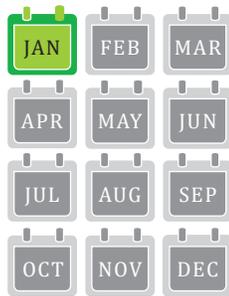


PA MONTHLY WORKSTATS

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.

2020



December 2019 Big Numbers

4.5%  Unemployment Rate
 6,063,400  Statewide Job Count
 109,800  Initial Claims

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

- ▶ How many months in 2019 were jobs at a record high? ----- **Page 2**
- ▶ Find unemployment statistics by gender, race, age, and educational attainment. ----- **Page 4**
- ▶ How much money do Unemployment Compensation recipients receive? ----- **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**

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY SUPERSECTOR

JANUARY 2020 EDITION • DECEMBER 2019 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

Industry	Jobs	Change from December 2018		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Total Nonfarm Jobs	6,063,400	32,700	0.5%	
Goods-Producing Industries	851,100	(9,100)	(1.1%)	
Mining & Logging	29,200	(100)	(0.3%)	
<i>Construction</i>	256,800	(3,300)	(1.3%)	
<i>Manufacturing</i>	565,100	(5,700)	(1.0%)	
Service-Providing Industries	5,212,300	41,800	0.8%	
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,132,000	8,100	0.7%	
<i>Information</i>	88,200	3,700	4.4%	
Financial Activities	332,500	4,800	1.5%	
<i>Professional & Business Services</i>	817,200	13,300	1.7%	
Education & Health Services	1,295,000	2,300	0.2%	
Leisure & Hospitality	577,800	1,700	0.3%	
Other Services	260,200	(100)	0.0%	
Government	709,400	8,000	1.1%	

* Italics signifies the greatest over-the-year movement

** Highlighting signifies an all-time high

● Total nonfarm jobs were down 9,700 from November's record high to 6,063,400 in December. This was the first monthly decline since July and only the fourth in 2019. Total nonfarm jobs had monthly gains eight times in 2019 and reached record high levels in seven of the 12 months.

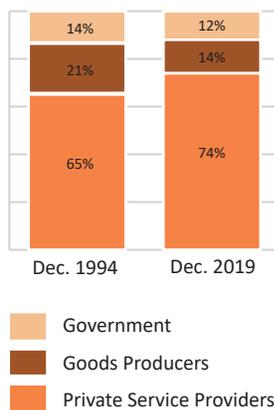
● Jobs were down from November in six of the 11 industry supersectors. The largest decline was in professional & business services, which fell 5,900 from a record high in November. The largest gain was in education & health services, up 700 to a record high of 1,295,000. Three additional supersectors - trade, transportation, & utilities, professional & business services and leisure & hospitality - set record high levels in 2019.

● Over the year, total nonfarm jobs were up 0.5% (+32,700) in the commonwealth compared to a 12-month gain of 1.4% nationally. Pennsylvania's total nonfarm job count has posted over-the-year gains in each of the past 116 months - the longest stretch on record (back to 1990).

● Seven of the 11 supersectors' employment levels rose from last December. The gain was entirely due to service-providing industries which added 41,800 jobs over the year. Three supersectors added at least 8,000 jobs with the largest volume gain in professional & business services, up 13,300. The largest decline from last December was in manufacturing, down 5,700 due mostly to declines in nondurable goods manufacturing.

HOW HAVE JOBS CHANGED OVER THE LONG TERM?

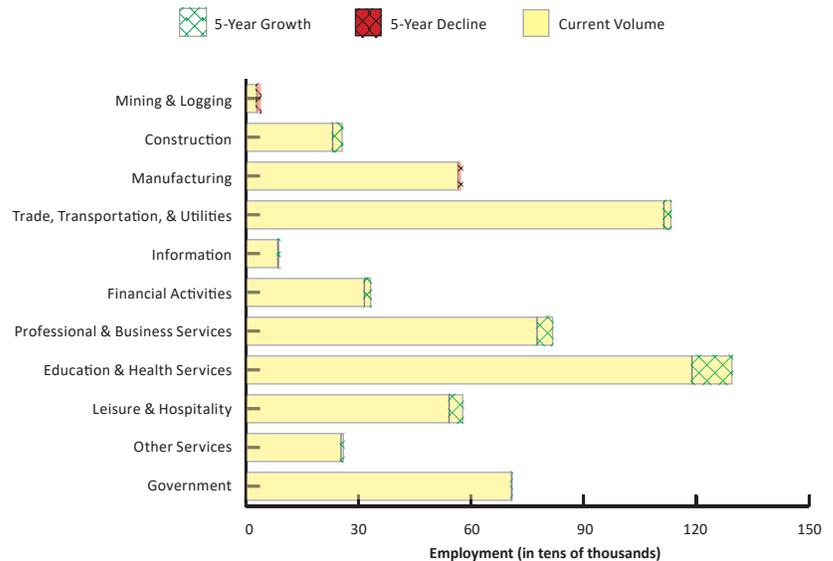
Percent of Total Nonfarm Jobs



Today, goods producers make up a smaller portion of total nonfarm jobs than they did 25 years ago due to declines in manufacturing coupled with expansion in private service-providing industries. Every private service-providing supersector except for information has expanded over the past 25 years.

The largest gains were in education & health services and professional & business services.

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



Total nonfarm jobs have expanded 4.1% over the last five years with gains in nine of the 11 supersectors. The largest volume change since December 2014 was in education & health services, which added 106,600 jobs (+9.0%), while the largest percent change was a decline of 25.1% (-9,800) in mining & logging jobs.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

JANUARY 2020 EDITION • DECEMBER 2019 DATA

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

MSA	Jobs	Change from December 2018		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	381,100	4,000	1.1%	
Altoona	62,000	200	0.3%	
Bloomsburg-Berwick	43,000	600	1.4%	
Chambersburg-Waynesboro	63,800	1,100	1.8%	
East Stroudsburg	59,800	700	1.2%	
Erie	128,600	0	0.0%	
Gettysburg	35,200	300	0.9%	
Harrisburg-Carlisle	349,200	900	0.3%	
Johnstown	55,000	500	0.9%	
Lancaster	257,600	1,900	0.7%	
Lebanon	54,500	1,300	2.4%	
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington	2,980,400	23,200	0.8%	
Pittsburgh	1,191,700	0	0.0%	
Reading	182,400	2,100	1.2%	
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	262,000	(1,700)	(0.6%)	
State College	81,800	600	0.7%	
Williamsport	53,300	400	0.8%	
York-Hanover	187,200	0	0.0%	

* 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 December, jobs grew over the year in 14 MSAs, fell in the Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton MSA and were unchanged in the Erie, Pittsburgh, and York-Hanover MSAs. On a monthly basis, jobs in the Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton MSA have increased in only five of the last 12 months; however, it experienced job gains through October and it was only the last two months that put it under for the year.
- The Chambersburg-Waynesboro, Harrisburg-Carlisle, and Reading MSAs were at record highs for jobs in December. All three MSAs had also been at record highs in November. On the other hand, jobs in the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton and York-Hanover MSAs which had been at record highs in November fell slightly in December.
- The largest volume increase in jobs over the past year occurred in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA. Jobs increased in both the private and public sectors as well as in the service-providing industries while falling a bit in the goods-producing industries. The bulk of the increase occurred in the private sector (94.2 percent). The decrease in jobs in the goods-producing industries was primarily from mining, logging & construction jobs and to a much lesser extent from non-durable goods manufacturing, while durable manufacturing jobs increased. There were job gains in all of the supersectors, with professional & business services having the largest volume of job gains in the private service-providing industries. This was followed by education & health services, financial activities, trade transportation & utilities and leisure & hospitality services. Public sector jobs increased due to a gain in local government and to a lesser extent in the federal government, which more than offset a decrease in state government jobs.
- The largest percentage increase in jobs over the past year occurred in the Lebanon MSA with jobs increasing in both the private and public sectors and in both the goods-producing and service-providing industries. However, most of the job gains came from the private sector and from the service-providing industries.

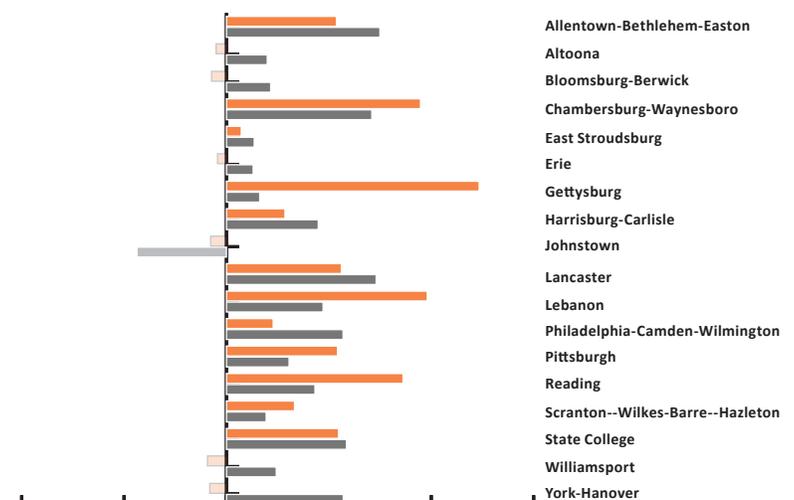
SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

(based on non-seasonally adjusted MSA industry data)

- Over the last five years, the performance of goods-producing jobs was slightly better than what it had been for the most recent 10 years, as they increased in 12 MSAs, were unchanged in the Bloomsburg-Berwick and State College MSAs, and declined in only four MSAs. The Altoona, 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 and Johnstown MSAs improved with job gains over the last five years. Over the most recent five-year period, the Gettysburg, Johnstown, Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton, 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 state was driven solely by private sector job gains as government jobs statewide declined. In the most recent five years the decline was relatively small, but added to the large job losses of the first five years. Private sector jobs increased in 15 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 five- and 10-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 losses in only eight MSAs in the most recent five-year period.
- Among MSAs over both the last five and 10 years, the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA added the largest number of service-providing and goods-producing jobs. Most of the job gains over both periods came primarily from increases in service-providing jobs, although there were also job gains in goods-producing industries.

MSA 10-YEAR JOB CHANGE (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

GOODS-PRODUCING VERSUS SERVICE-PROVIDING INDUSTRIES



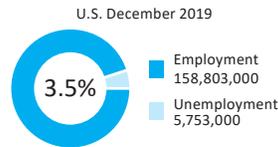
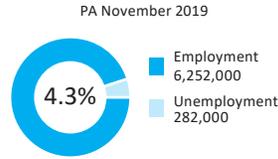
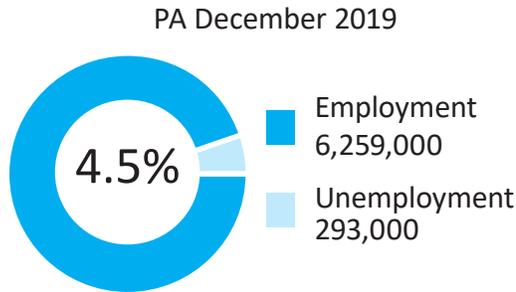
* Data are not seasonally adjusted, scale indicates percentage

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

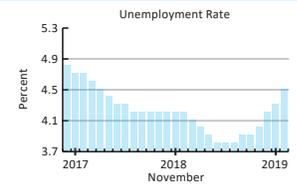
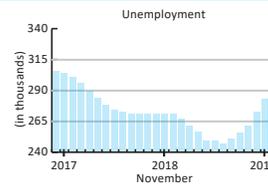
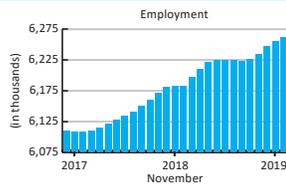
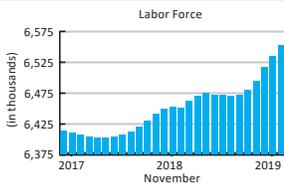
LABOR FORCE FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 2020 EDITION • DECEMBER 2019 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST



- Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was up two-tenths to 4.5 percent in December. The rate was a whole percentage point above the U.S. rate, which stayed the same as the previous month (3.5 percent).
- The labor force was up 18,000 in December to 6,552,000, a record high level for the third consecutive month.
- Employment increased 7,000 from last month to 6,259,000, setting a record high for the 18th time in the last 21 months.
- Unemployment increased by 11,000, rising to 293,000 persons, the highest level since January 2018.

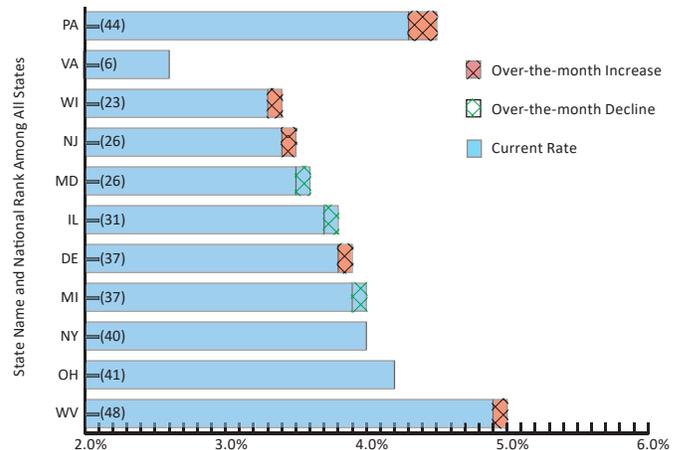


CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) DATA

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

	Dec. 2019	Nov. 2019	Dec. 2018
Total	4.2	4.1	4.3
Gender			
Female	4.0	3.9	4.1
Male	4.5	4.3	4.5
Race			
Black	8.1	7.8	7.0
White	3.7	3.7	3.9
Age			
16 - 19	13.4	13.6	11.5
20 - 24	7.1	7.1	7.0
25 - 54	3.8	3.7	3.7
55+	2.8	2.7	3.4
Education			
Less than HS	6.5	6.5	7.9
HS Diploma	4.5	4.4	4.5
AD / Some College	4.0	3.9	4.7
BD or Higher	2.2	2.0	1.9
People with Disabilities	6.5	7.1	9.0
Veterans	5.1	4.7	5.1
Participation Rate	63.2%	63.2%	62.6%
Employment/Population Ratio	60.6%	60.6%	59.9%
Underemployment Rate (U-6)	8.1%	8.1%	8.4%
Discouraged Workers	16,800	16,400	13,400
Part-Time for Economic Reasons	184,900	186,800	210,300
Avg. Duration of Unemployment (weeks)	19.6	19.2	25.1
Long-term Unemployed (>26 weeks)	59,800	56,200	64,500

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 in PA increased to 4.2 percent for the first time in 2019.
- The Hispanic Labor Force Participation Rate was at 65.8 percent, matching last month. This is the highest rate in 2019.
- The U-6 rate was 8.1 in December, which held steady from last month. This was down three-tenths from one year ago.
- Individuals working part-time for economic reasons (less than 35 hours a week) continues to drop from month to month, coming in at 184,900 people in December. This is a 1,900 decrease from last month.
- Average duration of unemployment was at 19.6 weeks, up four-tenths of a percent from November.

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

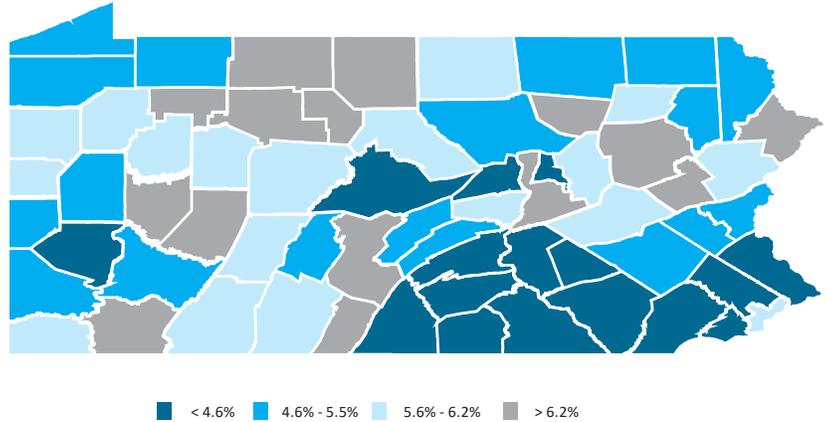
LABOR FORCE FOR SELECT LOCAL AREAS

JANUARY 2020 EDITION • DECEMBER 2019 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

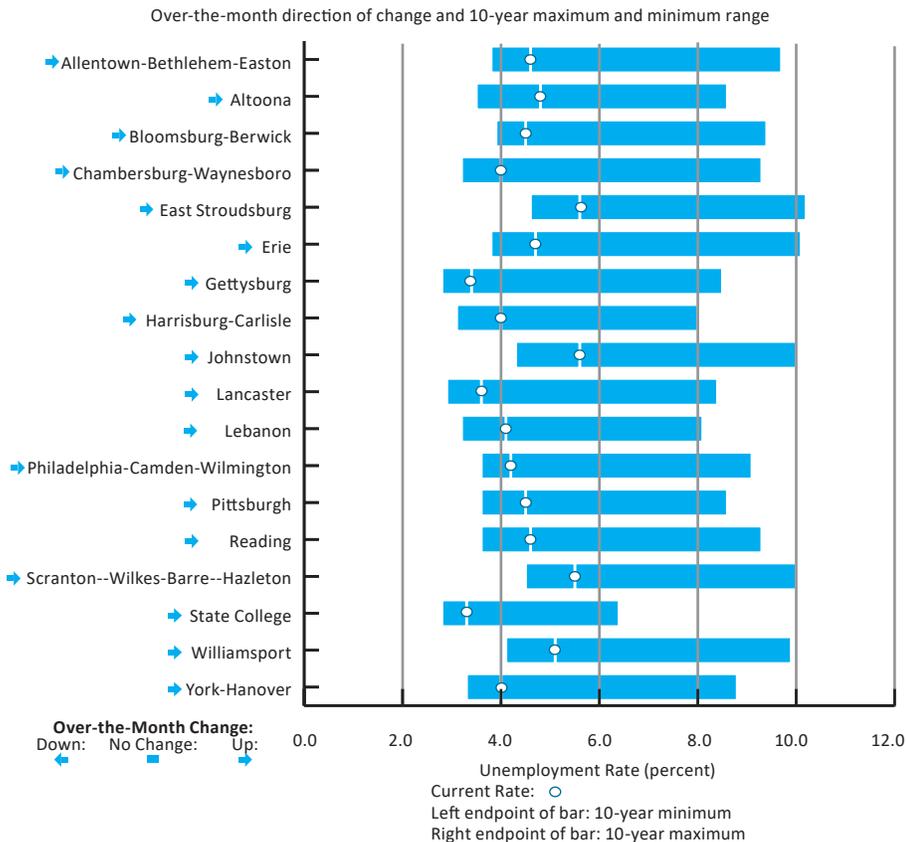
SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- In December, the unemployment rate rose over the year in all 67 counties. Cameron County had the largest over-the-year increase in the unemployment rate (3.6 percentage points), while the smallest over-the-year increase (0.1 percentage points) was in Adams and Centre counties. The state's increase of 0.3 percentage points in the unemployment rate over the year was exceeded by 60 counties and equaled by Chester and Lebanon counties.
- The volume of unemployment increased over the year in all counties including a marginal increase (absolute value was less than 50) in Forest County. The largest volume increase (5,300) was in Philadelphia County and the largest percentage increase was in Fulton County (88.7 percent).
- The December labor market picture was better than what the increases in unemployment across all counties would indicate. Employment over the year increased in 56 counties and only decreased in the remaining 11 counties. Philadelphia County had the largest volume increase over the year (12,800), while Sullivan County had the largest percentage increase over the year (3.1 percent). Mercer County had the largest over-the-year volume decrease in employment (800), while Cameron County had the largest percentage decrease (3.8 percent).
- Over the year, the labor force decreased in Cameron and Mercer counties and increased in the remaining 65 counties. Philadelphia County had the largest over-the-year increase in labor force (18,200), as both its volume increases in employment and unemployment led the other counties, while Sullivan County had the largest over-the-year percentage increase (5.2 percent). The largest decrease in labor force was in Mercer County (200), while the largest percentage decrease was in Cameron County (0.5 percent).

County Unemployment Rates



Unemployment Rate by MSA



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

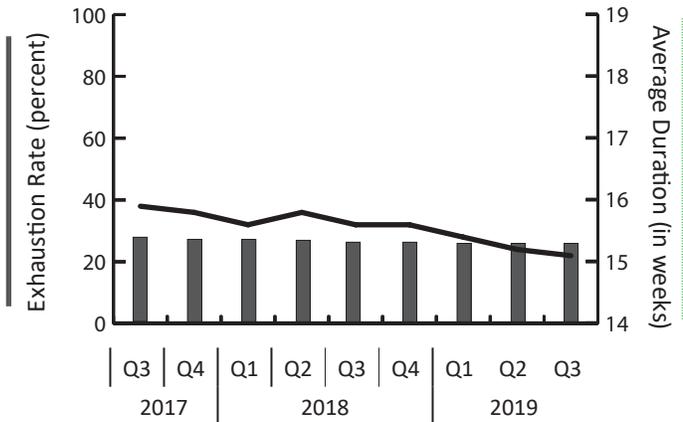
- In December, unemployment rates increased over the year in all 18 MSAs. The smallest increases in the unemployment rate occurred in the Bloomsburg-Berwick, Gettysburg, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, and State College MSAs (0.1 percentage points), while the largest rate increase (0.6 percentage points) occurred in the Altoona MSA.
- All MSAs experienced an increase in the volume of unemployment over the year. The largest increase in the volume of unemployment was 7,400 in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA, while Altoona MSA had the largest percent increase in the volume of unemployment (17.0 percent). The Bloomsburg-Berwick MSA had the smallest percent increase over the year (3.8 percent), while the smallest volume increase was in the Gettysburg MSA (100).
- While the volume of unemployment over the year increased in all 18 MSAs, so did the volume of employment. The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA had the largest over-the-year increase in employment (59,000), while the Chambersburg-Waynesboro MSA had the largest percentage increase (2.3 percent). The Gettysburg MSA had the distinction of having the smallest over-the-year increase (400), while the Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton MSA had the smallest percentage increase (0.2 percent).
- Since labor force is the sum of the volumes of the employed and unemployed, and both the volumes also increased in all MSAs, the volume of labor force increased over the year in all 18 MSAs. The largest over-the-year percentage increase was in the Chambersburg-Waynesboro MSAs (2.8 percent), while the Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton MSA had the smallest percentage increase (0.6 percent).

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

CLAIMS AND BENEFITS AT A GLANCE

JANUARY 2020 EDITION • DECEMBER 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 December 28, 2019: 126,432
 For the week ending November 30, 2019: 92,439
 For the week ending December 29, 2018: 121,516

DID YOU KNOW?

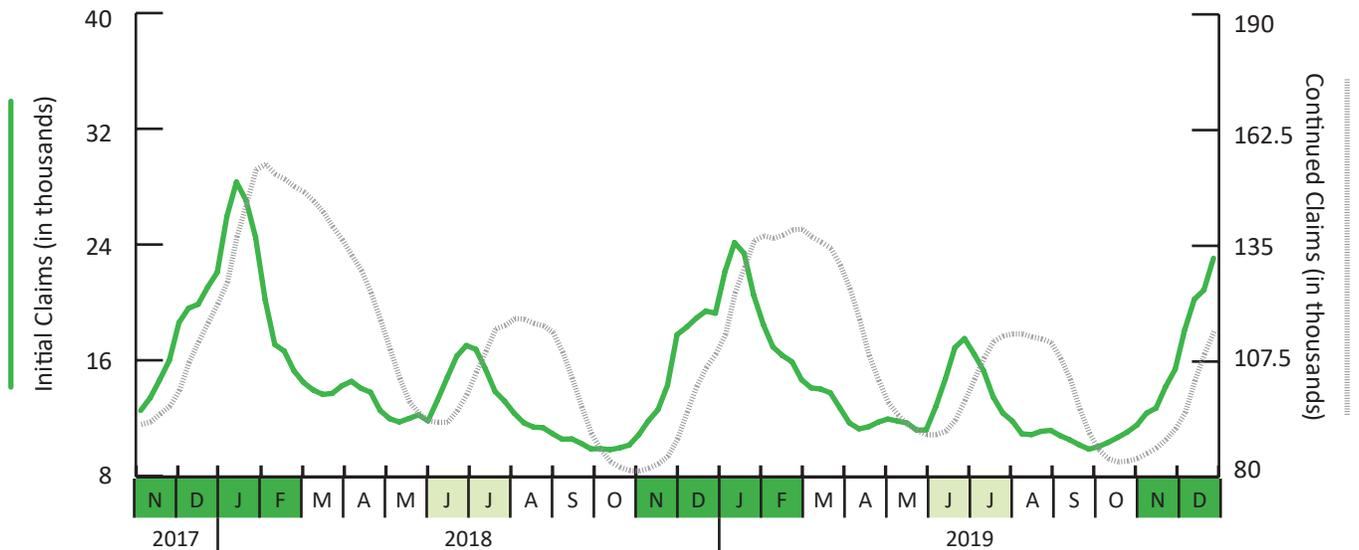
What types of employment are covered by the UC program?

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 much money do 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.

INITIAL AND CONTINUED CLAIMS OVER THE PAST 26 MONTHS



PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYER ACTIVITY

PRESS UPDATE

JANUARY 2020 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, January 29, 2020

Harrisburg-area 'super hub' part of major UPS expansion into Pa.

Four new UPS facilities and more than 1,700 new jobs will be coming to Pennsylvania as part of an expansion that will include the construction of a "super hub" in Lower Swatara Township. Carlisle, Northampton County and the Philadelphia area will be the sites of the other three United Parcel Service facilities. Combined, they will create an estimated 1,721 jobs, Gov. Tom Wolf announced Wednesday.

Ground has recently been broken on an 800,000-square-foot Northeast Regional Hub — the "super hub" — in Lower Swatara Township, said UPS spokeswoman Kim Krebs. That location will create 750 jobs.

It was chosen as the site of the super hub because of its proximity to major highways and accessibility to the northeastern United States, she said, adding this is also a region that is seeing growth in population and businesses.

"Super hubs are really focused on sortation and moving the packages that are going out of the region," she said. "It's part of our hub-and-spoke model." Packages will be shipped in from around the country, sorted in Harrisburg, loaded onto trucks and shipped out quickly, she said.

Super hubs are intended to be high-speed facilities using a lot of data and digital scanning to cut down on delivery times. The other three locations will be sorting and distribution facilities with automated scanning, sortation and conveyor technology.

<https://www.pennlive.com/news/2020/01/harrisburg-super-hub-part-of-major-ups-expansion-into-pa.html>

beckershospitalreview.com, January 24th, 2020

UPMC issues 154 layoff notices

Pittsburgh-based UPMC will lay off 154 employees when it closes its hospital in Sunbury, Pa., at the end of March, according to a Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act notice recently filed with the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry.

The health system announced plans in December to close UPMC Susquehanna Sunbury, citing dwindling patient volumes. Though the hospital will officially close its doors March 31, UPMC Susquehanna Sunbury will stop accepting ambulance transports Jan. 28 and cease all inpatient services Jan. 31.

Though the hospital's 154 employees will be laid off when the hospital closes, some of them have already secured new positions. The hospital is ending inpatient services this month because employees are getting new jobs sooner than expected, which could leave the hospital under-staffed.

<https://www.beckershospitalreview.com/hospital-management-administration/upmc-issues-154-layoff-notices.html>

lehighvalleylive.com, January 24, 2020

Food-service workers at LVHN will be working for new vendor starting April 1

Food-service workers at two major Lehigh Valley Health Network campuses will be working for a new company starting April 1, the health network said Friday afternoon. The move affects close to 350 workers, but an LVHN spokesman said those workers' jobs shouldn't be in jeopardy provided they apply for positions at the new company and meet the necessary criteria. The workers are currently employees of Sodexo, the company LVHN has contracted to provide food services at the Cedar Crest and Muhlenberg hospitals.

Downs provided a statement further explaining the reasoning and implications.

"Providing exceptional support services is an essential part of giving our patients and their families the health care experience they expect and deserve," the statement says, adding Compass One Healthcare already has a strong partnership with LVHN. The company has provided environmental service for the health network's properties for nearly 25 years.

<https://www.lehighvalleylive.com/news/2020/01/more-than-350-food-service-workers-at-lehigh-valley-health-network-are-losing-their-jobs.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*