

PENNSYLVANIA

FAST FACTS



NOVEMBER 2013 EDITION

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

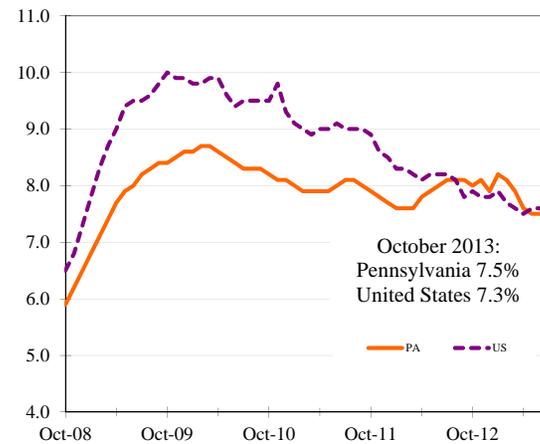
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LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

Unemployment Rate



Unemployment Rate (All data are seasonally adjusted)

- Pennsylvania's unemployment rate was 7.5% in October 2013
- Pennsylvania was ranked 31st (lowest rate) in the U.S. in October
- O-T-M change was -0.1 percentage points
- O-T-Y change was -0.5 percentage points
- Change since December 2007 (the official start of the recession, at which time the unemployment rate was 4.6%) was +2.9 percentage points
- Change since February/March 2010 (when the unemployment rate peaked at 8.7%) was -1.2 percentage points
- PA's rate is forecast to be at 7.4% in 1st quarter 2014 (see page 27 for additional Global Insight forecasts)
- October unemployment rates for surrounding states: DC 8.9%, NJ 8.4%, NY 7.7%, OH 7.5%, DE 6.8%, MD 6.7%, WV 6.2% (see page 20 for all rates)

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

Unemployment

- Pennsylvania's unemployment for October was 485,000
- O-T-M change was -11,000, O-T-Y change was -40,000
- Change since December 2007 was +193,000 (+66.1%)

Employment

- Pennsylvania's employment for October was 5,987,000
- O-T-M change was -20,000, O-T-Y change was -6,000
- Change since December 2007 was -101,000 (-1.7%)

Labor Force

- Pennsylvania's labor force for August was 6,471,000
- O-T-M change was -32,000, O-T-Y change was -46,000
- Change since December 2007 was +91,000 (+1.4%)

UNEMPLOYMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

PA Unemployment Rate by Demographic Group

Group	2013	2013	2012	2011
	Q3	Q2	Q3	Q3
Total	7.7%	7.4%	8.5%	8.7%
White	6.6%	6.8%	7.5%	7.9%
Black	18.0%	13.9%	16.1%	14.4%
Male	8.5%	7.9%	8.2%	8.7%
Female	6.7%	6.7%	8.9%	8.8%
16-19	21.7%	26.1%	14.0%	18.5%
20-24	13.5%	12.9%	13.7%	17.6%
25-54	6.6%	6.4%	7.9%	6.9%
55+	5.2%	4.6%	6.9%	7.3%

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

- Compared to a year ago, the unemployment rates for whites and females went down while the rates for blacks and males went up (2013 Q3 versus 2012 Q3).
- Blacks, males, and younger workers had the highest rates.

PA Unemployment Rate by Educational Group

Group	2013	2013	2012	2011
	Q3	Q2	Q3	Q3
Less than a HS diploma	13.0%	12.5%	11.8%	14.7%
HS graduates, no college	7.4%	8.3%	9.2%	9.1%
Some college, no degree	6.9%	8.9%	7.8%	9.5%
Associate degree	5.8%	6.0%	8.9%	6.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.9%	2.7%	5.2%	4.8%

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

- Compared to a year ago, with the exception of those with less than a HS diploma, the unemployment rates for all education groups went down.

Select PA Labor Force Characteristics

Quarter	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)
2013 Q3	41,700	285,700	37.0	63.7%	58.9%	13.4%	198,300
2013 Q2	28,400	307,800	40.9	64.3%	59.5%	13.1%	209,000
2012 Q3	46,400	326,100	35.5	64.9%	59.3%	15.0%	221,500
2011 Q3	35,700	283,700	34.0	63.8%	58.2%	14.7%	214,200

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

- From 3rd quarter 2012 to 3rd quarter 2013, the percent of long-term unemployed, or those who have been unemployed for more than six months, increased from 39.1% to 39.8%.
- Pennsylvania's 3rd quarter 2013 U6 underemployment rate (which can be used to gauge the true nature of unemployment) was 13.4%.

POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

The following population estimates from the 2012 American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates. This data was created using the 2010 Census total population counts as a base.

Top 20 Pennsylvania Counties with Percent Population Decreases, 2012

Rank	County	2012 Population Estimate	April 1, 2010 Population Estimate Base	Numeric Population Change	Percent Population Change
1	Cameron	4,939	5,085	-146	-2.9%
2	Wayne	51,955	52,822	-870	-1.6%
3	Warren	41,146	41,815	-669	-1.6%
4	Greene	38,085	38,686	-601	-1.6%
5	Susquehanna	42,696	43,356	-660	-1.5%
6	Cambria	141,584	143,679	-2,095	-1.5%
7	Lawrence	89,871	91,108	-1,237	-1.4%
8	Crawford	87,598	88,765	-1,167	-1.3%
9	Venango	54,272	54,984	-712	-1.3%
10	Elk	31,550	31,946	-396	-1.2%
11	Somerset	76,957	77,742	-791	-1.0%
12	Jefferson	44,764	45,200	-432	-1.0%
13	Bedford	49,324	49,762	-444	-0.9%
14	Clarion	39,646	39,988	-342	-0.9%
15	Mercer	115,655	116,638	-983	-0.8%
16	Schuylkill	147,063	148,289	-1,226	-0.8%
17	Pike	56,899	57,369	-467	-0.8%
18	Armstrong	68,409	68,941	-531	-0.8%
19	Indiana	88,218	88,880	-668	-0.8%
20	McKean	43,127	43,450	-323	-0.7%

Source: US Census Bureau 2012 County Population Estimates

Cameron County experienced the largest percentage decline (-2.9 percent), followed by Wayne, Warren, and Greene Counties which all declined by 1.6 percent. Susquehanna County (-1.5%) completes the top five counties that have lost the largest percent of population.

Cambria County (-2,095) had the largest estimated volume population decrease during the period, followed by Westmoreland (-1,775) and Lawrence (-1,237) counties.

WORKFORCE INDICATORS

2012 Q3 Percentage of Workers Ages 55+ by Industry

Industry	Older Worker Count	Total Worker Count	Percent Older Workers
Accommodation and Food Services	45,104	436,543	10.3%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	54,993	284,898	19.3%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	5,156	21,591	23.9%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	20,403	115,216	17.7%
Construction	43,017	225,564	19.1%
Educational Services	113,203	407,862	27.8%
Finance and Insurance	56,671	262,041	21.6%
Health Care and Social Assistance	220,028	942,196	23.4%
Information	21,306	97,545	21.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	31,867	138,687	23.0%
Manufacturing	147,964	576,002	25.7%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	5,785	33,725	17.2%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	45,815	193,710	23.7%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	68,663	328,578	20.9%
Public Administration	43,544	164,284	26.5%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	15,822	60,987	25.9%
Retail Trade	131,802	632,764	20.8%
Transportation and Warehousing	58,106	219,127	26.5%
Utilities	9,541	32,068	29.8%
Wholesale Trade	59,253	232,144	25.5%
Total	1,198,043	5,405,532	22.2%

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

2012 Q2 Workers Ages 55+ Industry Separations

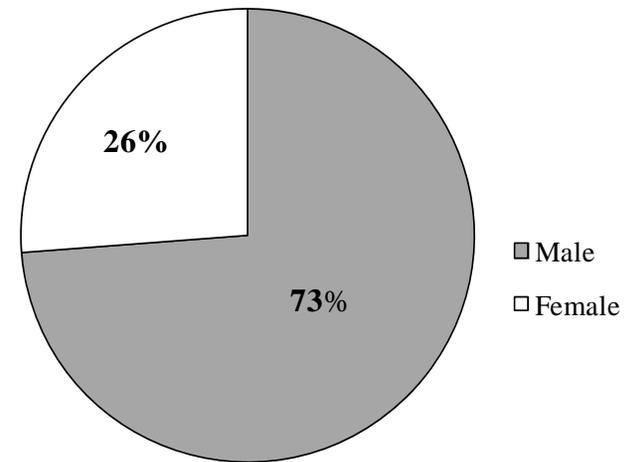
Industry	Separations	% of Separations
Accommodation and Food Services	4,842	4%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	9,250	8%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	765	1%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	1,983	2%
Construction	5,152	4%
Educational Services	22,964	20%
Finance and Insurance	3,490	3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	18,839	16%
Information	1,496	1%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	1,876	2%
Manufacturing	9,145	8%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	670	1%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	4,087	4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	7,069	6%
Public Administration	3,122	3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,049	1%
Retail Trade	10,021	9%
Transportation and Warehousing	5,640	5%
Utilities	575	0%
Wholesale Trade	3,698	3%
Total	115,733	-

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

WORKFORCE INDICATORS

Manufacturing Demographics

2012 Q3 Manufacturing Employment by Gender



PA Manufacturing Labor Force Age Groups

Age Group	Q3 2009	Q3 2010	Q3 2011	Q3 2012
<25	6.6%	6.8%	7.2%	7.7%
25-54	70.4%	69.4%	68.0%	66.6%
55+	22.9%	23.8%	24.8%	25.7%

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

2012 Q3 Top Manufacturing Industries Employing Workers Ages 55+

Industry	Older Worker Count	Total Worker Count	Percent Older Workers
Apparel Knitting Mills	155	348	44.5%
Fiber, Yarn, and Thread Mills	119	277	43.0%
Leather and Hide Tanning and Finishing	61	165	37.0%
Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing	1,526	4,242	36.0%
Fabric Mills	770	2,184	35.3%
Apparel Accessories and Other Apparel Manufacturing	170	495	34.3%
Grain and Oilseed Milling	404	1,207	33.5%
Hardware Manufacturing	260	788	33.0%
Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing	4,170	12,728	32.8%
Seafood Product Preparation and Packaging	24	74	32.4%

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

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Key Facts

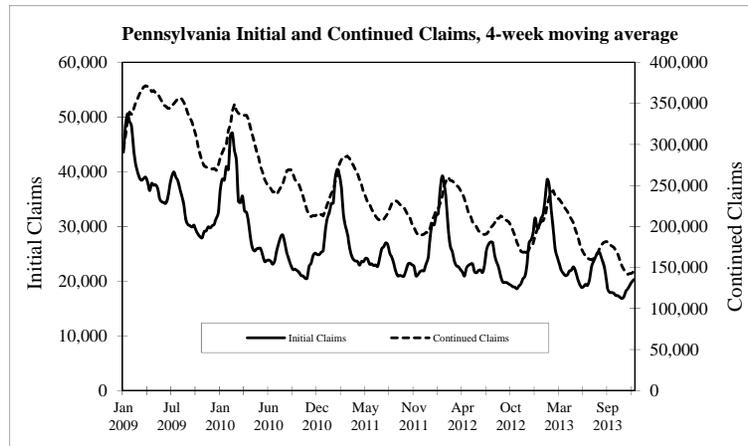
Unemployment Compensation Federal Loan Balance

- The federal loan balance was paid in full on July 25, 2012, with interim financing. The interim financing was then repaid with a bond issue which closed on October 18, 2012.
- Starting January 14, 2013, Pennsylvania began receiving federal cash flow loans. On June 20, 2013, the loan balance of \$523 million was paid in full.

Available Weeks of Benefits

- Under the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, a total of 47 weeks (Tiers 1-4) of Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) and 20 weeks of Extended Benefits (13 weeks Regular EB + 7 weeks High Unemployment Period EB) are available in states that meet the required unemployment rate thresholds.
- Nationally, the maximum of 47 weeks of EUC is currently available in only two states. Extended Benefits are not available in any states.
- In Pennsylvania, the maximum number of weeks of benefits available is 63 (26 weeks of Regular Unemployment Compensation + 37 weeks of EUC).

Claims



All claims data are not seasonally adjusted.

Regular Compensation

O-T-Y: Over-the-Year

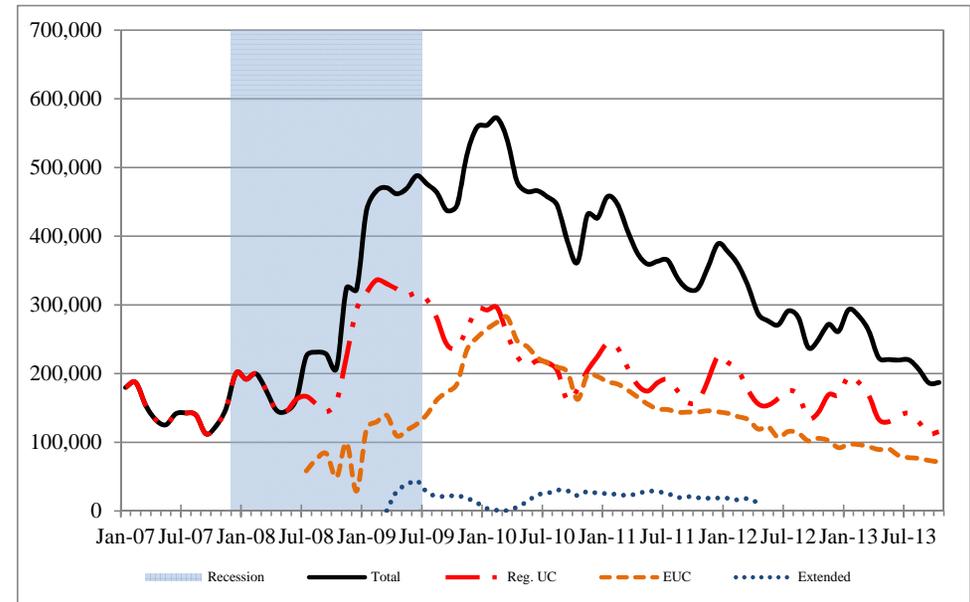
- Initial claims for October were 106,000, O-T-Y change was +1,500 (+1%)
- Continued claims for October were 607,900, O-T-Y change was -125,400 (-17%)

Emergency Compensation (EUC)

- Initial claims for October were 17,800, O-T-Y change was -400 (-2%)
- Continued claims for October were 345,600, O-T-Y change was -128,500 (-27%)

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Individual Payments



Individual Payments by Week Ending Date

Program	Oct 26, 2013	Sep 28, 2013	Oct 27, 2012
Total	187,081	186,435	249,562
Regular UC	115,526	112,765	143,743
Emergency UC	71,555	73,670	105,819

Source: PA Unemployment Compensation System

Note: This count reflects the total number of distinct individuals who received UC benefits including federal extension of benefits as of August 31, 2013.

- For the week ending October 26, 2013, the total number of individuals who received UC benefits (187,081) was higher than the previous month (186,435) but lower than one year ago (249,562).
- The total number of individuals who received emergency UC benefits (71,555) was lower than both the previous month (73,670) and one year ago (105,819).

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UC Exhaustees by Pre-UC Supersector November 1, 2012 to October 31, 2013

Pre-UC Supersector	Exhaustees	% of Total
Total	107,000	100%
Natural Resources & Mining	1,010	0.9%
Construction	10,030	9.4%
Manufacturing	12,720	11.9%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	20,860	19.5%
Information	1,680	1.6%
Financial Activities	5,400	5.0%
Professional & Business Services	19,180	17.9%
Education & Health Services	20,210	18.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	8,240	7.7%
Other Services	3,150	2.9%
Government	1,570	1.5%
Unclassified Industry	2,950	2.8%

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, and the total is rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

- From November 1, 2012, through August 31, 2013, the number of individuals who exhausted all available state and federal UC benefits was 107,000.
- In August 2013 alone, total exhaustions were 8,000. (See next page)
- The supersector with the highest number of exhaustees was Trade, Transportation & Utilities with 20, 860, or 19.5% of all exhaustees.
- The next highest number of UC Exhaustees was from the Education & Health Services supersector with 20,210, or 18.9%.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Estimates of UC Exhaustees by County

Area	Actual – Previous 12 Months		Projected – Next 3 Months		
	Nov 2012 - Sep 2013	Oct 2013	Nov 2013	Dec 2013 ¹	Jan 2014 ²
Pennsylvania	99,000	8,000	8,000	87,000	18,000
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Adams County	400	50	30	350	70
Allegheny County	9,430	680	760	8,290	1,710
Armstrong County	510	30	40	450	90
Beaver County	1,330	120	110	1,170	240
Bedford County	320	40	30	280	60
Berks County	3,250	250	260	2,860	590
Blair County	890	120	70	780	160
Bradford County	180	10	10	160	30
Bucks County	4,450	350	360	3,910	810
Butler County	1,130	110	90	990	210
Cambria County	1,130	130	90	990	210
Cameron County	30	<10	<10	30	10
Carbon County	510	60	40	450	90
Centre County	490	50	40	430	90
Chester County	2,280	150	180	2,000	410
Clarion County	280	30	20	250	50
Clearfield County	630	60	50	550	110
Clinton County	190	30	20	170	30
Columbia County	350	20	30	310	60
Crawford County	440	40	40	390	80
Cumberland County	1,170	110	90	1,030	210
Dauphin County	1,960	150	160	1,720	360
Delaware County	4,500	350	360	3,950	820
Elk County	180	10	10	160	30
Erie County	1,950	150	160	1,710	350
Fayette County	1,210	90	100	1,060	220
Forest County	30	<10	<10	30	10
Franklin County	820	50	70	720	150
Fulton County	100	10	10	90	20
Greene County	210	30	20	180	40
Huntingdon County	380	30	30	330	70
Indiana County	760	50	60	670	140
Jefferson County	270	30	20	240	50

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.

¹The increase in exhaustees in December reflects the end of the federal EUC program

²Projections beginning in January 2014 reflect the reduced number of available weeks of UC

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Estimates of UC Exhaustees by County

Area	Actual – Previous 12 Months		Projected – Next 3 Months		
	Nov 2012 - Sep 2013	Oct 2013	Nov 2013	Dec 2013 ¹	Jan 2014 ¹
Juniata County	120	20	10	110	20
Lackawanna County	1,490	100	120	1,310	270
Lancaster County	2,310	160	190	2,030	420
Lawrence County	680	60	50	600	120
Lebanon County	690	50	60	610	130
Lehigh County	3,520	290	280	3,090	640
Luzerne County	2,390	190	190	2,100	430
Lycoming County	680	60	50	600	120
McKean County	270	20	20	240	50
Mercer County	730	60	60	640	130
Mifflin County	280	30	20	250	50
Monroe County	870	70	70	760	160
Montgomery County	5,590	460	450	4,910	1,020
Montour County	60	<10	<10	50	10
Northampton County	2,270	160	180	1,990	410
Northumberland County	550	30	40	480	100
Perry County	300	20	20	260	50
Philadelphia County	18,340	1,510	1,480	16,120	3,330
Pike County	170	10	10	150	30
Potter County	100	<10	10	90	20
Schuylkill County	1,040	100	80	910	190
Snyder County	160	10	10	140	30
Somerset County	560	110	50	490	100
Sullivan County	20	10	<10	20	<10
Susquehanna County	150	10	10	130	30
Tioga County	170	20	10	150	30
Union County	100	10	10	90	20
Venango County	360	30	30	320	70
Warren County	210	20	20	180	40
Washington County	1,410	100	110	1,240	260
Wayne County	200	10	20	180	40
Westmoreland County	2,820	220	230	2,480	510
Wyoming County	130	10	10	110	20
York County	2,900	250	230	2,550	530
Other	5,600	400	450	4,920	1,020

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.

¹The increase in exhaustees in December reflects the end of the federal EUC program

²Projections beginning in January 2014 reflect the reduced number of available weeks of UC

JOBS

PA Total Nonfarm Jobs October 2013 (Seasonally Adjusted)



Source: Current Employment Statistics

▲: Over-the-Month
○: Over-the-Year

PA Job Facts

- Pennsylvania's total nonfarm jobs were at 5,763,900 in October.
- O-T-M change for October was 0 (0.0%).
- O-T-Y change for October was +29,400 (+0.5%).
- Change since December 2007, the start of the recession, was -48,600 (-0.8%).
- Global Insight forecasts PA nonfarm jobs to recover to pre-recession levels (4th quarter 2007) in the 2nd quarter 2014 at 5,823,000 (see page 27 for additional Global Insight forecasts).

U.S. Job Facts

- U.S. nonfarm jobs were at 136.6 million in October.
- O-T-M change for October was +204,000 (+0.1%).
- O-T-Y change for October was +2,329,000 (+1.7%).
- Change since December 2007 was -1,488,000 (-1.1%).

PA Jobs Detail

- Total nonfarm jobs were flat in October due to a private sector increase that was countered by an opposite decline in public sector jobs.
- The largest gain was an increase of 7,700 professional & business services jobs, which reached a record high.
- Education & health services (-7,800) had the largest drop, falling below its record high set in September.
- Professional & business services (+15,100), leisure & hospitality (+12,500), and education & health services (+10,800) each added more than 10,000 jobs since last October.

JOBS BY INDUSTRY

Pennsylvania Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment

Seasonally Adjusted

Industry Sector	October 2013	Change from September 2013	Change from December 2007	
			volume	percent
Total Nonfarm Jobs	5,763,900	0	-48,600	-0.8%
Goods-Producing Industries	830,500	2,100	-105,800	-11.3%
Mining & Logging	35,200	-600	13,900	65.3%
Construction	228,600	1,400	-31,200	-12.0%
Manufacturing	566,700	1,300	-88,500	-13.5%
Durable Goods	347,100	-500	-57,900	-14.3%
Nondurable Goods	219,600	1,800	-30,600	-12.2%
Service-Providing Industries	4,933,400	-2,100	57,200	1.2%
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	1,099,100	-2,300	-35,400	-3.1%
Wholesale Trade	226,400	1,100	-13,800	-5.7%
Retail Trade	625,800	-4,400	-30,000	-4.6%
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	246,900	1,000	8,400	3.5%
Information	88,000	1,100	-20,300	-18.7%
Financial Activities	313,000	100	-18,900	-5.7%
Finance & Insurance	253,100	-200	-12,100	-4.6%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	59,900	300	-6,800	-10.2%
Professional & Business Services	748,600	7,700	36,700	5.2%
Professional & Technical Services	320,600	700	6,500	2.1%
Management of Companies	130,900	500	20,000	18.0%
Admin & Waste Services	297,100	6,500	10,200	3.6%
Education & Health Services	1,183,700	-7,800	99,000	9.1%
Educational Services	232,500	-6,500	10,700	4.8%
Health Care & Social Assistance	951,200	-1,300	88,300	10.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	533,400	5,400	30,100	6.0%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	95,000	5,000	9,300	10.9%
Accommodation & Food Services	438,400	400	20,800	5.0%
Other Services	258,100	-600	3,200	1.3%
Government	709,500	-5,700	-37,200	-5.0%
Federal Government	95,600	-800	-8,100	-7.8%
State Government	162,100	400	1,300	0.8%
Local Government	451,800	-5,300	-30,400	-6.3%

Source: Current Employment Statistics

INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Industries with Growing Companies in 4th Quarter 2012

Industry	Growing Companies	Industry	Growing Companies
Health Care & Social Assistance	321	Retail Trade	135
Manufacturing	303	Administrative & Waste Services	129
Prof., Scientific, & Technical Services	291	Construction	117

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 4th quarter 2012 was 1,910
- In **Health Care & Social Assistance** – Individual and Family Services; Offices of Physicians; Home Health Care Services; Community Care Facilities for the Elderly
- In **Manufacturing** – Machine Shops, Turned Product, and Screw, Nut, and Bolt Manufacturing; Architectural and Structural Metals Manufacturing; Other Wood Product Manufacturing, Plastics Product Manufacturing
- In **Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services** – Computer Systems Design and Related Services; Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services
- In **Retail Trade** – Automobile Dealers; Grocery Stores; Health and Personal Care Stores; Clothing Stores; Electronic Shopping and Mail-Order Houses

Industries with Declining Companies in 4th Quarter 2012

Industry	Declining Companies	Industry	Declining Companies
Health Care & Social Assistance	73	Construction	55
Manufacturing	73	Prof., Scientific, & Technical Services	49
Accommodation & Food Services	63	Retail Trade	45

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 4th quarter 2012 was 545
- In **Health Care & Social Assistance** – Individual and Family Services; Home Health Care Services; Nursing Care Facilities; Offices of Physicians; Residential Mental Retardation, Mental Health and Substance Abuse Facilities; Other Ambulatory Health Care Services; Child Day Care Services; Medical and Diagnostic Laboratories
- In **Manufacturing** – Machine Shops; Turned Product; and Screw, Nut, and Bolt Manufacturing; Architectural and Structural Metals Manufacturing

PA EMPLOYER ACTIVITIES

(Based on published media reports)

Reported^{1/} Openings or Expansions by Industry

Industry	Jan to Oct 2013		Nov 2012 to Oct 2013	
	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	5	328	6	403
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	22	1,805	23	1,905
Transportation and Warehousing	1	126	2	236
Information	2	850	2	850
Financial Activities	1	100	4	545
Professional and Business Services	5	561	7	1,111
Education and Health Services	6	1,830	6	1,830
Leisure and Hospitality	25	1,432	28	1,872
Other Services	0	0	0	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0
Total	67	7,032	78	8,752

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

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

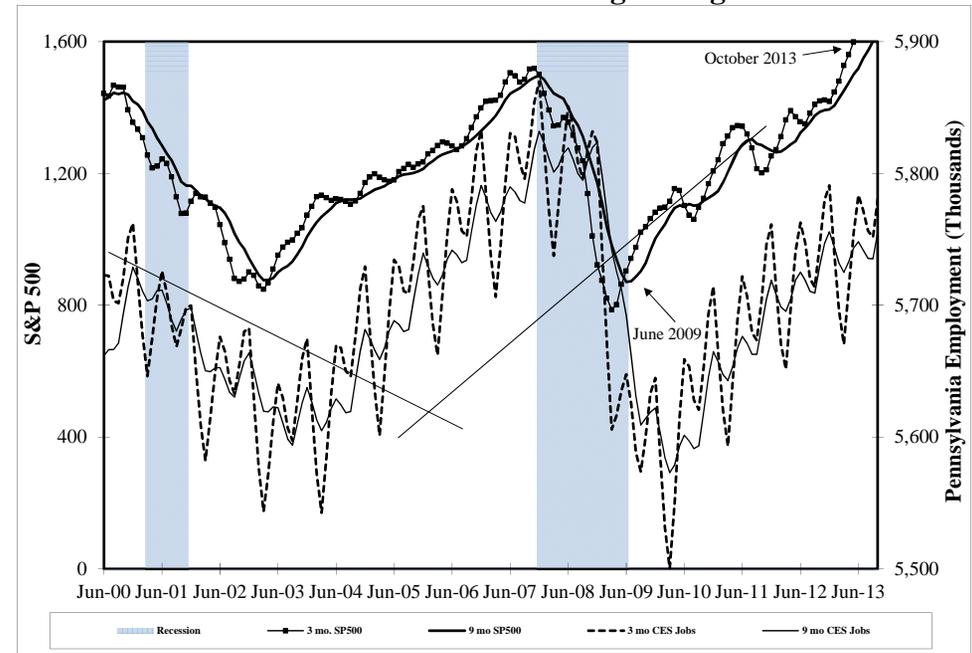
Industry	Jan to Oct 2013		Nov 2012 to Oct 2013	
	Events	Employment Loss	Events	Employment Loss
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0
Utilities	2	-251	2	-251
Construction	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	11	-1,458	15	-1,918
Wholesale Trade	1	-55	2	-136
Retail Trade	4	-316	4	-316
Transportation and Warehousing	3	-401	3	-401
Information	1	-69	1	-69
Financial Activities	1	-209	1	-209
Professional and Business Services	3	-721	4	-887
Education and Health Services	7	-4,935	8	-5,088
Leisure and Hospitality	21	-1,135	25	-1,366
Other Services	2	-144	2	-144
Public Administration	2	-158	2	-158
Total	58	-9,852	69	-10,943

^{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 - 2013, 3-month vs. 9-month moving averages



S&P 500 Index

- The Standard & Poor's 500 index closed at 1,757 in October, 71 points above the previous record high set in July 2013.
- The O-T-M change was +75 points (+4.5%)
- The O-T-Y change was +345 points (+24.4%)

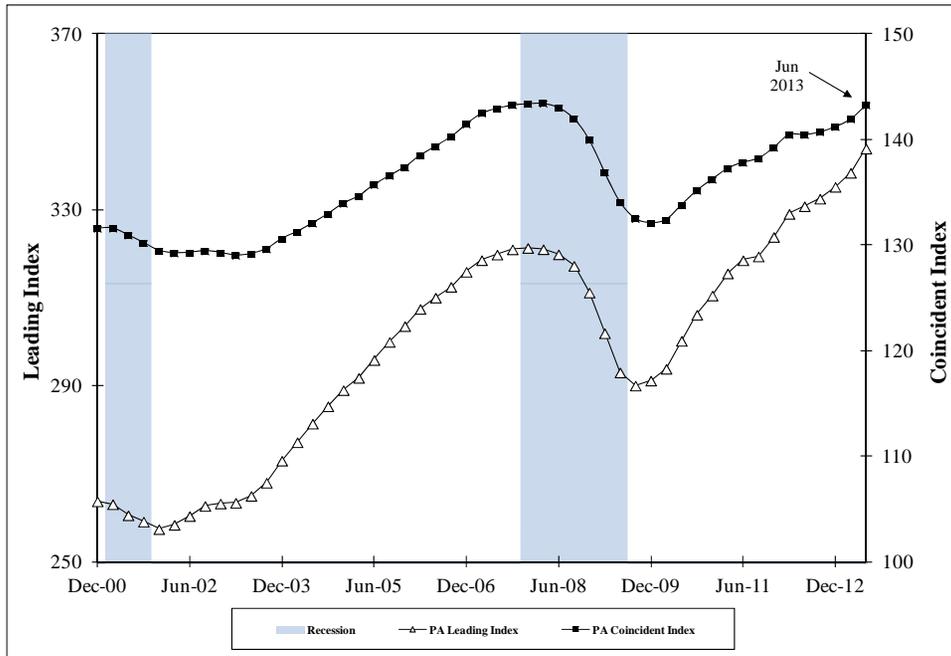
O-T-M: Over-the-Month
O-T-Y: Over-the-Year

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 45 out of 53 months since June 2009. It dropped below in August 2011 due to uncertainty in the national economy, but it rose above again in January 2012 and has remained so through March 2013. The CES Jobs nine-month SMA has trended upwards since March 2010.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Pennsylvania Leading and Coincident Indexes, Quarterly Average



Leading Index

Pennsylvania's leading index reflects where the economy is headed. The index is constructed from the state's current coincident index, housing permits, initial unemployment claims, and vendor delivery time.

- In June 2013, the quarterly average of the index stood at 344.0, slightly higher than the previous quarter's reading of 338.5.
- A change in trend of this index signals a turn in the economy. The quarterly average of the index increased each quarter since December 2009. This change in trajectory closely followed the official end of the recession (June 2009).

Coincident Index

Pennsylvania's coincident index is a measure of current economic activity. The index is constructed from employment, hours worked in manufacturing, the unemployment rate and wage disbursements.

- In June 2013, the quarterly average of the index was 143.3, slightly higher than the previous quarter's reading of 141.9. Like the leading index, a change in trend of this index signals a turn in the economy.

MASS LAYOFF STATISTICS

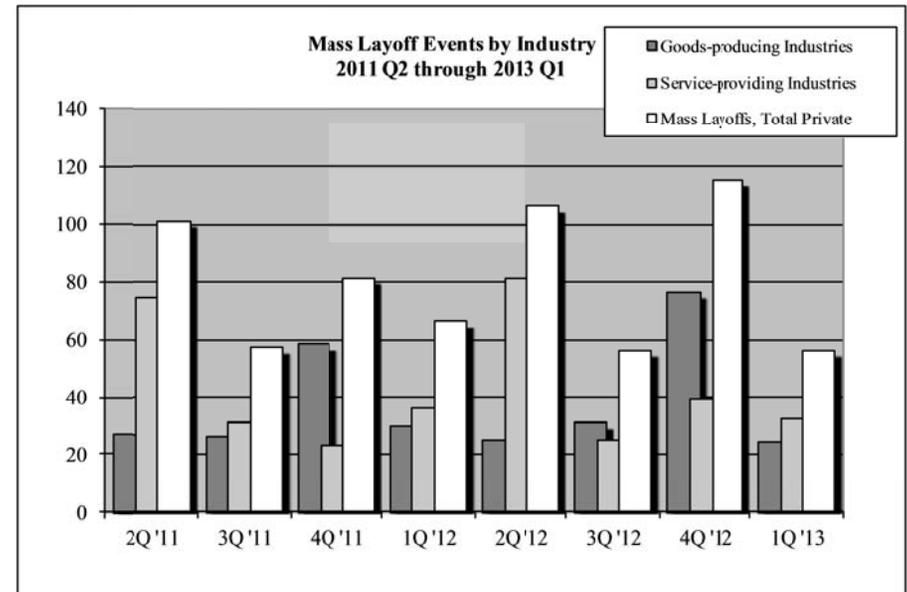
Statewide Mass Layoff Events by Industry 2013 Q1 and 2012 Q1

Industry Supersector	Total Estabs.	2013 Q1		2012 Q1	
		Estabs. with Layoffs	Total Separations	Estabs. with Layoffs	Total Separations
Total, Private	278,417	56	6,971	66	7,235
Goods-producing Industries	44,716	24	3,008	30	2,897
Construction	28,047	12	1,630	15	1,332
Manufacturing	13,674	11	1,122	15	1,565
Service-providing Industries	233,701	32	3,963	36	4,338
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	56,340	14	1,779	17	2,006
Professional & Business Svcs.	121,430	14	1,902	11	1,403
Leisure & Hospitality	26,598	4	282	8	929

Total Establishments (Estabs.) - Number of establishments within the industry supersector

Establishments with Layoffs - Number of establishments with a layoff event involving 50 or more employees and lasting longer than 30 days

Total Separations - Number of employees affected by layoff events



Note: Due to Federal budget cuts and the necessity of maintaining core programs, the BLS has cut funding for the MLS program. This section will be replaced in the near future.

NEW HIRES

New Hires Reported to Pennsylvania, 2012 to 2013, 3rd Quarter

Industry Sector	2013 Q3	2012 Q3	Change from 2012 Q3	
			Volume	Percent
Total New Hires	669,100	620,200	48,900	8%
Goods-producing Industries	61,900	61,000	900	1%
Ag, Forestry, Fishing, Hunt.	3,200	3,000	200	7%
Mining	2,100	1,600	500	31%
Construction	25,700	25,900	-200	-1%
Manufacturing	30,900	30,500	400	1%
Service-providing Industries	551,900	516,100	35,800	7%
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	116,900	108,600	8,300	8%
Wholesale Trade	13,400	12,000	1,400	12%
Retail Trade	69,200	64,300	4,900	8%
Transp., Warehouse & Utilities	34,300	32,300	2,000	6%
Information	3,300	6,300	-3,000	-48%
Financial Activities	15,400	14,900	500	3%
Finance & Insurance	10,800	10,900	-100	-1%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,600	4,000	600	15%
Professional & Business Svcs.	184,500	154,600	29,900	19%
Professional & Technical Svcs.	22,300	22,000	300	1%
Management of Companies	3,800	3,500	300	9%
Admin & Waste Services	158,400	129,100	29,300	23%
Education & Health Services	132,000	129,500	2,500	2%
Educational Services	64,900	62,800	2,100	3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	67,100	66,700	400	1%
Leisure & Hospitality	83,100	85,100	-2,000	-2%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	20,300	18,700	1,600	9%
Accommodation & Food Svcs.	62,800	66,400	-3,600	-5%
Other Services	13,600	14,100	-500	-4%
Government	3,100	3,000	100	3%
Unclassified Industry	55,100	43,000	12,100	28%

- **Top Industries that have new hires above year ago levels** – Employment Services; Gasoline Stations; Offices of Other Health Practitioners; Services to Buildings and Dwellings; Sporting Goods, Hobby, and Musical Instrument Stores; Couriers and Express Delivery Services; Other Amusement and Recreation Industries; Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools; Clothing Stores; Investigation and Security Services; Automobile Dealers;
- **Top Industries that have new hires below year ago levels** – Restaurants and Other Eating Places; Wired Telecommunications Carriers; Grocery Stores; Outpatient Care Centers; Business Support Services; Offices of Physicians; Utility System Construction; Facilities Support Services; Nursing Care Facilities; Motor Vehicle Parts 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	Oct 2013	Historical High		Historical Low	
	Rate (%)	Date	Rate	Date	Rate
ND	2.7	Feb-83	6.8	Jul-01	2.6
SD	3.7	Feb-83	6.0	Mar-00	2.5
NE	3.9	Feb-83	6.7	Feb-98	2.2
HI	4.4	Jan-76	9.9	Dec-06	2.3
VT	4.5	Jan-76	8.8	Apr-00	2.4
IA	4.6	Mar-83	8.6	Oct-99	2.5
UT	4.6	Mar-83	10.0	Mar-07	2.4
WY	4.6	Jan-87	9.1	Apr-79	2.3
MN	4.8	Dec-82	9.1	Mar-99	2.5
NH	5.1	Sep-92	7.6	May-87	2.1
MT	5.2	Mar-83	8.8	Dec-06	3.1
OK	5.5	Jun-83	9.2	Dec-00	2.8
KS	5.6	Aug-09	7.5	Apr-79	3.0
VA	5.6	Jan-83	7.8	Dec-00	2.2
TX	6.2	Nov-86	9.3	Jan-01	4.2
WV	6.2	Mar-83	18.1	Mar-08	3.9
AL	6.5	Dec-82	14.3	Apr-07	3.2
AK	6.5	Jun-86	11.5	May-13	5.9
LA	6.5	Nov-86	12.8	Jul-06	3.6
MO	6.5	Feb-83	10.6	Jan-00	2.8
WI	6.5	Jan-83	11.5	Feb-00	3.0
NM	6.6	Mar-83	10.0	Jun-07	3.4
FL	6.7	Mar-10	11.4	Aug-06	3.3
ID	6.7	Feb-83	9.6	Mar-07	2.7
ME	6.7	Jan-77	9.0	Jan-01	3.1
MD	6.7	Nov-82	8.4	Feb-08	3.3

State	Oct 2013	Historical High		Historical Low	
	Rate (%)	Date	Rate	Date	Rate
CO	6.8	Nov-10	9.1	Jan-01	2.6
DE	6.8	Dec-76	9.3	Feb-89	2.8
WA	7.0	Nov-82	12.2	May-07	4.4
MA	7.2	Jan-76	11.1	Oct-00	2.6
AR	7.5	Jul-83	10.1	Nov-00	4.0
IN	7.5	Jan-83	12.7	Apr-99	2.6
OH	7.5	Jan-83	13.9	Jan-01	3.8
PA	7.5	Mar-83	12.9	Mar-00	4.0
SC	7.5	Jan-10	11.9	Mar-98	3.2
NY	7.7	Nov-76	10.3	Apr-88	4.0
OR	7.7	Jan-83	12.1	Feb-95	4.7
CT	7.9	Dec-10	9.4	Oct-00	2.1
NC	8.0	Feb-10	11.3	Mar-99	3.1
GA	8.1	Jan-10	10.4	Dec-00	3.3
AZ	8.2	Jan-83	11.6	Jul-07	3.5
KY	8.4	Jan-83	12.0	Jun-00	4.1
NJ	8.4	Dec-76	10.7	Jul-00	3.6
TN	8.4	Jan-83	12.8	May-00	3.9
MS	8.5	Apr-83	13.5	Apr-01	4.9
CA	8.7	Oct-10	12.4	Jan-01	4.7
DC	8.9	Feb-83	11.6	May-89	4.8
IL	8.9	Feb-83	12.9	Feb-99	4.2
MI	9.0	Dec-82	16.8	Mar-00	3.3
RI	9.2	Feb-10	11.9	Jul-88	2.9
NV	9.3	Oct-10	14.0	Apr-00	3.8

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 4th quarter 2012, Pennsylvania:

- **Gained 263,211 jobs** through establishments either opening or expanding
- **Lost 247,501 jobs** through establishments either contracting or closing
- Pennsylvania posted a net job gain of **17,710**

During the same period, in Pennsylvania:

- **77,737 establishments added jobs** through either expansions or openings
- **74,879 establishments lost jobs** through either contractions or closings

Private Sector Gross Job Gains and Losses in 4th Quarter 2012

Seasonally Adjusted

State	Gross Job Gains ^{1/}	Gross Job Losses ^{1/}	Net Job Change	Establishments with Job Gains	Establishments with Job Losses
PA	263,211	247,501	15,710	77,737	74,879
DE	23,355	19,561	3,794	5,829	5,435
MD	127,775	126,560	1,215	35,168	35,659
NJ	203,946	195,226	8,720	54,370	54,338
NY	464,448	440,946	23,502	120,504	117,098
OH	261,514	240,528	20,986	64,516	62,168
WV	35,569	36,191	-622	10,402	10,345

^{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	October 2013	October 2012	Volume Change	Percent Change
Total Ads by Industry Sector	216,763	208,176	8,587	4.1%
Goods-producing Industries	11,451	10,343	1,108	10.7%
Ag, Forestry, Fishing, Hunt.	132	95	37	38.9%
Mining	241	214	27	12.6%
Construction	2002	1618	384	23.7%
Manufacturing	9,076	8,416	660	7.8%
Service-providing Industries	100,794	99,640	1,154	1.2%
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	24,651	25,439	-788	-3.1%
Wholesale Trade	6,238	5,839	399	6.8%
Retail Trade	14,118	15,458	-1,340	-8.7%
Transp., Warehouse & Utilities	4,295	4,142	153	3.7%
Information	3,103	3,176	-73	-2.3%
Financial Activities	10,363	9,845	518	5.3%
Finance & Insurance	8,080	7,507	573	7.6%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	2,283	2,338	-55	-2.4%
Professional & Business Svcs.	31,209	30,497	712	2.3%
Professional & Technical Svcs.	11,378	11,302	76	0.7%
Management of Companies	65	53	12	22.6%
Admin & Waste Services	19,766	19,142	624	3.3%
Education & Health Services	22,803	22,037	766	3.5%
Educational Services	4,562	4,591	-29	-0.6%
Health Care & Social Assistance	18,241	17,446	795	4.6%
Leisure & Hospitality	4,002	5,190	-1,188	-22.9%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	676	362	314	86.7%
Accommodation & Food Svcs.	3,326	4,828	-1,502	-31.1%
Other Services	3,219	2,503	716	28.6%
Government	1444	953	491	51.5%
Unclassified or unavailable	104,518	98,193	6,325	6.4%

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	October 2013	October 2012	Volume Change	Percent Change
Total	216,763	208,176	8,587	4.1%
Sales and Related	30,959	30,069	890	3.0%
Office and Administrative Support	24,028	23,199	829	3.6%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	22,503	22,326	177	0.8%
Computer and Mathematical	21,975	21,084	891	4.2%
Management	19,430	18,545	885	4.8%
Transportation and Material Moving	15,297	11,868	3,429	28.9%
Business and Financial Operations	12,782	12,935	-153	-1.2%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	9,104	9,125	-21	-0.2%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	8,597	7,468	1,129	15.1%
Production	7,429	7,795	-366	-4.7%
Architecture and Engineering	7,399	7,360	39	0.5%
Healthcare Support	6,815	6,370	445	7.0%
Education, Training, and Library	4,774	4,437	337	7.6%
Arts, Design, Ent., Sports, and Media	4,685	4,509	176	3.9%
Community and Social Services	4,513	4,020	493	12.3%
Construction and Extraction	4,189	4,243	-54	-1.3%
Bldg. & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	3,323	3,761	-438	-11.6%
Personal Care and Service	3,311	3,517	-206	-5.9%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	2,255	2,037	218	10.7%
Protective Service	2,082	2,209	-127	-5.7%
Legal	1,127	1,114	13	1.2%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	138	152	-14	-9.2%
Military Specific	48	33	15	45.5%
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 25 Industries Help Wanted Online Active Ads

Industry	October 2013
Temporary Help Services	6,870
Employment Placement Agencies	5,348
Department Stores (except Discount Department Stores)	3,100
Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists)	2,827
Commercial Banking	2,785
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	2,751
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	2,452
Home Health Care Services	2,445
Nursing Care Facilities	2,242
All Other Miscellaneous Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,903
Office Administrative Services	1,622
Computer Systems Design Services	1,552
Engineering Services	1,443
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload	1,320
Custom Computer Programming Services	1,273
All Other Business Support Services	1,236
Elementary and Secondary Schools	1,201
Insurance Agencies and Brokerages	1,194
Limited-Service Restaurants	1,135
Home Centers	1,101
Administrative Management & General Mgmt. Consulting Services	1,100
Other Individual and Family Services	1,094
Other Management Consulting Services	1,092
Drugs and Druggists' Sundries Merchant Wholesalers	999
Full-Service Restaurants	900

HELP WANTED ONLINE ADS

Pennsylvania Top 25 Occupations Help Wanted Online Active Ads

Occupation	October 2013
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers*	7,829
Retail Salespersons	7,451
Registered Nurses	6,915
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers*	5,864
Customer Service Representatives*	5,173
Supervisors/Managers of Food Prep. & Serving Workers*	3,544
Computer Systems Analysts*	3,469
Supervisors/Managers of Office and Admin. Support Workers*	3,329
Computer User Support Specialists	2,921
Sale Reps, Wholesale & Mfg. (except Sci & Tech)*	2,851
Web Developers	2,762
Software Developers, Applications*	2,757
Accountants*	2,665
Marketing Managers	2,532
Medical and Health Services Managers	2,507
Industrial Engineers*	2,408
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants	2,369
Social and Human Service Assistants	2,368
Supervisors/Managers of Production & Operating Workers*	2,318
Network and Computer Systems Administrators*	2,290
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General*	2,243
Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses*	2,033
Light Truck or Delivery Services Drivers*	2,000
Insurance Sales Agents*	1,979
Home Health Aides	1,947

*2013 High Priority Occupation (HPO) for PA

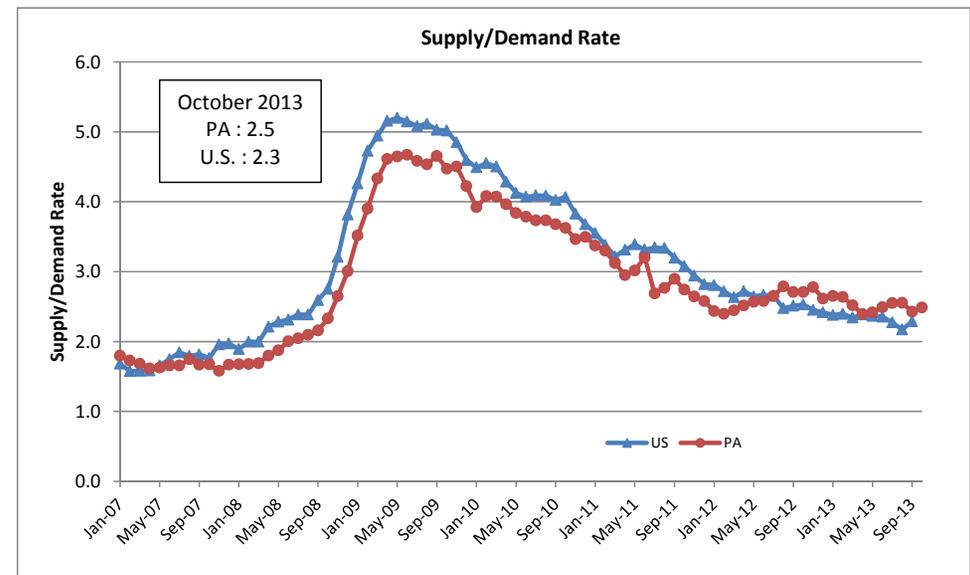
HELP WANTED ONLINE ADS

Pennsylvania Top 25 Employers Help Wanted Online Active Ads

Employer	Oct 2013
Sears Holdings Corporation	2,053
Bayada	1,533
PNC Financial Services	1,258
MetroSouth Medical Center	1,131
ePeople, LLC	1,054
Judge Group, Inc.	909
Adecco	903
The Bank of New York Mellon	901
Randstad	880
Deloitte	841
Lowe's	825
Manpower	745
Community Health Systems Inc	720

Employer	Oct 2013
UPS	717
Macy's	665
Pizza Hut	654
Comcast Corporation	652
Aerotek	652
Robert Half International	642
Genesis HealthCare	614
Tires Plus	597
GOLDEN LIVING	589
AT&T	573
Dick's Sporting Goods, Inc.	570
Comphealth Inc	555

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

	2014 Q1	2014 Q2	2014 Q3	2014 Q4	2015 Q4
PA	7.4%	7.3%	7.2%	7.0%	6.9%
U.S.	7.1%	7.0%	6.9%	6.7%	6.6%

- 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

	2014 Q1	2014 Q2	2014 Q3	2014 Q4	2015 Q4
PA	5,803	5,823	5,840	5,857	5,878
U.S.	137,238	137,803	138,360	138,948	139,596

NEWS OF THE MONTH

New Website

The Center for Workforce Information & Analysis has a new website. Please contact workforceinfo@pa.gov if you have any questions about navigating the website. The address for our new site has changed from <http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us> to:

<http://www.paworkstats.pa.gov>

Labor Marking Information E-Learning Videos

The Center for Workforce Information & Analysis (CWIA) has recorded a series of E-Learning videos to introduce users to the various labor market information (LMI) products and services we offer. Awareness and knowledge of the tools and services we provide will help users make informed policy, business, and career decisions. Videos may be viewed in your web browser.

The E-Learning Videos are available at the new CWIA website.

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.

