

PA MONTHLY WORKSTATS

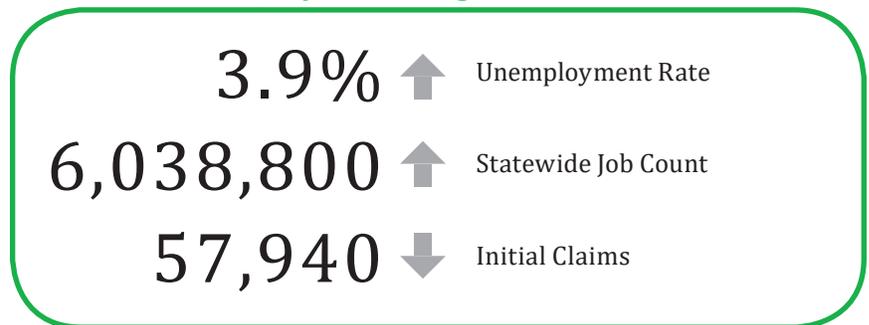
LABOR FORCE • JOBS • UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

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



July 2019 Big Numbers



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

- ▶ Which industry supersectors added jobs in July? ----- **Page 2**
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CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY SUPERSECTOR

AUGUST 2019 EDITION • JULY 2019 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

Industry	Jobs	Change from July 2018		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Total Nonfarm Jobs	6,038,800	30,300	0.5%	
Goods-Producing Industries	854,000	100	0.0%	
Mining & Logging	29,700	900	3.1%	
Construction	262,900	7,700	3.0%	
<i>Manufacturing</i>	561,400	(8,500)	(1.5%)	
Service-Providing Industries	5,184,800	30,200	0.6%	
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,130,500	1,800	0.2%	
<i>Information</i>	88,000	2,800	3.3%	
Financial Activities	329,300	3,900	1.2%	
Professional & Business Services	803,800	(1,700)	(0.2%)	
<i>Education & Health Services</i>	1,282,100	9,200	0.7%	
Leisure & Hospitality	575,600	4,300	0.8%	
Other Services	262,400	900	0.3%	
Government	713,100	9,000	1.3%	

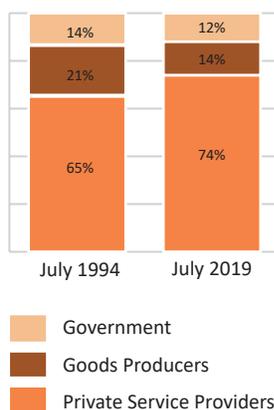
* Italics signifies the greatest over-the-year movement

** Highlighting signifies an all-time high

- Total nonfarm jobs were up 1,500 from June to July 2019. Although the July gain followed two monthly declines, it was the fifth monthly increase so far in 2019.
- Six of the 11 industry supersectors added jobs over the month. The largest gain was government, which rose almost entirely due to local government and reached its highest level since April 2014. The largest drop was in professional & business services, which was down for the third consecutive month following a record high level in April.
- Over the year, total nonfarm jobs were up 0.5% (+30,300) compared to a 12-month gain of 1.5% nationally. Pennsylvania's total nonfarm job count has posted over-the-year gains in each of the past 111 months – the longest stretch on record (back to 1990).
- Nine of the 11 supersectors' employment levels rose from last July. The majority of the gain was in service-providing industries which added 30,200 jobs over the year while goods-producing employment was essentially unchanged. The largest volume supersector 12-month gain was education & health services, up 9,200 due to gains in health care & social assistance. Three supersectors – mining & logging, construction, and information – have expanded by at least 3.0 percent from last July.

HOW HAVE JOBS CHANGED OVER THE LONG TERM?

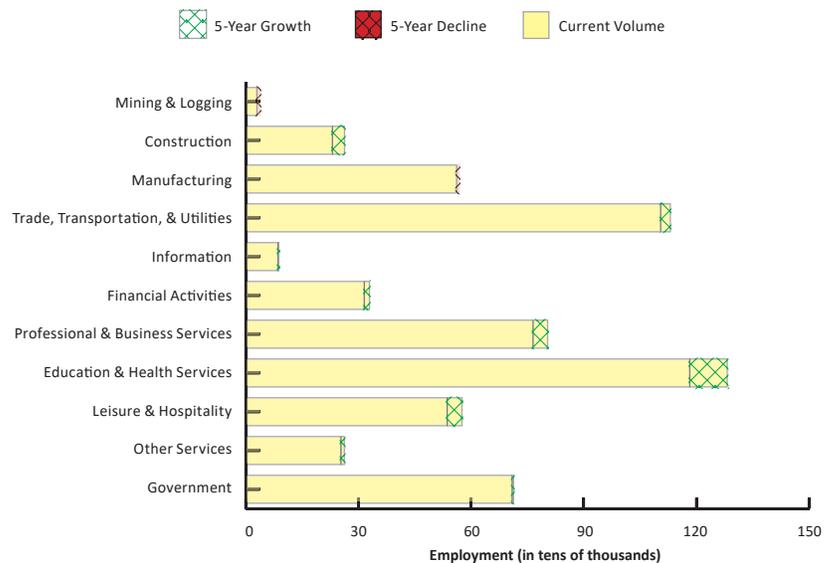
Percent of Total Nonfarm Jobs



Increases in education & health services have led private service-providing growth over the past 25 years.

Today, goods producers make up a smaller portion of total nonfarm jobs due to large declines in manufacturing.

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



Total nonfarm jobs have expanded 4.7% over the last five years with gains in nine of the 11 supersectors. The largest volume change since July 2014 was in education & health services, which added 99,800 jobs (+8.7%), while the largest percent change was a decline of 21.8% (-8,400) in mining & logging.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

AUGUST 2019 EDITION • JULY 2019 DATA

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

MSA	Jobs	Change from July 2018		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	376,000	1,800	0.5%	
Altoona	62,100	1,000	1.6%	
Bloomsburg-Berwick	43,200	300	0.7%	
Chambersburg-Waynesboro	62,700	1,100	1.8%	
East Stroudsburg	59,400	800	1.4%	
Erie	128,500	400	0.3%	
Gettysburg	35,500	400	1.1%	
Harrisburg-Carlisle	345,300	(1,800)	(0.5%)	
Johnstown	54,300	0	0.0%	
Lancaster	259,200	2,500	1.0%	
Lebanon	54,100	900	1.7%	
<i>Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington</i>	2,964,400	23,500	0.8%	
Pittsburgh	1,184,700	(400)	0.0%	
Reading	181,700	1,500	0.8%	
<i>Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton</i>	261,200	(2,800)	(1.1%)	
State College	81,700	2,700	3.4%	
Williamsport	53,800	200	0.4%	
York-Hanover	187,400	200	0.1%	

* Italics signifies the greatest over-the-year movement

** Highlighting signifies an all-time high

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

(MSA industry data are not seasonally adjusted)

- In July, jobs grew over the year in 14 MSAs, fell in three and were unchanged in the Johnstown MSA. The Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton MSA had the largest decrease in jobs over the year measured by both volume and percentage change. The last three months of job losses in the Scranton-Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton MSA accounted for its total over-the-year decrease in jobs.
- The Lancaster and Reading MSAs were at record highs for jobs in July. For the Lancaster MSA, this was the third consecutive month with a record high on jobs. For the Reading MSA, it was their sixth consecutive record high month. Over the course of the last year, the Lancaster MSA had record high jobs in five months, while Reading had that distinction in seven of the last 12 months.
- 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 (93.4 percent) and among service-providing industries (79.8 percent). The increase in jobs in the goods-producing industries was primarily from mining, logging and construction jobs and to a lesser extent from durable goods manufacturing, while non-durable manufacturing jobs declined.
- Professional & business services led the volume of job gains in the private service-providing industries followed by education & health services, leisure & hospitality services, and other services, while jobs fell over the year in trade transportation & utilities (due to a decline of jobs in wholesale and retail trade). Public sector jobs also increased due to a sizable gain in local government and to a lesser extent by gains in the federal government, while jobs in state government fell.

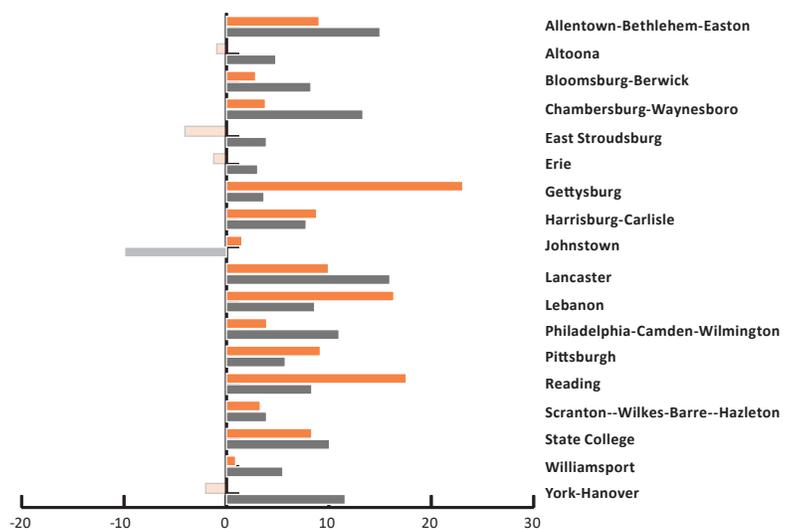
SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

(based on non-seasonally adjusted MSA industry data)

- Over the last 10 years, job growth among MSAs was more widespread in the service-providing industries than in the goods-producing industries. The Johnstown MSA was the only one to have fewer service-providing jobs than they did 10 years ago, while the remaining 17 MSAs had more. Over the same period, only 14 MSAs experienced job growth in the goods-producing industries, while jobs declined in the Altoona, East Stroudsburg, Erie, and the York-Hanover MSAs.
- Over the last five years the performance of goods-producing jobs was about the same as it had been for the most recent 10 years, as they increased in 14 MSAs and decreased in four. The Altoona and Erie MSAs had job declines in goods-producing jobs as they did over the past decade, but were joined by the Chambersburg-Waynesboro and Williamsport MSAs. Over the most recent five-year period, the Gettysburg, Johnstown, and Williamsport MSAs were the only ones with a decrease in service-providing jobs.
- Over the last 10 years, job growth across the Commonwealth was driven solely by private sector job gains as government jobs statewide declined, while over the last five years the vast majority of job gains came from the private sector. Private sector jobs increased in 15 of the 18 MSAs over the last five years, with the Erie, Johnstown, and Williamsport MSAs the sole decliners. The Johnstown MSA was the only MSA in which private sector jobs fell in both the most recent 10 and five-year period.
- Despite increasing somewhat over the last five years, public sector jobs declined statewide in the most recent 10 years. This decrease was prevalent in 16 of the 18 MSAs, while over the last five years only five MSAs experienced a decline in government jobs and in another three MSAs they were unchanged. The Bloomsburg-Berwick and State College MSAs were the only MSAs in which government jobs grew in both periods.

MSA 10-YEAR JOB CHANGE (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

GOODS-PRODUCING VERSUS SERVICE-PROVIDING INDUSTRIES



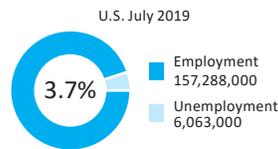
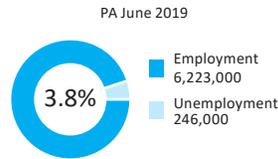
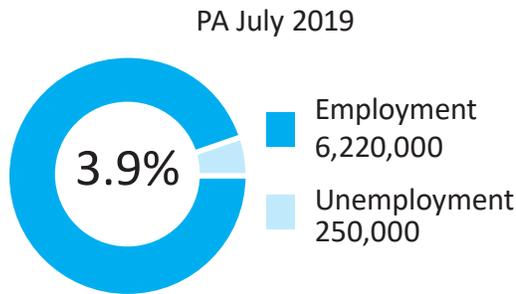
* Data are not seasonally adjusted, scale indicates percentage

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

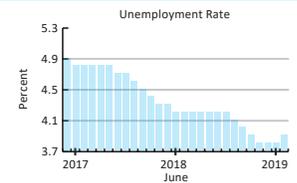
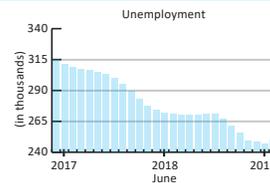
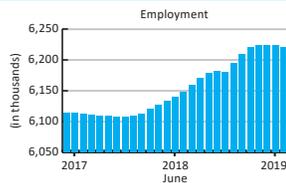
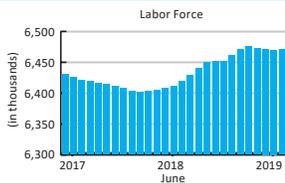
LABOR FORCE FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

AUGUST 2019 EDITION • JULY 2019 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST



- Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was up one-tenth to 3.9 percent in July, the first unemployment rate increase since June 2016.
- Labor force was up 1,000 in July, essentially unchanged at 6,470,000; but, the first increase since March.
- Employment decreased 3,000 from last month to 6,220,000; this was the first time in seven months that the employment level did not set a record high.
- Unemployment increased by 4,000, rising to 250,000 persons. This was the first unemployment increase since December and places PA 6,000 above the record low set in March 2000.

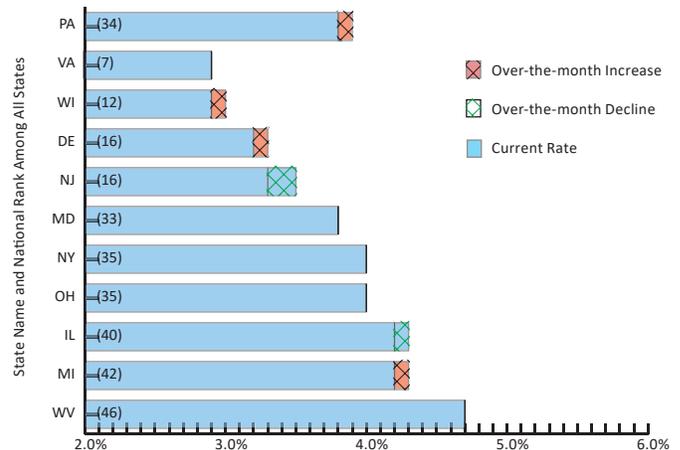


CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) DATA

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

	July 2019	June 2018	July 2018
Total	4.1	4.0	4.4
Gender			
Female	4.2	4.2	4.1
Male	4.0	3.9	4.7
Race			
Black	8.2	8.0	6.8
White	3.6	3.5	4.1
Age			
16 - 19	13.0	12.2	12.9
20 - 24	6.9	6.5	6.6
25 - 54	3.7	3.7	3.8
55+	2.5	2.5	3.8
Education			
Less than HS	7.2	7.3	7.5
HS Diploma	4.0	4.0	5.1
AD / Some College	4.4	4.5	4.3
BD or Higher	1.8	1.8	2.1
People with Disabilities	8.4	8.8	8.4
Veterans	3.8	3.9	5.6
Participation Rate	63.1%	63.1%	62.1%
Employment/Population Ratio	60.5%	60.6%	59.4%
Underemployment Rate (U-6)	8.0%	8.0%	8.8%
Discouraged Workers	16,900	17,500	15,700
Part-Time for Economic Reasons	186,700	188,600	219,300
Avg. Duration of Unemployment (weeks)	21.6	22.8	26.1
Long-term Unemployed (>26 weeks)	58,600	60,900	67,800

SELECT STATES' UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (RANK) (CURRENT VOLUME INCLUDES 5-YEAR GROWTH BUT NOT THE DECLINE)



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- The CPS Labor Force Participation Rate (LFPR) sat at 63.1 percent for the fifth consecutive month. This was the highest level since April of 2017.
- Over the last five months, the Employment/Population ratio has alternated between 60.5 and 60.6 percent, settling on the former in July.
- The U-6 rate was unchanged over the month at 8.0 percent; this was down eight-tenths from one year ago. Since the PA series began in 2005, the lowest U-6 rate was 7.7 percent occurring in April and during the second half of 2007.
- Average duration of unemployment was at 21.6 weeks, which was the shortest duration since October 2009 in records dating back to 2005.

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

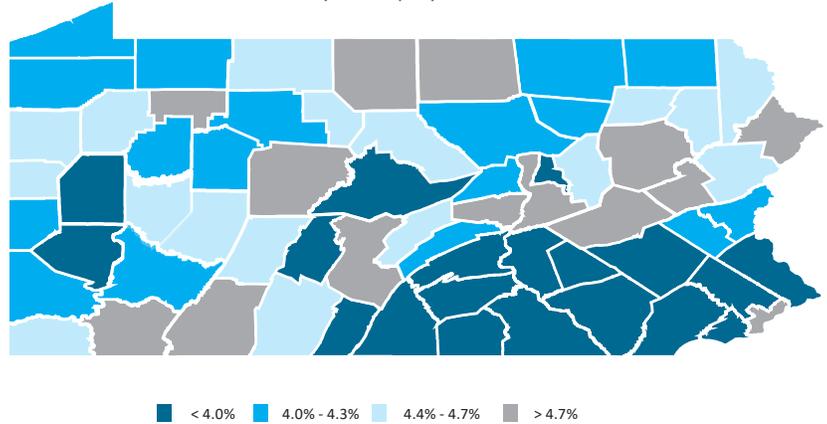
LABOR FORCE FOR SELECT LOCAL AREAS

AUGUST 2019 EDITION • JULY 2019 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

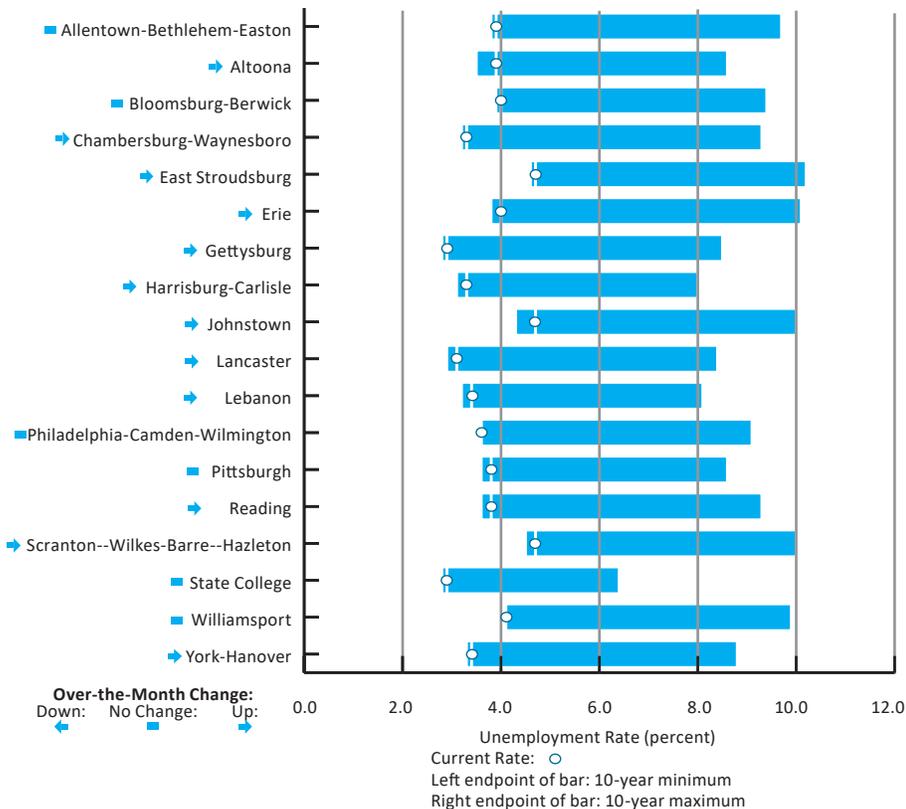
- In July, unemployment rates ranged from a low of 2.9 percent in Adams and Centre counties to a high of 6.2 percent in Snyder County. The rates in Allegheny, Blair, Dauphin, and Fulton counties equaled the state's rate of 3.9 percent, while 15 counties had a rate lower than the state's. The range of rates in July decreased by 0.2 percentage points as the low rate increased by 0.2 percentage points relative to June's low rate, while the high rate was unchanged.
- The volume of unemployment decreased over the year in 48 counties, rose in 18, and was unchanged in McKean County. Including McKean County, there were 29 counties where the increases and decreases were marginal (absolute value was less than 50). The largest volume decrease in unemployment over the year (-1,900) was in Philadelphia County and the largest percentage decrease was in Erie County (-13.0 percent). Snyder County had both the largest volume and percentage increases.
- Employment over the year increased in 53 counties and decreased in the remaining 14 counties. Philadelphia County had the largest volume increase in employment (+14,300), while Centre County had the largest percentage increase (+3.2 percent). Snyder County had the largest volume decrease (-700) and the largest percentage decrease in employment (-3.6 percent).
- Over the year, the labor force increased in 48 counties, fell in 17, and was unchanged in Armstrong and Forest counties. Philadelphia County had the largest increase in labor force (+12,400), on the strength of its increase in employment and despite its large decrease in the volume of unemployment, while Centre County had the largest percentage increase (+2.9 percent). Luzerne County had the largest decrease in the volume of the labor force (-600), while Cameron County, due to its small base labor force had the largest percentage decrease (-2.9 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

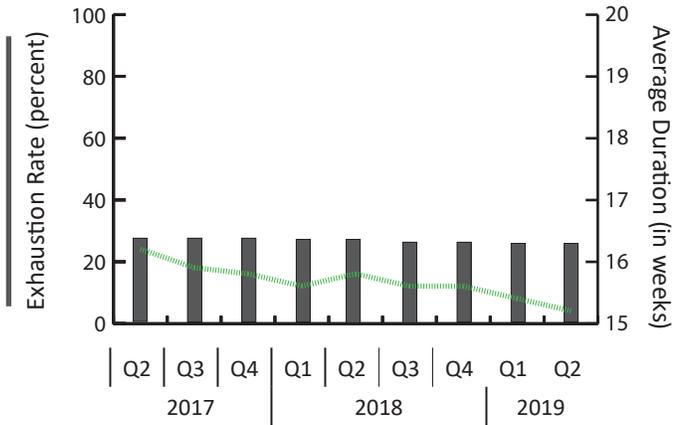
- In July, all 18 MSAs experienced over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates and volume of unemployment. The largest decreases in the unemployment rate were in the East Stroudsburg and Erie MSAs (-0.6 percentage points), while the smallest decrease in rate (-0.2 percentage points) occurred in the Lancaster MSA. The unemployment rate decline in 11 MSAs exceeded the state's decline (-0.3 percent), while six MSAs equaled the state's decline and the Lancaster MSA unemployment rate fell by less than the state's decline.
- The decreases in the volume of unemployment in MSAs ranged from a low of 100 in the State College MSA to a high of 13,500 in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA. The state's volume of unemployment fell by 8.0 percent in July compared to a year prior and 12 MSAs had a larger percentage decrease in unemployment than that of the state.
- The volume of labor force decreased over the year in the Williamsport MSA and increased in the other 17 MSAs. Since labor force is the sum of the volumes of the employed and unemployed, and the volume of unemployment decreased while employment increased in all the MSAs, it implies that employment increased by more than unemployment decreased in those 17 MSAs, while the reverse was true for the Williamsport MSA. The largest over-the-year percentage increase was in the State College MSA (2.9 percent), while the Williamsport MSA had the largest decrease (-0.2 percent).
- In July, unemployment rates among the 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 4.7 percent in the Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton MSA. Both the high and low rates among the MSAs were 0.1 percentage points higher than they were in June.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

CLAIMS AND BENEFITS AT A GLANCE

AUGUST 2019 EDITION • JULY 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 July 27, 2019: 95,211
 For the week ending June 29, 2019: 92,993
 For the week ending July 28, 2018: 100,580

DID YOU KNOW?

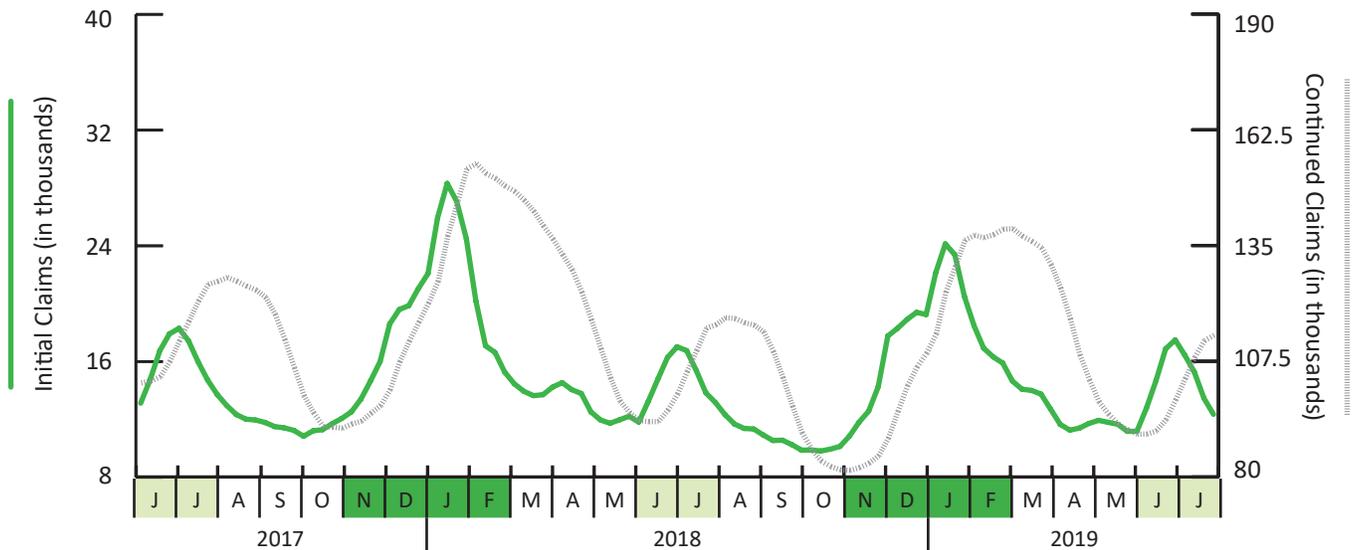
How much money do Unemployment Compensation (UC) recipients receive?

The weekly UC benefit amount is based on the wages that the claimant earned before becoming unemployed. For calendar year 2019, the minimum weekly benefit amount is \$68 and the maximum amount is \$561. UC claimants also receive \$5 per week for a spouse or a single dependent, and an additional \$3 per week if they have two or more dependents.

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

AUGUST 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.

pennlive.com, August 29, 2019

Wood-Mode back in business after four-month shutdown; production to resume Tuesday

Production is resuming at a Snyder County custom wood cabinet manufacturer that the former owners closed abruptly nearly four months ago.

Approximately 100 people will be working for the new Wood-Mode in Kreamer when production resumes Tuesday, according to manufacturing manager Robert Gessner.

Officially they are new employees with no seniority because the assets of the old Wood-Mode were sold. The unemployment rate in Snyder County after the 938 Wood-Mode employees lost their jobs jumped to 6.1 percent, the highest in the state.

The number of employees is expected to increase to about 200 by the end of September and to 500 within a year, Gessner said.

<https://www.pennlive.com/news/2019/08/wood-mode-back-in-business-after-four-month-shutdown-production-to-resume-tuesday.html>

timesleader.com, August 21, 2019

Adidas' Hanover Twp. distribution center looking to hire hundreds

Adidas is off and running, and they're looking to expand their team.

The international sportswear manufacturer, which opened its new distribution center in the Hanover Ridge Trade Center in June, employs 162 people and plans to create up to 500 new jobs overall.

"We have a lot of jobs available," Director of Operations Felix Felder said during an interview and tour of the 843,000-square-foot facility on Wednesday.

While most of those jobs relate to core distribution operations — picking and packing products, forklift operators, yard truck drivers, for example — Adidas also is looking for people in other functions ranging from facilities and maintenance to finance.

<https://www.timesleader.com/news/753115/adidas-hanover-twp-distribution-center-looking-to-hire-hundreds>

patch.com, August 14, 2019

Kraft Heinz Eliminating 400 Jobs

Struggling Kraft Heinz is cutting 400 jobs this year and 100 of them already have been eliminated. The announcement was made in a Securities and Exchange Commission filing Tuesday.

The document did not indicate if any of the cuts were made in Pittsburgh, where the company is co-headquartered with Chicago.

The job cuts will result in \$27 million in expenses in the first quarter. That includes \$1 million in employee benefit costs, \$9 million in non-cash and asset-related costs, \$15 million in other implementation costs and \$2 million in other exit costs.

Kraft Heinz employed 38,000 people at the end of 2018, according to the SEC filing.

<https://patch.com/pennsylvania/pittsburgh/kraft-heinz-eliminating-400-jobs>

BEHIND THE DATA

DEFINITIONS • SOURCES • WEB RESOURCES

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS)

This program measures employment and unemployment by place of residence. The LAUS program does not produce estimates for any demographic groups.

Employment: All persons who (a) did any work as paid employees, self-employed, agricultural workers, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid family workers, or (b) were not working but who had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. **Each employed person is counted only once, even if the person holds more than one job.**

Unemployment: All persons aged 16 years and older who had no employment, were available for work, and had made specific efforts to find employment. Includes persons who were waiting to be recalled to jobs from which they had been laid off.

Labor Force: All persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Unemployment Rate: The number of unemployed divided by the labor force.

LAUS data is produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS)

Discouraged Workers: Persons not in the labor force who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months, but who are not currently looking because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. Discouraged workers are not included in the unemployment count.

Duration of Unemployment: The length of time in weeks that an unemployed person has been looking for work.

Labor Force Participation Rate: The labor force divided by the civilian non-institutional population.

Employment to Population Ratio: The proportion of the civilian non-institutional population aged 16 years and over that is employed.

Part Time for Economic Reasons: Persons who would like to work full time but were working part time because of an economic reason such as decreased working hours or they were unable to find full-time jobs.

Long-term Unemployed: Persons who have been unemployed for greater than 26 weeks.

Underemployment Rate (U-6): The number of unemployed plus those people working part time who would like full-time jobs plus those who have dropped out of the labor market entirely and still want a job divided by the labor force plus those who have dropped out of the labor market entirely and still want a job.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES)

This collaborative effort between the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics and the states produces a count of jobs, not of people.

Nonfarm Jobs: The total number of persons on establishment payrolls employed full or part time. **Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment are counted in each establishment.** Data exclude proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family or volunteer workers, farm workers, and domestic workers. Persons on layoff, strike, or leave without pay for the entire period, or who have not yet reported for work are not counted as employed. Government employment covers only civilian employees.

Seasonal Adjustment: Removes the change in employment that is due to normal seasonal hiring or layoffs (holidays, weather, etc.) thus leaving an over-the-month change that reflects only employment changes due to trend and irregular movements.

Note - Agricultural employment is excluded due to the relative difficulty of gathering timely employment information in the rural farming sector. Many agricultural workers are exempt from unemployment insurance and many are self-employed. As such, there is not a good source of data to verify the accuracy and reliability of the sample-based survey data.

CES data is produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (UC)

The Federal-State Unemployment Compensation (UC) Program provides unemployment benefits to eligible workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own and meet other eligibility requirements of State law.

Regular UC: Provides up to 26 weeks of benefits.

Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC): A temporary, federally-funded extension of unemployment benefits for those who have exhausted their Regular UC benefits.

Extended Benefits (EB): A temporary extension of unemployment benefits available to individuals who have exhausted their Regular UC benefits and any temporary EUC.

Initial Claims: The count of notices of unemployment requesting a determination of eligibility and entitlement for UC benefits. A person can file multiple claims.

Continued Claims: The number of weeks that claimants are requesting payment of unemployment benefits. These claims include "waiting weeks" which do not receive payment and claims that are subsequently denied benefits.

Individual Payments: The distinct count of individuals who received unemployment compensation benefits.

Exhaustees: The count of individuals who have drawn the maximum entitled amount of benefits.

*Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.
Equal Opportunity Employer/Program*