

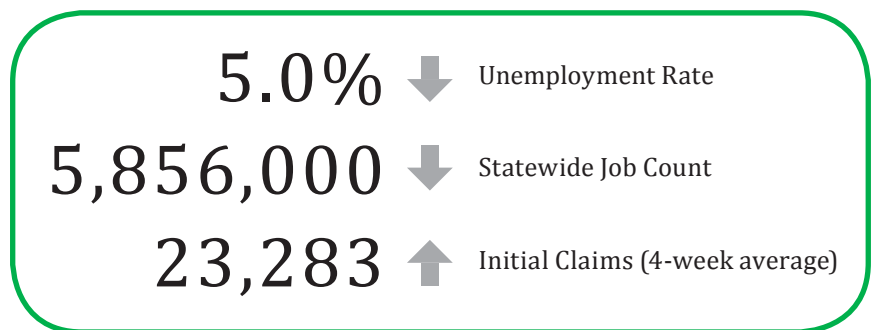
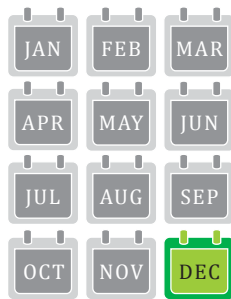
# PA MONTHLY WORKSTATS

LABOR FORCE • JOBS • UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

*PA Monthly WorkStats* presents the most up-to-date labor market highlights and happenings in the commonwealth. Information herein is produced and published monthly and includes data on the labor force, jobs, and unemployment compensation for both the state and select sub-state areas as well as relevant media reports. Additional details and historical information are available on our website: [paworkstats.pa.gov](http://paworkstats.pa.gov).

2015

November 2015 Big Numbers



- ▶ How many supersectors reached record high jobs levels in November? ----- **Page 2**
- ▶ Employment really jumped for the second month in a row, is that some kind of record?  
----- **Page 4**
- ▶ Where can I find information about how many claimants have received benefits over the past month? ----- **Page 6**
- ▶ Education and Health Services was a focus of November media reports on labor in Pennsylvania. For more information, please see ----- **Page 7**
- ▶ I'm confused as to why job numbers are different from employment. Can you explain the difference? ----- **Back Page**

# CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

## JOBS BY SUPERSECTOR

DECEMBER 2015 EDITION • NOVEMBER 2015 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

Industry	Jobs	Change from November 2014		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
<b>Total Nonfarm Jobs</b>	<b>5,856,000</b>	<b>39,800</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	
<b>Goods-Producing Industries</b>	<b>834,200</b>	<b>(8,100)</b>	<b>(1.0%)</b>	
<i>Mining and Logging</i>	34,700	(3,200)	(8.4%)	
Construction	234,300	(1,500)	(0.6%)	
<i>Manufacturing</i>	565,200	(3,400)	(0.6%)	
<b>Service-Providing Industries</b>	<b>5,021,800</b>	<b>47,900</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,126,200	9,500	0.9%	
<i>Information</i>	86,400	1,800	2.1%	
Financial Activities	319,600	6,300	2.0%	
Professional & Business Services	770,600	8,400	1.1%	
<i>Education &amp; Health Services</i>	1,205,700	17,000	1.4%	
Leisure and Hospitality	551,100	7,100	1.3%	
Other Services	256,500	1,200	0.5%	
<i>Government</i>	705,700	(3,400)	(0.5%)	

\* Italics signifies the greatest over-the-year movement

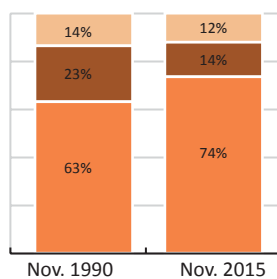
\*\* Highlighting signifies an all-time high

### SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- Total nonfarm jobs declined by 3,400 from October, the third drop in the last four months.
- The November loss was largely due to two supersectors; leisure and hospitality (-5,000) and construction (-4,600).
- Despite the overall over-the-month decline, seven of the 11 supersectors added jobs in November, pushing service-providing industries to a record high.
- Since last November, all seven private service-providing supersectors added jobs while all three goods-producing supersectors and government declined.
- The October jobs count was revised upward by 1,300 from an initial increase of 13,700 to a gain of 15,000 jobs. This pushed total nonfarm jobs in October to a record high of 5,859,400.

### HOW HAVE JOBS CHANGED OVER THE LONG-TERM?

Percent of Total Nonfarm Jobs

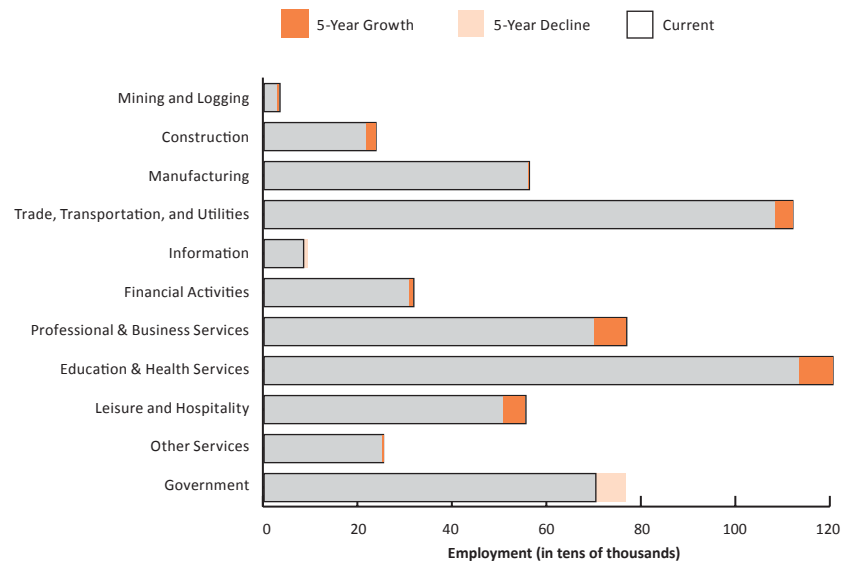


Government  
 Goods Producers  
 Private Service Providers

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

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

### CHANGE IN SUPERSECTOR VOLUME



Nine of the 11 supersectors added jobs over the last five years. Two supersectors – professional & business services and education & health services – combined to account for over two-thirds of Pennsylvania's total five-year job growth. Mining and logging experienced more than twice the percentage growth of any other supersector in the last five years, up over 20 percent from November 2010.

# CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

## JOBS BY SELECT METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

DECEMBER 2015 EDITION • OCTOBER 2015 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

MSA	Jobs	Change from October 2014		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	354,600	100	0.0%	
Altoona	60,600	0	0.0%	
Erie	130,400	300	0.2%	
Harrisburg-Carlisle	<b>338,700</b>	9,300	2.8%	
Johnstown	56,700	(800)	(1.4%)	
Lancaster	244,800	4,800	2.0%	
Lebanon	50,300	(1,100)	(2.1%)	
<i>Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington</i>	<b>2,826,600</b>	31,900	1.1%	
Pittsburgh	1,177,500	13,900	1.2%	
Reading	<b>177,000</b>	2,300	1.3%	
<i>Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton</i>	<b>267,000</b>	8,600	3.3%	
State College	76,200	(600)	(0.8%)	
Williamsport	55,000	(1,300)	(2.3%)	
York-Hanover	180,100	2,800	1.6%	

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

\* Italics signifies the greatest over-the-year movement

\*\* Highlighting signifies an all-time high

### SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

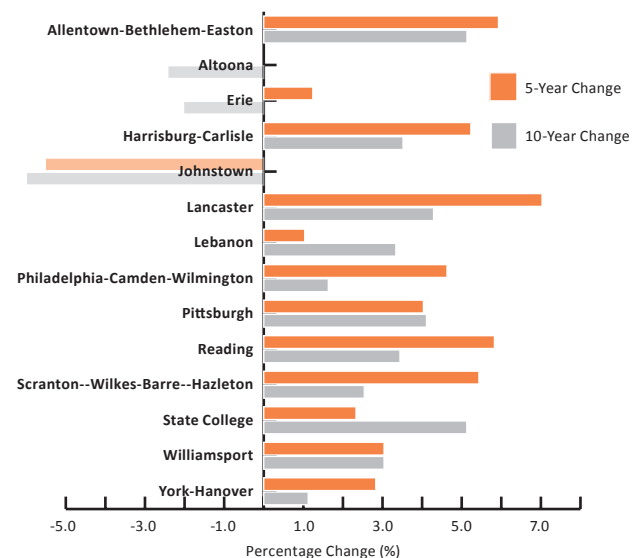
(MSA industry data is not seasonally adjusted)

- October jobs in four MSAs were at all-time highs. Of those four MSAs, the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA had the greatest over-the-year volume growth, with a gain of 31,900 jobs. Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton MSA had the greatest over-the-year percentage growth, with an increase of 3.3 percent. This was followed by the Harrisburg-Carlisle MSA, with 2.8 percent growth. The Reading MSA grew by 1.3 percent over the year.
- Positive over-the-year job growth ranging from 0.2 to 3.3 percent was found in eight of the 14 MSAs. Only four of the MSAs showed an over-the year decline in jobs ranging from 0.8 percent in the State College MSA to 2.3 percent in the Williamsport MSA.
- Over-the-year job growth in the Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton MSA was driven entirely by growth in service-providing industries. Over the year, the MSA saw a decline in goods-producing industries.
- Over-the-year job change in the Johnstown MSA was negative or zero across most sectors, with the exception of the trade, transportation and utilities sector whose increase was due to an increase in the retail trade industry. Over the month, the greatest job growth was in education & health services.

### SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST (MSA industry data is not seasonally adjusted)

- Twelve of the 14 MSAs have seen job increases over the past five years with 11 increasing over the past 10 years. The Johnstown MSA was the only MSA with a decrease in jobs over the last five years, while jobs in the Altoona MSA were unchanged over that period.
- The five-year change in jobs ranged from an increase of 7.0 percent in the Lancaster MSA to a decrease of 5.5 percent in the Johnstown MSA. The ten-year percentage change in jobs ranged from an increase of 5.1 percent in the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton and State College MSAs to a 6.0 percent decrease in the Johnstown MSA.
- The Erie MSA had a net increase in jobs over the previous five years, but had a net job decrease over 10 years. This indicates while jobs are growing again in the MSA, it has yet to recover from the job losses that occurred during the most recent recession.
- The Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Lancaster, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, and Reading MSAs each had five consecutive annual increases in jobs. The Harrisburg-Carlisle MSA had four consecutive years of job increases and five years without an annual decrease in jobs.

### MSA NONFARM JOB CHANGE OVER TIME



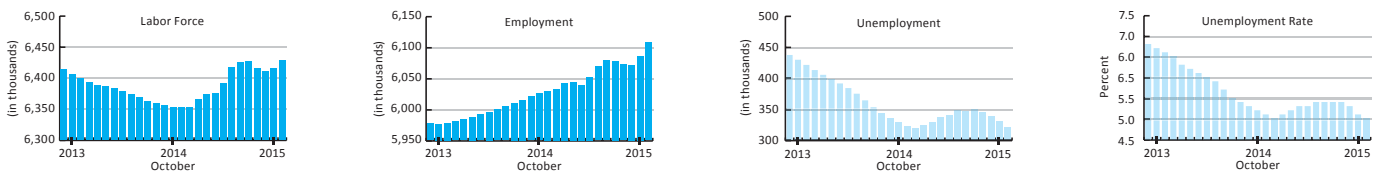
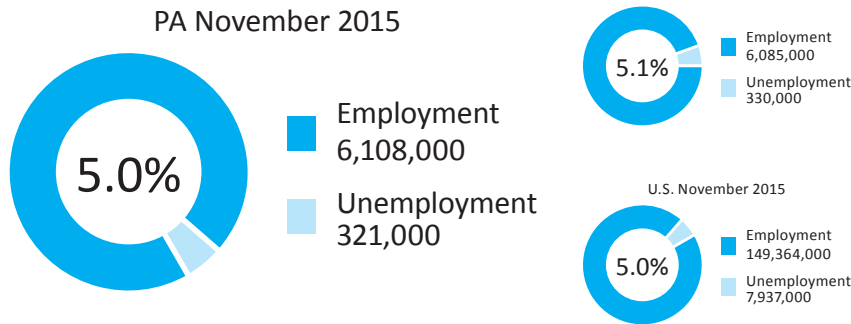
# LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

## LABOR FORCE FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 2015 EDITION • NOVEMBER 2015 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

### SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell one-tenth to 5.0 percent, now tied with the U.S. rate after being above for five consecutive months.
- Seasonally adjusted employment jumped by 23,000 to eclipse the previous record high level set in 2008. November's increase was tied as the second largest increase on record going back to 1976.
- With its second consecutive drop of 9,000, seasonally adjusted unemployment has declined in four consecutive months and dipped by 28,000 during that span.
- This month had the third largest labor force increase this year, but prior to 2015 only four months since 1976 had a larger increase – the most recent occurring in 1987.



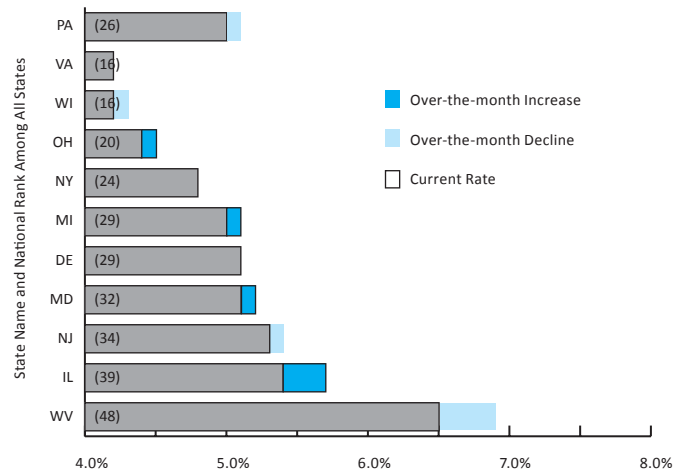
### CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

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

	Nov. 2015	Oct. 2015	Nov. 2014
<b>Total</b>	5.3	5.3	5.8
<b>Veterans</b>	4.9	5	4.6
<b>Gender</b>			
Female	4.9	5	5.0
Male	5.6	5.7	6.5
<b>Race</b>			
Black	10.9	10.6	10.6
White	4.5	4.6	5.2
<b>Age</b>			
16 - 19	10.4	10.3	17.7
20 - 24	10.4	10.4	11.0
25 - 54	4.7	4.8	4.9
55+	3.8	3.8	3.9
<b>Education</b>			
Less than HS	8.8	8.7	8.4
HS Diploma	5.5	5.6	5.7
AD / Some College	5.4	5.5	4.8
BD or Higher	2.3	2.4	3.0

Participation Rate	62.7%	62.6%	62.4%
Employment/Population Ratio	59.4%	59.3%	58.8%
Underemployment Rate (U-6)	10.8%	10.9%	11.8%
Discouraged Workers	23,200	24,600	38,200
Part-Time for Economic Reasons	275,700	273,900	287,600
Avg. Duration of Unemployment (weeks)	30.6	31.4	31.4
Long-term Unemployed (>26 weeks)	104,700	108,000	120,200

### SELECT STATES' UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (RANK)



### SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- Full-time employment has reached its highest November level since 2008; however, the number of people who consider themselves full time, but are working fewer than 34 hours per week, has reached its lowest November level since 2007.
- Despite the improvement in full-time workers, people working part time are at the highest November level going back more than 10 years.
- People working part time for economic reasons are at the lowest November level since 2009, but remain more than double the level seen in 2007. Meanwhile, people who choose to work part time are also at their highest level since 2009.
- Among the unemployed, just over 80 percent are looking for full-time work; this share is up by 5 percentage points over the share of people looking for full-time work in 2007.

# LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

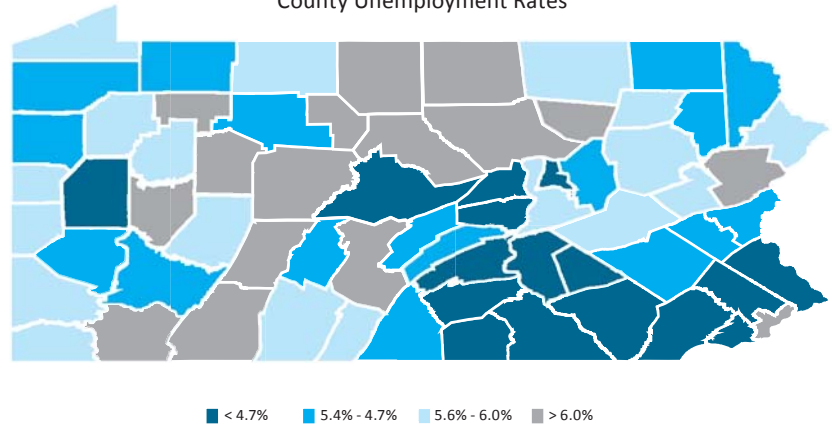
## LABOR FORCE FOR SELECT LOCAL AREAS

DECEMBER 2015 EDITION • OCTOBER 2015 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

### SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

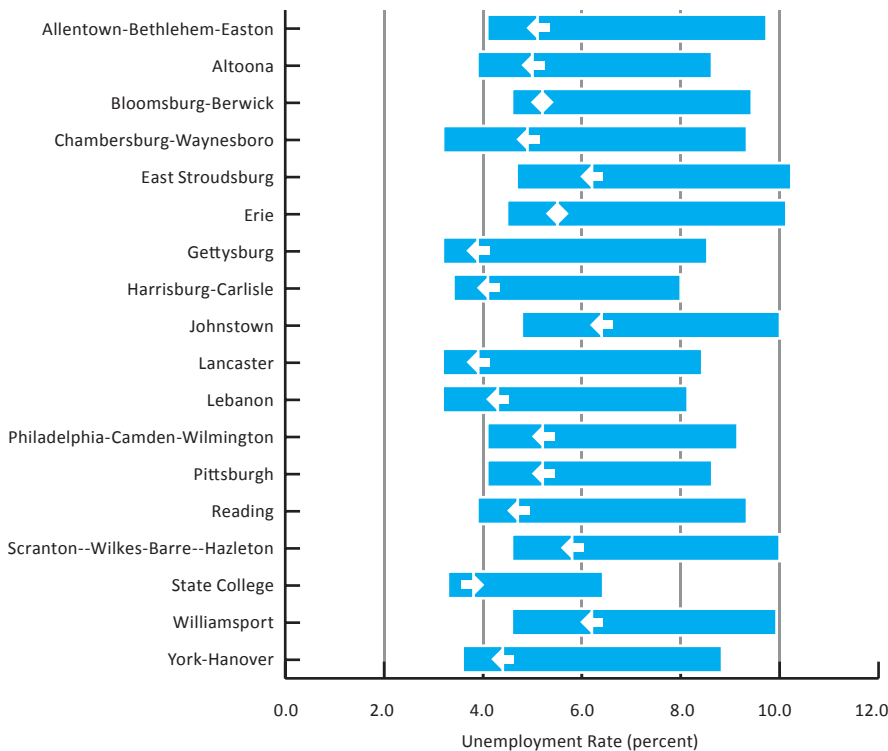
- Overall, 43 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties experienced over-the-year declines in unemployment rates, while rates in 16 counties increased and remained unchanged in eight counties.
- Employment increased in 36 of the 43 counties with a rate decrease and labor force increased in 29 of those counties as well. Overall, employment increased in 52 counties and labor force increased in 46 counties.
- Unemployment rates varied considerably across counties, ranging from 3.6 percent in Chester County to 7.3 percent in Forest County. The over-the-year changes in the county unemployment rates also were wide-ranging, with Lackawanna and Pike counties experiencing a 0.7 percentage point decline, while Greene and Sullivan counties' rates increased by 1.1 percentage points.
- All 16 counties with rate increases also experienced increases in the volume of unemployed; however, employment also increased in 12 of those counties. There were 22 counties where the volume of unemployment increased, but in 17 of them employment also rose.

County Unemployment Rates



### Unemployment Rate by MSA

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



### SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

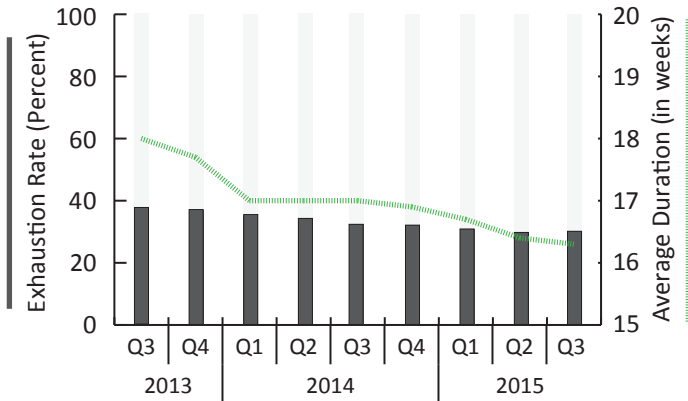
- Over the year, 14 of the 18 MSAs had unemployment rate decreases. In each of these 14 MSAs, there was a decrease in the number of unemployed individuals. However, among the 14 MSAs with rate decreases, the Altoona, Bloomsburg-Berwick, Lebanon, and State College MSAs saw corresponding decreases in both the number of individuals in the labor force and the number of individuals employed.
- The unemployment rate was unchanged over the year in both the Johnstown and Pittsburgh MSAs. However, while the Pittsburgh MSA saw increases in the number of individuals in the labor force, employed, and unemployed, the Johnstown MSA saw decreases in all three categories.
- The strongest signal of an improving labor market is when a decrease in the unemployment rate is accompanied by an increase in employment and an increase in the labor force. Over the year this occurred in nine of the MSAs. The Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton MSA, where the rate also declined was the only MSA where employment increased, but labor force fell. This occurred because the decrease in unemployment was larger than the increase in employment.
- The largest over-the-year decrease in the unemployment rate was 0.6 percentage point, and occurred in the East Stroudsburg MSA. The largest over-the-year increase in the unemployment rate was 0.6 percentage point, and occurred in the Williamsport MSA.

# UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

## CLAIMS AND BENEFITS AT A GLANCE

DECEMBER 2015 EDITION • NOVEMBER 2015 DATA (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

DURATION OF CLAIMS AND EXHAUSTION RATE



### DID YOU KNOW?

#### WEEKS CLAIMED:

The number of weeks of benefits claimed including weeks for which a waiting period or fixed disqualification period is being served. Interstate claims are counted in the paying state. (ETA 5159)

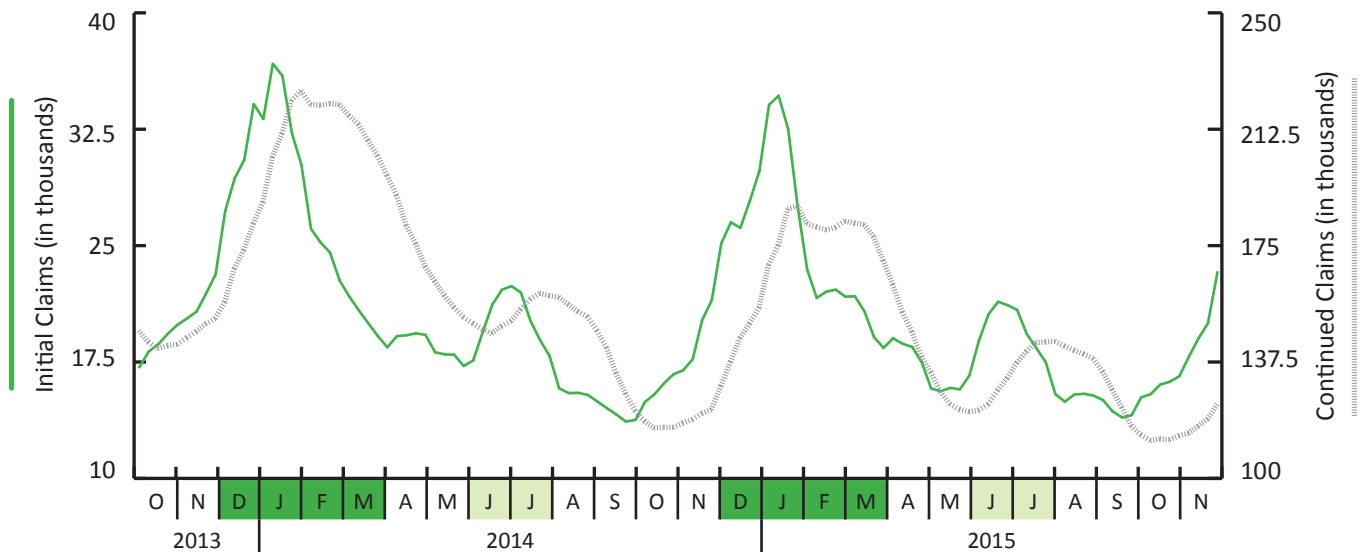
#### INITIAL CLAIMS:

Any notice of unemployment filed (1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation or (2) to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

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

For the week ending November 28, 2015: 119,390  
 For the week ending October 31, 2015: 95,335  
 For the week ending November 29, 2014: 129,644

INITIAL AND CONTINUED CLAIMS OVER THE PAST 26 MONTHS



# PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYER ACTIVITY

## PRESS UPDATE

DECEMBER 2015 EDITION

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### PA MONTHLY WORKSTATS PRESS UPDATE

*The update below is part of a series of Press Updates corresponding to monthly labor force data. Each update includes a summary of media trends along with article quotes illustrative of the month's workforce trends. Please note that while these updates may cover particular attempts made by reporters to explain industry trends, CWIA and L&I serve to report these numbers and cannot endorse any of the below trend explanations.*

The month of November saw excellent growth for the "Education & Health Services" industry with a 1.4 percent sector increase since November 2014, and the industry reaching an all-time high of over 1.2 million employees. This was reflected in press coverage, two examples of which are listed below.

#### EDUCATION AND HEALTH SERVICES

In "More jobs, higher wages: Holiday elixir for consumer spirits" (Philadelphia Inquirer, November 29), the author discusses the national unemployment rate falling below five percent.

From the article: "Given the record number of job openings, there is good reason to think that job growth should remain strong. Indeed, job openings have surged across all industries."

The author continues to explain how these openings from all industries, including education and health services, result in greater bargaining power for the workers. He writes, "Since the recession hit almost eight years ago, workers have been getting pay increases that have barely kept pace with inflation. That's finally changing, as the tightening job market gives workers some negotiating power with their employers."

This greater bargaining power resulting from a tighter education and health services job market is seen in dozens of articles discussing teacher and health care service workers settling collectively bargained contracts in the month of November and in the growth of some unions, the latter of which was showcased in "Temple adjuncts win right to unionize" (Philadelphia Inquirer, November 25).

In this article, the author goes on to explain the recent addition of more than 1,400 Temple University adjunct processors to the faculty union.

From the article: "Adjuncts nationally work without benefits or job security, often for little pay and with no stable career path, though providing a substantial portion of the higher education workforce. In recent years, various efforts have been launched to unionize adjuncts in large cities, including Philadelphia."

# BEHIND THE DATA

## DEFINITIONS • SOURCES • WEB RESOURCES

### LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS)

This program measures employment and unemployment by place of residence. The LAUS program does not produce estimates for any demographic groups.

**Employment:** All persons who (a) did any work as paid employees, self-employed, agricultural workers, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid family workers, or (b) were not working but who had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. **Each employed person is counted only once, even if the person holds more than one job.**

**Unemployment:** All persons aged 16 years and older who had no employment, were available for work, and had made specific efforts to find employment. Includes persons who were waiting to be recalled to jobs from which they had been laid off.

**Labor Force:** All persons classified as employed or unemployed.

**Unemployment Rate:** The number of unemployed divided by the labor force.

LAUS data is produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry

### CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES)

This collaborative effort between the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics and the states produces a count of jobs, not of people.

**Nonfarm Jobs:** The total number of persons on establishment payrolls employed full or part time. **Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment are counted in each establishment.** Data exclude proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family or volunteer workers, farm workers, and domestic workers. Persons on layoff, strike, or leave without pay for the entire period, or who have not yet reported for work are not counted as employed. Government employment covers only civilian employees.

**Seasonal Adjustment:** Removes the change in employment that is due to normal seasonal hiring or layoffs (holidays, weather, etc.) thus leaving an over-the-month change that reflects only employment changes due to trend and irregular movements.

*Note - Agricultural employment is excluded due to the relative difficulty of gathering timely employment information in the rural farming sector. Many agricultural workers are exempt from unemployment insurance and many are self-employed. As such, there is not a good source of data to verify the accuracy and reliability of the sample-based survey data.*

CES data is produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry

### CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS)

**Discouraged Workers:** Persons not in the labor force who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months, but who are not currently looking because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. Discouraged workers are not included in the unemployment count.

**Duration of Unemployment:** The length of time in weeks that an unemployed person has been looking for work.

**Labor Force Participation Rate:** The labor force divided by the civilian non-institutional population.

**Employment to Population Ratio:** The proportion of the civilian non-institutional population aged 16 years and over that is employed.

**Part Time for Economic Reasons:** Persons who would like to work full time but were working part time because of an economic reason such as decreased working hours or they were unable to find full-time jobs.

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

**Underemployment Rate (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 divided by the labor force plus those who have dropped out of the labor market entirely and still want a job.

### UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The Federal-State Unemployment Compensation (UC) Program provides unemployment benefits to eligible workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own and meet other eligibility requirements of State law.

**Regular UC:** Provides up to 26 weeks of benefits.

**Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC):** A temporary, federally-funded extension of unemployment benefits for those who have exhausted their Regular UC benefits.

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

**Initial Claims:** The count of notices of unemployment requesting a determination of eligibility and entitlement for UC benefits. A person can file multiple claims.

**Continued Claims:** The number of weeks that claimants are requesting payment of unemployment benefits. These claims include "waiting weeks" which do not receive payment and claims that are subsequently denied benefits.

**Individual Payments:** The distinct count of individuals who received unemployment compensation benefits.

**Exhaustees:** The count of individuals who have drawn the maximum entitled amount of benefits.

*Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.  
Equal Opportunity Employer/Program*