

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.

2017



October 2017 Big Numbers

4.7% ↓ Unemployment Rate
5,973,800 ↓ Statewide Job Count
54,380 ↑ Initial Claims

- ▶ Which industries contributed the most to Pennsylvania's 12-month job growth? ----- **Page 2**
- ▶ Did you know that there are alternative measures of unemployment? ----- **Page 4**
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CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY SUPERSECTOR

NOVEMBER 2017 EDITION • OCTOBER 2017 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

Industry	Jobs	Change from October 2016		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Total Nonfarm Jobs	5,973,800	65,800	1.1%	
Goods-Producing Industries	821,700	4,000	0.5%	
<i>Mining & Logging</i>	23,600	(700)	(2.9%)	
<i>Construction</i>	246,300	8,300	3.5%	
<i>Manufacturing</i>	551,800	(3,600)	(0.6%)	
Service-Providing Industries	5,152,100	61,800	1.2%	
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,130,900	1,000	0.1%	
Information	83,400	(1,900)	(2.2%)	
Financial Activities	317,700	1,800	0.6%	
<i>Professional & Business Services</i>	820,900	24,500	3.1%	
Education & Health Services	1,258,000	22,900	1.9%	
Leisure & Hospitality	581,900	17,600	3.1%	
Other Services	257,600	(1,300)	(0.5%)	
Government	701,700	(2,800)	(0.4%)	

* Italics signifies the greatest over-the-year movement

** Highlighting signifies an all-time high

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- In October, total nonfarm jobs were down 4,300 from September's record high. In the first 10 months of 2017, jobs have increased five times and declined five times, but the gains outweighed the drops resulting in a year-to-date addition of 57,500.
- Service-providing and goods-producing industries both fell from September due to declines in eight of the 11 supersectors. The largest volume movement was a gain of 6,000 professional & business services jobs, which reached a record high in October. All three components of professional & business services were at record highs at some point in 2017. The largest drop in October was trade, transportation & utilities which was down 4,900 due to retail trade while the other two components were up slightly over the month.
- Over the year, total nonfarm jobs were up 1.1%, compared to 1.4% nationally. October was the 90th consecutive month in which Pennsylvania jobs posted 12-month gains, the longest streak on record. Although six of the 11 supersectors added jobs since last September, the vast majority of the growth was concentrated in the three supersectors that have also reached new record high levels at some point so far this year (professional & business services, education & health services, and leisure & hospitality).

HOW HAVE JOBS CHANGED OVER THE LONG TERM?

Percent of Total Nonfarm Jobs

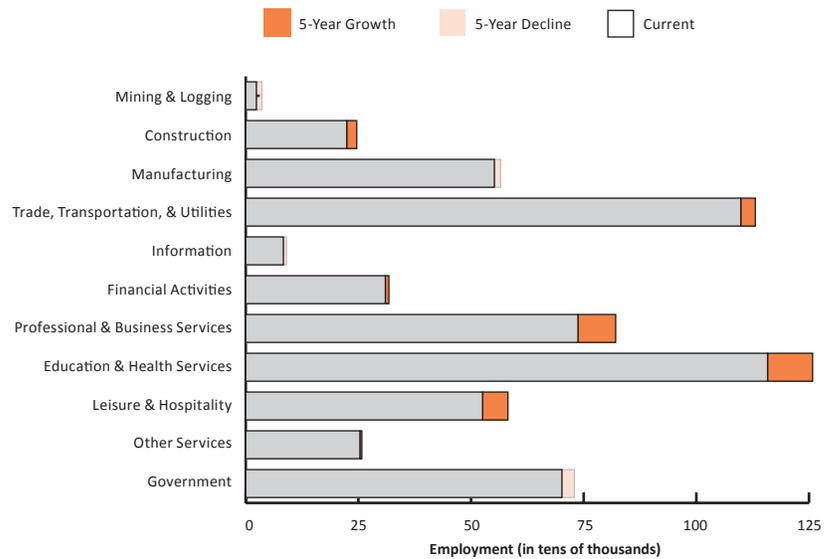


Government
Goods Producers
Private Service Providers

Education & health services led private service-providing growth over the past 25 years.

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

CHANGE IN SUPERSECTOR VOLUME



Total nonfarm jobs in Pennsylvania expanded 4.3% (+245,700) from October 2012 through October 2017. Seven of the 11 supersectors added jobs. The largest volume change was in education & health services, which added 99,900 jobs over the past five years, while the largest percentage movement was a decline of 34.6% (-12,500) in mining & logging.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

NOVEMBER 2017 EDITION • OCTOBER 2017 DATA

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

MSA	Jobs	Change from October 2016		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	363,900	(200)	(0.1%)	
<i>Altoona</i>	59,800	<i>(1,600)</i>	<i>(2.6%)</i>	
Erie	129,200	1,300	1.0%	
<i>Harrisburg-Carlisle</i>	346,500	6,500	1.9%	
Johnstown	56,300	500	0.9%	
Lancaster	253,600	3,100	1.2%	
Lebanon	51,800	0	0.0%	
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington	2,937,500	38,900	1.3%	
Pittsburgh	1,176,100	12,200	1.0%	
Reading	179,300	2,400	1.4%	
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	263,100	2,200	0.8%	
State College	77,200	(500)	(0.6%)	
Williamsport	52,800	(500)	(0.9%)	
York-Hanover	184,100	300	0.2%	

Please note the four newly defined MSAs are not shown as they do not yet have seasonally adjusted data.

* Italics signifies the greatest over-the-year movement

** Highlighting signifies an all-time high

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

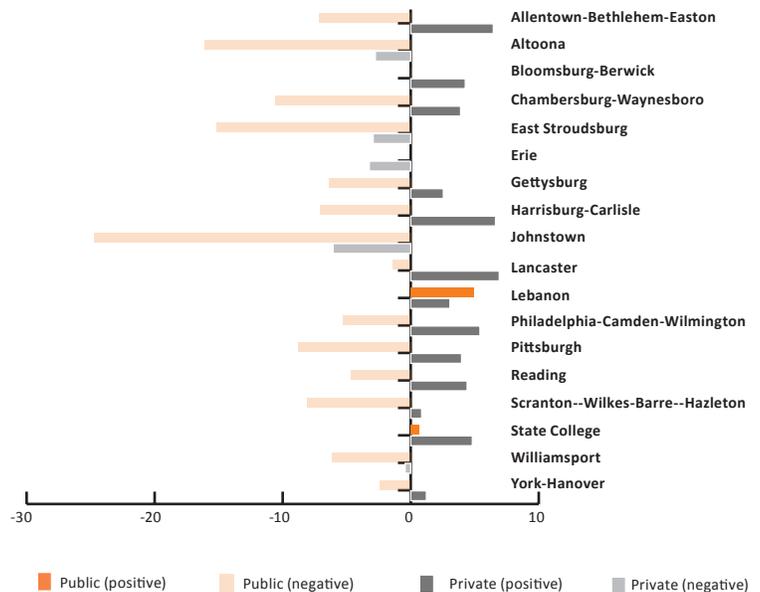
(MSA industry data are not seasonally adjusted)

- Nine of the 14 MSAs had positive over-the-year job growth, while four had over-the-year job losses, and jobs in the Lebanon MSA remained unchanged.
- The Altoona MSA had the largest over-the-year decline in terms of volume and percentage. Jobs decreased in both goods-producing and service-providing industries. The only supersector to gain jobs over the period was education & health services.
- The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA had the largest over-the-year volume increase. Jobs were added in both goods-producing and service-providing industries. Despite the overall increase, jobs were lost in the trade, transportation & utilities, information, other services, and government supersectors.
- The Harrisburg-Carlisle MSA had the largest over-the-year percentage increase. Jobs were added in both goods-producing and service-providing industries. The only supersector with job losses over the period was information.

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST (based on non-seasonally adjusted MSA industry data)

- Thirteen of the 18 MSAs had more private sector jobs than they did 10 years ago and five had fewer. Percentage changes in total private jobs ranged from a low of -6.1 percent in the Johnstown MSA to a high of +6.9 percent in the Lancaster MSA.
- Fourteen MSAs had fewer government jobs than they did 10 years ago, two experienced increases, and two remained unchanged. Percentage changes ranged from a low of -24.8 percent in the Johnstown MSA to a high of +4.9 percent in the Lebanon MSA.
- Private job losses in the Johnstown MSA occurred across all supersectors for which data are reported, with the exception of education & health services, which saw jobs increase over the 10-year period. Job losses were similar in volume when comparing goods-producing and private service-providing industries; however, in percentage terms, job losses in goods-producing industries outpaced job losses in private service-providing industries by a factor of more than six to one.
- Private job gains in the Lancaster MSA were confined to service-providing industries, as good-producing jobs decreased over the 10-year period. Gains in private service-providing industries were up by more than 13 percent over the period, while approximately one in 10 jobs was lost in goods-producing industries.

MSA 10-YEAR JOB CHANGE (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED) PUBLIC VERSUS PRIVATE INDUSTRIES



* Data are not seasonally adjusted, scale indicates percentage

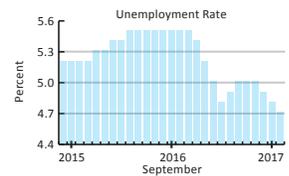
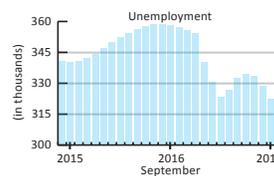
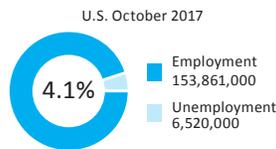
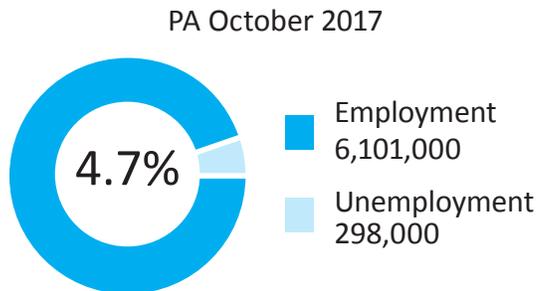
LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

LABOR FORCE FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 2017 EDITION • OCTOBER 2017 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dipped to 4.7 percent this month, down one-tenth of a percentage point. It was the fifth consecutive month without an increase.
- October was the lowest rate since it was matched in November 2007, which pre-dates the last recession by one month.
- Seasonally adjusted labor force was down 16,000 in October - the fifth consecutive decline - while the September labor force count was revised upward by 1,000 persons.
- Unemployment decreased 11,000, dipping to 298,000, the lowest level since September 2007 (pre-recession). This was the fourth consecutive decrease.

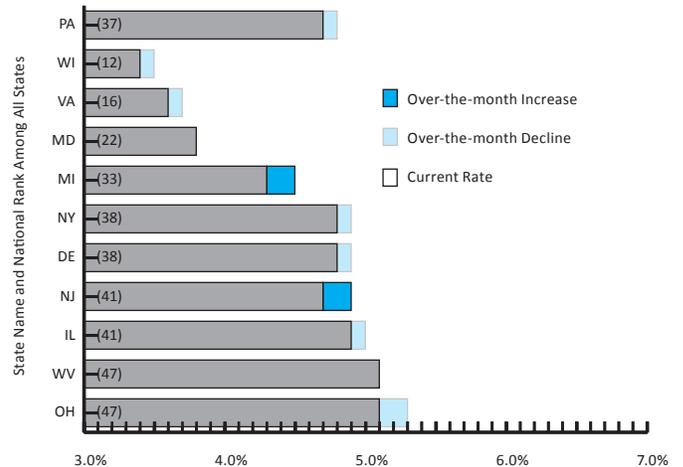


CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) DATA

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

	Oct. 2017	Sept. 2017	Oct. 2016
Total	4.8	5.0	5.4
Gender			
Female	4.4	4.6	5.2
Male	5.2	5.4	5.6
Race			
Black	8.5	8.9	11.7
White	4.4	4.5	4.7
Age			
16 - 19	13.4	13.3	16.7
20 - 24	6.4	6.7	8.2
25 - 54	4.5	4.6	4.7
55+	3.8	3.9	4.0
Education			
Less than HS	9.4	9.5	8.0
HS Diploma	5.5	5.7	5.7
AD / Some College	4.5	4.6	4.8
BD or Higher	2.4	2.5	2.8
People with Disabilities	9.8	10.0	10.4
Veterans	5.4	6.0	4.3
Participation Rate	62.3%	62.4%	63.6%
Employment/Population Ratio	59.3%	59.3%	60.1%
Underemployment Rate (U-6)	9.4%	9.6%	10.7%
Discouraged Workers	24,800	23,400	18,500
Part-Time for Economic Reasons	213,800	223,000	274,800
Avg. Duration of Unemployment (weeks)	25.4	25.3	24.8
Long-term Unemployed (>26 weeks)	74,300	75,400	78,000

SELECT STATES' UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (RANK)



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- This month's Pennsylvania U-6 rate was the lowest October rate in 10 years (since 2008) when the rate was seven-tenths lower. The peak October rate during that 10-year span occurred in 2010 at 14.6 percent.
- The least restrictive alternative measure of unemployment - the U-1, measuring only people who have been unemployed for 15 weeks or longer - was 2.1 percent in October. At 2.0 percent, the rate one-year ago was less than the current rate and represented the lowest October rate since 2008.
- The U-2 rate, including only those persons who lost jobs or completed temporary jobs, was 2.5 percent in PA for October. This was the lowest October level for this measure since 2007 (2.1 percent); since our series began (in 2005) only one October has been lower than this year, though two others (2005/06) were tied.
- The regularly reported rate, also known as the U-3 rate, sat at 4.8 percent in October. The U-4 rate, which is the U-3 rate plus discouraged workers, sat at 5.2 percent and had not been as low in October since it was matched in 2008.
- The U-5 rate, which includes all "marginally attached" workers, not just discouraged workers, fell four-tenths over the year to 6.1 percent, the lowest level since 2008.

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

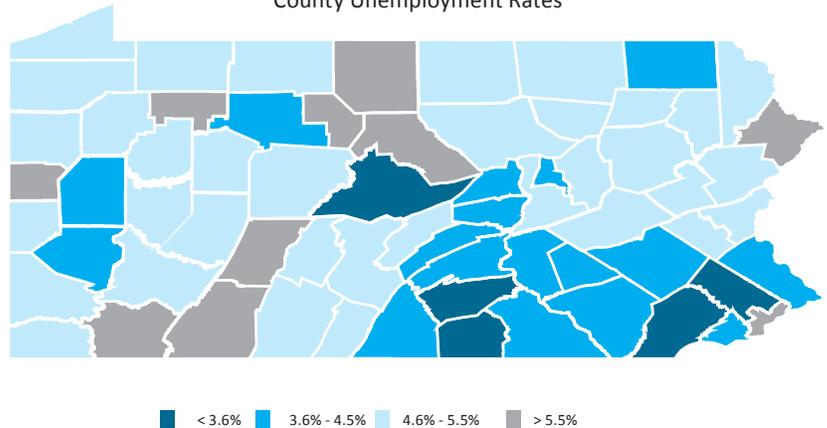
LABOR FORCE FOR SELECT LOCAL AREAS

NOVEMBER 2017 EDITION • OCTOBER 2017 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

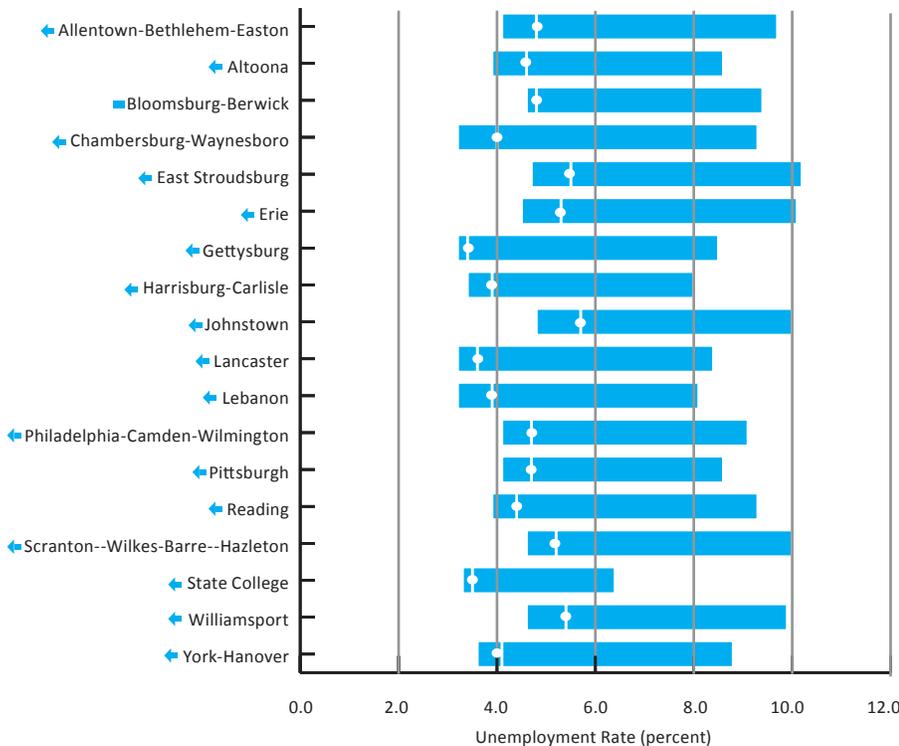
- In October, the unemployment rate and volume of unemployment over the year fell in all 67 counties. The unemployment rate decreases over the year ranged from -0.6 percentage points in York County to -2.5 percentage points in Greene County. The rate decreased by -0.8 percentage points (the statewide decrease) in eight counties while falling by more than the state average in 54 counties.
- Employment over the year increased in 15 counties (with only a marginal increase in Elk and Wayne counties), and decreased in 52 counties (with six counties having only a marginal decrease). The largest volume increase in employment was in Philadelphia County (+3,200), while the largest volume decrease was in Lehigh County (-2,100). The largest percentage increase in employment was in Sullivan County (+2.1 percent), while the largest percentage decrease was in Warren County (-2.6 percent).
- In October, the county unemployment rates ranged from a low of 3.3 percent in Chester County to a high of 6.6 percent in Cameron County. Only 24 counties had a rate lower than the statewide rate of 4.7 percent, while 41 counties had a rate above it, and Fulton and Lehigh counties' rates equaled the state average.
- The over-the-year percentage decrease in the volume of unemployed ranged from 14.7 percent in Columbia County to 34.3 percent in Fulton County. Over the year, the volume of unemployment in 62 counties decreased by more than the statewide average of 16.3 percent and fell by at least 20 percent in 41 counties.

County Unemployment Rates



Unemployment Rate by MSA

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



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

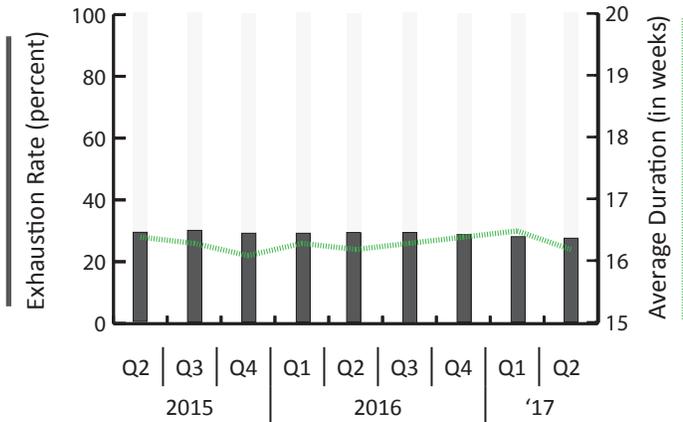
- In October, all 18 MSAs experienced over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates and volumes of unemployment. The Erie MSA had the largest rate decrease (-1.6 percentage points), while the smallest rate decrease (-0.4 percentage points) was in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA.
- Over the year, the volume of employment increased in only four MSAs, those being the Gettysburg, Harrisburg-Carlisle, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, and Reading MSAs. Of these, only the Gettysburg MSA experienced an increase in labor force over that time, while in the other three MSAs the labor force fell since their volumes of unemployment fell more than their employment increased.
- Among the 18 MSAs, the Gettysburg MSA experienced the largest over-the-year percentage increases in both employment (+1.0 percent) and in labor force (+0.2 percent). The Altoona MSA had the largest over-the-year percentage decreases in both employment (-2.4 percent) and labor force (-3.3 percent).
- The largest over-the-year decline in labor force among the MSAs was in the Pittsburgh MSA due primarily to having the largest decrease in the volume of unemployment (-14,900), while employment also decreased by 1,400. The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA had the largest increase in the volume of employment (+11,500) but its labor force fell since its volume of unemployment decreased by more (-14,700).
- In October, unemployment rates among the 18 MSAs were less dispersed and generally lower than rates among the counties and ranged from a low of 3.4 percent in the Gettysburg MSA to 5.7 percent in the Johnstown MSA. Seven MSAs had an unemployment rate greater than the state's average rate of 4.7 percent and another two MSAs equaled the state's rate.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

CLAIMS AND BENEFITS AT A GLANCE

NOVEMBER 2017 EDITION • OCTOBER 2017 DATA (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

DURATION OF CLAIMS AND EXHAUSTION RATE



DID YOU KNOW?

What are initial claims?

Any notice of unemployment filed:

(1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation; or

(2) to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

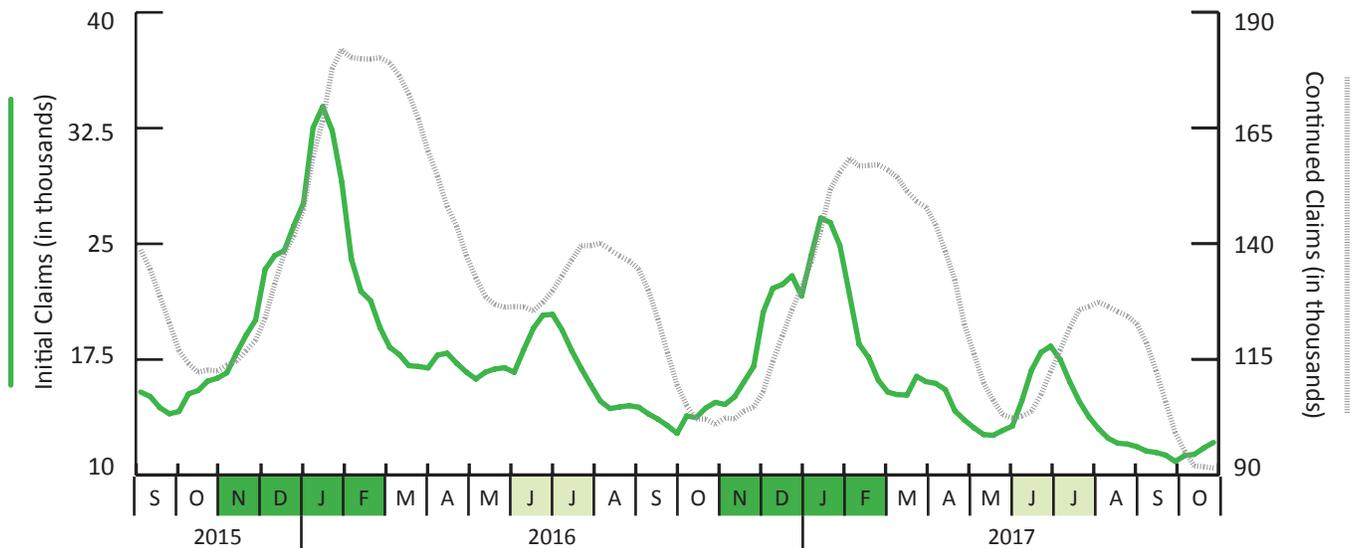
What are weeks claimed/continued claims?

The number of weeks of benefits claimed, including weeks for which a waiting period or fixed disqualification period is being served.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHO RECEIVED UC BENEFITS (REGULAR UC ONLY)

For the week ending October 28, 2017: 73,068
 For the week ending September 30, 2017: 73,213
 For the week ending October 29, 2016: 87,686

INITIAL AND CONTINUED CLAIMS OVER THE PAST 26 MONTHS



PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYER ACTIVITY

PRESS UPDATE

NOVEMBER 2017 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, Nov. 1, 2017

Billion Dollar Business to Put its Headquarters on Public Square, Add 300 Jobs

Berkshire Hathaway Guard announced Wednesday it is moving into the 10-story Wilkes-Barre Center building and adding 300 new jobs. Nearby businesses are ecstatic about the news.

Currently, the insurance company has a spot on South River Street in Wilkes-Barre but the business bought a largely vacant 10-story tower on Public Square. It will be keeping the nearly 450 people already employed at Guard and adding about 300 new jobs in marketing, information management, and accounting.

<http://wnep.com/2017/11/01/billion-dollar-business-to-put-its-headquarters-on-public-square-add-300-jobs/>

bizjournals.com, Nov. 15, 2017

Pittsburgh Glass Works to close Creighton plant in June

Pittsburgh Glass Works LLC on Wednesday said it will shutter its auto glass manufacturing plant in Creighton in June.

Creighton, one of PGW's eight automotive glass plants in the U.S., employs 193 hourly workers. Built in 1883, it is the company's oldest facility, and would require significant utility upgrades and infrastructure improvements to support further production investments.

<https://www.bizjournals.com/pittsburgh/news/2017/11/15/pittsburgh-glass-works-to-close-creighton-plant-in.html>

mcall.com, Nov. 20, 2017

Victaulic to Invest Millions in the Lehigh Valley with New Jobs, Manufacturing

John Malloy, president and CEO, said Monday that the maker of mechanic pipe-joining systems is adding a second shift at its Forks Township manufacturing plant and is building a state-of-the-art, 400,000-square-foot facility at the Hecktown Road Business Park near the Route 33 interchange in Lower Nazareth Township.

The second shift in Forks will create 45 to 50 new jobs in 2018, Malloy said. Victaulic decided the time was right because of greater demand for its products over the past year.

<http://www.mcall.com/business/mc-biz-victaulic-manufacturing-jobs-announcement-20171120-story.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*