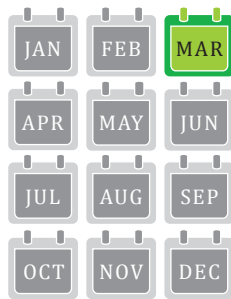


# PA MONTHLY WORKSTATS

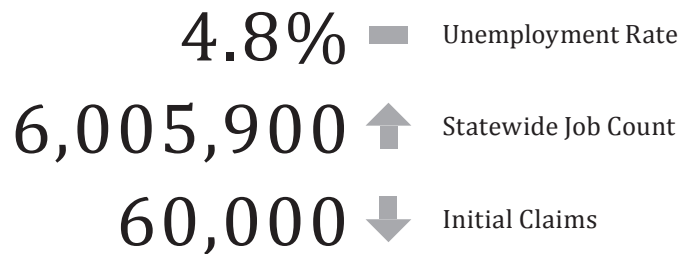
LABOR FORCE • JOBS • UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

*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](http://workstats.dli.pa.gov).

2018



February 2018 Big Numbers



- ▶ How many supersectors added at least 1,000 jobs over the month? ----- **Page 2**
- ▶ This month we discuss the underemployed and those marginally attached to the labor force ----- **Page 4**
- ▶ What are initial claims? ----- **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 underemployment (U-6) rate? ----- **Back Page**

# CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

## JOBS BY SUPERSECTOR

MARCH 2018 EDITION • FEBRUARY 2018 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

### SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

Industry	Jobs	Change from February 2017		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Total Nonfarm Jobs	6,005,900	81,400	1.4%	
Goods-Producing Industries	850,200	19,100	2.3%	
<i>Mining &amp; Logging</i>	27,700	2,500	9.9%	
Construction	256,500	10,800	4.4%	
Manufacturing	566,000	5,800	1.0%	
Service-Providing Industries	5,155,700	62,300	1.2%	
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,131,400	2,700	0.2%	
<i>Information</i>	81,500	(2,900)	(3.4%)	
Financial Activities	324,500	4,800	1.5%	
Professional & Business Services	809,900	11,900	1.5%	
<i>Education &amp; Health Services</i>	1,270,100	34,800	2.8%	
Leisure & Hospitality	576,900	12,900	2.3%	
Other Services	262,200	1,500	0.6%	
Government	699,200	(3,400)	(0.5%)	

● Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted total nonfarm jobs were up 10,400 from January to 6,005,900. This was the first time that seasonally adjusted jobs surpassed 6,000,000.

● Due to an upward revision in January, February marked the 11th consecutive gain as well as the 11th consecutive record high job level. Service-providing jobs were at a record high while goods-producing jobs rose to their highest level in nine years.

● Jobs in seven of the 11 supersectors were up from January. Four supersectors added more than 1,000 jobs in February while only one declined by more than 1,000. The largest monthly movement was an increase of 4,100 education & health services jobs, which reached a record high, while the largest decrease was in government (-1,300).

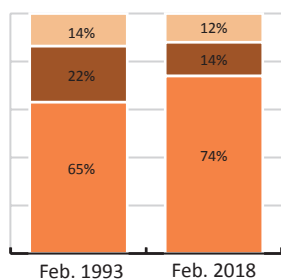
● Over the year, total nonfarm jobs were up 1.4% (+81,400) in Pennsylvania, compared to 1.6% nationally. Nine of the 11 supersectors posted 12-month job gains.

\* 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

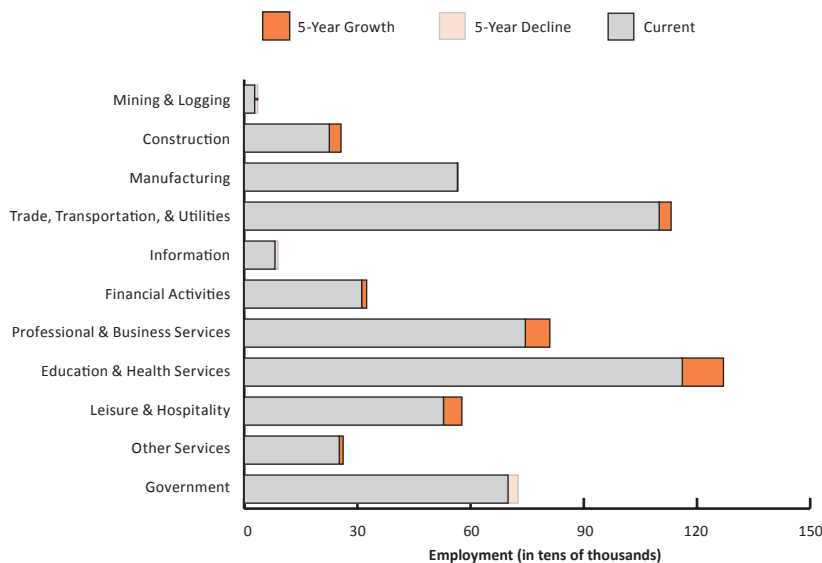


Government  
Goods Producers  
Private Service Providers

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 4.7% (+267,300) over the past five years with gains in eight of the 11 supersectors. Education & health services, which added 109,000 jobs since February 2013, had the largest volume change of all supersectors, while the largest percent change was a decline of 22.2% (-7,900) mining & logging jobs.

# CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

## JOBS BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

MARCH 2018 EDITION • FEBRUARY 2018 DATA

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

MSA	Jobs	Change from February 2017		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	371,900	2,500	0.7%	
Altoona	61,500	300	0.5%	
Bloomsburg-Berwick	42,900	200	0.5%	
Chambersburg-Waynesboro	61,000	1,000	1.7%	
East Stroudsburg	58,600	300	0.5%	
Erie	128,200	500	0.4%	
<i>Gettysburg</i>	36,000	1,200	3.4%	
Harrisburg-Carlisle	343,600	2,100	0.6%	
Johnstown	55,500	200	0.4%	
Lancaster	256,600	4,000	1.6%	
Lebanon	52,300	400	0.8%	
<i>Philadelphia</i>	2,924,200	22,900	0.8%	
Pittsburgh	1,187,400	17,800	1.5%	
Reading	178,800	1,600	0.9%	
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	265,400	4,200	1.6%	
State College	80,300	2,200	2.8%	
<i>Williamsport</i>	52,900	(500)	(0.9%)	
York-Hanover	186,800	1,000	0.5%	

\* 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)

- Of the 18 MSAs, 17 had positive over-the-year job growth in February, while the Williamsport MSA experienced a 0.9 percent decrease in jobs over the period.
- In February, four MSAs (Gettysburg, Lancaster, Pittsburgh, and State College) reached all-time highs for the number of jobs. For the Lancaster MSA, it was the fifth consecutive month reaching an all-time high. Over the past year, the job growth in the Lancaster MSA was evident in both the private and public sectors and in both goods-producing and service-providing industries, although the gains were much more pronounced in the private sector and in service-providing industries.
- The largest volume increase in jobs over the past year occurred in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA. Jobs increased primarily in the service-providing industries, while increasing marginally in the goods-producing industries. While gains in the service-providing industries were spread across most sectors, the largest increases were concentrated in education & health services. Jobs in government increased over the year due to gains in local government more than offsetting losses at the federal and state levels.
- The largest percentage increase in jobs over the past year occurred in the Gettysburg MSA as jobs increased in both goods-producing and service-providing industries as well as in both the public and private sectors. The Williamsport MSA sustained the largest percentage change over the year, as job decreases in the private service-providing industries (led by a decline in retail jobs) were larger than the job increases in goods-producing industries. Jobs in the public sector remained flat.

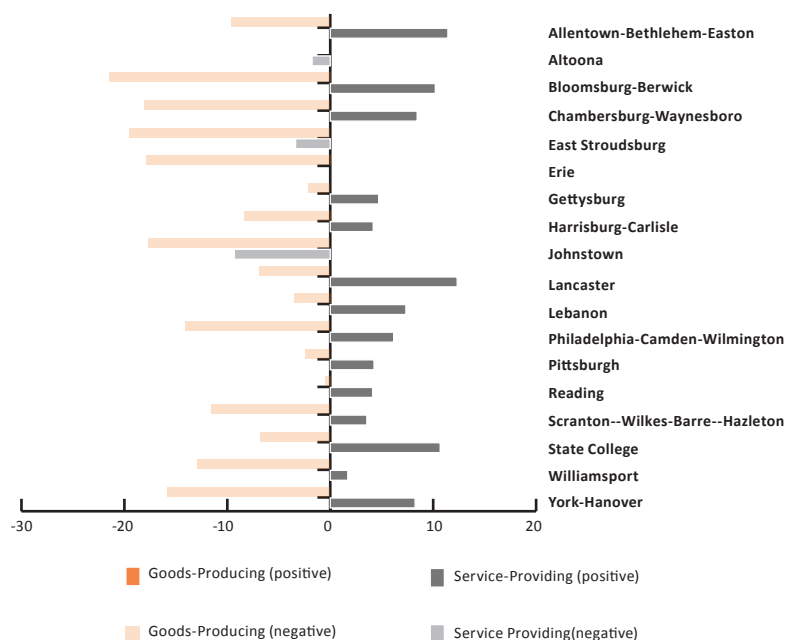
### SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

(based on non-seasonally adjusted MSA industry data)

- Except for the Altoona MSA, where goods-producing jobs were flat, all of Pennsylvania's MSAs had fewer goods-producing jobs than they did 10 years ago. Fourteen of the 18 MSAs had more service-providing jobs than they did 10 years ago, three had fewer, and there was no change in the number of service-providing jobs in the Erie MSA.
- While none of the MSAs experienced job growth in goods-producing industries over the last 10 years, 11 had job gains in goods-producing industries over the last five years, while only six MSAs lost jobs. Jobs in the Altoona MSA were constant in these industries.
- The Johnstown MSA lost the largest percentage of service-providing jobs over the past 10 years, while the Lancaster MSA had the largest percentage gain in those industries. In the Johnstown MSA, education & health services was the only sector that experienced job growth over the period. The Bloomsburg-Berwick MSA had the largest percentage decrease in goods-producing jobs.
- Over the last 10 years, the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA added the largest number of service-providing jobs and lost the largest number of goods-producing jobs among MSAs. The largest decrease in goods-producing jobs came from durable goods manufacturing, while gains in service-providing jobs were led by job increases in health care & social assistance.

### MSA 10-YEAR JOB CHANGE (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

#### GOODS-PRODUCING VERSUS SERVICE-PROVIDING INDUSTRIES



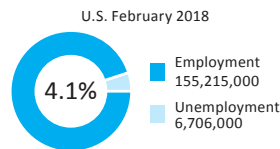
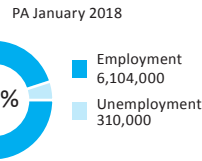
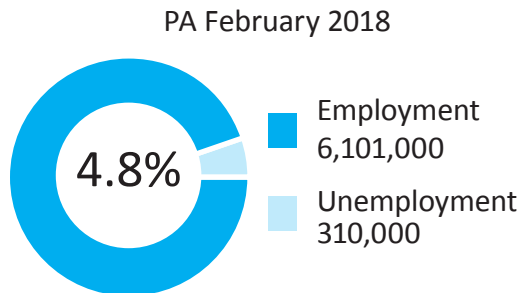
\* Data are not seasonally adjusted, scale indicates percentage

# LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

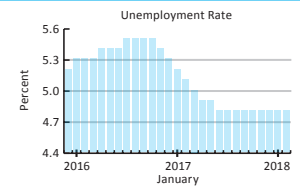
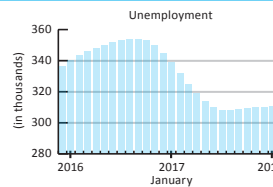
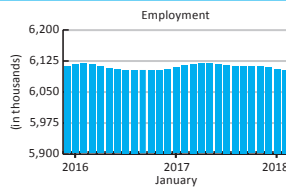
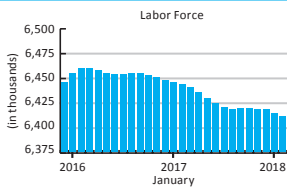
## LABOR FORCE FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 2018 EDITION • FEBRUARY 2018 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

### SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST



- Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate held at 4.8 percent in February, the ninth consecutive month at this level. The rate has not been lower since February 2008.
- The labor force was down 3,000 in February. It was the second consecutive decline following four months with no change; labor force has now had only one month with an increase since February 2016.
- Employment declined by 3,000 from last month to 6,101,000, the tenth consecutive month without an increase. January employment was revised upward by 1,000.
- Unemployment was unchanged in January, holding at 310,000 for the third consecutive month. Unemployment has not decreased since July 2017.

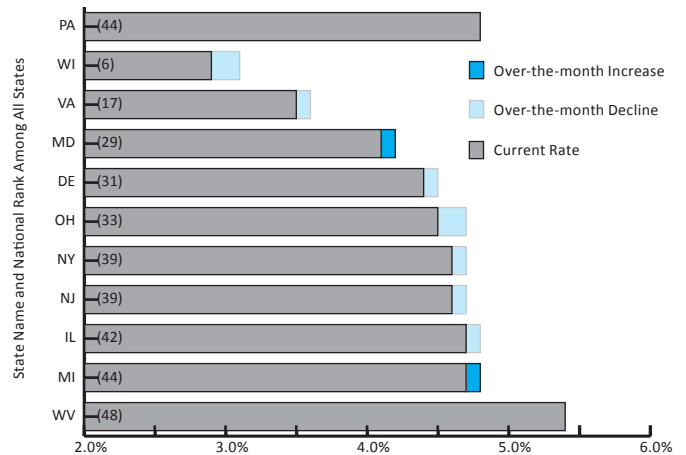


### CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) DATA

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

	Feb. 2018	Jan. 2017	Feb. 2017
<b>Total</b>	4.8	4.9	5.5
<b>Gender</b>			
Female	4.4	4.3	5.0
Male	5.2	5.3	5.9
<b>Race</b>			
Black	8.3	8.7	11.0
White	4.3	4.3	4.9
<b>Age</b>			
16 - 19	15.2	15.1	16.3
20 - 24	6.2	6.4	8.6
25 - 54	4.3	4.3	4.7
55+	3.9	3.9	4.1
<b>Education</b>			
Less than HS	9.0	8.9	7.6
HS Diploma	5.4	5.5	5.8
AD / Some College	4.4	4.4	4.9
BD or Higher	2.4	2.4	2.9
<b>People with Disabilities</b>	9.5	9.6	10.9
<b>Veterans</b>	4.8	4.9	5.9
<b>Participation Rate</b>	62.4%	62.4%	63.1%
<b>Employment/Population Ratio</b>	59.3%	59.4%	59.7%
<b>Underemployment Rate (U-6)</b>	9.3%	9.4%	10.3%
<b>Discouraged Workers</b>	20,600	21,900	21,600
<b>Part-Time for Economic Reasons</b>	214,300	212,300	243,200
<b>Avg. Duration of Unemployment (weeks)</b>	25.8	25.8	24.1
<b>Long-term Unemployed (&gt;26 weeks)</b>	74,600	76,000	77,800

### SELECT STATES' UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (RANK)



### SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- PA's U-6 rate – the percentage of people who are unemployed, marginally attached, or working 34 hours or less each week for economic reasons – was at 9.3 percent in February. This was down one percentage point from last year and 4.5 percentage points from five years ago. Since 2005, when PA's series begins, the highest February U-6 rate was 14.6 percent in 2011.
- The marginally attached in PA (83,400 people) – individuals who want and are available for a job and have looked for one in the past year, but not in the past month – had risen since last year (79,600) and the February two years ago (79,300), but was lower than any other February since 2009 (68,300). The lowest February number was in 2005 (49,400), the same year the series began; that year was more than 10,000 less than the next lowest February.
- As a percentage of all people working for 34 hours or less, those who worked those hours for economic reasons reached its lowest February level – 13.3 percent – since 2008. The highest February share of people working 34 hours or less for economic reasons occurred in 2011 when they made up 20.9 percent of all those working 34 hours or less; the lowest was 2007 when they made up just over 10 percent of reduced hours workers.
- Over the past three Februaries, people working 34 hours or less made up between 26.1 and 26.6 percent of all workers. This is slightly above the previous February range of 24.0 to 25.3 percent of all workers in 2005 through 2015 – one exception was February 2010 when the percentage of people working 34 hours or less made up 29.1 percent of all PA workers.

# LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

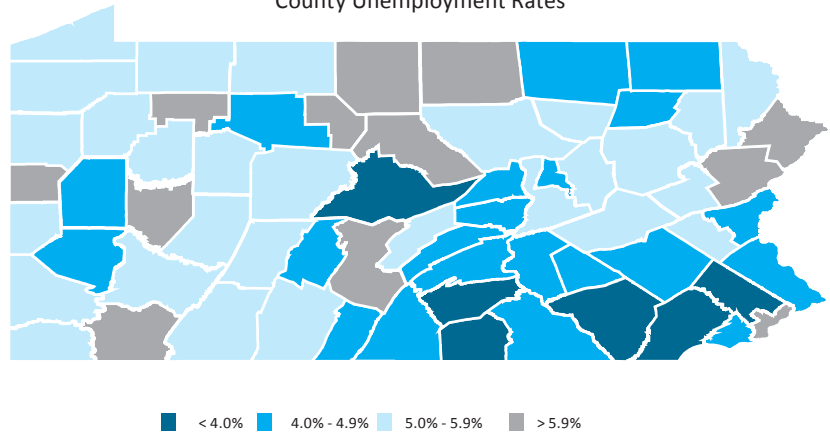
## LABOR FORCE FOR SELECT LOCAL AREAS

MARCH 2018 EDITION • FEBRUARY 2018 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

### SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

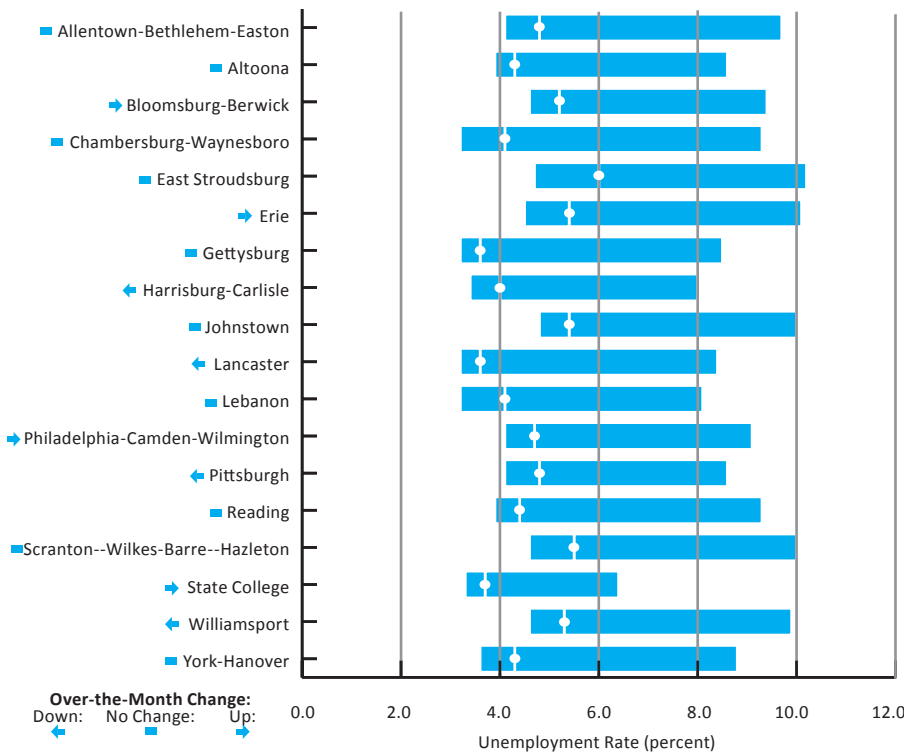
- In February, the unemployment rate over the year fell in 43 of the 67 counties, rose in nine and was unchanged in the remaining 15. Potter County had the largest over-the-year decrease (-1.1 percentage points) while the largest increase was in Montour County (+0.4 percentage points). Five counties matched the statewide over-the-year decrease of -0.3 percentage, while 25 counties exhibited a larger decrease than the state.
- Employment over the year increased in 27 counties and decreased in 40. The largest volume increase was in Lehigh County (+2,500), while the largest volume decrease was in Philadelphia County (-5,900).
- The volume of unemployment over the year increased in 16 counties and decreased in 51. The largest volume increase was in Philadelphia County (+300), while the largest volume decrease was in Allegheny County (-2,400). The largest percentage increase was in Montour County (+9.7 percent), while the largest percentage decrease was in Elk County (-20.4 percent).
- Juniata County had the largest over-the-year percentage increases in labor force (+3.8 percent) and in employment (+4.3 percent). Similarly, Crawford County had the largest over-the-year percentage decreases in labor force (-3.8 percent) and in employment (-3.7 percent). Juniata County's leading percentage increase in labor force came despite a decrease in unemployment, while Crawford County's leading percentage decrease in labor force was amplified by a slightly greater percentage decrease in the volume of unemployment.

County Unemployment Rates



### Unemployment Rate by MSA

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



### SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

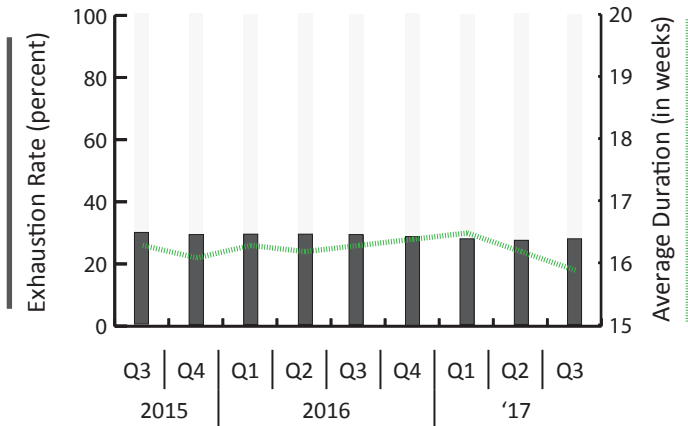
- In February, four MSAs experienced over-the-year increases in unemployment rates, while eight had decreases and six were unchanged from a year prior. The Johnstown MSA had the largest rate decrease (-0.6 percentage points), while the largest rate increase (+0.3 percentage points) was in the Bloomsburg-Berwick MSA. Over the year, the volume of employment increased in seven MSAs and decreased in the remaining 11. Over that period, the labor force increased in all seven MSAs where employment rose, while the labor force rose in the Lebanon MSA in spite of employment declining.
- The over-the-year percentage changes in labor force and employment were relatively muted among the 18 MSAs. The Gettysburg MSA experienced the largest over-the-year percentage increases in both employment (+1.1 percent) and in labor force (+1.1 percent). The Williamsport MSA had the largest over-the-year percentage decreases in both employment (-1.6 percent) and labor force (-1.9 percent). The over-the-year percentage changes in the volume of the unemployed were larger in magnitude and more varied and ranged from a decrease of 10.7 percent in the Johnstown MSA to a 5.4 percent increase in the Lebanon MSA.
- In February, unemployment rates among the 18 MSAs were less dispersed and generally lower than rates among the counties and ranged from a low of 3.6 percent in the Gettysburg and Lancaster MSAs to 6.0 percent in the East Stroudsburg MSA. Ten MSAs had an unemployment rate lower than the state's rate of 4.8 percent, while six MSAs had a higher rate, and the rates in the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton and the Pittsburgh MSAs equaled the state's rate.

# UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

## CLAIMS AND BENEFITS AT A GLANCE

MARCH 2018 EDITION • FEBRUARY 2018 DATA (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

DURATION OF CLAIMS AND EXHAUSTION RATE



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

For the week ending February 24, 2018: 123,953  
 For the week ending January 27 2018: 123,277  
 For the week ending February 25, 2017: 130,593

### DID YOU KNOW?

#### What are initial claims?

Any notice of unemployment filed:

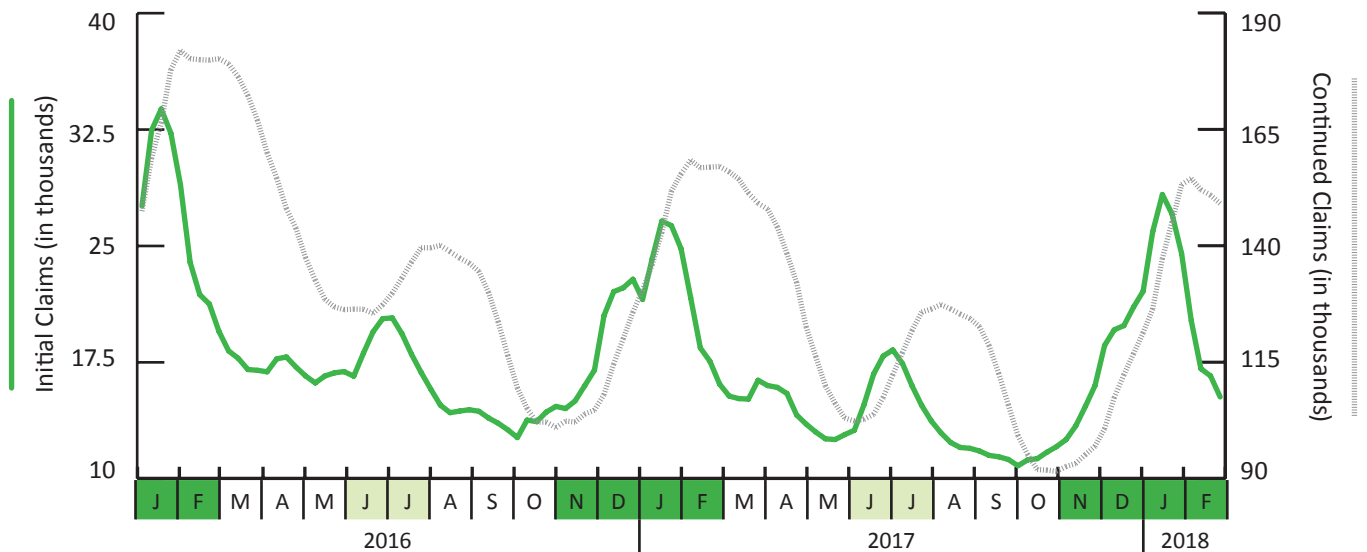
(1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation or

(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.

INITIAL AND CONTINUED CLAIMS OVER THE PAST 26 MONTHS



# PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYER ACTIVITY

## PRESS UPDATE

MARCH 2018 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 March. 14, 2018*

#### **Sheetz to open a number of new stores in southcentral Pa. this year**

After adding 14 stores in southcentral Pennsylvania in the past five years, Sheetz has plans to open four new stores this year including three with "beer caves". There are also plans for at least one more store in the region as well.

The chain is opening stores this year in Cumberland, Lebanon, Lancaster and Adams County with a future store also planned for Dauphin County. The new stores follow two stores that opened last year, one opened at 1720 Harrisburg Pike in Middlesex Township, Cumberland County in September and another store at 7920 Linglestown Road in West Hanover Township, Dauphin County in June.

Each new Sheetz store will employ about 30 to 35 people.

<http://www.pennlive.com/business-news/index.ssf/2018/03/sheetz.html>

*stateimpact.npr.org March 8, 2018*

#### **At Greene County coal mine, dwindling production means 370 lost jobs**

In January, Morgantown, W.Va.-based Mepco LLC notified the state that it would begin idling the mine in early March. The company will keep a crew on for several months while it closes the mine. All told, 370 workers will lose their jobs.

Several 4 West miners did not agree to interviews, but most said they would probably be able to find work at other mines, though they might have to take a pay cut or drive further away to do so.

<https://stateimpact.npr.org/pennsylvania/2018/03/08/at-greene-county-coal-mine-dwindling-production-means-370-lost-jobs/>

*timesleader.com March 7, 2018*

#### **Hershey plans \$60 million Kit Kat expansion in Hazle Township**

The Hershey Company will break ground this week on a \$60 million project to expand Kit Kat manufacturing at its facility in the Humboldt Industrial Park outside Hazleton.

With the addition, Hershey officials said they will be looking to hire 111 people, an employment increase of more than 25 percent at the site.

The new Hazle Township jobs are expected to pay between \$17 and \$22 per hour, based on experience, company officials said, and will include production operators, HVAC specialists, maintenance mechanics and controls specialists.

<https://www.timesleader.com/news/695410/hershey-plans-60-million-kit-kat-expansion-in-hazle-township>

# 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*