12-month gain of 1.9% nationally. Pennsylvania's total nonfarm job count has posted over-the-year gains in each of the past 105 months – the longest stretch on record (back to 1990). Seven of the 11 supersectors' employment levels rose from last January with the largest volume gain in education & health services.

HOW HAVE JOBS CHANGED OVER THE LONG TERM?

Percent of Total Nonfarm Jobs

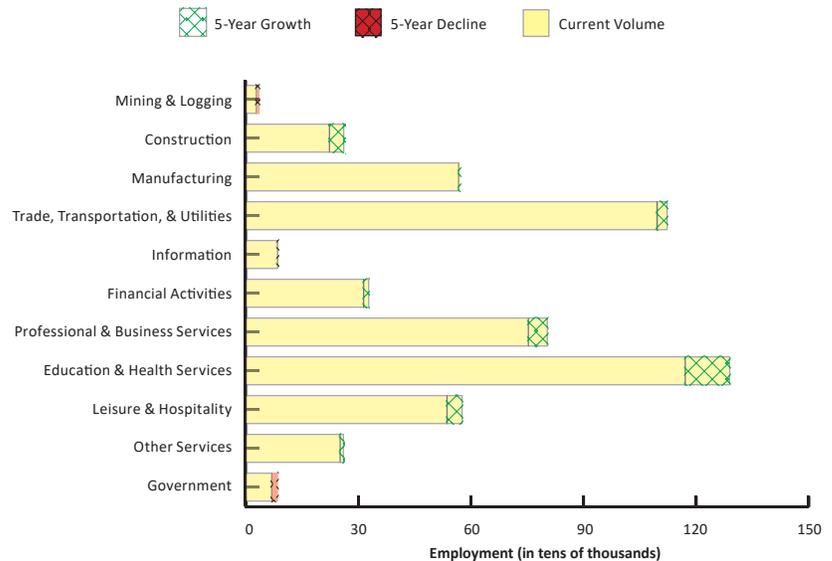


Government
Goods Producers
Private Service Providers

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 4.7% over the last five years with gains in eight of the 11 supersectors. The largest volume change since January 2014 was in education & health services, which added 118,200 jobs (+10.1%), while the largest percent change was a decline of 19.6% (-7,100) in mining & logging.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

FEBRUARY 2019 EDITION • JANUARY 2019 DATA

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

MSA	Jobs	Change from January 2018		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	376,500	3,800	1.0%	
Altoona	61,900	300	0.5%	
Bloomsburg-Berwick	42,400	(300)	(0.7%)	
<i>Chambersburg-Waynesboro</i>	62,700	1,800	3.0%	
East Stroudsburg	59,000	400	0.7%	
Erie	128,900	1,200	0.9%	
Gettysburg	35,300	0	0.0%	
Harrisburg-Carlisle	348,500	4,200	1.2%	
Johnstown	54,200	(600)	(1.1%)	
Lancaster	257,000	2,300	0.9%	
Lebanon	53,600	700	1.3%	
<i>Philadelphia</i>	2,961,000	35,200	1.2%	
Pittsburgh	1,191,600	9,300	0.8%	
Reading	180,000	900	0.5%	
<i>Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton</i>	262,500	(1,500)	(0.6%)	
State College	81,300	1,500	1.9%	
Williamsport	53,300	(800)	(1.5%)	
York-Hanover	186,900	100	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 January, jobs grew over the year in 13 MSAs, fell in four and remained constant in the Gettysburg MSA. Amongst the 18 MSAs, the Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton MSA had the largest decrease in jobs measured by volume and the Williamsport MSA had the largest decrease in jobs by percentage change. In each of the last two months, jobs increased in the Williamsport MSA while decreasing in the Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton MSA. In the last 12 months, each of these MSAs has had only four months with a month over month increase.
- Five MSAs set a new record high for jobs in January. Three of those five MSAs, (Chambersburg-Waynesboro, Harrisburg-Carlisle, and Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington) had also set record highs in December. The two non-repeating record setters were the Lebanon and State College MSAs.
- 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 (over 92 percent) and an even larger share among service-providing industries. The increase in jobs in the goods-producing industries was from mining, logging and construction jobs, while manufacturing jobs decreased as both durable and non-durable goods declined. Job gains in the private service-providing industries were spread across all of its supersectors. The largest gains were in education & health services followed by leisure & hospitality services. Public sector jobs also increased over the year due primarily to increases in local government.
- The largest percentage increase in jobs over the past year occurred in the Chambersburg-Waynesboro MSA, coming only from the private sector, as public sector jobs were unchanged. Job increases while evident in both the goods-producing and service-providing industries, were concentrated in the service-providing industries. Leisure & hospitality services was the only listed super sector in this MSA to experience an over-the-year decline in jobs.

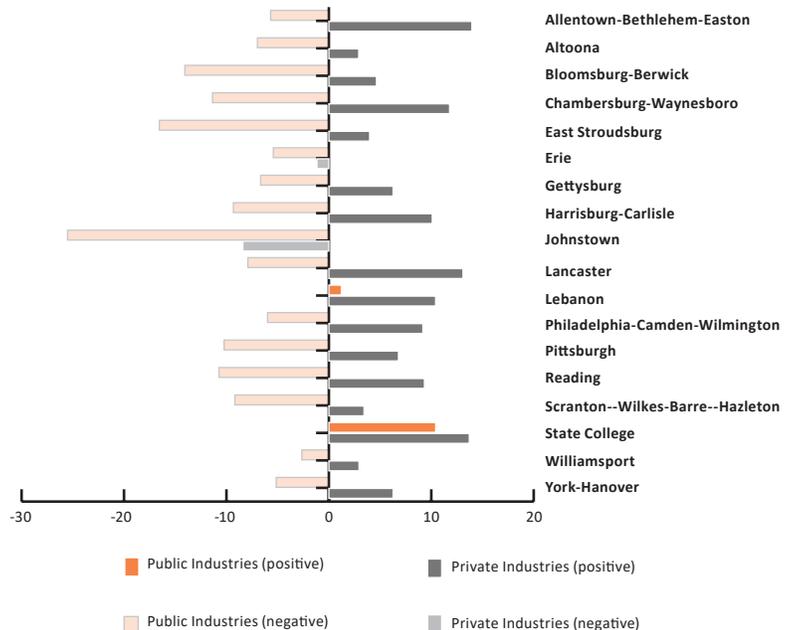
SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

(based on non-seasonally adjusted MSA industry data)

- The Erie and Johnstown MSAs were the only ones to have fewer private sector jobs than they did 10 years ago, while the other 16 MSAs had more. Public sector job growth over the last decade was the reverse, with the Lebanon and State College MSAs being the only MSAs with an increase.
- Over the last five years, the performance of public sector jobs was somewhat better than it had been for the most recent 10 years, as they increased in four MSAs and were unchanged in the Gettysburg 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. Johnstown had the largest volume and percent decrease in service sector jobs over that interval and was the only MSA in which private sector jobs fell in both the most recent 10-year and five-year periods.
- Private jobs account for approximately seven out of eight jobs in Pennsylvania. Consequently, it is not surprising that, although government jobs fell in 16 out of the 18 MSAs over the last 10 years, total jobs fell in only three of the MSAs. In addition to the two MSAs which sustained job losses in both the private and public sectors (Erie and Johnstown), total jobs in the East Stroudsburg MSA also fell, as their losses in government jobs exceeded job gains in the private sector.
- The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA added the largest number of total jobs over the last 10 years as its private sector job gains were over 10 times its job losses in the public sector. Over the last five years, the same MSA added the largest number of jobs in the private sector, public sector, and therefore total jobs.

MSA 10-YEAR JOB CHANGE (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

PUBLIC VERSUS PRIVATE INDUSTRIES



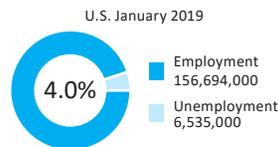
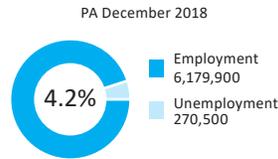
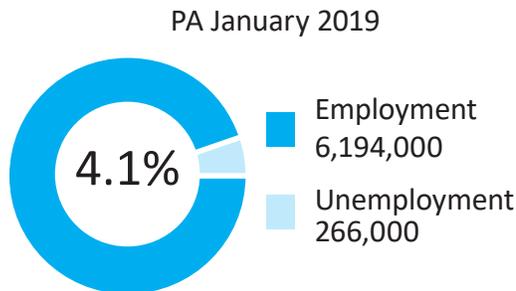
* Data are not seasonally adjusted, scale indicates percentage

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

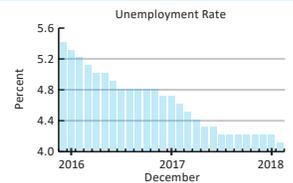
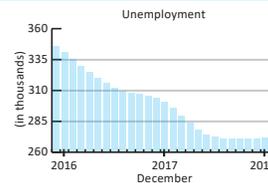
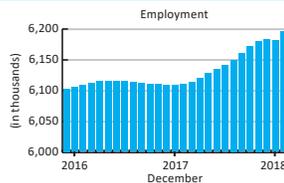
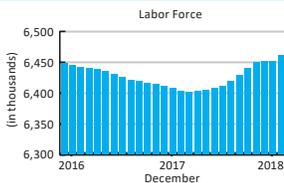
LABOR FORCE FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 2019 EDITION • JANUARY 2019 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST



- Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dipped one-tenth to 4.1 percent in January. PA's rate was one-tenth of a percentage point above the U.S. rate, which increased one-tenth to 4.0 percent.
- January's labor force increase of 10,000 was the second largest of the past three years, behind only September's increase of 12,000.
- Employment increased by 14,000 from last month to 6,194,000. The January employment level is a record high – the ninth record high in the last 10 months.
- Unemployment decreased by 5,000, falling to 266,000 persons. Since December 2000, only two months have had an unemployment level as low as this month's. The record low was 244,000 set in March 2000.



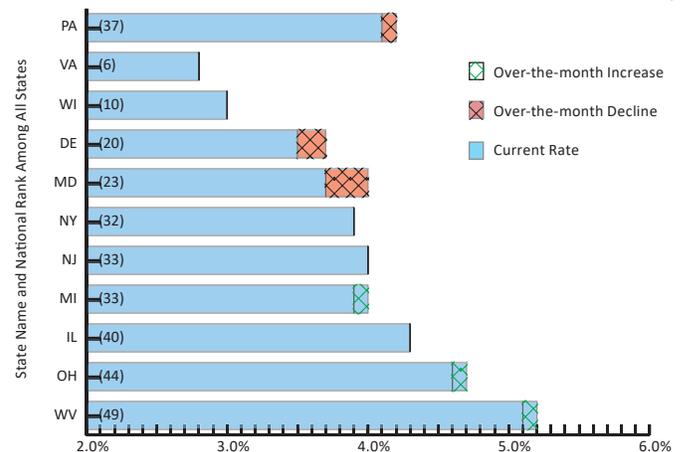
CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) DATA

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

	Jan. 2019	Dec. 2018	Jan. 2018
Total	4.1	4.3	4.9
Gender			
Female	4.0	4.1	4.3
Male	4.3	4.5	5.3
Race			
Black	6.5	7.0	8.7
White	3.8	3.9	4.3
Age			
16 - 19	11.1	11.5	15.1
20 - 24	6.8	7.0	6.4
25 - 54	3.7	3.7	4.3
55+	3.2	3.4	3.9
Education			
Less than HS	7.7	7.9	8.9
HS Diploma	4.2	4.5	5.5
AD / Some College	4.6	4.7	4.4
BD or Higher	1.8	1.9	2.4
People with Disabilities	8.7	9.0	9.6
Veterans	4.9	5.1	4.9
Participation Rate	62.7%	62.6%	62.4%
Employment/Population Ratio	60.1%	59.9%	59.4%
Underemployment Rate (U-6)	8.2%	8.4%	9.4%
Discouraged Workers	13,000	13,400	21,900
Part-Time for Economic Reasons	210,900	210,300	212,300
Avg. Duration of Unemployment (weeks)	24.6	25.1	25.8
Long-term Unemployed (>26 weeks)	62,200	64,500	76,000

SELECT STATES' UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (RANK)

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



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- In January, the number of people working part-time for economic reasons – because of slack work or because a person could not find full-time work – reached its lowest level in nearly 10 years.
- People working part-time for any reason made up 19.5 percent of all employed individuals this month; of those individuals working part-time, just over 13 percent would prefer to be working full-time.
- Prior to the recession of 2007-09, part-time workers typically made up just under 19 percent of employed individuals. This share peaked at 21.4 percent in November 2016.
- The share of part-time workers who were doing so for economic reasons peaked at 20.7 percent of all part-time workers in the second half of 2014; prior to the recession this share was frequently just below 10 percent.

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

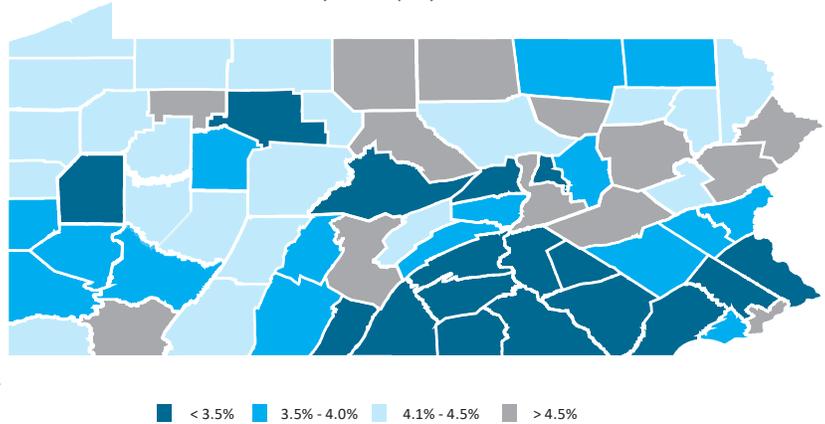
LABOR FORCE FOR SELECT LOCAL AREAS

FEBRUARY 2019 EDITION • JANUARY 2019 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- In January, the unemployment rate fell over the year in all counties. The largest over-the-year decrease (-1.9 percentage points) was in Fulton County, while Montour County had the smallest over-the-year decrease (-0.5 percentage points). Except for Montour County, whose over-the-year unemployment rate decrease equaled that of the state, the over-the-year decrease in the unemployment rate for the remaining 66 counties exceeded the state's decrease of 0.5 percentage points.
- The volume of unemployment also decreased over the year in all 67 counties. A marginal decrease occurred in Forest County, while the largest volume decrease (-7,100) was in Philadelphia County. The largest percentage decrease was in Armstrong County (-31.2 percent), while the smallest percentage decrease was in Potter County (-12.4 percent).
- Employment over the year increased in 58 counties, decreased in eight, and was unchanged in Clarion County. The largest volume increase was in Philadelphia County (+25,800), while Fulton County had the largest percentage increase (+6.6 percent). Lackawanna County had the largest over-the-year volume decrease (-500), while Sullivan County had the largest percentage decrease in employment (-2.2 percent).
- Over the year, the labor force increased in 47 counties and fell in 20 counties. Philadelphia County had the largest over-the-year increase (+18,700), on the strength of its increase in employment and despite its large decrease in the volume of unemployment, while Fulton County had the largest over-the-year percentage increase (+11.0 percent). Lackawanna County had the largest over-the-year decrease (-1,400) due to a large decrease in its volume of unemployment and to a lesser extent its decrease in employment. The largest percentage decrease in labor force was in Sullivan County (-2.8 percent).
- In January, county unemployment rates ranged from a low of 2.8 percent in Adams and Chester counties to a high of 5.6 percent in Forest County. Both the high and low rates in January were lower than those in December. The rates in eight counties equaled the state's rate of 4.1 percent, while 33 counties had a rate lower than the state's.

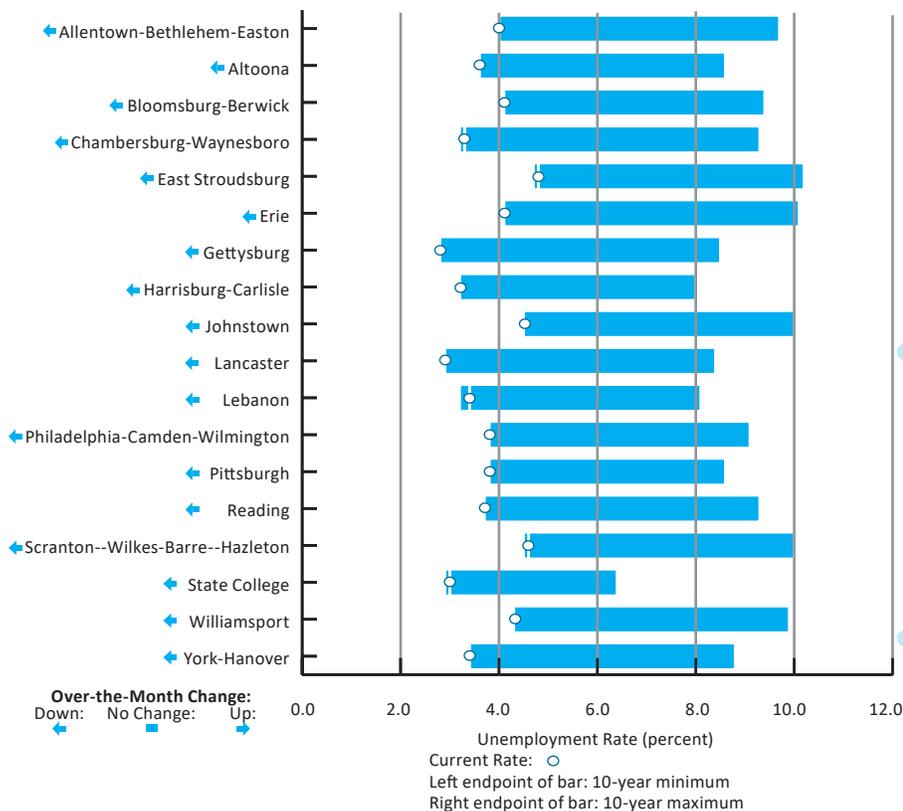
County Unemployment Rates



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

Unemployment Rate by MSA

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



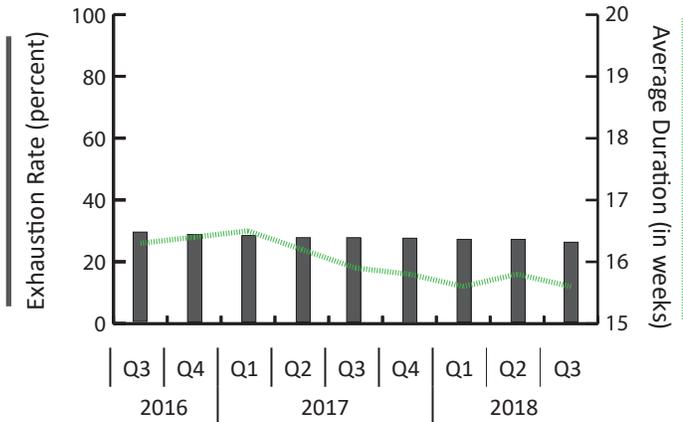
- In January, all 18 MSAs experienced over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates and in their volumes of unemployment. The largest decrease in the unemployment rate was in the Erie MSA (-1.2 percentage points) while the smallest decrease in rate (-0.6 percentage points) occurred in the Altoona and State College MSAs. All 18 MSAs had a larger decline over the year than did the state and the rate decreased by at least 1.0 percentage points in five of the MSAs. Another sign of the improvement in PA's labor markets, in addition to the decreases in the volume of unemployment, was that employment over-the-year increased in all 18 MSAs. The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA had the largest over-the-year increase in employment (58,600), while the Chambersburg-Waynesboro MSA had the largest percentage increase in employment (3.3 percent). The Johnstown MSA had the smallest over-the-year increase in the volume of employment (+100) and shared the lowest percentage change over the year (0.2 percent) with the Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton MSA.
- The Johnstown and Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton MSAs were the only two MSAs in which labor force decreased over the year. In both cases, it was due to the relatively minor increase in employment compared to the larger decrease in unemployment. The labor force increased over the year in the remaining 16 MSAs. The largest over-the-year volume decrease was in the Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton MSA (-1,800), while the Johnstown MSA had the largest percentage decrease (-0.8 percent). The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington with an increase of 34,700 over the year led the other MSAs despite experiencing the largest decrease in the volume of unemployment, while the Chambersburg-Waynesboro MSA had the largest over-the-year percentage increase (+2.5 percent).
- Unemployment rates among the MSAs were less dispersed and generally lower than rates among the counties and ranged from a low of 2.8 percent in the Gettysburg MSA to 4.8 percent in the East Stroudsburg MSA. The Bloomsburg-Berwick and Erie MSAs' unemployment rates equaled that of the state (4.1 percent), while 12 MSAs had an unemployment rate lower than the state's rate, 11 of which were below 4.0 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

CLAIMS AND BENEFITS AT A GLANCE

FEBRUARY 2019 EDITION • JANUARY 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 January 26, 2019: 115,787
 For the week ending December 29, 2018: 118,850
 For the week ending January 27, 2018: 126,442

DID YOU KNOW?

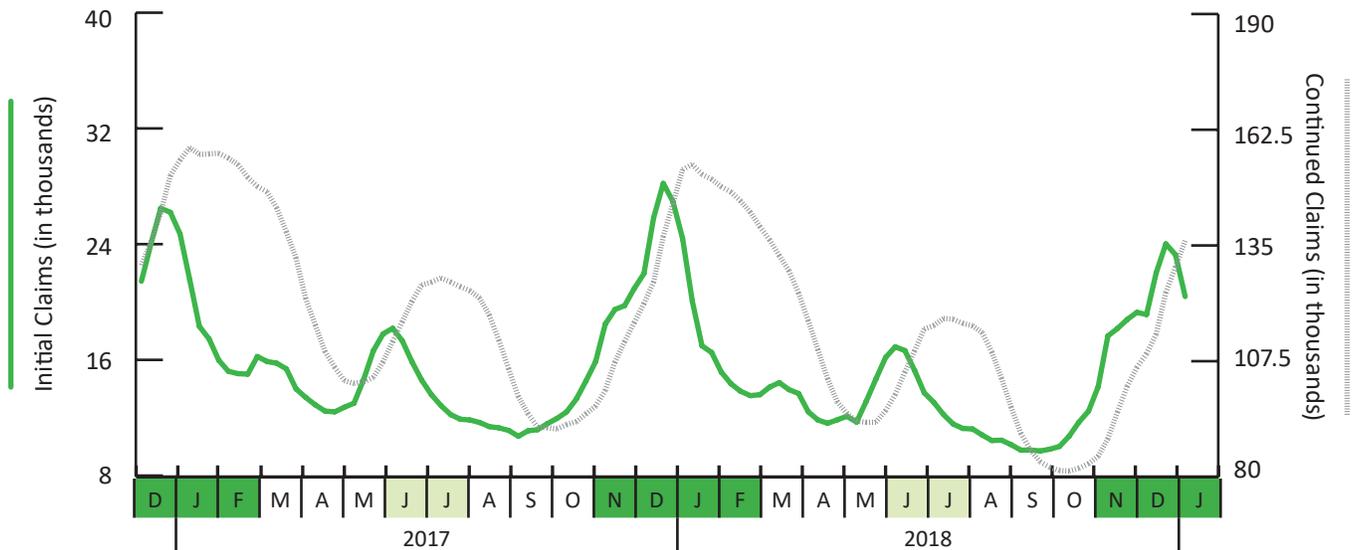
What types of employment are covered by the UC Program?

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

FEBRUARY 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.

yourerie.com, February 20, 2019

Manufacturer will expand to Saegertown, creating 38 full-time jobs; Governor says

Today, Governor Tom Wolf announced that Deist Industries, Inc., a family-owned manufacturer and fabricator of hauling products, will expand by purchasing and renovating a vacant manufacturing facility in Saegertown Borough, Crawford County. The project is expected to create 38 new, full-time jobs in the area.

Deist Industries requires more space to meet projected demand and to expand research and development. A currently-vacant 60,000-square-foot facility will be renovated into a state-of-the-art manufacturing facility. The facility will enable the company to further develop and manufacture innovative products for the work truck industry. Deist Industries plans to invest at least \$7.6 million into the project. The project will result in the creation of 38 new, full-time jobs and the retention of 91 existing Pennsylvania jobs over the next three years.

Since 1993, Deist has been a family-run truck fabrication operation headquartered in Mercer County. The company manufactures high-quality hauling products in four distinct but related fabrication operations for roll-off containers and dumpsters, roll-off replacement parts, detachable truck body systems, and hydraulic loading systems for full-size pickup trucks. The company's interchangeable truck bodies are used in a number of vocations in both the public, private, and government sectors. Deist has a strong commitment to the region and Pennsylvania, and has made it a company priority to use in-state suppliers whenever possible.

<https://www.yourerie.com/news/local-news/governor-announces-manufacturer-will-expand-to-saegertown-creating-38-new-full-time-jobs/1796406856>

lancasteronline.com, February 11, 2019

\$27M upgrade converts Lancaster Host to Wyndham Lancaster Resort, to create 260 jobs

Renamed the Wyndham Lancaster Resort & Convention Center, the 317-room luxury facility anticipates having a grand reopening in May.

Work continues to revamp and slightly relocate the main entrance, redo the lobby, replace the restaurant, add a spa, upgrade the golf course's pro shop and complete other changes.

As that grand opening nears, the Wyndham is increasing its workforce. With 40 employees currently, it anticipates having 100 by June, 180 by October and 300 by spring 2021.

<https://www.post-gazette.com/business/career-workplace/2019/01/15/Bayer-pharmaceutical-closing-shut-down-Robinson-Pittsburgh-600-workers-Monsanto/stories/201901150104>

Post-gazette.com February 1, 2019

National Molding plant in Ambridge to close in August

National Molding is closing its facility in Ambridge, Beaver County.

The closure, scheduled for August, will affect 43 employees, according to a notice the company filed with the state Department of Labor & Industry.

National Molding, based in Miami Lakes, Fla., said employees in Ambridge will be laid off in stages beginning in May.

<https://www.post-gazette.com/business/career-workplace/2019/02/01/National-Molding-closing-plant-Ambridge-layoffs/stories/201902010144>

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*