

# PA MONTHLY WORKSTATS

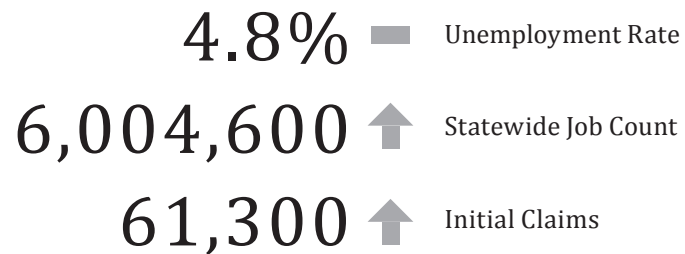
LABOR FORCE • JOBS • UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

*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



March 2018 Big Numbers



- ▶ How many total nonfarm jobs were added since March 2017? ----- **Page 2**
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# CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

## JOBS BY SUPERSECTOR

APRIL 2018 EDITION • MARCH 2018 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

### SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

Industry	Jobs	Change from March 2017		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Total Nonfarm Jobs	6,004,600	84,000	1.4%	
Goods-Producing Industries	847,600	18,800	2.3%	
<i>Mining &amp; Logging</i>	27,200	1,700	6.7%	
Construction	256,000	13,600	5.6%	
Manufacturing	564,400	3,500	0.6%	
Service-Providing Industries	5,157,000	65,200	1.3%	
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,129,500	4,200	0.4%	
<i>Information</i>	82,100	(1,600)	(1.9%)	
Financial Activities	322,700	2,400	0.7%	
Professional & Business Services	811,000	13,600	1.7%	
<i>Education &amp; Health Services</i>	1,272,300	35,000	2.8%	
Leisure & Hospitality	576,100	11,700	2.1%	
Other Services	262,700	2,300	0.9%	
<i>Government</i>	700,600	(2,400)	(0.3%)	

● Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted total nonfarm jobs were up 2,700 from February to a record high of 6,004,600. This was the 12th consecutive record high and the 29th in the past three years. Service-providing jobs also rose to a record level in March, although goods-producing jobs declined for the second time in the first three months of 2018.

● Jobs in seven of the 11 supersectors were up over the month. The largest monthly movement was an increase of 2,700 education & health services jobs, due entirely to gains in health care & social assistance. The largest decrease was in financial activities, which fell by 1,200 following four straight gains.

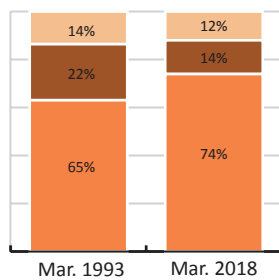
● Over the year, total nonfarm jobs were up 1.4% (+84,000) in Pennsylvania while jobs were up 1.5% nationally. Nine of the 11 supersectors in the commonwealth posted 12-month job gains with four adding more than 11,000 jobs each.

\* 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

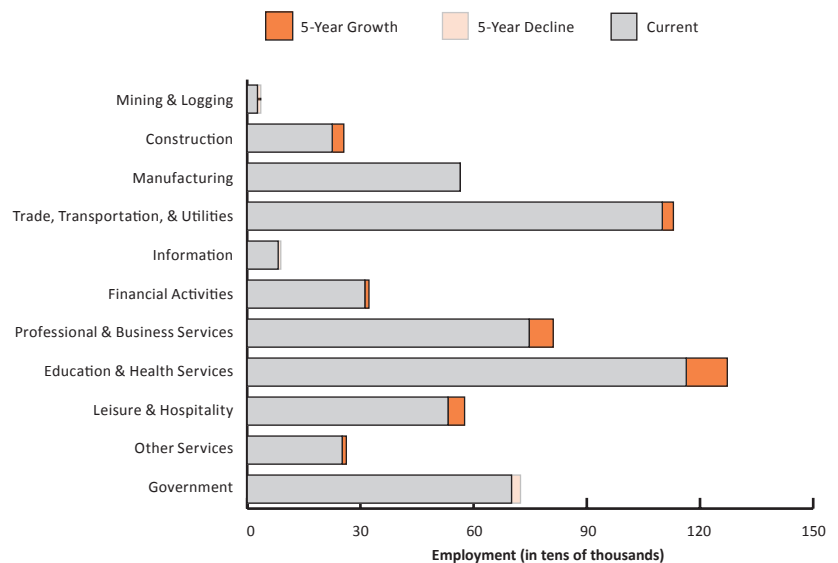


Government  
Goods Producers  
Private Service Providers

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 4.5% (+258,900) over the past five years with gains in eight of the 11 supersectors. Education & health services, which added 108,700 jobs since March 2013, had the largest volume change of all supersectors, while the largest percent change was a decline of 24.4% (-8,800) mining & logging jobs.

# CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

## JOBS BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

APRIL 2018 EDITION • MARCH 2018 DATA

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

MSA	Jobs	Change from March 2017		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	372,800	4,000	1.1%	
Altoona	61,500	200	0.3%	
Bloomsburg-Berwick	42,800	300	0.7%	
Chambersburg-Waynesboro	61,300	1,800	3.0%	
East Stroudsburg	58,700	500	0.9%	
Erie	128,000	600	0.5%	
Gettysburg	35,900	1,400	4.1%	
Harrisburg-Carlisle	344,100	3,400	1.0%	
Johnstown	55,400	200	0.4%	
Lancaster	256,200	4,000	1.6%	
Lebanon	52,200	300	0.6%	
Philadelphia	2,934,000	34,000	1.2%	
Pittsburgh	1,186,800	16,800	1.4%	
Reading	179,200	2,500	1.4%	
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	265,600	4,500	1.7%	
State College	78,400	200	0.3%	
Williamsport	52,800	(600)	(1.1%)	
York-Hanover	186,900	1,500	0.8%	

\* 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 March, while the Williamsport MSA experienced a 1.1 percent decrease in jobs over the period.
- In March, six MSAs (Chambersburg-Waynesboro, Gettysburg, Harrisburg-Carlisle, Lancaster, Philadelphia, and Reading) reached all-time highs for the number of jobs. For the Lancaster MSA, it was the sixth consecutive month of reaching an all-time high in jobs. 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. The absolute job gains in the Lancaster MSA were slightly skewed to the service-providing industries; however, goods-producing industries had much larger percentage job gains due to their much lower levels of employment.
- The largest volume increase in jobs over the past year occurred in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA. Jobs increased only in the service-providing industries, while decreasing marginally in the goods-producing industries. While jobs in both durable and nondurable goods manufacturing increased over the year, a larger decrease in mining, logging and construction jobs led to the marginal decrease in goods-producing jobs in the MSA. Job gains in the service-providing industries were spread across most sectors. Jobs in government increased over the year due to gains in both local government and state government jobs.
- 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 decreases in jobs over the year, as jobs decreased in both the service providing industries (led by a decline in retail jobs) and in goods-producing industries. Jobs in the public sector grew marginally due to an increase in state government jobs.

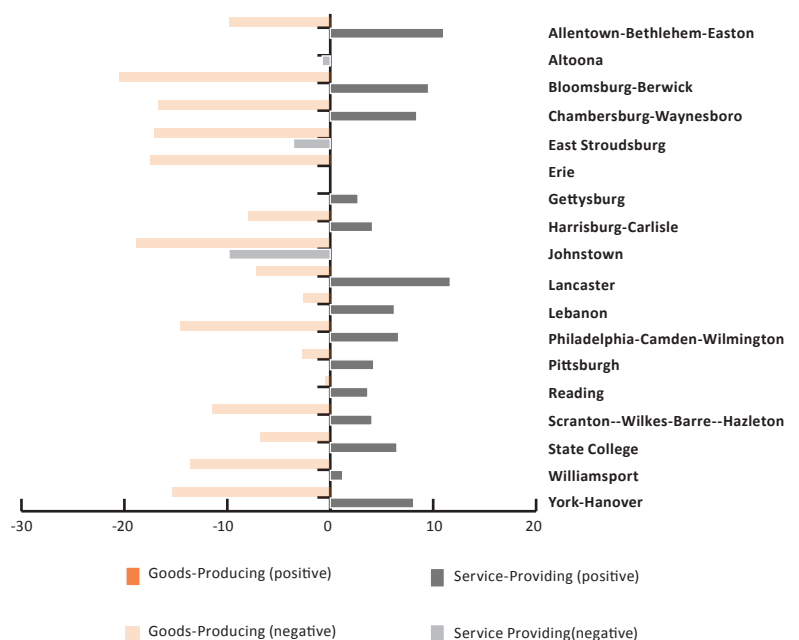
### SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

(based on non-seasonally adjusted MSA industry data)

- 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. Job growth in goods-producing industries in the MSAs over the last 10 years was almost the reverse. Except for the Altoona and Gettysburg MSAs, where goods-producing jobs were flat, the remainder of the MSAs had fewer goods-producing jobs than they did 10 years ago.
- While none of the MSAs experienced job growth in goods-producing industries over the last 10 years, 11 of the MSAs had job gains in goods-producing industries over the last five years, while only six MSAs lost jobs and jobs in the Altoona MSA were constant in those industries. The job growth data cited implies that although most MSAs have experienced job growth over the last five years, they still have fewer jobs in total than at the early stages of the Great Recession, 10 years ago.
- Of the 16 MSAs with job declines in goods-producing industries over the last 10 years, nine had a double-digit percentage decrease. Of these, the Bloomsburg-Berwick MSA had the largest percentage decrease. 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 and health services as well as leisure and hospitality were the only two sectors that experienced job growth over the period.
- 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. Almost four-fifths of the decrease in goods-producing jobs was from manufacturing and almost half of the total decrease came from durable goods manufacturing. The gains in service-providing jobs were led by job increases in health care and social assistance.

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

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



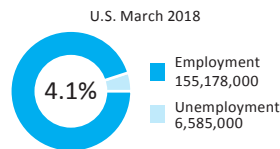
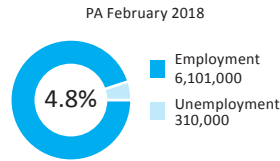
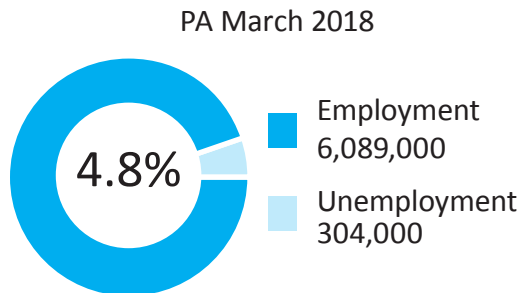
\* Data are not seasonally adjusted, scale indicates percentage

# LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

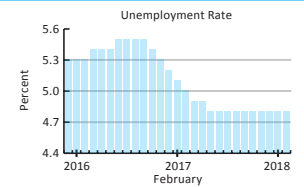
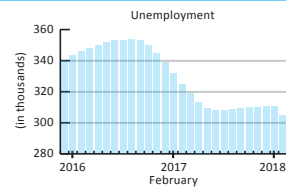
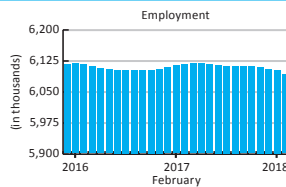
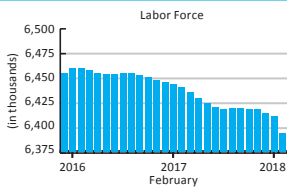
## LABOR FORCE FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 2018 EDITION • MARCH 2018 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

### SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST



- Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate held at 4.8 percent in March, the 10th consecutive month at this level. The rate has not been lower since February 2008.
- Seasonally adjusted labor force was down 18,000 in March. It was the third 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 12,000 from last month to 6,089,000, the 11th consecutive month without an increase. This was the largest decline since it was matched in November 2009.
- Unemployment was down 6,000 in March, dropping to 304,000 persons. It was the first unemployment decrease since July of last year, but four months during that span saw no change.

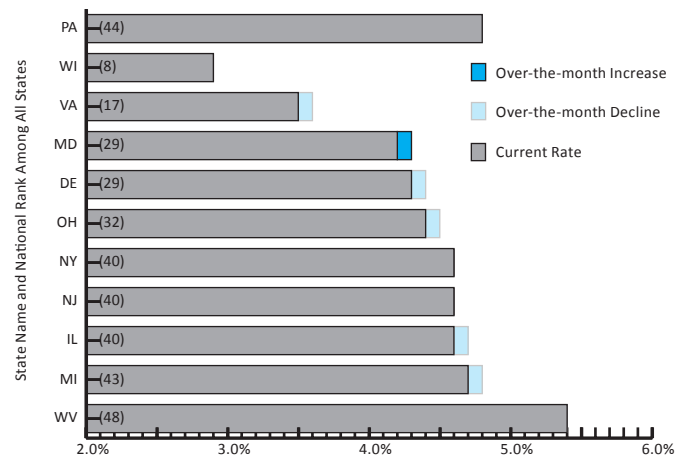


### CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) DATA

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

	Mar. 2018	Feb. 2017	Mar. 2017
<b>Total</b>	4.7	4.8	5.4
<b>Gender</b>			
Female	4.3	4.4	4.8
Male	5.1	5.2	5.9
<b>Race</b>			
Black	7.3	8.3	11.2
White	4.3	4.3	4.8
<b>Age</b>			
16 - 19	15.5	15.2	15.3
20 - 24	6.1	6.2	8.6
25 - 54	4.1	4.3	4.7
55+	3.9	3.9	4.1
<b>Education</b>			
Less than HS	8.1	9.0	8.4
HS Diploma	5.2	5.4	5.8
AD / Some College	4.4	4.4	4.7
BD or Higher	2.4	2.4	2.8
<b>People with Disabilities</b>	8.9	9.2	10.2
<b>Veterans</b>	5.4	4.8	5.8
<b>Participation Rate</b>	62.2%	62.4%	63.1%
<b>Employment/Population Ratio</b>	59.2%	59.3%	59.7%
<b>Underemployment Rate (U-6)</b>	9.3%	9.3%	10.1%
<b>Discouraged Workers</b>	19,600	20,600	22,300
<b>Part-Time for Economic Reasons</b>	217,400	214,300	237,200
<b>Avg. Duration of Unemployment (weeks)</b>	26.1	25.8	24.2
<b>Long-term Unemployed (&gt;26 weeks)</b>	73,500	74,600	75,300

### SELECT STATES' UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (RANK)



### SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- In March, among those aged 18 years or older, there were just over 800,000 veterans in PA, or roughly 8.1 percent of the commonwealth's total non-institutional population in that age group.
- Among those veterans, 44.7 percent participated in the labor force. This compares to non-veterans who had a 64.9 percent labor force participation rate (LFPR).
- The lower LFPR for veterans as compared to non-veterans is likely due to the veteran population skewing toward being older/retired. Evidence for this likelihood is seen among veterans of only the more recent Gulf Wars era, who are participating at a 76.9 percent rate.
- Among veterans of the Gulf Wars, those who served during the first Gulf War suffer less unemployment in both volume (3,000) and rate (3.2 percent) compared to those who served during the second Gulf War (volume 6,600; 9.7 percent rate).
- Veterans account for 12.3 percent of the total 18 years and older population that is not engaged in the labor force.

# LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

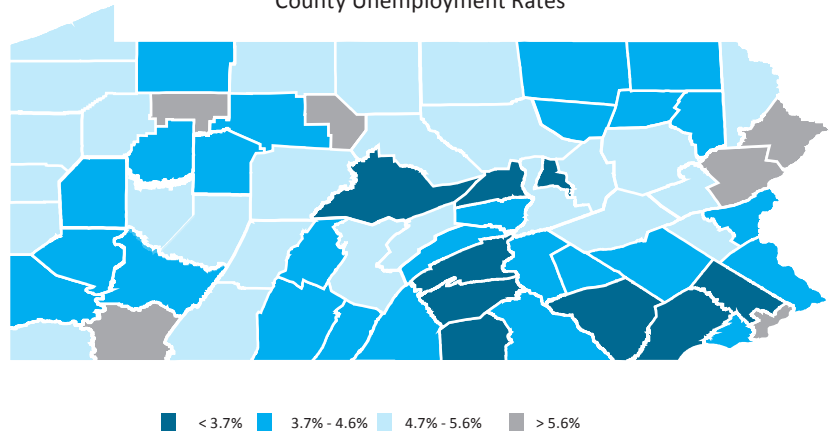
## LABOR FORCE FOR SELECT LOCAL AREAS

APRIL 2018 EDITION • MARCH 2018 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

### SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

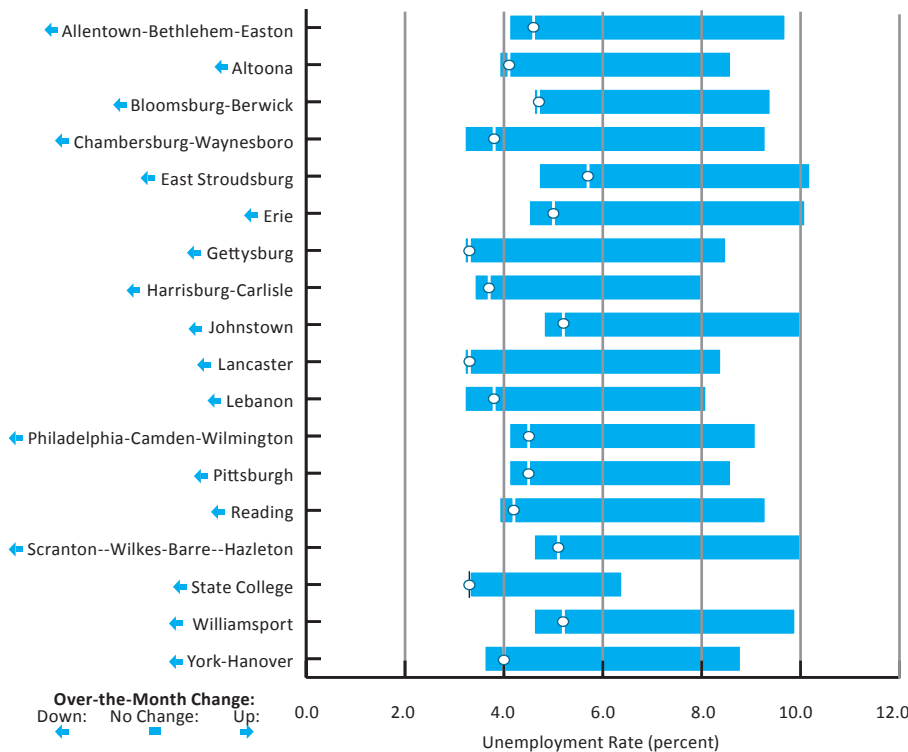
- The unemployment rate in March was unchanged over the year in Forest County, but fell in the other 66 counties. The largest over-the-year decrease in the unemployment rate (-1.8 percentage points) was in Cameron County. Montour and Pike counties matched the statewide over-the-year decrease of -0.2 percentage points, while the remaining 64 counties exhibited a larger rate decrease than the state.
- Employment over the year increased in only Adams and Sullivan counties and decreased in the remaining 65 counties. The largest volume increase in employment over the year was in Adams County (+300), while Sullivan County had the largest percentage increase in employment (+0.9 percent). The largest volume decrease in employment over the year was in Allegheny County (-5,500), while Cameron County had the largest percentage decrease in employment (-4.9 percent).
- The volume of unemployment decreased over the year in all 67 counties. The largest volume decrease in unemployment (-5,200) was in Allegheny County, while the largest percentage decrease was in Cameron County (-29.3 percent). Allegheny and Cameron counties also had the largest decreases in employment volume and in percentage terms, respectively.
- Allegheny and Cameron counties had the distinction of having the largest over-the-year volume and percentage decreases, respectively in both employment and unemployment. Consequently, Allegheny had the largest volume decrease in labor force (-10,800) and Cameron County had the largest percentage decrease in labor force (-29.3 percent).

County Unemployment Rates



### Unemployment Rate by MSA

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



### SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

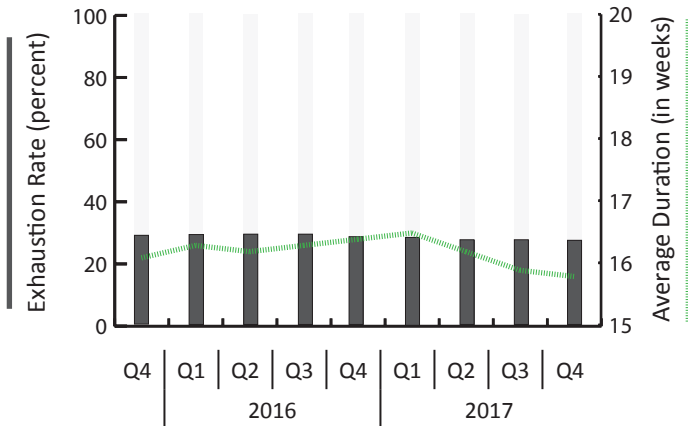
- In March, all 18 MSAs experienced over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates and in their volumes of unemployment. The largest decrease in the unemployment rate was in the Johnstown MSA (-1.1 percentage points) while the smallest decrease in rates was in the Philadelphia MSA (-0.3 percentage points).
- The Gettysburg MSA was the only MSA to experience an over-the-year increase in its volume of employment, while employment decreased in the remaining 17 MSAs. Employment in the Gettysburg MSA increased by a meager +300, but that was sufficient to overcome its decrease in the volume of unemployment, leading it to be the only MSA in Pennsylvania where the labor force increased (by +100).
- Among MSAs, the Philadelphia MSA had the largest over-the-year decreases in employment (-13,400) and unemployment (-10,600), and consequently in labor force (-24,000). The largest over-the-year percentage changes in labor force (-3.1 percent) was shared by the Johnstown and Williamsport MSAs. The Williamsport MSA had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-2.2 percent) while the Johnstown MSA had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in the volume of unemployment (-21.1 percent).
- In March, unemployment rates among the 18 MSAs were less dispersed and generally lower than rates among the counties and ranged from a low of 3.3 percent in the Gettysburg, Lancaster, and State College MSAs to 5.7 percent in the East Stroudsburg MSA. Thirteen MSAs had an unemployment rate lower than the state's average rate of 4.8 percent, while five MSAs had a higher rate.

# UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

## CLAIMS AND BENEFITS AT A GLANCE

APRIL 2018 EDITION • MARCH 2018 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.

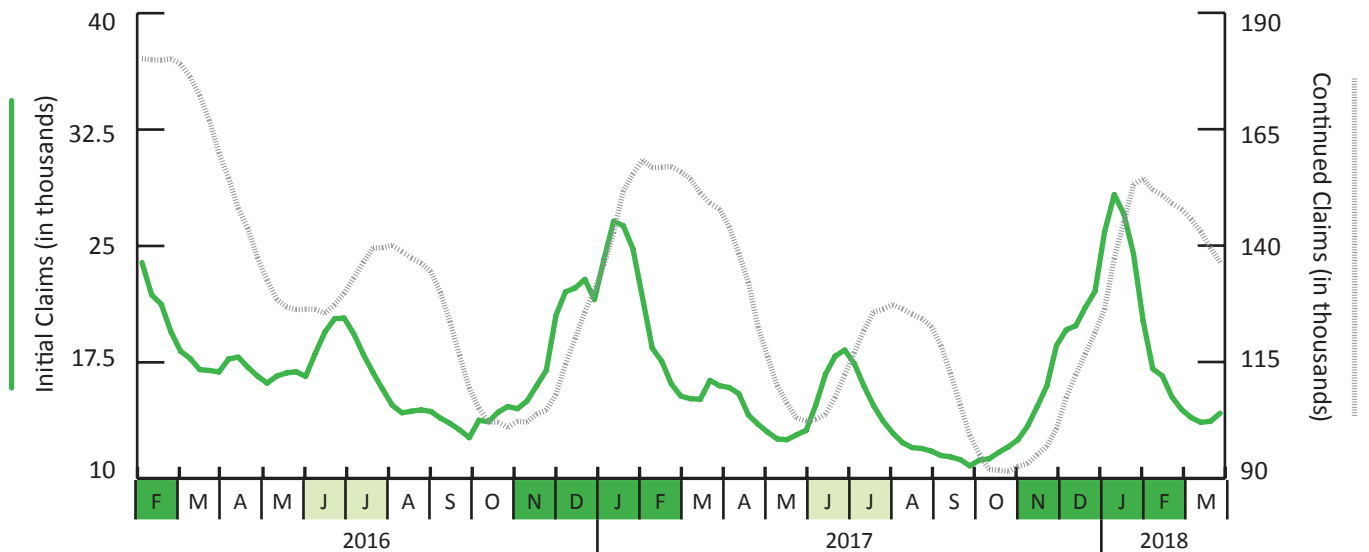
#### What are weeks claimed/continued claims?

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 March 31, 2018: 106,430  
 For the week ending February 24, 2018: 123,953  
 For the week ending March 25, 2017: 119,807

INITIAL AND CONTINUED CLAIMS OVER THE PAST 26 MONTHS



# PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYER ACTIVITY

## PRESS UPDATE

APRIL 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.*

*thetimes-tribune.com April 17, 2018*

#### **Manufacturer bringing 200 jobs to Scranton**

A New York-based private label manufacturer is bringing a factory to Scranton where it will need 200 workers to make laundry detergent.

U.S. Nonwovens Corp. plans to begin producing detergent and fabric softener by Aug. 1, said project manager Stephen Robacker.

USN has been using the 276,000-square-foot building for distribution, but will soon begin installing factory equipment. Robacker said the company plans to add four subsequent production lines, and later expand the site to make other goods in the future.

USN is looking to transplant its Brooklyn candle factory where it makes up to 150,000 candles in a single day, and Scranton is a contender for the relocation, he said.

<http://thetimes-tribune.com/news/business/manufacturer-bringing-200-jobs-to-scranton-1.2326462>

*altoonamirror.com April 9, 2018*

#### **Centene expanding into Blair County**

A St. Louis-based company headed by an Altoona native announced plans Thursday to expand into Blair County creating nearly 300 new jobs.

Centene Management Co., a health care services provider, will expand into Allegheny Township, Gov. Tom Wolf said.

CMC plans to purchase land and construct a 53,300-square-foot facility along Theater Drive to serve as a national health care inbound customer claims center. The facility will include a cafeteria and a day care center for its employees. The company also plans to invest more than \$20 million into the project, which will create nearly 300 new jobs over the next four years.

<http://www.altoonamirror.com/news/local-news/2018/04/centene-expanding-into-blair-county/>

*goerie.com April 7, 2018*

#### **GE on track to end Erie locomotive production in '18**

An uptick in sales, including orders for modernizing more than 200 old locomotives, has GE Transportation looking to hire or recall about 250 employees.

Unfortunately for the company's union workforce in Erie — 1,600 of whom were sent walking in 2016 — the jobs aren't in Erie, but at the GE plant in Fort Worth, Texas.

And while there have been hopeful signs along the way, including a recall of about 100 workers earlier this year, the company said Friday that it will move ahead with a plan announced in summer 2017 to end regular locomotive production in Erie by the end of this year.

At that time, the company also announced plans to layoff about 570 employees.

<http://www.goerie.com/news/20180407/ge-on-track-to-end-erie-locomotive-production-in-18>

# 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*