

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



November 2019 Big Numbers

4.3% ↑ Unemployment Rate
6,070,500 ↑ Statewide Job Count
74,620 ↑ Initial Claims

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

- ▶ Did any supersectors reach record high job levels in November? ----- **Page 2**
- ▶ Find unemployment statistics by gender, race, age, and educational attainment. ----- **Page 4**
- ▶ How long can someone collect Unemployment Compensation benefits? ----- **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 Current Population Survey (CPS)? ----- **Back Page**

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY SUPERSECTOR

DECEMBER 2019 EDITION • NOVEMBER 2019 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

Industry	Jobs	Change from November 2018		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Total Nonfarm Jobs	6,070,500	48,400	0.8%	
Goods-Producing Industries	852,900	(5,300)	(0.6%)	
<i>Mining & Logging</i>	29,900	800	2.7%	
Construction	258,100	(1,600)	(0.6%)	
<i>Manufacturing</i>	564,900	(4,500)	(0.8%)	
Service-Providing Industries	5,217,600	53,700	1.0%	
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,133,400	6,200	0.6%	
Information	87,700	2,200	2.6%	
Financial Activities	331,000	3,200	1.0%	
<i>Professional & Business Services</i>	818,900	14,300	1.8%	
Education & Health Services	1,295,200	10,000	0.8%	
Leisure & Hospitality	579,400	8,200	1.4%	
Other Services	262,300	2,000	0.8%	
Government	709,700	7,600	1.1%	

● Total nonfarm jobs were up 9,500 from October to a record high of 6,070,500. This was the third month in a row at a record high level and the seventh month so far in 2019. Total nonfarm jobs had monthly gains eight times in the first 11 months of 2019.

● Jobs were up from October in six of the 11 industry supersectors, with four adding at least 1,500. The largest gain was in leisure & hospitality, up 8,000 due to gains in both component sectors. Professional & business services and education & health services reached record high levels in November. Two additional supersectors - trade, transportation & utilities and leisure & hospitality - set record high levels in 2019.

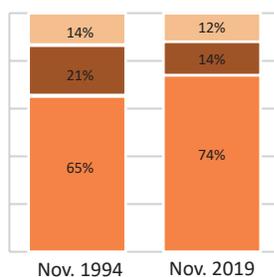
● Over the year, total nonfarm jobs were up 0.8% (+48,400) compared to a 12-month gain of 1.5% nationally. Pennsylvania's total nonfarm job count has posted over-the-year gains in each of the past 115 months - the longest stretch on record (back to 1990). Nine of the 11 supersectors' employment levels rose from last November. The majority of the gain was in service-providing industries which added 53,700 jobs over the year due to every service-providing supersector increasing by at least 2,000 jobs. The largest volume gain was professional & business services, up 14,300 due to expansions in all three component sectors. Four supersectors each added more than 6,000 jobs over the year.

* Italics signifies the greatest over-the-year movement

** Highlighting signifies an all-time high

HOW HAVE JOBS CHANGED OVER THE LONG TERM?

Percent of Total Nonfarm Jobs

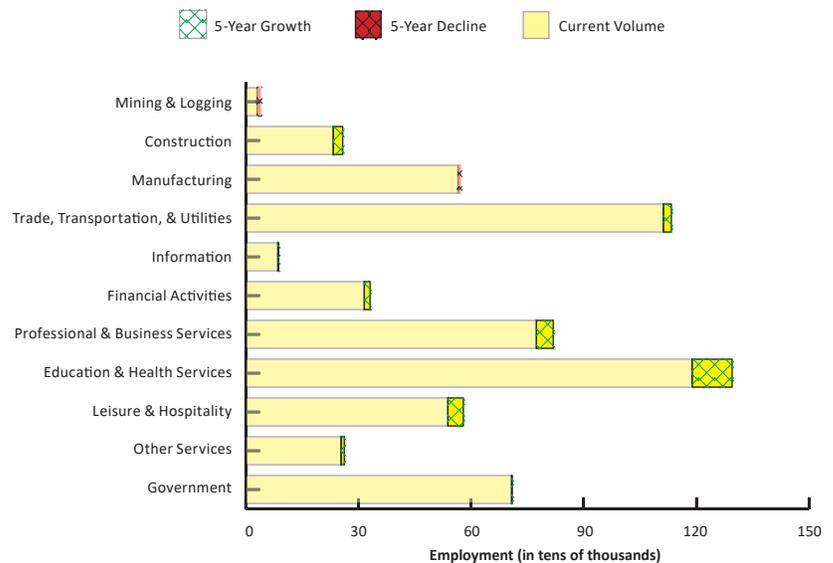


Government
 Goods Producers
 Private Service Providers

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 4.4% over the last five years with gains in nine of the 11 supersectors. The largest volume change since November 2014 was in education & health services, which added 106,700 jobs (+9.0%), while the largest percent change was a decline of 22.9% (-8,900) mining & logging.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

DECEMBER 2019 EDITION • NOVEMBER 2019 DATA

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

MSA	Jobs	Change from November 2018		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	382,500	5,400	1.4%	
Altoona	61,800	400	0.7%	
Bloomsburg-Berwick	43,200	500	1.2%	
Chambersburg-Waynesboro	63,600	1,000	1.6%	
East Stroudsburg	59,700	800	1.4%	
Erie	128,400	400	0.3%	
Gettysburg	35,400	200	0.6%	
Harrisburg-Carlisle	349,700	1,700	0.5%	
Johnstown	54,700	500	0.9%	
Lancaster	259,300	2,900	1.1%	
Lebanon	54,500	1,100	2.1%	
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington	2,981,500	29,300	1.0%	
Pittsburgh	1,187,400	(4,200)	(0.4%)	
Reading	182,300	2,300	1.3%	
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	262,300	(2,000)	(0.8%)	
State College	81,900	1,000	1.2%	
Williamsport	53,400	800	1.5%	
York-Hanover	188,100	600	0.3%	

* 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 November, jobs grew over the year in 16 MSAs and fell in the Pittsburgh and Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton MSAs. The Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton MSA had the largest percentage decrease in jobs over the year, while the Pittsburgh MSA had the largest volume decrease. On a monthly basis, jobs have increased in the Pittsburgh MSA in only four of the last 12 months. The sizable job gains achieved in August were more than completely erased by decreases in the following three months.

● The Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Chambersburg-Waynesboro, Harrisburg-Carlisle, Lancaster, Reading, and York-Hanover MSAs were at record highs for jobs in November. The Harrisburg-Carlisle and Lancaster MSAs were new to this group, while the other four MSAs had also been at record highs in October. On the other hand, jobs in the Lebanon MSA which had been at record highs in October fell slightly in November.

● 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 (94.1 percent) and among service-providing industries (96.6 percent). The increase in jobs in the goods-producing industries was primarily from mining, logging & construction jobs and to a much lesser extent from durable goods manufacturing, while non-durable manufacturing jobs declined (causing overall manufacturing jobs to decline). Professional & business services led the volume of job gains in the private service-providing industries followed by education & health services, leisure & hospitality services, financial activities, and trade, transportation & utilities. Jobs were unchanged over the year in the information and other services supersectors.

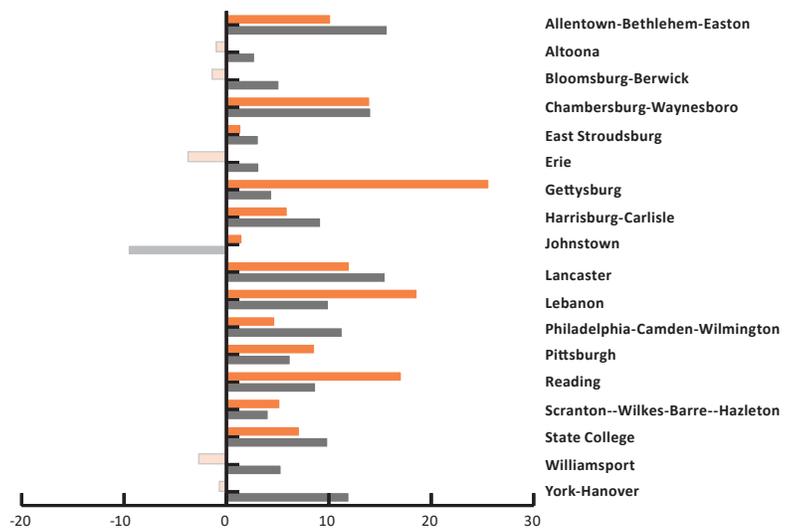
SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

(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. Over the same period, only 13 MSAs experienced job growth in the goods-producing industries, while jobs declined in the Altoona, Bloomsburg-Berwick, Erie, Williamsport, and the York-Hanover MSAs.
- Over the last five years, the performance of goods-producing jobs was roughly the same as what it had been for the most recent 10 years, as they increased in 13 MSAs and decreased in the remaining five MSAs. The Altoona, Bloomsburg-Berwick, Erie, and Williamsport MSAs had job declines in goods-producing jobs in the last five years as they did over the past decade, but were joined by the Chambersburg-Waynesboro MSA. On the other hand, the York-Hanover MSA improved with job gains over the last five years. 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 both the last five- and 10-year periods, job growth across the Commonwealth was driven solely by private sector job gains as government jobs statewide declined. Although, in the most recent five years, the decline was relatively small. 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.
- The situation with public sector jobs has improved in the most recent five-year period compared to the most recent 10-year period, both at the state and at the MSA level. Public sector jobs declined in 16 MSAs over the last 10 years, (with jobs increasing only in the Lebanon and State College MSAs) compared to job increases in 12 MSAs in the most recent five-year period.

MSA 10-YEAR JOB CHANGE (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

GOODS-PRODUCING VERSUS SERVICE-PROVIDING INDUSTRIES



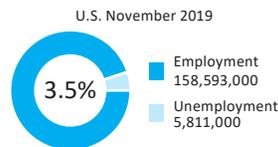
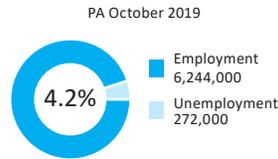
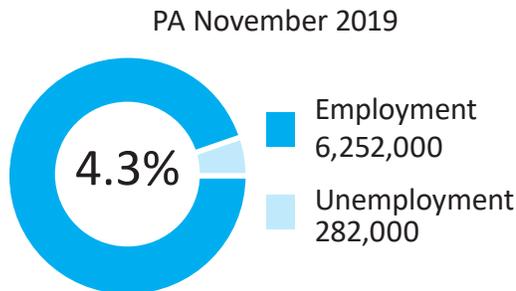
* Data are not seasonally adjusted, scale indicates percentage

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

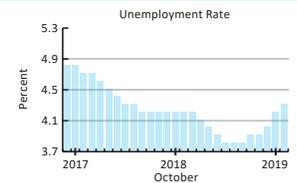
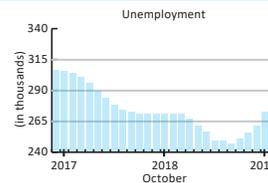
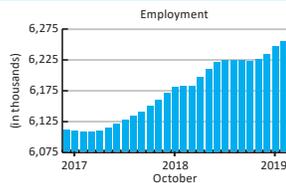
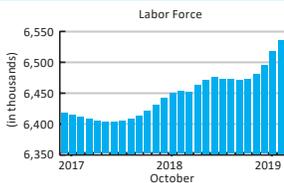
LABOR FORCE FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 2019 EDITION • NOVEMBER 2019 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST



- Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was up one-tenth to 4.3 percent in November.
- PA's rate was eight-tenths of a percentage point above the U.S. rate, which was down one-tenth in November to 3.5 percent.
- The labor force was up 18,000 to 6,534,000, a record high level in the second consecutive month.
- Employment increased 8,000 from last month to 6,252,000, setting a record high for the 17th time in the last 20 months.
- Unemployment increased by 10,000, rising to 282,000 persons, the highest level since March 2018.

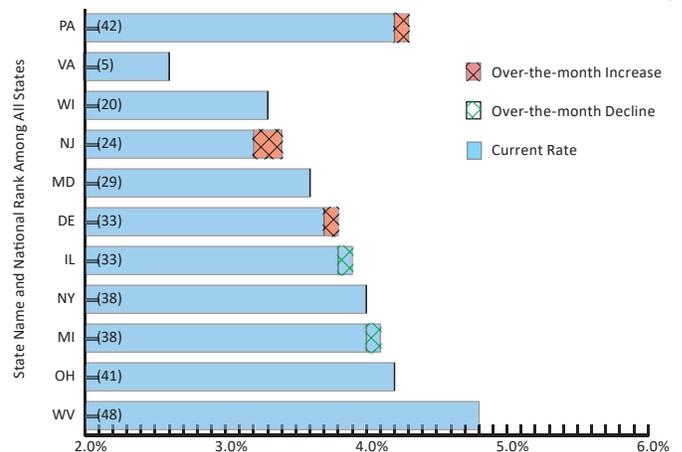


CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) DATA

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

	Nov. 2019	Oct. 2019	Nov. 2018
Total	4.1	4.1	4.4
Gender			
Female	3.9	3.9	4.2
Male	4.3	4.3	4.6
Race			
Black	7.8	7.8	6.9
White	3.7	3.6	4.1
Age			
16 - 19	13.6	14.1	11.6
20 - 24	7.1	6.9	7.4
25 - 54	3.7	3.6	3.8
55+	2.7	2.6	3.6
Education			
Less than HS	6.5	6.6	7.8
HS Diploma	4.4	4.3	4.7
AD / Some College	3.9	3.9	4.6
BD or Higher	2.0	1.9	2.0
People with Disabilities	7.1	7.2	8.8
Veterans	4.7	4.3	5.4
Participation Rate	63.2%	63.3%	62.5%
Employment/Population Ratio	60.6%	60.7%	59.8%
Underemployment Rate (U-6)	8.1%	8.0%	8.6%
Discouraged Workers	16,400	15,700	14,800
Part-Time for Economic Reasons	186,800	187,400	2110,700
Avg. Duration of Unemployment (weeks)	19.2	19.9	25.9
Long-term Unemployed (>26 weeks)	56,200	57,000	67,900

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



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- The 12-month average unemployment rate from the Current Population Survey (CPS) in PA has been at or below 4.1 percent in every month of 2019.
- Women have enjoyed similarly low unemployment rates for longer than the state as a whole, having unemployment rates at or below 4.2 percent in every month except one (May 2019) since April 2018.
- This means that men have not been as fortunate, having a rate below 4.2 percent for only an eight month stretch (Feb. – Sept. 2019).
- In January, black Pennsylvanians enjoyed their lowest unemployment rate (6.5 percent) since 2007, but it had risen to as high as 8.2 percent since and currently sits at 7.8 percent.
- At 3.7 percent, the unemployment rate among white Pennsylvanians has been below 4.0 percent for a full year.

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

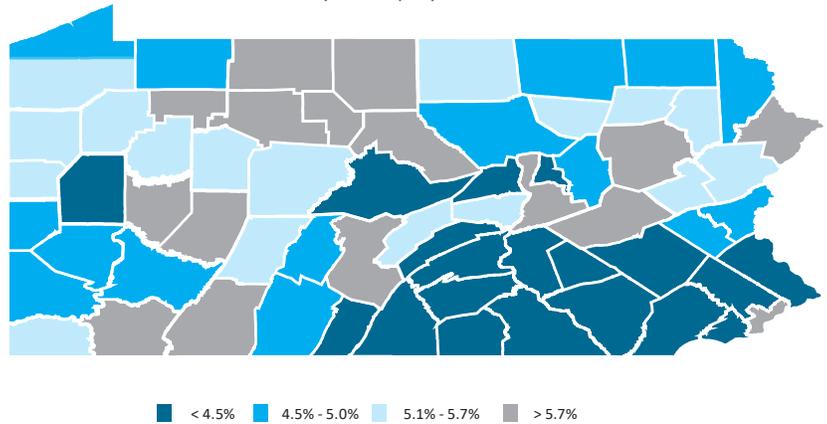
LABOR FORCE FOR SELECT LOCAL AREAS

DECEMBER 2019 EDITION • NOVEMBER 2019 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

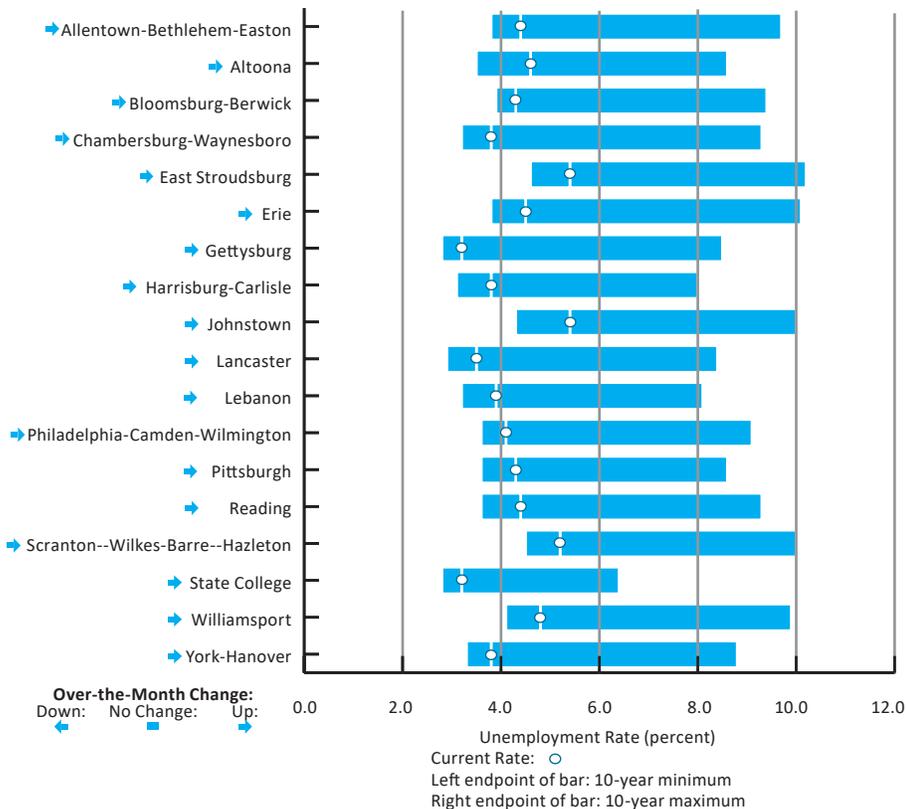
- In November, the unemployment rate rose over the year in 63 counties, was constant in Centre, Erie, and York counties, and only fell in Adams County, where it decreased by 0.1 percentage points. Elk County had the largest over-the-year increase in the unemployment rate (+2.2 percentage points). The state's increase of 0.1 percentage points in the unemployment rate over the year was exceeded by 59 counties.
- The volume of unemployment increased over the year in all counties except for Adams County, where it fell marginally. There were another six counties where the increases were marginal (absolute value was less than 50). The largest volume increase in unemployment over the year (+6,000) was in Philadelphia County and the largest percentage increase over the year was in Elk County (+59.9 percent). Although the absolute number of layoffs was relatively small, the small base of unemployment in Elk County leads to large percentage changes.
- Employment over the year increased in 48 counties and decreased in the remaining 19. Philadelphia County had the largest volume increase in employment over the year (+15,000), while Sullivan County had the largest percentage increase over the year (+3.4 percent). Mercer County had the largest over-the-year volume decrease in employment (-800), while Cameron County had the largest percentage decrease in employment (-4.0 percent).
- In November, county unemployment rates ranged from a low of 3.2 percent in Adams and Centre counties to a high of 6.6 percent in Fayette County. Fulton and Juniata counties equaled the state's rate of 4.3 percent, while 13 counties had a rate lower than the state's. Due to a sizable decrease in the high rate, the range of rates in November was less than that of October.

County Unemployment Rates



Unemployment Rate by MSA

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



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

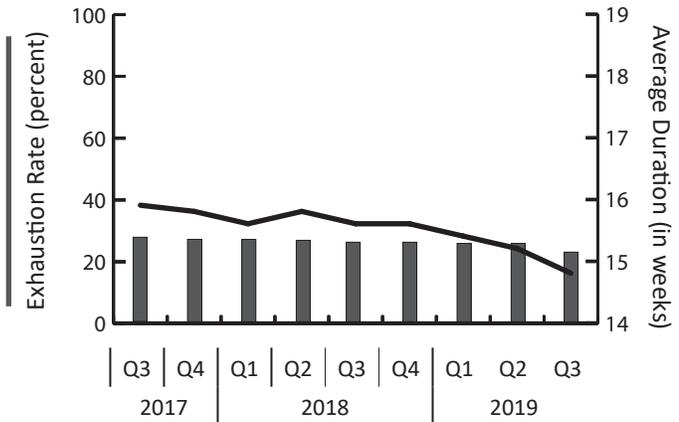
- In November, the Bloomsburg-Berwick and Gettysburg MSAs were the only MSAs which experienced over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates, while 11 had increases and another five were unchanged. The largest decrease in the unemployment rate was in the Bloomsburg-Berwick MSA (-0.2 percentage points), while the largest rate increase (+0.4 percentage points) occurred in the Altoona MSA.
- All 18 MSAs experienced either an increased or unchanged volume of unemployment over the year. In addition to the two MSAs with a decline in the unemployment rate over the year (Bloomsburg-Berwick and Gettysburg), the Erie and State College MSAs (which had unchanged rates over the year) were the other two MSAs where the volume of unemployment was unchanged. The remaining 14 MSAs had an increase in unemployment. The largest increase was +3,300 in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA, while Altoona MSA had the largest percent increase in the volume of unemployment (+12.0 percent).
- Employment over the year increased in all MSAs. The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA had the largest over-the-year increase in employment (+55,400), while the Lebanon MSA had the largest percentage increase (+2.0 percent). The Gettysburg MSA had the distinction of having the smallest over-the-year increase in employment (+500), while the Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton MSA had the smallest percentage increase (0.3 percent).
- Since labor force is the sum of the volumes of the employed and unemployed, and the volume of employment increased in all the MSAs, while the volume of unemployment did not decrease in any MSA, it implies that the volume of labor force increased in all MSAs. The largest over-the-year percentage increases were in the Altoona and Chambersburg-Waynesboro MSAs (+2.2 percent), while the Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton MSA had the smallest percentage increase (+0.5 percent).

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

CLAIMS AND BENEFITS AT A GLANCE

DECEMBER 2019 EDITION • NOVEMBER 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 November 30, 2019: 92,439
 For the week ending October 26, 2019: 69,779
 For the week ending November 24, 2018: 89,002

DID YOU KNOW?

What are initial claims?

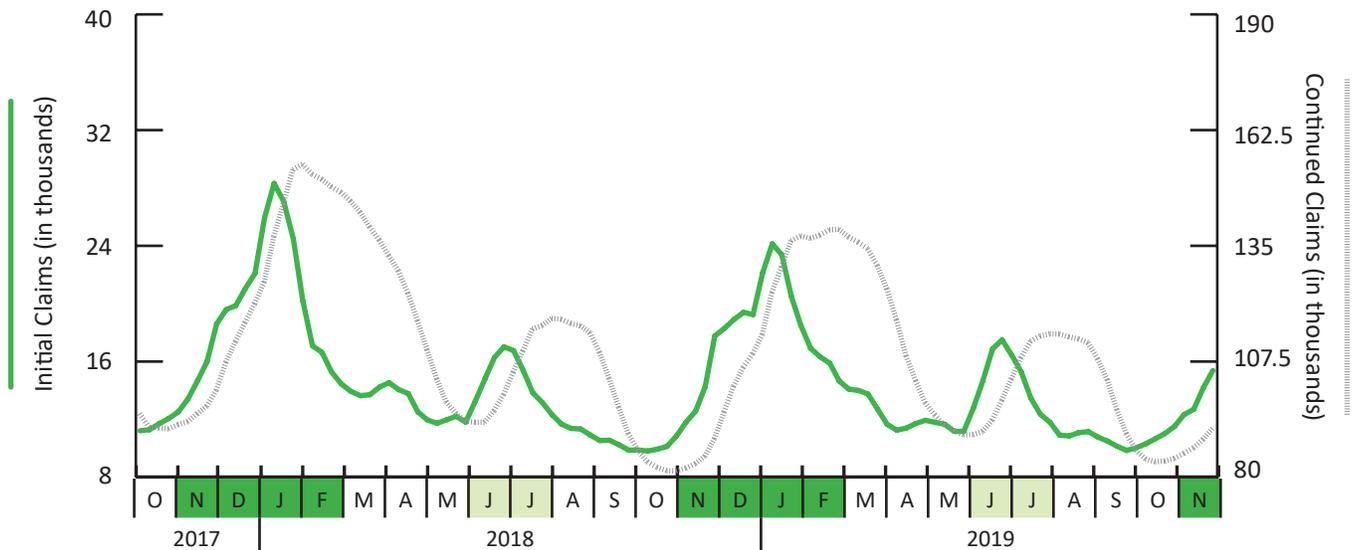
Any notice of unemployment filed

- to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation or
- to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

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

DECEMBER 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.

wnep.com, December 23, 2019

Chewy.com Bringing Hundreds of Jobs to Lackawanna County

The future site of a new fulfillment center for Chewy is in the Valley View Business Park in the borough of Archbald. Chewy plans to bring in about 1,000 new full-time employees, according to an announcement made Monday morning by the governor's office.

"It continues to show that northeastern Pennsylvania, and Lackawanna County specifically, is a place where the major national players -- developers and businesses -- want to come and do business. It's the right place for them," Durkin said. "We have some 4,000+ people unemployed in Lackawanna County, over 9,000 in the overall region, and so this will be a great opportunity to help provide a Christmas gift at some point for a lot of individuals."

This will be Chewy's third fulfillment center in the state. The company operates a facility in Hanover Township in Luzerne County and one near Harrisburg.

Chewy says it will invest \$35 million into the facility.

<https://wnep.com/2019/12/23/chewy-com-bringing-hundreds-of-jobs-to-lackawanna-county/>

post-gazette.com, December 10, 2019

A week after layoffs, Ellwood City hospital closes

A day after its CEO resigned, Ellwood City Medical Center has effectively closed its doors, at least temporarily, raising further doubts about the future of the Lawrence County hospital.

Tuesday evening, a sign had been posted on the hospital's main entrance saying "all clinical services are suspended until further notice effective 12.10.19."

Ms. Annarumo announced Monday that she would resign, effective Jan. 3. That came a week after 92 staff members, representing more than half of the hospital workforce, was furloughed.

<https://www.post-gazette.com/business/healthcare-business/2019/12/10/Ellwood-City-Medical-Center-Beverly-Annarumo-CEO-resign-layoff-Americore/stories/201912100099>

witf.org, November 26, 2019

Lighting industry's future dims as efficient LED bulbs take over

A revolution is upsetting the lighting business as LED lightbulbs replace energy-hogging incandescent ones. This is good news for consumers and the environment; using less energy reduces the greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change.

But this shift comes with a cost, exemplified by a century-old lightbulb factory in St. Marys in Elk County, that is the latest to shut down.

For much of its long history the LEDVANCE facility, 120 miles northeast of Pittsburgh, produced lightbulbs under the Sylvania brand. Now all it produces is scrap metal.

Jeff Anderson worked at the plant for more than 20 years. He and about 175 others lost their jobs when LEDVANCE announced the closure last April.

LEDVANCE plans to finish decommissioning the factory next summer. Anderson says he has filed for unemployment benefits and will take advantage of a retraining program.

<https://www.witf.org/2019/11/26/lighting-industrys-future-dims-as-efficient-led-bulbs-take-over/>

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*