

PENNSYLVANIA

FAST FACTS

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY
CENTER FOR WORKFORCE INFORMATION & ANALYSIS

FEBRUARY 2015 EDITION

Each of the following sections is a quick snapshot of Pennsylvania's many different labor market and economic data sets

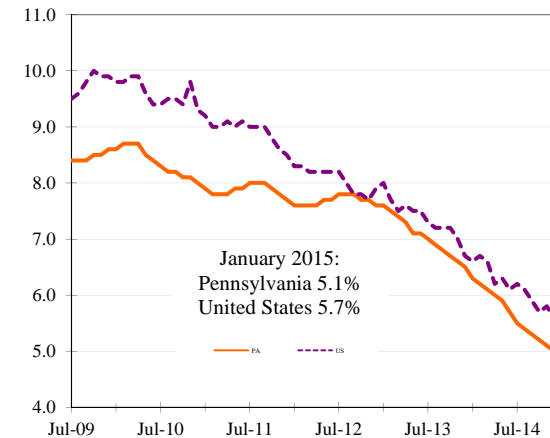
Labor Force	2	Economic Indicators	16-17
Unemployment Demographics	3	Job Skills	18
Employment by College Major	4	New Hires	19
Unemployment Rate by College Major	5	State Unemployment Rates	20
Workforce Indicators	6	Business Employment Dynamics	21
Unemployment Compensation	7-11	Help Wanted Online Ads	22-26
Jobs	12	Short-Term Forecasts	27
Jobs by Industry	13	News of the Month	27
Industry Highlights	14	Definitions	28-31
PA Employer Activities	15	County Unemployment Rate Map	32

For additional information, please contact:
Center for Workforce Information & Analysis (CWIA)
Call: 1-877-493-3282; Fax: 1-717-772-2168
E-mail: workforceinfo@pa.gov
www.paworkstats.pa.gov

Release Date: 03-25-2015

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

Unemployment Rate



Unemployment Rate (All data are seasonally adjusted)

- Pennsylvania's unemployment rate was 5.1% in January 2015
- Pennsylvania was ranked 20th (lowest rate) in the U.S. in January
- O-T-M change was +0.1 percentage points
- O-T-Y change was -1.2 percentage points
- Change since December 2007 (the official start of the recession, at which time the unemployment rate was 4.8%) was +0.3 percentage points
- Change since February/March 2010 (when the unemployment rate peaked at 8.7%) was -3.6 percentage points
- December's unemployment rates for surrounding states: DC 7.7%, NJ 6.3%, WV 5.9%, NY 5.8%, MD 5.5%, OH 5.1%, DE 5.0% (see pg. 20 for all rates)

O-T-M: Over-the-Month
O-T-Y: Over-the-Year

Unemployment

- Pennsylvania's unemployment for January was 322,000
- O-T-M change was +3,000, O-T-Y change was -83,000
- Change since December 2007 was +17,000 (+5.6%)

Employment

- Pennsylvania's employment for January was 6,043,000
- O-T-M change was +10,000, O-T-Y change was +60,000
- Change since December 2007 was -43,000 (-0.7%)

Labor Force

- Pennsylvania's labor force for January was 6,365,000
- O-T-M change was +13,000, O-T-Y change was -23,000
- Change since December 2007 was -26,000 (-0.4%)

UNEMPLOYMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

PA Unemployment Rate by Demographic Group

Group	Jan 2015	Dec 2014	Nov 2014	Jan 2014
Total	5.6%	5.7%	5.8%	7.3%
White	5.0%	5.0%	5.2%	6.5%
Black	10.9%	10.9%	10.6%	14.1%
Male	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	7.8%
Female	4.7%	4.8%	5.0%	6.7%
16-19	16.6%	17.2%	17.6%	22.1%
20-24	11.5%	11.5%	11.0%	11.9%
25-54	4.8%	4.8%	4.9%	6.3%
55+	3.6%	3.7%	3.9%	5.4%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey (CPS), 12 month moving averages

Note: Data for the age groups was calculated by summing the data for male and female age groups together

- Compared to a year ago, the unemployment rates for whites, blacks, males, and females decreased. This is also true for all age groups.
- In January 2015, 16-19 year olds, and Blacks had the highest unemployment rates.

PA Unemployment Rate by Educational Group

Group	Jan 2015	Dec 2014	Nov 2014	Jan 2014
Less than a HS diploma	8.1%	8.5%	8.4%	12.7%
HS graduates, no college	5.7%	5.6%	5.7%	7.8%
Some college, or associate degree	4.7%	4.8%	4.8%	6.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.7%	2.7%	3.0%	3.3%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey (CPS), 12 month moving-averages

- Compared to a year ago, the unemployment rates for all education groups decreased.

Select PA Labor Force Characteristics

Year	Discouraged Workers	Part Time for Econ. Reasons	Average Duration of Unemployment (Weeks)	Labor Force Participation Rate	Employment to Population Ratio	Underemployment Rate (U6)	Long-Term Unemployed (>26 Weeks)
Jan-2015	34,300	287,000	30.8	62.4%	58.9%	11.5%	114,300
Dec-2014	36,200	284,800	31.0	62.4%	58.8%	11.6%	116,400
Nov-2014	38,200	287,600	31.4	62.4%	58.8%	11.8%	120,200
Jan-2014	36,200	292,800	37.9	63.3%	58.7%	13.2%	191,000

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey (CPS), 12 month moving averages

- From December 2014 to January 2015, the percent of long-term unemployed, or those who have been unemployed for more than six months, decreased from 31.9% to 31.7%.
- Pennsylvania's January 2015 U6 underemployment rate (which can be used to gauge the true nature of unemployment) was 11.5%.

Note: Starting with the February 2015 edition (January 2015 data), the data reflect 12-month moving averages instead of being quarterly.

EMPLOYMENT BY COLLEGE MAJOR

Employment and Labor Force Participation Rate by Field of Study

College Major	2013 Emp	2009 Emp	Change From 2009		2013 LFPR
			Vol	%	
Business Management & Adm	123,712	108,194	15,518	14.3%	82.5%
Psychology	92,131	85,934	6,197	7.2%	80.8%
Accounting	89,236	72,093	17,143	23.8%	84.6%
Elementary Education	86,501	96,034	-9,533	-9.9%	62.9%
Nursing	86,351	73,638	12,713	17.3%	74.1%
Biology	81,639	72,629	9,010	12.4%	81.5%
General Business	77,938	57,427	20,511	35.7%	78.3%
General Education	60,023	46,857	13,166	28.1%	63.7%
English Language & Literature	55,875	54,431	1,444	2.7%	71.0%
Communications	53,488	46,576	6,912	14.8%	89.0%
Marketing & Marketing Research	53,201	43,907	9,294	21.2%	84.1%
Political Science & Government	45,295	44,233	1,062	2.4%	82.6%
Criminal Justice & Fire Protection	43,330	33,894	9,436	27.8%	89.5%
Finance	41,653	31,139	10,514	33.8%	88.2%
History	37,798	34,934	2,864	8.2%	74.4%
Computer Science	35,884	30,761	5,123	16.7%	89.5%
Economics	33,125	31,859	1,266	4.0%	74.3%
Chemistry	31,664	26,717	4,947	18.5%	70.7%
Mechanical Engineering	31,562	28,070	3,492	12.4%	80.6%
Electrical Engineering	28,158	31,792	-3,634	-11.4%	73.2%
Sociology	26,870	29,070	-2,200	-7.6%	72.5%
Mathematics	23,400	26,281	-2,881	-11.0%	67.9%
Fine Arts	22,200	17,201	4,999	29.1%	76.7%
Social Work	21,668	19,867	1,801	9.1%	75.2%
General Engineering	20,443	13,284	7,159	53.9%	75.0%
Physical Fitness Parks Recreation & Leisure	19,660	13,973	5,687	40.7%	91.1%
Commercial Art & Graphic Design	17,147	12,201	4,946	40.5%	85.2%
Special Needs Education	17,127	15,822	1,305	8.2%	78.2%
Liberal Arts	17,055	25,491	-8,436	-33.1%	65.9%
Multi-Disciplinary or General Science	16,869	29,392	12,523	-42.6%	75.8%
Treatment Therapy Professions	16,402	17,260	-858	-5.0%	82.8%
Journalism	16,257	14,952	1,305	8.7%	83.0%
Art & Music Education	15,579	18,057	-2,478	-13.7%	62.0%
Music	15,519	10,379	5,140	49.5%	83.1%
Secondary Teacher Education	15,269	18,183	-2,914	-16.0%	53.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COLLEGE MAJOR

Unemployment Rates by College Major Ranked Lowest to Highest

College Major	2013 UR	2009 UR	Percent Change
Nursing	1.24%	2.66%	-1.42%
Mathematics	1.75%	1.81%	-0.07%
General Engineering	2.08%	6.57%	-4.49%
Special Needs Education	2.15%	3.22%	-1.07%
Secondary Teacher Education	2.25%	5.41%	-3.16%
Art And Music Education	2.45%	1.50%	0.95%
Mechanical Engineering	2.48%	3.85%	-1.37%
Computer Science	2.53%	5.09%	-2.56%
Treatment Therapy Professions	2.73%	2.63%	0.10%
Multi-Disciplinary Or General Science	2.73%	5.41%	-2.67%
Criminal Justice And Fire Protection	3.18%	3.47%	-0.29%
Biology	3.20%	2.34%	0.86%
Economics	3.36%	5.67%	-2.31%
Social Work	3.50%	6.35%	-2.85%
Music	3.54%	5.91%	-2.37%
Elementary Education	3.55%	1.91%	1.64%
Accounting	3.58%	4.94%	-1.35%
Psychology	3.60%	2.43%	1.17%
General Business	3.61%	5.44%	-1.83%
Chemistry	3.77%	1.77%	2.00%
Journalism	3.88%	5.30%	-1.42%
English Language And Literature	3.89%	4.12%	-0.23%
Finance	3.91%	6.18%	-2.28%
Business Management And Administration	3.98%	5.51%	-1.54%
General Education	4.14%	4.80%	-0.65%
Physical Fitness Parks Recreation & Leisure	4.23%	8.82%	-4.58%
Marketing And Marketing Research	4.78%	5.05%	-0.27%
Political Science And Government	4.91%	3.28%	1.62%
Communications	4.96%	7.66%	-2.69%
History	5.04%	4.04%	1.00%
Electrical Engineering	5.07%	4.73%	0.34%
Commercial Art And Graphic Design	5.43%	9.35%	-3.92%
Liberal Arts	6.01%	3.36%	2.65%
Sociology	6.59%	4.41%	2.19%
Fine Arts	7.15%	11.48%	-4.33%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey

WORKFORCE INDICATORS

Percentage of Older Workers (Age 55+) across All Industries in PA, 2014 Q2

Industry	Older Worker Count	Total Worker Count	% Older Workers
4855: Charter Bus Industry	1,228	2,382	51.6
8122: Death Care Services	3,546	7,037	50.4
4854: School and Employee Bus Transportation	15,553	30,936	50.3
8131: Religious Organizations	4,007	8,548	46.9
3151: Apparel Knitting Mills	103	228	45.2
4852: Interurban and Rural Bus Transportation	371	830	44.7
4853: Taxi and Limousine Service	964	2,204	43.7
4531: Florists	1,345	3,232	41.6
3152: Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing	1,571	3,810	41.2
3131: Fiber, Yarn, and Thread Mills	143	347	41.2
4231: Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	8,148	20,193	40.4
4859: Other Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	1,690	4,225	40.0
6112: Junior Colleges	8,864	22,567	39.3
3132: Fabric Mills	826	2,161	38.2
Total, All Industries	1,331,279	5,526,669	24.1%

Volume of Older Workers (Age 55+) across All Industries in PA, 2014 Q2

Industry	Older Worker Count	Total Worker Count	% Older Workers
6111: Elementary and Secondary Schools	86,021	305,893	28.1
6221: General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	60,510	238,706	25.3
6113: Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	46,281	151,550	30.5
5511: Management of Companies and Enterprises	34,630	139,241	24.9
9211: Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	33,253	106,116	31.3
6211: Offices of Physicians	31,331	108,233	28.9
6241: Individual and Family Services	29,564	113,907	26.0
4451: Grocery Stores	27,704	128,552	21.6
6231: Nursing Care Facilities	20,586	85,528	24.1
5221: Depository Credit Intermediation	19,625	78,708	24.9
7221: Full-Service Restaurants	18,406	183,833	10.0
6233: Community Care Facilities for the Elderly	16,735	68,218	24.5
5613: Employment Services	16,715	103,015	16.2
5413: Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	16,609	61,160	27.2
Total, All Industries	1,331,279	5,526,669	24.1%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Program

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Key Facts

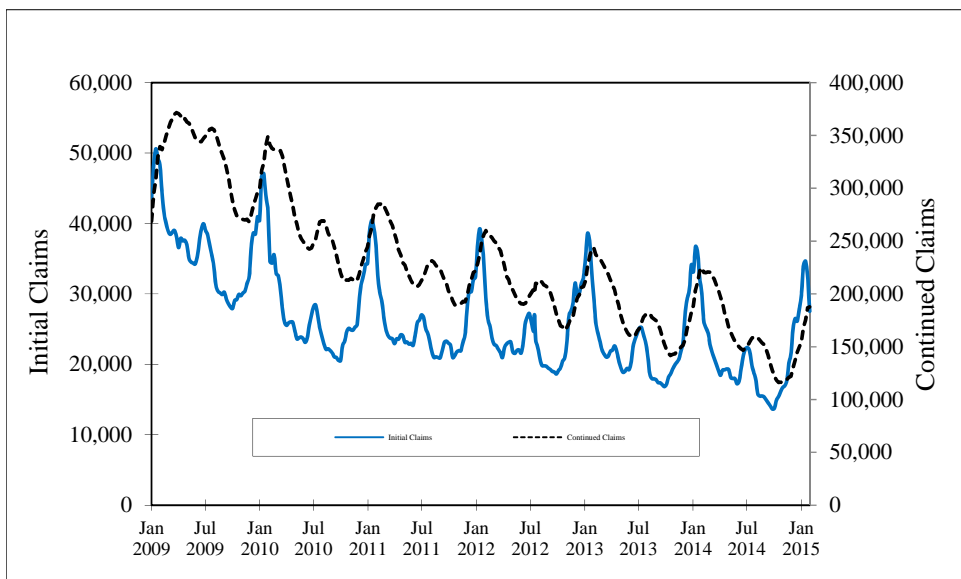
Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund

- As of January 31, 2015, the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund Balance stood at \$362,434,658.24.

Available Weeks of Benefits

- A maximum of 26 weeks of benefits are available for claimants in Pennsylvania. The last payable week of EUC benefits was the week ending December 28, 2013.

Pennsylvania Initial and Continued Claims, 4-week moving average



All claims data are not seasonally adjusted.

O-T-Y: Over-the-Year

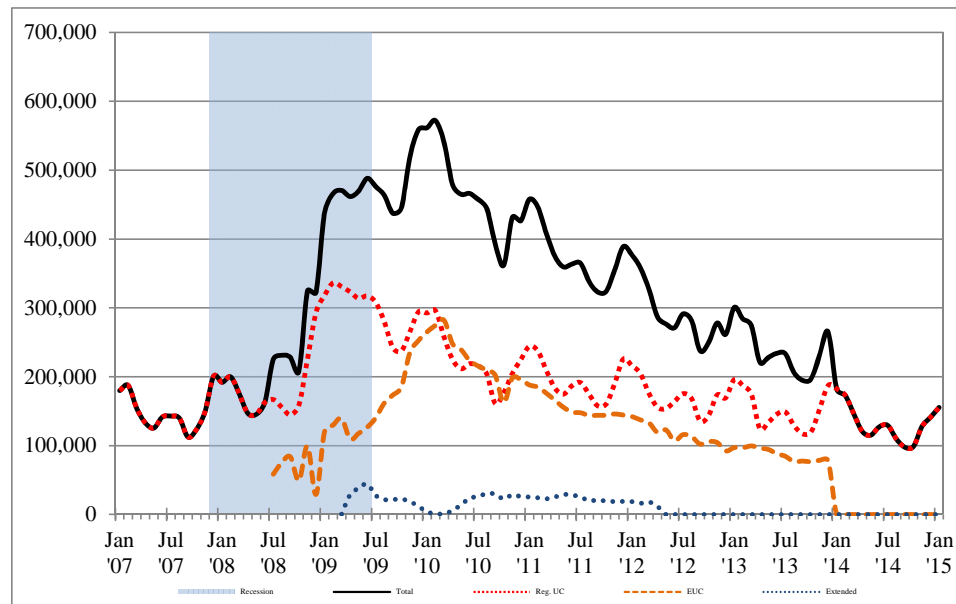
Monthly Claims

Regular Compensation

- Initial claims for January were 132,400, O-T-Y change was -26,600 (-17%)
- Continued claims for January were 765,700, O-T-Y change was -163,700 (-18%)

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Individual Payments by Week Ending Date



Number of individuals who received UC benefits (regular UC only):

- For the week ending January 31, 2015: 155,394
- For the week ending December 27, 2014: 141,094
- For the week ending January 25, 2014: 182,475

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UC Exhaustees by Pre-UC Supersector February 1, 2014 through January 31, 2015

Pre-UC Supersector	Exhaustees	% of Total
Total	136,000	100%
Natural Resources & Mining	1,650	1.2%
Construction	14,460	10.6%
Manufacturing	16,090	11.8%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	25,970	19.1%
Information	2,190	1.6%
Financial Activities	8,350	6.1%
Professional & Business Services	23,880	17.6%
Education & Health Services	23,340	17.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	10,780	7.9%
Other Services	3,650	2.7%
Government	1,470	1.1%
Unclassified Industry	4,170	3.1%

Source: PA Unemployment Compensation System

Notes:

These counts reflect the total number of persons who have or are projected to exhaust all available state and federal UC benefits under current law during the indicated months. Numbers may not add to total due to rounding, and the total is rounded to the nearest thousand. Percentages are rounded to nearest 0.1%. Percentages less than 0.05% will be displayed as 0.0%.

Pre-UC Supersector represents the aggregated industry sector of the primary employer of the exhaustee prior to collecting unemployment benefits.

- From February 1, 2014, through January 31, 2015, the number of individuals who exhausted all available state and federal UC benefits was 136,000.
- In January 2015 alone, total exhaustions were 11,000. (See next page.)
- The supersector with the highest number of exhaustees was Trade, Transportation & Utilities with 25,970, or 19.1% of all exhaustees.
- The next highest number of UC Exhaustees was from the Professional & Business Services supersector with 23,880 or 17.6%.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Estimates of UC Exhaustees by County

Area	Actual – Previous 12 Months		Projected – Next 3 Months		
	Feb 2014 – Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015
Pennsylvania	125,000	11,000	9,000	9,000	12,000
---	---	---	---	---	---
Adams County	590	50	40	40	60
Allegheny County	11,770	1,140	850	850	1,130
Armstrong County	660	70	50	50	60
Beaver County	2,250	160	160	160	220
Bedford County	430	30	30	30	40
Berks County	3,560	300	260	260	340
Blair County	1,140	80	80	80	110
Bradford County	410	20	30	30	40
Bucks County	5,000	430	360	360	480
Butler County	1,420	120	100	100	140
Cambria County	1,440	110	100	100	140
Cameron County	50	10	<10	<10	<10
Carbon County	700	50	50	50	70
Centre County	590	60	40	40	60
Chester County	3,000	280	220	220	290
Clarion County	310	30	20	20	30
Clearfield County	820	60	60	60	80
Clinton County	430	30	30	30	40
Columbia County	550	50	40	40	50
Crawford County	720	50	50	50	70
Cumberland County	1,560	120	110	110	150
Dauphin County	2,540	210	180	180	240
Delaware County	5,070	500	370	370	490
Elk County	220	20	20	20	20
Erie County	2,780	220	200	200	270
Fayette County	1,450	110	100	100	140
Forest County	50	10	<10	<10	<10
Franklin County	1,120	90	80	80	110
Fulton County	120	10	10	10	10
Greene County	260	20	20	20	20
Huntingdon County	510	20	40	40	50
Indiana County	750	70	50	50	70
Jefferson County	360	30	30	30	30

Source: PA Unemployment Compensation System

Note: These counts reflect the total number of persons who have or are projected to exhaust all available state and federal UC benefits under current law during the indicated months. Numbers may not add to total due to rounding. Pennsylvania's totals are rounded to the nearest thousand.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Estimates of UC Exhaustees by County

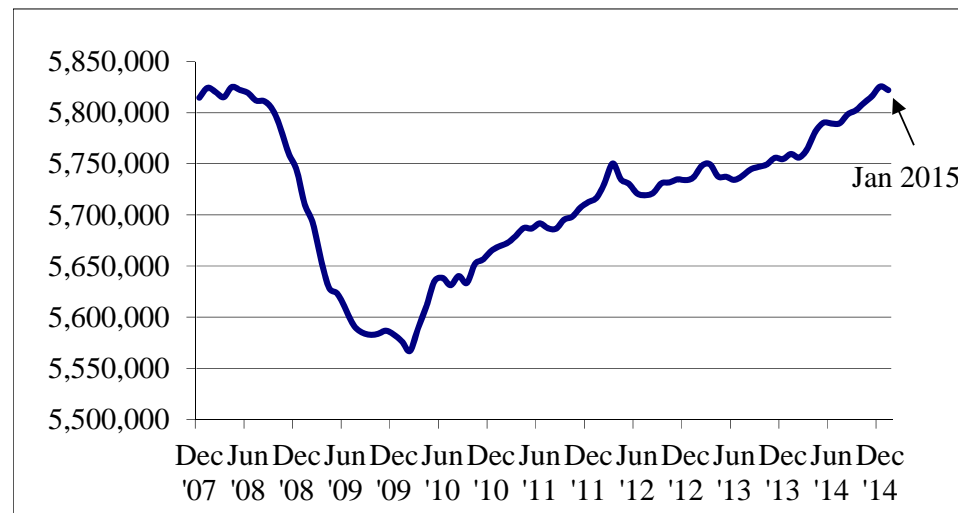
Area	Actual – Previous 12 Months		Projected – Next 3 Months		
	Feb 2014 – Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015	Apr 2015
Juniata County	180	10	10	10	20
Lackawanna County	2,390	210	170	170	230
Lancaster County	3,490	270	250	250	340
Lawrence County	800	80	60	60	80
Lebanon County	1,060	90	80	80	100
Lehigh County	3,670	300	260	260	350
Luzerne County	3,880	300	280	280	370
Lycoming County	1,230	100	90	90	120
McKean County	340	30	20	20	30
Mercer County	850	70	60	60	80
Mifflin County	380	30	30	30	40
Monroe County	1,510	120	110	110	140
Montgomery County	6,340	580	460	460	610
Montour County	140	10	10	10	10
Northampton County	2,510	220	180	180	240
Northumberland County	890	70	60	60	90
Perry County	380	20	30	30	40
Philadelphia County	18,760	1,820	1,350	1,350	1,800
Pike County	310	30	20	20	30
Potter County	140	10	10	10	10
Schuylkill County	1,560	130	110	110	150
Snyder County	250	10	20	20	20
Somerset County	760	50	50	50	70
Sullivan County	50	<10	<10	<10	<10
Susquehanna County	290	30	20	20	30
Tioga County	400	30	30	30	40
Union County	210	30	20	20	20
Venango County	440	30	30	30	40
Warren County	320	20	20	20	30
Washington County	2,030	160	150	150	190
Wayne County	320	30	20	20	30
Westmoreland County	3,310	290	240	240	320
Wyoming County	310	30	20	20	30
York County	3,570	330	260	260	340
Other	9,300	900	670	670	890

Source: PA Unemployment Compensation System

Note: These counts reflect the total number of persons who have or are projected to exhaust all available state and federal UC benefits under current law during the indicated months. Numbers may not add to total due to rounding. Pennsylvania's totals are rounded to the nearest thousand.

JOBS

PA Total Nonfarm Jobs January 2015 (Seasonally Adjusted)



Source: Current Employment Statistics

O-T-M: Over-the-Month
O-T-Y: Over-the-Year

PA Job Facts

- Pennsylvania's total nonfarm jobs were at 5,822,000 in January.
- O-T-M change for January was -3,500 (-0.1%).
- O-T-Y change for January was +62,400 (+1.1%).
- Change since December 2007, the start of the recession, was +7,400 (+0.1%).
- Global Insight forecasts PA nonfarm jobs to recover to pre-recession levels (4th quarter 2007) in the 1st quarter 2015 at 5,827,000 (see page 27 for additional Global Insight forecasts).

U.S. Job Facts

- U.S. nonfarm jobs were at 140.8 million in January.
- O-T-M change for January was +239,000 (+0.2%).
- O-T-Y change for January was +3,189,000 (+2.3%).
- Change since December 2007 was +2,481,000 (+1.8%).

PA Jobs Detail

- Total nonfarm jobs in January fell 3,500 from December's record high.
- The January decline was concentrated in the private sector, which also fell from a record high in December.
- The three-month moving average rose to 5,821,200, its highest level since June 2008.
- Over the year, jobs were up 62,400 with gains in nine of the eleven supersectors.

JOBS BY INDUSTRY

Pennsylvania Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment

Seasonally Adjusted

Industry Sector	January 2015	Change from December 2014	Change from December 2007	
			volume	percent
Total Nonfarm Jobs	5,822,000	-3,500	7,400	0.1%
Goods-Producing Industries	843,100	2,400	-93,200	-10.0%
Mining & Logging	38,500	700	17,200	80.8%
Construction	233,200	1,100	-26,600	-10.2%
Manufacturing	571,400	600	-83,800	-12.8%
Durable Goods	346,500	-1,100	-58,500	-14.4%
Nondurable Goods	224,900	1,700	-25,300	-10.1%
Service-Providing Industries	4,978,900	-5,900	100,600	2.1%
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	1,119,900	-3,100	-14,600	-1.3%
Wholesale Trade	225,800	-800	-14,400	-6.0%
Retail Trade	637,000	-3,600	-18,800	-2.9%
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	257,100	1,300	18,600	7.8%
Information	85,500	600	-22,800	-21.1%
Financial Activities	316,200	2,500	-15,700	-4.7%
Finance & Insurance	257,600	3,400	-7,600	-2.9%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	58,600	-900	-8,100	-12.1%
Professional & Business Services	763,300	900	51,400	7.2%
Professional & Technical Services	332,500	-700	18,400	5.9%
Management of Companies	132,500	-1,400	21,600	19.5%
Admin & Waste Services	298,300	3,000	11,400	4.0%
Education & Health Services	1,183,300	-7,300	104,400	9.7%
Educational Services	228,100	-6,300	12,100	5.6%
Health Care & Social Assistance	955,200	-1,000	92,300	10.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	546,800	600	43,500	8.6%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	93,200	-900	7,500	8.8%
Accommodation & Food Services	453,600	1,500	36,000	8.6%
Other Services	255,300	-300	400	0.2%
Government	708,600	200	-46,000	-6.1%
Federal Government	95,800	-500	-7,900	-7.6%
State Government	157,800	0	-3,000	-1.9%
Local Government	455,000	700	-35,100	-7.2%

Source: Current Employment Statistics

INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Industries with Growing Companies in 3rd Quarter 2014

Industry	Growing Companies	Industry	Growing Companies
Health Care & Social Assistance	371	Construction	148
Manufacturing	293	Retail Trade	147
Prof., Scientific, & Technical Services	284	Wholesale Trade	141

Growing Companies Detail

- Growing Companies are companies that began the period with at least 10 employees and increased their employment for four consecutive quarters and by at least 10%.
- Total number of growing companies in 3rd quarter 2014 was 2,024.
- In **Health Care & Social Assistance** – Individual and Family Services; Home Health Care Services; Offices of Physicians; Child Day Care Services
- In **Manufacturing** – Plastics Product Manufacturing; Architectural and Structural Metals Manufacturing; Printing and Related Support Activities
- In **Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services** – Computer Systems Design and Related Services; Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services

Industries with Declining Companies in 3rd Quarter 2014

Industry	Declining Companies	Industry	Declining Companies
Manufacturing	181	Accommodation & Food Services	129
Health Care & Social Assistance	159	Administrative & Waste Services	101
Prof., Scientific, & Technical Services	131	Wholesale Trade	71

Declining Companies Detail

- Declining Companies are companies that began the period with at least 20 employees and lost employment for four consecutive quarters and by at least 10%.
- Total number of declining companies in 3rd quarter 2014 was 1,188
- In **Manufacturing** – Semiconductor and Other Electronic Component Manufacturing; Plastics Product Manufacturing; Machine Shops; Turned Product; and Screw, Nut, and Bolt Manufacturing;
- In **Health Care & Social Assistance** – Individual and Family Services; Offices of Physicians; Home Health Care Services; General Medical and Surgical Hospitals
- In **Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services** – Computer Systems Design and Related Services; Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services; Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services

PA EMPLOYER ACTIVITIES

(Based on published media reports)

Reported^{1/} Openings or Expansions by Industry

Industry	Year-to-Date January 2015		Past 12 Months Feb 2014 to Jan 2015	
	Events	Employment Gain	Events	Employment Gain
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0
Utilities	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	1	100	6	428
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1	45	33	3360
Transportation and Warehousing	0	0	0	0
Information	0	0	3	586
Financial Activities	0	0	0	0
Professional and Business Services	0	0	5	561
Education and Health Services	0	0	7	2384
Leisure and Hospitality	0	0	27	1652
Other Services	0	0	1	400
Public Administration	0	0	0	0
Total	2	145	82	9371

^{1/} Compilation of events and employment gain may be unconfirmed and incomplete.

Reported^{1/} Closings or Layoffs^{2/} by Industry

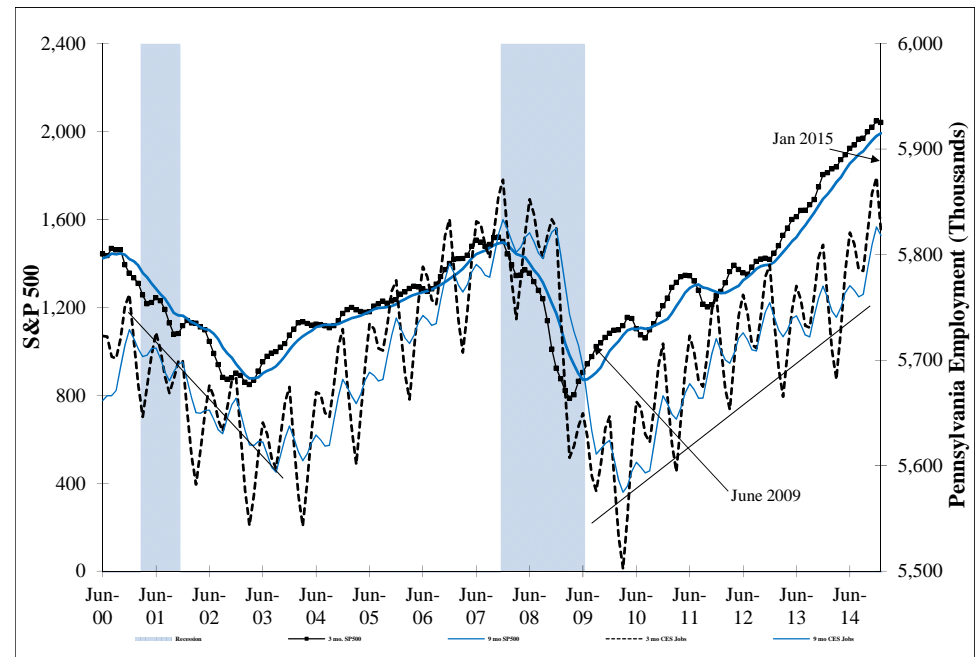
Industry	Year-to-Date January 2015		Past 12 Months Feb 2014 to Jan 2015	
	Events	Employment Loss	Events	Employment Loss
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0
Utilities	0	0	2	-251
Construction	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	1	-135	18	-2539
Wholesale Trade	0	0	1	-55
Retail Trade	1	-56	7	-548
Transportation and Warehousing	1	-430	5	-912
Information	0	0	1	-111
Financial Activities	0	0	1	-209
Professional and Business Services	0	0	5	-869
Education and Health Services	1	-25	9	-5164
Leisure and Hospitality	0	0	21	-1135
Other Services	0	0	2	-144
Public Administration	0	0	2	-158
Total	5	-646	75	-12095

^{1/} Compilation of events and employment loss may be unconfirmed and incomplete.

^{2/} Includes temporary layoffs.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

S&P 500 vs. Pennsylvania CES Employment, 2000 - 2014, 3-month vs. 9-month moving averages



S&P 500 Index

- The Standard & Poor's 500 index closed at 1,995 in January, 73 points below the previous record high set in November 2014.
- The O-T-M change was -64 points (-3.1%)
- The O-T-Y change was +212 points (+11.9%)

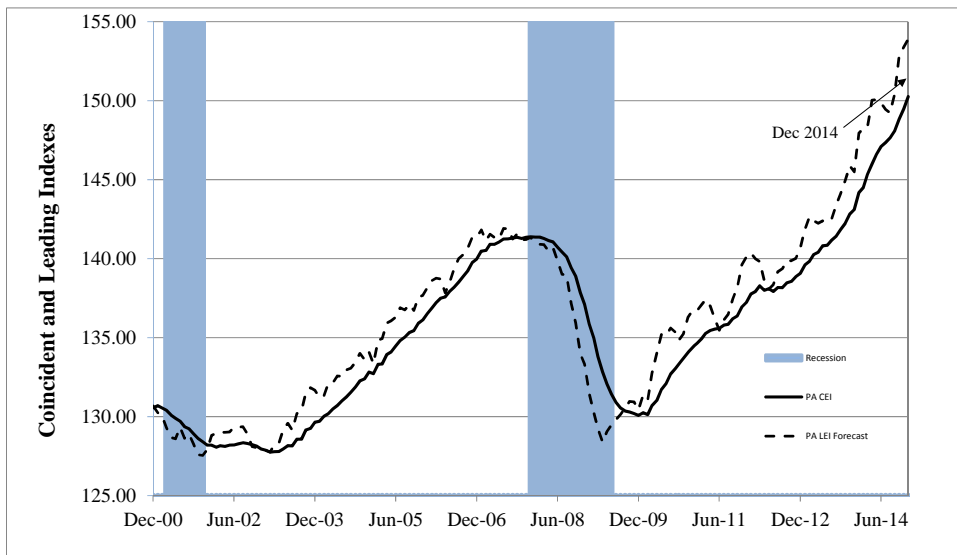
O-T-M: Over-the-Month
O-T-Y: Over-the-Year

The S&P 500 index is an excellent leading indicator of the direction of the economy and thus employment. When the three-month simple moving average (SMA) crosses the nine-month SMA, a prediction can be made as to the direction of the economy and employment.

- In June 2009, the three-month SMA crossed the nine-month SMA upwards, signaling the start of a possible economic recovery. ***In September 2010, the National Bureau of Economic Research declared that the recession beginning in December 2007 ended in June 2009.***
- The three-month SMA was above the nine-month SMA for 60 out of 68 months since June 2009. It dropped below in July 2010 but rebounded in October 2010. It dropped below again in August 2011 due to uncertainty in the national economy, but it rose above again in January 2012 and has remained so through December 2014. The CES Jobs nine-month SMA has trended upwards since March 2010.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Pennsylvania's Monthly Coincident and Leading Indexes



Coincident Index

Pennsylvania's Coincident Index (CEI) is a measure of current economic activity in the state, and its trend is set to mirror that of its gross domestic product (GDP). Sustained increases in the index over time indicate growth in the economy, while sustained decreases indicate economic decline. The index is constructed from employment, hours worked in manufacturing, the unemployment rate and wage disbursements.

- In December 2014, the CEI was 150.3, slightly higher than the previous month's reading of 149.5

Leading Index

Pennsylvania's Leading Index (LEI) reflects where its economy is headed, and its value is a forecast of the value of the coincident index in 6 months. The index is constructed from the state's current coincident index, housing permits, initial unemployment claims, and vendor delivery time.

- In December 2014, the LEI stood at 153.9, slightly higher than last month's reading of 153.4, and above the current CEI value of 150.3.

Since the coincident index has been rising since March 2010 except for a few isolated months and the leading index forecast is above it, these indicators signal that Pennsylvania is in a recovery which is anticipated to continue.

JOB SKILLS

The Currency of Job Skills

Job Skills have value. Just like occupations, job skills can be associated with varying levels of compensation. The estimated monetary value of a job skill is determined by taking the average of the annual wage of all the occupations where the particular job skill is found. For example, the knowledge area, "Biology", was found in 12.8 percent of occupations that averaged \$75,009 in salary. A new tool is available from CWIA to find the estimated monetary value of a job skill, which is available for the following Job Skills: Knowledge, General Work Activities, Detailed Work Activities, and Tools & Technologies.

The Currency of the Top 25 Knowledge Job Skills

Knowledge Area	% of Occupations Where Found	Average Wage of Occupations*
Biology	12.8%	\$75,009
Therapy and Counseling	11.0%	\$74,657
Medicine and Dentistry	10.4%	\$73,362
Personnel and Human Resources	22.3%	\$72,445
Foreign Language	1.6%	\$72,235
Economics and Accounting	17.6%	\$71,363
Sociology and Anthropology	12.5%	\$70,723
Psychology	24.9%	\$70,061
Philosophy and Theology	6.7%	\$69,959
History and Archeology	4.1%	\$69,928
Communications and Media	24.1%	\$69,208
Law and Government	28.7%	\$68,022
Physics	20.6%	\$67,956
Chemistry	18.2%	\$67,947
Computers and Electronics	42.9%	\$65,808
Sales and Marketing	17.4%	\$64,142
Education and Training	40.2%	\$64,094
Administration and Management	45.3%	\$62,581
Geography	10.8%	\$60,852
Telecommunications	13.9%	\$60,778
Clerical	40.4%	\$59,961
English Language	65.1%	\$59,665
Mathematics	60.6%	\$59,130

Source: CWIA analysis of Occupation Information Network (O*NET) data. *U.S. 2012.

For more information please visit www.paworkstats.pa.gov, then Job Skills on the left hand navigation menu, then select the file – Job skills currency calculator.

NEW HIRES

New Hires Reported to Pennsylvania, 2013 to 2014, 3rd Quarter

Industry Sector	2014 Q4	2013 Q4	Change from 2013 Q4	
			Volume	Percent
Total New Hires	542,500	497,700	44,800	9%
Goods-producing Industries	46,400	43,100	3,300	8%
Ag, Forestry, Fishing, Hunt.	1,600	1,700	-100	-6%
Mining	2,000	1,400	600	43%
Construction	18,700	16,600	2,100	13%
Manufacturing	24,100	23,400	700	3%
Service-providing Industries	462,600	434,600	28,000	6%
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	120,300	113,100	7,200	6%
Wholesale Trade	10,600	10,500	100	1%
Retail Trade	72,800	67,800	5,000	7%
Transp., Warehouse & Utilities	36,900	34,800	2,100	6%
Information	5,000	3,500	1,500	43%
Financial Activities	12,000	11,800	200	2%
Finance & Insurance	8,600	8,500	100	1%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3,400	3,300	100	3%
Professional & Business Svcs.	171,800	146,000	25,800	18%
Professional & Technical Svcs.	18,900	17,600	1,300	7%
Management of Companies	3,200	3,000	200	7%
Admin & Waste Services	149,700	125,400	24,300	19%
Education & Health Services	77,600	79,200	-1,600	-2%
Educational Services	27,300	29,300	-2,000	-7%
Health Care & Social Assistance	50,300	49,900	400	1%
Leisure & Hospitality	59,900	64,400	-4,500	-7%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	17,600	18,400	-800	-4%
Accommodation & Food Svcs.	42,300	46,000	-3,700	-8%
Other Services	10,200	9,900	300	3%
Government	5,800	6,700	-900	-13%
Unclassified Industry	33,600	19,900	13,700	69%

- **Top Industries that have new hires above year ago levels** – Employment Services; Grocery Stores; Couriers and Express Delivery Services; Business Support Services; Wired Telecommunications Carriers; Investigation and Security Services; Medical Equipment and Supplies Manufacturing; Clothing Stores; Legal Services;
- **Top Industries that have new hires below year ago levels** – Restaurants and Other Eating Places; Elementary and Secondary Schools; Administration of Human Resource Programs; Other Amusement and Recreation Industries; Animal Food Manufacturing; Other Transportation Equipment Manufacturing;

Note: In every economy there is job creation and job destruction every month and the result is employment change. New hires are linked to job creation, however, an increase in new hires does not directly equate to an increase in the total employment count. The new hires count is simply an indication of hiring activity in an industry. Separations, in the form of layoffs, firings, or quits, are linked to job destruction and account for the other half of the employment change equation. The balance of hires and separations result in the employment change.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Current Unemployment Rates for States and Historical Highs/Lows Seasonally Adjusted

State	Jan 2015 Rate (%)	Historical High		Historical Low	
		Date	Rate	Date	Rate
ND	2.8	Mar-83	6.2	Jan-98	2.5
NE	2.9	Feb-83	6.3	Oct-90	2.3
SD	3.4	Jan-83	5.9	Jul-00	2.4
UT	3.4	Mar-83	9.6	Mar-07	2.3
MN	3.7	Jan-83	8.9	Mar-99	2.5
OK	3.9	Apr-83	8.9	Dec-00	2.9
NH	4.0	Jul-92	7.4	Mar-88	2.2
WY	4.0	Dec-86	9.4	May-79	2.5
HI	4.1	Jan-76	10.4	Dec-06	2.4
ID	4.1	Dec-82	10.2	Jun-07	2.9
VT	4.1	Feb-76	8.8	Mar-00	2.6
CO	4.2	Oct-10	8.9	Dec-00	2.7
IA	4.2	Jan-83	9.1	Mar-00	2.4
KS	4.2	Sep-09	7.3	Aug-78	2.9
MT	4.4	May-83	8.8	Feb-07	2.9
TX	4.4	Nov-86	9.2	Dec-00	4.0
VA	4.7	Dec-82	7.9	Nov-00	2.1
DE	5.0	Dec-76	9.8	Jun-88	3.0
WI	5.0	Jan-83	11.9	Jul-99	3.0
MA	5.1	Jan-76	10.7	Oct-00	2.6
OH	5.1	Jan-83	14.0	Apr-01	3.8
PA	5.1	Feb-83	12.7	May-00	4.0
ME	5.2	Jan-77	9.0	Dec-00	3.2
NC	5.4	Mar-10	11.3	Apr-99	3.0
KY	5.5	Feb-83	12.1	May-00	4.0
MD	5.5	Mar-82	8.5	Dec-99	3.3

State	Jan 2015 Rate (%)	Historical High		Historical Low	
		Date	Rate	Date	Rate
MO	5.5	Apr-83	10.6	Jan-00	3.1
AR	5.6	Feb-83	10.3	Sep-00	4.2
FL	5.7	Jan-10	11.2	Apr-06	3.1
NY	5.8	Jan-76	10.4	May-88	4.0
NM	5.9	Mar-83	10.5	Aug-07	3.7
WV	5.9	Feb-83	18.8	Aug-08	4.1
AL	6.0	Dec-82	15.5	Apr-07	3.8
IN	6.0	Dec-82	12.6	Oct-00	2.9
IL	6.1	Feb-83	13.1	Feb-99	4.1
AK	6.3	Aug-86	11.2	Jan-15	6.3
CT	6.3	Jan-76	10.0	Oct-00	2.2
MI	6.3	Dec-82	16.5	Mar-00	3.2
NJ	6.3	Jan-77	10.7	May-00	3.5
OR	6.3	May-09	11.9	Feb-95	4.7
GA	6.4	Dec-10	10.5	Nov-00	3.4
WA	6.4	Nov-82	12.2	Jun-07	4.6
RI	6.5	Aug-09	11.3	May-88	2.9
AZ	6.6	Dec-82	11.5	Jul-07	3.7
SC	6.6	Jan-83	11.8	Apr-98	3.5
TN	6.7	Jan-83	12.9	Mar-00	3.7
CA	6.9	Oct-10	12.2	Dec-00	4.7
LA	7.0	Nov-86	13.1	Oct-07	3.9
MS	7.1	Apr-83	12.8	Jan-01	5.0
NV	7.1	Nov-10	13.7	Jan-99	3.7
DC	7.7	Sep-83	11.3	Sep-89	4.8

Note: Data series begins in January 1976.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS

Business Employment Dynamics (BED) presents a new way of looking at the dynamics of the commonwealth's overall labor market and shows the constant churning of jobs. Exploring the labor market from this perspective points out that there are consistently significant job gains and job losses every month. BED data compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics allows the tracking of employment changes at the establishment level, which in turn allows:

- *The computation of gross jobs gained at opening and expanding establishments*
- *The gross jobs lost at closing and contracting establishments for the state*

During the 2nd quarter 2014, Pennsylvania:

- **Gained 273,659 jobs** through establishments either opening or expanding
- **Lost 240,437 jobs** through establishments either contracting or closing
- Pennsylvania posted a net job gain of **33,222**

During the same period, in Pennsylvania:

- **76,589 establishments added jobs** through either expansions or openings
- **72,483 establishments lost jobs** through either contractions or closings

Private Sector Gross Job Gains and Losses in 2nd Quarter 2014

Seasonally Adjusted

State	Gross Job Gains ^{1/}	Gross Job Losses ^{1/}	Net Job Change	Establishments with Job Gains	Establishments with Job Losses
PA	273,659	240,437	33,222	76,589	72,483
DE	23,550	18,717	4,833	6,101	5,646
MD	136,035	119,062	16,973	36,966	35,098
NJ	224,863	189,895	34,968	56,805	53,855
NY	494,472	429,972	64,500	127,450	117,513
OH	270,113	234,618	35,495	66,324	62,821
WV	37,208	36,067	1,141	10,421	10,598

^{1/}Gross job gains and losses are a measure of job flow. They account for changes in the number of positions at existing, new, and closing businesses, not the actual movement of workers. For example, if a worker were hired to fill an existing position at a firm, this hire would not be reflected in the gross job gains number. If a firm expands and hires a worker for a new position, this would have a positive impact on gross job gains. This differs from New Hires data. The New Hires count would increase in both instances. The New Hires count increases anytime that a firm hires a worker.

HELP WANTED ONLINE ADS

Pennsylvania Help Wanted Online Active Ads by Industry Sector

Industry Sector	January 2015	January 2014	Volume Change	Percent Change
Total Ads by Industry Sector	202,062	192,077	9,985	5.2%
Goods Producing Industries	12,231	11,296	935	8.3%
Ag, Forestry, Fishing, Hunt.	117	118	-1	-0.8%
Mining	296	267	29	10.9%
Construction	2219	2008	211	10.5%
Manufacturing	9,599	8,903	696	7.8%
Service Providing Industries	100,343	91,774	8,569	9.3%
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	22,522	23,121	-599	-2.6%
Wholesale Trade	5,923	5,783	140	2.4%
Retail Trade	11,763	12,158	-395	-3.2%
Transp., Warehouse & Utilities	4,836	5,180	-344	-6.6%
Information	3,032	2,829	203	7.2%
Financial Activities	10,756	9,764	992	10.2%
Finance & Insurance	8,444	7,375	1,069	14.5%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	2,312	2,389	-77	-3.2%
Professional & Business Svcs.	31,044	28,503	2,541	8.9%
Professional & Technical Svcs.	12,082	10,472	1,610	15.4%
Management of Companies	67	48	19	39.6%
Admin & Waste Services	18,895	17,983	912	5.1%
Education & Health Services	25,055	18,840	6,215	33.0%
Educational Services	6,273	3,652	2,621	71.8%
Health Care & Social Assistance	18,782	15,188	3,594	23.7%
Leisure & Hospitality	4,219	4,798	-579	-12.1%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	789	753	36	4.8%
Accommodations & Food Svcs.	3,430	4,045	-615	-15.2%
Other Services	2,315	2,568	-253	-9.9%
Government	1400	1,351	49	3.6%
Unclassified or unavailable	89,488	89,007	481	0.5%

Note: Help Wanted Online Ads by industry and occupation are compiled differently and totals will not equal each other.

HELP WANTED ONLINE ADS

Pennsylvania Help Wanted Online Active Ads by Occupational Group

Occupational Group	January 2015	January 2014	Volume Change	Percent Change
Total	202,062	192,077	9,985	5.2%
Office and Administrative Support	23,453	22,380	1,073	4.8%
Sales and Related	23,133	25,643	-2,510	-9.8%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	20,890	18,809	2,081	11.1%
Computer and Mathematical	19,578	19,646	-68	-0.3%
Management	18,339	17,822	517	2.9%
Transportation and Material Moving	16,593	14,794	1,799	12.2%
Business and Financial Operations	12,936	11,291	1,645	14.6%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	8,779	8,628	151	1.8%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	7,744	7,444	300	4.0%
Production	7,630	6,972	658	9.4%
Architecture and Engineering	7,039	6,779	260	3.8%
Healthcare Support	6,160	5,908	252	4.3%
Education, Training, and Library	4,889	3,900	989	25.4%
Community and Social Services	4,488	3,960	528	13.3%
Arts, Design, Ent, Sports, and Media	4,465	3,645	820	22.5%
Construction and Extraction	4,002	3,380	622	18.4%
Bldg & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	3,953	3,403	550	16.2%
Personal Care and Service	3,054	2,894	160	5.5%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	2,235	2,137	98	4.6%
Protective Service	1,678	1,572	106	6.7%
Legal	773	866	-93	-10.7%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	234	184	50	27.2%
Military Specific	17	20	-3	-15.0%
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	N/A

Note: Help Wanted Online Ads by industry and occupation are compiled differently and totals will not equal each other.

HELP WANTED ONLINE ADS

Pennsylvania Top 10 Industries Help Wanted Online Active Ads

Industry	January 2015
Employment Placement Agencies	5,535
Temporary Help Services	5,338
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	4,351
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	4,220
Commercial Banking	3,408
Home Health Care Services	2,742
All Other Miscellaneous Ambulatory Health Care Services	2,390
Nursing Care Facilities	2,184
Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists)	1,768
Engineering Services	1,713

Pennsylvania Top 10 Occupations Help Wanted Online Active Ads

Occupation	January 2015
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers*	9,427
Registered Nurses	6,911
Customer Service Representatives*	4,301
Retail Salespersons	4,294
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers*	3,660
Supervisors/Managers of Office and Admin. Support Workers*	3,141
Computer Systems Analysts*	2,964
Sale Reps, Wholesale & Mfg. (except Sci & Tech)*	2,663
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General*	2,621
Computer User Support Specialists	2,609

*2014 High Priority Occupation (HPO) for PA

HELP WANTED ONLINE ADS

Pennsylvania Top 10 Skills Help Wanted Online Active Ads

Skill	January 2015
Quality Assurance (QA)	5,343
Structured query language (SQL)	4,397
Pediatrics	3,361
Technical support	2,959
Software development	2,893
Customer relationship management (CRM)	2,865
Bilingual	2,710
Quality control	2,575
Java	2,372
Linux	2,031

Pennsylvania Top 10 Certifications Help Wanted Online Active Ads

Certification	January 2015
Driver's License	13,163
Commercial Driver's License (CDL)	10,220
Certified Registered Nurse (RN)	9,167
Certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	4,774
Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN)	2,941
Occupational Safety & Health Administration Certification (OSHA)	2,553
Basic Life Support (BLS)	2,408
Certified in Nursing Administration (CNA)	1,909
Food safety programs (HACCP)	1,790
HAZMAT	1,722

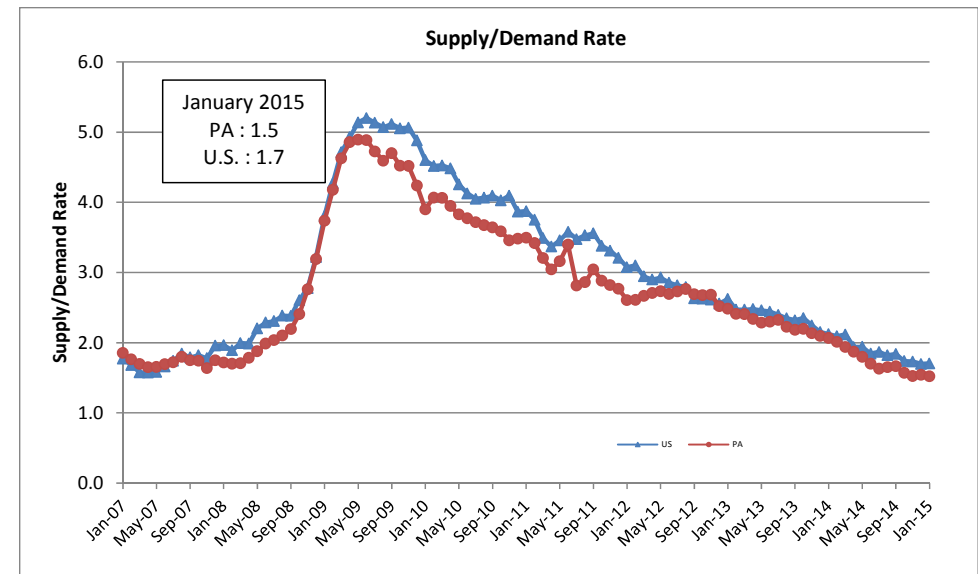
HELP WANTED ONLINE ADS

Pennsylvania Top 25 Employers Help Wanted Online Active Ads

Employer	Jan 2015
Bayada	1,931
PNC Financial Services	1,840
Judge Group, Inc.	1,334
Community Health Systems Inc	1,041
Robert Half International	1,034
Randstad	1,032
Lowe's	944
Kforce Professional Staffing, Inc.	934
Deloitte	928
Hospital of the University of PA	925
Penn Medicine	865
Manpower	852
Allegheny Health Network	752

Employer	Jan 2015
UPMC	750
Main Line Health	743
Citizens Bank	722
Roehl	693
Home Depot	687
Sears Holdings Corporation	622
West Penn Allegheny Health System	610
Children's Hospital of Philadelphia	609
Genesis HealthCare	595
CTG - Computer Task Group	559
Wells Fargo	549
Comcast Corporation	538

Help Wanted Online Ads Supply Demand Rate (Low ratio is desired)



Supply: Number of Unemployed
Demand: Number of Ads

Supply Demand Rate:
Number of Unemployed / Number of Ads

SHORT-TERM FORECASTS

(GLOBAL INSIGHT)

Unemployment Rate Short-Term Forecast

	2015 Q2	2015 Q3	2015 Q4	2016 Q1	2016 Q2
PA	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0
U.S.	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.3

- Global Insight forecasts that Pennsylvania's unemployment rate will not drop to its prerecession, 4th quarter 2007 level (4.6%) in the next 10 years.
- The U.S. unemployment rate is not forecasted by Global Insight to drop to its prerecession level (4.8% in 4th quarter 2007) in the next 10 years.

Pennsylvania Nonfarm Jobs Short Term Forecast

Seasonally Adjusted, In Thousands

	2015 Q2	2015 Q3	2015 Q4	2016 Q1	2016 Q2
PA	5,854	5,879	5,900	5,921	5,941
U.S.	141,872	142,572	143,213	143,857	144,535

NEWS OF THE MONTH

Introducing Industry and Occupational Projections Dashboards!

The Center is pleased to announce the release of its Industry and Occupational Projections Dashboards. The dashboards provide an interactive web-based tool where users can research the projections data beyond the standard predefined reports.

Highlights of the Projections Dashboards:

- Local Area to State Comparisons
- Geographical or Industry/Occupational Groupings of Interest
- Wage Data with Occupations
- Excel Files for Further Review
- Custom Reports and Charts

Access the dashboards by visiting our website, paworkstats.pa.gov, selecting Products, and then [Long-Term Industry Employment Projections](#) or [Long-Term Occupational Employment Projections](#).

DEFINITIONS

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS - Source: Pennsylvania Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)
The labor force and unemployment data are based on the same concepts and definitions as those used for the official national estimates obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program measures employment and unemployment on a place-of-residence basis and produces estimates using equations based on regression techniques. This method utilizes data from several sources, including the CPS, the Current Employment Statistics (CES), and state unemployment insurance (UI) programs. The LAUS program does not produce estimates for any demographic groups.

Unemployment Rate: The number of unemployed as a percentage of the labor force.

Unemployment: All persons aged 16 years and older who had no employment during the reference week (contains the 12th day of the month), were available for work (except for temporary illness), and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to jobs from which they had been laid off need not to have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.

Employment: All persons who, during the week which includes the 12th day of the month, (a) did any work as paid employees, worked in their own businesses or professions or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in enterprises operated by members of their families, 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. Included are the self-employed, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and private household workers, who are excluded by the CES survey.

Labor Force: All persons either working or looking for work or classified as employed or unemployed.

UNEMPLOYMENT DEMOGRAPHICS - Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPS

The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a monthly survey of households conducted by the United States Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It provides a comprehensive body of data on the labor force, employment, unemployment and persons not in the labor force by geographic area. The CPS is a count of people. CPS data are not seasonally adjusted.

Demographics: Characteristics of a population

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 (through the current reference week) that persons classified as unemployed had been looking for work.

Labor Force Participation Rate: The labor force as a percent of 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 (1 to 34 hours) because of an economic reason, such as their hours were cut back or they were unable to find full-time jobs.

Long-term Unemployed: Persons who have been unemployed for greater than 26 weeks.

Underemployment Rate (U6): 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, as a percent of the labor force plus those who have dropped out of the labor market entirely and still want a job.

DEFINITIONS

POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS - Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Pennsylvania State Data Center

WORKFORCE INDICATORS – Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics

The Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) are a set of economic indicators that can be queried by different levels of geography as well as by industry, gender, and age of workers. The QWI are built upon wage records in the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system and information from state Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION - Source: 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. UC payments (benefits) are intended to provide temporary financial assistance to unemployed workers who meet the requirements of State law.

Regular UC: Provides up to 26 weeks of benefits for **eligible** unemployed workers based on their earnings prior to becoming unemployed.

Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC): A temporary, federally-funded extension of unemployment benefits for eligible individuals who have exhausted their Regular UC benefits and are still unemployed.

Extended Benefits (EB): A temporary, extension of unemployment benefits available to eligible individuals who have exhausted their Regular UC benefits and any temporary emergency unemployment benefits currently available.

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 amount of benefits to which he or she is entitled.

JOBS - Source: Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, Current Employment Statistics (CES)

Each month the CES program surveys about 140,000 national businesses and government agencies in order to provide detailed industry data on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on non-farm payrolls. This is a collaborative effort between BLS and the states. CES produces a count of jobs, not of people.

Nonfarm Jobs: The total number of persons on establishment payrolls employed full or part time who received pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th day of the month.

Temporary and intermittent employees are included, as are any employees who are on paid sick leave, on paid holiday, or who work during only part of the specified pay period. 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.

DEFINITIONS

JOBS – CONTINUED

Note: Farms fall outside the scope of the CES survey. When the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) began studying payrolls and employment in 1915, it focused exclusively on the manufacturing sector. The need for more accurate employment estimates during the Great Depression led the BLS to develop more comprehensive estimates of wages and employment in nonfarm industries during the '30s. Agricultural employment was excluded due to the relative difficulty of gathering timely employment information in the rural farming sector. In addition, since many agricultural workers are exempt from Unemployment Insurance (UI) and many are self employed, there is not a good source of data to verify the accuracy and reliability of any sample based survey data.

INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS - Source: Center for Workforce Information & Analysis Strategic Early Notice Econometric Model; Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

The Strategic Early Notice Econometric Model identifies companies and industries of probable importance. There are two types of companies: growing and declining. Growing companies and industries are experiencing significant employment growth. Declining companies and industries are experiencing significant employment decline. The model does not presuppose a cause for a company's decline or growth. Companies are selected based on an algorithmic model.

Growing Company: A company whose employment count has grown each quarter over the past year. Only those companies having at least 10 employees at the beginning of the measurement period and having employment growth of at least 10 percent are identified.

Declining Company: A company whose employment count has declined each quarter over the past year. Only those companies having at least 20 employees at the beginning of the measurement period and having an employment decline of at least 10 percent are identified.

PA EMPLOYER ACTIVITIES - Source: Based on media reports

Compilation of events and employment gain or loss may be unconfirmed and incomplete.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - Source: Standard & Poor's S&P500 Index, Current Employment Statistics, Federal Reserve Bank of Pennsylvania

S&P 500 Index: A composite index of the common stock prices of 500 large publicly held companies traded in the United States. The S&P 500 index is an excellent leading indicator as to the direction of the economy and thus employment. Plotting the index's three-month simple moving average (SMA) versus the nine-month SMA shows interesting results. When the three-month SMA crosses the nine-month SMA, a prediction can be made as to the direction of the economy and employment.

PA CES Employment: Pennsylvania total nonfarm jobs.

PA Leading Index: A forecast of economic activity. The purpose of the index is to reflect where the economy is headed. The leading index is constructed from the state's current economic activity index, housing permits, initial unemployment claims, the index of vendor delivery time from the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank's *Business Outlook Survey*, and the spread between the yields on 10-year Treasury bonds and the fed funds rate. A change in direction of the index may signal a change in the direction of the economy. Source data is revised significantly from month to month.

PA Coincident Index: A measure of current economic activity. Individual economic indicators often produce conflicting signals on the health of the economy. For example, one indicator can be showing a gain while another reflects a loss. The purpose of the coincident index is to suppress these conflicting signals by combining a set of key measures to reflect the overall economic trend. The index is constructed from three monthly data series (payroll employment, average hours worked in manufacturing, and the unemployment rate) and one quarterly series (wage and salary disbursements). A change in direction of the index may signal a change in the direction of the economy. Source data is revised significantly from month to month.

DEFINITIONS

JOB SKILLS - Source: *CWIA analysis of Occupation Information Network (O*NET) data*

Job skills are personal abilities that help workers carry out job-related tasks. However, depending on the occupation, the required skills can be very different. For instance, construction workers need a unique set of skills different from accountants, teachers, or production workers. A Knowledge Area is a key educational or experience requirement for an occupation (e.g. Computers and Electronics). General Work Activities are types of job behaviors that occur across multiple occupations (e.g. interacting with computers). Detailed Work Activities are types of specific job behaviors or duties particular to an occupation (e.g. use computers to enter, access or retrieve data). Tools & Technologies are machines, equipment, tools, and information technologies that one could be expected to use in a particular occupation (e.g. Microsoft Access).

NEW HIRES - Source: *Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry*

New Hire Reporting is a process by which employers report information on all employees hired on or after January 1, 1998, to locate non-custodial parents, establish child support orders, or enforce existing orders. Company and individual data are confidential and cannot be reported on. However, the data can be aggregated to show where and in what industries hiring is taking place as an indication of what sectors of the economy are experiencing growth or decline. Approximately 60 percent of all new hires are captured. New hire counts by industry are an indication of trend only.

OTHER STATES RATES - Source: *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Local Area Unemployment Statistics*

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS - Source: *U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*

Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data track the expansion and contraction of employment for private businesses. These employment changes - gross job gains (expansions and openings) and gross job losses (reductions and closures) - are components of the net change in employment at the establishment level. These data help to provide a picture of the dynamic state of the labor market. For example, even in an economic recession there are businesses that hire as well as businesses that lay off workers.

HELP WANTED ONLINE ADS - Source: *The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine™ (HWOL)*

The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine data set provides real-time insight into the employment marketplace through the world's largest database of online job ads. Jobs ads can be classified by industry, occupation, employer, and geographic area. Data are analyzed for employment trends and to forecast economic conditions. The underlying data for The Conference Board HWOL are provided by Wanted Technologies Corporation.

SHORT-TERM FORECASTS - Source: *IHS Global Insight*

Global Insight's economic forecasts are based on past trends. These trends are used in conjunction with an econometric model to predict the future state of the economy. Global Insight provides economic and financial information on countries, regions and industries.

NEWS OF THE MONTH - Source: *Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry*

MAP OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY - Source: *Pennsylvania Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)*

