

PENNSYLVANIA

FAST FACTS

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

MAY 2015 EDITION

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

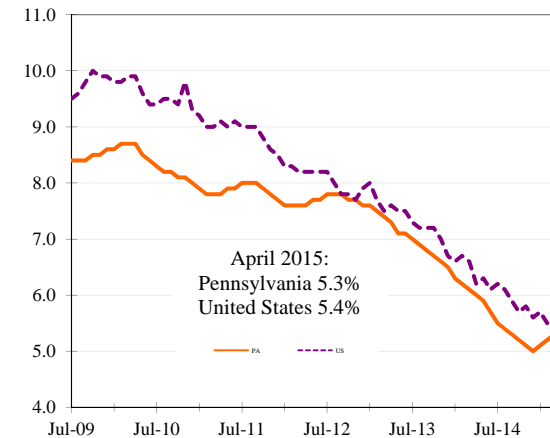
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LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

Unemployment Rate



Unemployment Rate (All data are seasonally adjusted)

- Pennsylvania's unemployment rate was 5.3% in April 2015
- Pennsylvania was ranked 25th (lowest rate) in the U.S. in April
- O-T-M change was 0.0 percentage points
- O-T-Y change was -0.7 percentage points
- Change since December 2007 (the official start of the recession, at which time the unemployment rate was 4.8%) was +0.5 percentage points
- Change since February/March 2010 (when the unemployment rate peaked at 8.7%) was -3.4 percentage points
- PA's rate is forecast to be at 5.1% in 3rd Quarter 2015 (see page 27 for additional Global Insight forecasts)
- April's unemployment rates for surrounding states: DC 7.5%, WV 7.0%, NJ 6.5%, NY 5.7%, MD 5.3%, OH 5.2%, DE 4.5% (see pg. 20 for all rates)

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

Unemployment

- Pennsylvania's unemployment for April was 340,000
- O-T-M change was +4,000, O-T-Y change was -44,000
- Change since December 2007 was +35,000 (+11.5%)

Employment

- Pennsylvania's employment for April was 6,053,000
- O-T-M change was +14,000, O-T-Y change was +58,000
- Change since December 2007 was -33,000 (-0.5%)

Labor Force

- Pennsylvania's labor force for April was 6,393,000
- O-T-M change was +19,000, O-T-Y change was +14,000
- Change since December 2007 was +2,000 (0.0%)

UNEMPLOYMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

PA Unemployment Rate by Demographic Group

Group	Apr 2015	Mar 2015	Feb 2015	Apr 2014
Total	5.6%	5.6%	5.6%	6.8%
White	4.8%	4.9%	4.9%	6.1%
Black	11.2%	11.0%	10.9%	13.0%
Male	6.1%	6.3%	6.4%	7.5%
Female	4.9%	4.8%	4.7%	6.1%
16-19	15.7%	16.1%	16.7%	21.4%
20-24	10.6%	11.1%	11.1%	11.1%
25-54	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	6.0%
55+	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	5.0%
Veterans	3.9%	4.1%	4.5%	---*

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
*Data for Veterans was introduced in the March 2015 edition but not available prior to May 2014.

- Compared to a year ago, the unemployment rates for whites, blacks, males, and females decreased.
- In April 2015, 16-19 year olds, 20-24 year olds, and blacks had the highest unemployment rates.

PA Unemployment Rate by Educational Group

Group	Apr 2015	Mar 2015	Feb 2015	Apr 2014
Less than a HS diploma	7.6%	7.7%	7.8%	11.8%
HS graduates, no college	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	6.8%
Some college, or associate degree	5.1%	5.0%	4.8%	6.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	3.4%

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

Month	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)
Apr-2015	27,300	292,700	30.1	62.3%	58.8%	11.5%	109,800
Mar-2015	28,500	292,000	30.0	62.3%	58.8%	11.5%	110,900
Feb-2015	30,400	290,400	30.0	62.4%	58.9%	11.5%	111,900
Apr-2014	42,000	289,400	36.3	63.2%	58.8%	12.8%	169,500

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

- From March 2015 to April 2015, the percent of long-term unemployed, or those who have been unemployed for more than six months, decreased from 31.2% to 31.0%.
- Pennsylvania's April 2015 U6 underemployment rate (a broader measure 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 Q3

Industry	Older Worker Count	Total Worker Count	% Older Workers
4855: Charter Bus Industry	1,218	2,369	51.4%
4854: School and Employee Bus Transportation	11,354	22,470	50.5%
8122: Death Care Services	3,670	7,458	49.2%
8131: Religious Organizations	3,779	8,132	46.5%
3151: Apparel Knitting Mills	96	218	44.0%
4852: Interurban and Rural Bus Transportation	352	816	43.1%
4853: Taxi and Limousine Service	940	2,191	42.9%
4531: Florists	1,196	2,888	41.4%
3152: Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing	1,538	3,735	41.2%
4231: Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	8,153	20,218	40.3%
4859: Other Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	1,685	4,190	40.2%
3131: Fiber, Yarn, and Thread Mills	131	328	39.9%
6112: Junior Colleges	6,568	16,802	39.1%
4871: Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Land	298	775	38.5%
Total, All Industries	1,304,431	5,513,034	23.7%

Volume of Older Workers (Age 55+) across All Industries in PA, 2014 Q3

Industry	Older Worker Count	Total Worker Count	% Older Workers
6111: Elementary and Secondary Schools	64,157	231,313	27.7%
6221: General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	61,187	239,328	25.6%
6113: Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	36,463	121,585	30.0%
5511: Management of Companies and Enterprises	34,448	139,534	24.7%
9211: Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	33,732	113,088	29.8%
6211: Offices of Physicians	31,459	108,102	29.1%
6241: Individual and Family Services	29,829	114,733	26.0%
4451: Grocery Stores	26,599	124,329	21.4%
6231: Nursing Care Facilities	20,447	85,090	24.0%
5221: Depository Credit Intermediation	18,821	76,161	24.7%
7221: Full-Service Restaurants	18,623	185,855	10.0%
5617: Services to Buildings and Dwellings	17,629	84,595	20.85
6233: Community Care Facilities for the Elderly	16,987	68,771	24.7%
5241: Insurance Carriers	16,827	75,012	22.4%
Total, All Industries	1,304,431	5,513,034	23.7%

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

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Key Facts

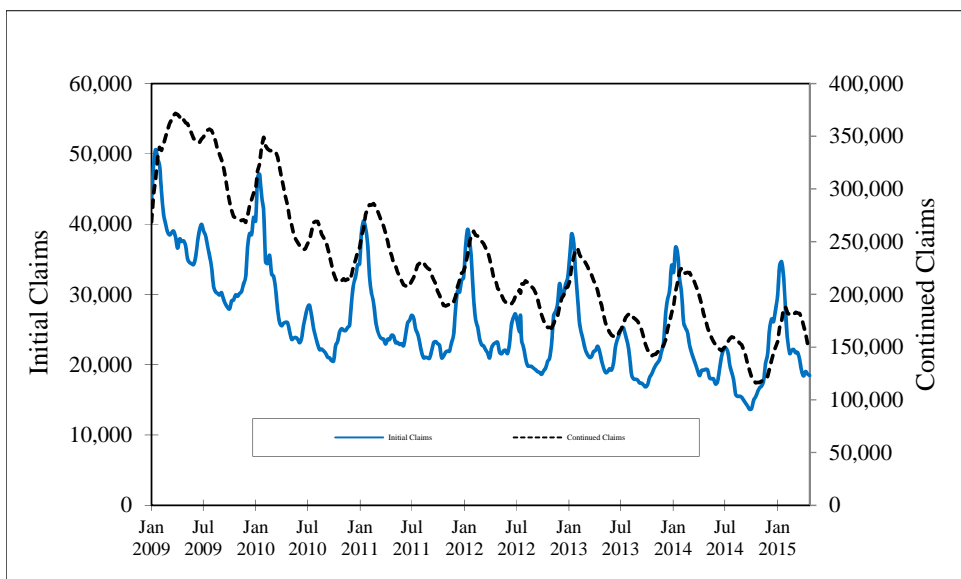
Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund

- As of May 15, 2015, the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund Balance stood at \$1,314,350,890.80.

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

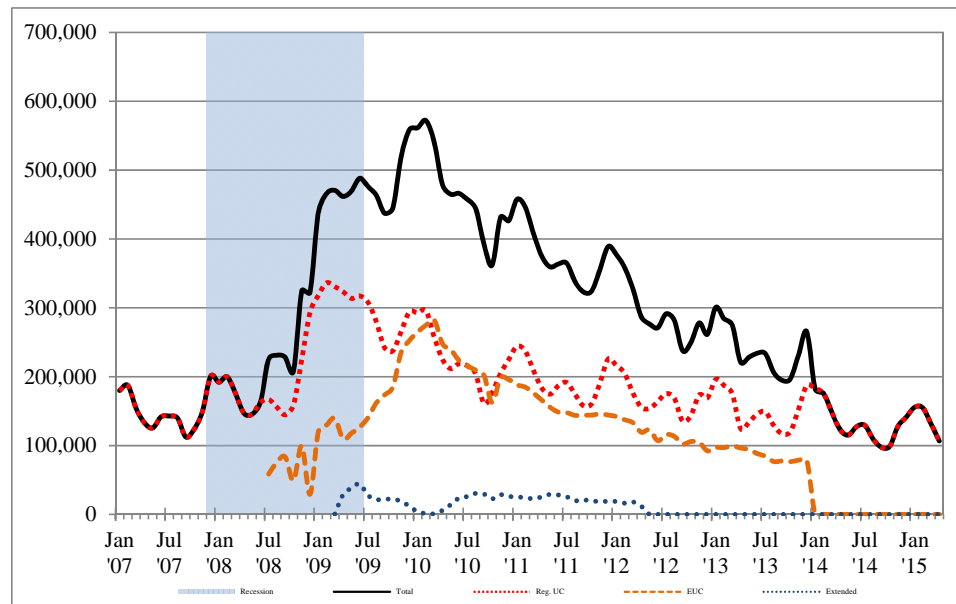
Monthly Claims

Regular Compensation

- Initial claims for April were 78,900, O-T-Y change was -10,800 (-12%)
- Continued claims for April were 571,400, O-T-Y change was -130,400 (-19%)

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Individual Payments by Week Ending Date



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

- For the week ending April 25, 2015: 106,687
- For the week ending March 28, 2015: 131,434
- For the week ending April 26, 2014: 123,284

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UC Exhaustees by Pre-UC Supersector May 1, 2014 through April 30, 2015

Pre-UC Supersector	Exhaustees	% of Total
Total	128,000	100%
Natural Resources & Mining	1,540	1.2%
Construction	13,470	10.5%
Manufacturing	15,150	11.8%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	24,580	19.2%
Information	1,980	1.5%
Financial Activities	7,590	5.9%
Professional & Business Services	22,720	17.8%
Education & Health Services	22,060	17.2%
Leisure & Hospitality	10,280	8.0%
Other Services	3,470	2.7%
Government	1,390	1.1%
Unclassified Industry	3,770	2.9%

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 May 1, 2014, through April 30, 2015, the number of individuals who exhausted all available state and federal UC benefits was 128,000.
- In April 2015 alone, total exhaustions were 11,000. (See next page.)
- The supersector with the highest number of exhaustees was trade, transportation & utilities with 24,580, or 19.2% of all exhaustees.
- The next highest number of UC Exhaustees was from the professional & business services supersector with 22,720 or 17.8%.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Estimates of UC Exhaustees by County

Area	Actual – Previous 12 Months		Projected – Next 3 Months		
	May 2014 - Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015
Pennsylvania	117,000	11,000	9,000	8,000	11,000
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Adams County	550	60	40	40	50
Allegheny County	11,310	1,010	870	770	1,060
Armstrong County	670	60	50	50	60
Beaver County	2,000	180	150	140	190
Bedford County	380	30	30	30	40
Berks County	3,340	340	260	230	310
Blair County	1,050	70	80	70	100
Bradford County	350	40	30	20	30
Bucks County	4,680	400	360	320	440
Butler County	1,340	110	100	90	130
Cambria County	1,310	140	100	90	120
Cameron County	50	<10	<10	<10	<10
Carbon County	640	40	50	40	60
Centre County	580	60	40	40	50
Chester County	2,840	230	220	190	270
Clarion County	280	40	20	20	30
Clearfield County	710	80	50	50	70
Clinton County	380	30	30	30	40
Columbia County	510	50	40	30	50
Crawford County	650	50	50	40	60
Cumberland County	1,450	130	110	100	140
Dauphin County	2,310	220	180	160	220
Delaware County	4,960	440	380	340	470
Elk County	190	10	10	10	20
Erie County	2,450	230	190	170	230
Fayette County	1,360	120	100	90	130
Forest County	50	<10	<10	<10	<10
Franklin County	1,010	70	80	70	90
Fulton County	110	10	10	10	10
Greene County	250	20	20	20	20
Huntingdon County	350	40	30	20	30
Indiana County	700	60	50	50	70
Jefferson County	330	40	30	20	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

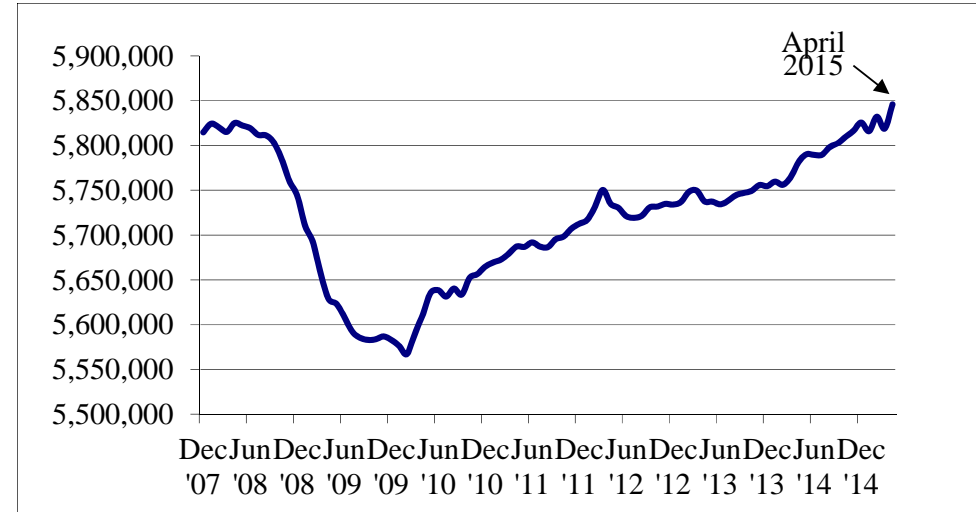
Area	Actual – Previous 12 Months		Projected – Next 3 Months		
	May 2014 - Mar 2015	Apr 2015	May 2015	Jun 2015	Jul 2015
Juniata County	150	10	10	10	10
Lackawanna County	2,170	230	170	150	200
Lancaster County	3,230	280	250	220	300
Lawrence County	740	90	60	50	70
Lebanon County	1,020	80	80	70	100
Lehigh County	3,430	300	260	230	320
Luzerne County	3,560	320	270	240	330
Lycoming County	1,110	110	90	80	100
McKean County	300	40	20	20	30
Mercer County	770	110	60	50	70
Mifflin County	330	30	30	20	30
Monroe County	1,440	140	110	100	140
Montgomery County	6,080	560	470	420	570
Montour County	130	<10	10	10	10
Northampton County	2,350	210	180	160	220
Northumberland County	800	80	60	50	80
Perry County	320	30	20	20	30
Philadelphia County	17,880	1,770	1,380	1,220	1,680
Pike County	290	20	20	20	30
Potter County	130	20	10	10	10
Schuylkill County	1,420	130	110	100	130
Snyder County	210	30	20	10	20
Somerset County	680	70	50	50	60
Sullivan County	40	<10	<10	<10	<10
Susquehanna County	270	30	20	20	30
Tioga County	330	30	30	20	30
Union County	190	10	10	10	20
Venango County	380	30	30	30	40
Warren County	290	20	20	20	30
Washington County	1,820	150	140	120	170
Wayne County	290	50	20	20	30
Westmoreland County	3,130	300	240	210	290
Wyoming County	260	30	20	20	20
York County	3,420	380	260	230	320
Other	8,900	900	680	610	840

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 April 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 5,845,800 in April.
- O-T-M change for April was +27,000 (+0.5%).
- O-T-Y change for April was +64,400 (+1.1%).
- Change since December 2007, the start of the recession, was +31,200 (+0.5%). This indicates that the number of jobs has now recovered to its pre-recession level.

U.S. Job Facts

- U.S. nonfarm jobs were at 141.4 million in April.
- O-T-M change for April was +223,000 (+0.2%).
- O-T-Y change for April was +2,982,000 (+2.2%).
- Change since December 2007 was +3,017,000 (+2.2%).

PA Jobs Detail

- Total nonfarm jobs reached a record high in April.
- Goods producers reached their highest level since February 2009.
- Nine of the eleven supersectors added jobs from March, with seven adding over 1,000.
- Over the year, jobs were up 1.1% with gains concentrated in the private sector.

JOBS BY INDUSTRY

Pennsylvania Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment

Seasonally Adjusted

Industry Sector	April 2015	Change from March 2015	Change from December 2007	
			volume	percent
Total Nonfarm Jobs	5,845,800	27,000	31,200	0.5%
Goods-Producing Industries	851,700	11,400	-84,600	-9.0%
Mining & Logging	37,400	-400	16,100	75.6%
Construction	243,200	10,000	-16,600	-6.4%
Manufacturing	571,100	1,800	-84,100	-12.8%
Durable Goods	345,500	1,400	-59,500	-14.7%
Nondurable Goods	225,600	400	-24,600	-9.8%
Service-Providing Industries	4,994,100	15,600	115,800	2.4%
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	1,127,800	4,100	-6,700	-0.6%
Wholesale Trade	227,900	-1,300	-12,300	-5.1%
Retail Trade	646,500	4,900	-9,300	-1.4%
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	253,400	500	14,900	6.2%
Information	84,000	-1,000	-24,300	-22.4%
Financial Activities	315,800	400	-16,100	-4.9%
Finance & Insurance	257,900	900	-7,300	-2.8%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	57,900	-500	-8,800	-13.2%
Professional & Business Services	763,900	2,900	52,000	7.3%
Professional & Technical Services	331,800	-800	17,700	5.6%
Management of Companies	132,400	0	21,500	19.4%
Admin & Waste Services	299,700	3,700	12,800	4.5%
Education & Health Services	1,189,200	4,800	110,300	10.2%
Educational Services	232,800	1,200	16,800	7.8%
Health Care & Social Assistance	956,400	3,600	93,500	10.8%
Leisure & Hospitality	550,500	1,100	47,200	9.4%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	93,800	-400	8,100	9.5%
Accommodation & Food Services	456,700	1,500	39,100	9.4%
Other Services	257,900	2,600	3,000	1.2%
Government	705,000	700	-49,600	-6.6%
Federal Government	95,100	-400	-8,600	-8.3%
State Government	156,300	-200	-4,500	-2.8%
Local Government	453,600	1,300	-36,500	-7.4%

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 April 2015		Past 12 Months May 2014 to Apr 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	0	0	1	54
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	1	30	10	735
Transportation and Warehousing	0	0	4	1238
Information	0	0	1	80
Financial Activities	0	0	0	0
Professional and Business Services	0	0	2	236
Education and Health Services	0	0	1	250
Leisure and Hospitality	2	130	13	1172
Other Services	0	0	1	30
Public Administration	0	0	0	0
Total	3	160	33	3795

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

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

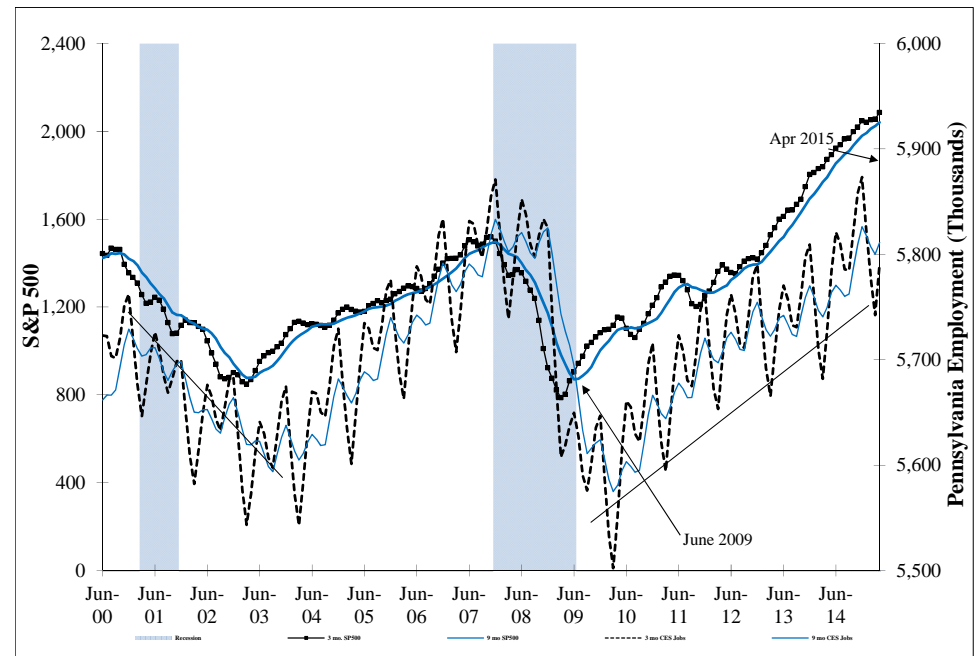
Industry	Year-to-Date April 2015		Past 12 Months May 2014 to Apr 2015	
	Events	Employment Loss	Events	Employment Loss
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	0	0	0	0
Mining	1	-100	1	-100
Utilities	0	0	0	0
Construction	1	-224	1	-224
Manufacturing	6	-751	15	-1693
Wholesale Trade	2	-157	4	-893
Retail Trade	36	-3201	47	-3955
Transportation and Warehousing	1	-110	3	-207
Information	0	0	3	-554
Financial Activities	0	0	2	-302
Professional and Business Services	2	-100	8	-1522
Education and Health Services	1	-1085	6	-1773
Leisure and Hospitality	0	0	7	-339
Other Services	0	0	0	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0
Total	50	-5728	97	-11562

^{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 - 2015, 3-month vs. 9-month moving averages



S&P 500 Index

- The Standard & Poor's 500 index closed at 2,086 in April, 19 points below the previous record high set in March 2015.
- The O-T-M change was +18 points (+0.9%)
- The O-T-Y change was +202 points (+10.7%)

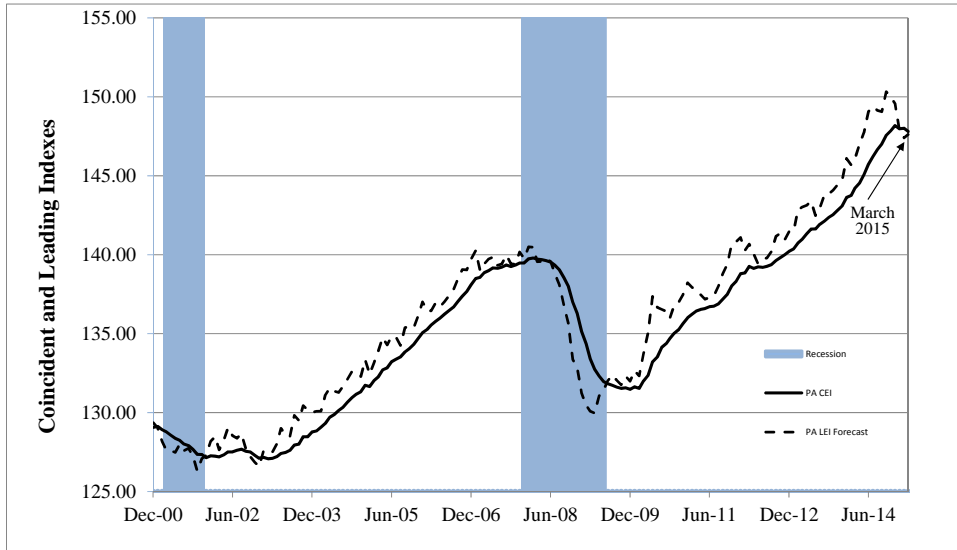
O-T-M: Over-the-Month
O-T-Y: Over-the-Year

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 63 out of 71 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 April 2015. 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 March 2015, the CEI was 147.8, slightly lower than the previous month's reading of 148.0.

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 March 2015, the LEI stood at 147.6, slightly higher than last month's reading of 147.4 but slightly below the current CEI value of 147.8.

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.

Source: Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia

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, 2014 to 2015, 1st Quarter

Industry Sector	2015 Q1	2014 Q1	Change from 2014 Q1	
			Volume	Percent
Total New Hires	558,700	544,500	14,200	3%
Goods-producing Industries	54,900	59,800	-4,900	-8%
Ag, Forestry, Fishing, Hunt.	2,100	2,300	-200	-9%
Mining	1,400	2,200	-800	-36%
Construction	24,500	27,200	-2,700	-10%
Manufacturing	26,900	28,100	-1,200	-4%
Service-providing Industries	454,000	461,000	-7,000	-2%
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	85,100	80,600	4,500	6%
Wholesale Trade	12,800	13,100	-300	-2%
Retail Trade	49,200	44,800	4,400	10%
Transp., Warehouse & Utilities	23,100	22,700	400	2%
Information	7,100	7,800	-700	-9%
Financial Activities	15,300	14,600	700	5%
Finance & Insurance	11,500	10,500	1,000	10%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3,800	4,100	-300	-7%
Professional & Business Svcs.	186,800	186,600	200	0%
Professional & Technical Svcs.	22,100	26,400	-4,300	-16%
Management of Companies	4,200	11,900	-7,700	-65%
Admin & Waste Services	160,500	148,300	12,200	8%
Education & Health Services	84,100	86,900	-2,800	-3%
Educational Services	30,100	32,400	-2,300	-7%
Health Care & Social Assistance	54,000	54,500	-500	-1%
Leisure & Hospitality	58,600	66,700	-8,100	-12%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	12,200	17,200	-5,000	-29%
Accommodation & Food Svcs.	46,400	49,500	-3,100	-6%
Other Services	11,900	11,900	0	0%
Government	5,100	5,900	-800	-14%
Unclassified Industry	49,700	23,800	25,900	109%

- **Top Industries that have new hires above year ago levels** – Employment Services; Couriers and Express Delivery Services; Grocery Stores; Sporting Goods, Hobby, and Musical Instrument Stores, Gasoline Stations; Business Support Services
- **Top Industries that have new hires below year ago levels** – Management of Companies and Enterprises; Other Amusement and Recreation Industries; Restaurants and Other Eating Places; Elementary and Secondary Schools; Utility System Construction; Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services; Accounting, Tax Preparation, Bookkeeping, and Payroll Services

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 High/Lows Seasonally Adjusted

State	Apr 2015 Rate (%)	Historical High		Historical Low	
		Date	Rate	Date	Rate
NE	2.5	Feb-83	6.3	Oct-90	2.3
ND	3.1	Mar-83	6.2	Jan-98	2.5
UT	3.4	Mar-83	9.6	Mar-07	2.3
SD	3.6	Jan-83	5.9	Jul-00	2.4
VT	3.6	Feb-76	8.8	Mar-00	2.6
MN	3.7	Jan-83	8.9	Mar-99	2.5
ID	3.8	Dec-82	10.2	Jun-07	2.9
IA	3.8	Jan-83	9.1	Mar-00	2.4
NH	3.8	Jul-92	7.4	Mar-88	2.2
MT	4.0	May-83	8.8	Feb-07	2.9
HI	4.1	Jan-76	10.4	Dec-06	2.4
OK	4.1	Apr-83	8.9	Dec-00	2.9
WY	4.1	Dec-86	9.4	May-79	2.5
CO	4.2	Oct-10	8.9	Dec-00	2.7
TX	4.2	Nov-86	9.2	Dec-00	4.0
KS	4.3	Sep-09	7.3	Aug-78	2.9
WI	4.4	Jan-83	11.9	Jul-99	3.0
DE	4.5	Dec-76	9.8	Jun-88	3.0
ME	4.7	Jan-77	9.0	Dec-00	3.2
MA	4.7	Jan-76	10.7	Oct-00	2.6
VA	4.8	Dec-82	7.9	Nov-00	2.1
KY	5.0	Feb-83	12.1	May-00	4.0
OH	5.2	Jan-83	14.0	Apr-01	3.8
OR	5.2	May-09	11.9	Feb-95	4.7
MD	5.3	Mar-82	8.5	Dec-99	3.3
PA	5.3	Feb-83	12.7	May-00	4.0

State	Apr 2015 Rate (%)	Historical High		Historical Low	
		Date	Rate	Date	Rate
IN	5.4	Dec-82	12.6	Oct-00	2.9
MI	5.4	Dec-82	16.5	Mar-00	3.2
NC	5.5	Mar-10	11.3	Apr-99	3.0
WA	5.5	Nov-82	12.2	Jun-07	4.6
FL	5.6	Jan-10	11.2	Apr-06	3.1
AR	5.7	Feb-83	10.3	Sep-00	4.2
MO	5.7	Apr-83	10.6	Jan-00	3.1
NY	5.7	Jan-76	10.4	May-88	4.0
AL	5.8	Dec-82	15.5	Apr-07	3.8
AZ	6.0	Dec-82	11.5	Jul-07	3.7
IL	6.0	Feb-83	13.1	Feb-99	4.1
TN	6.0	Jan-83	12.9	Mar-00	3.7
RI	6.1	Aug-09	11.3	May-88	2.9
NM	6.2	Mar-83	10.5	Aug-07	3.7
CA	6.3	Oct-10	12.2	Dec-00	4.7
CT	6.3	Jan-76	10.0	Oct-00	2.2
GA	6.3	Dec-10	10.5	Nov-00	3.4
NJ	6.5	Jan-77	10.7	May-00	3.5
LA	6.6	Nov-86	13.1	Oct-07	3.9
MS	6.6	Apr-83	12.8	Jan-01	5.0
AK	6.7	Aug-86	11.2	Feb-15	6.3
SC	6.7	Jan-83	11.8	Apr-98	3.5
WV	7.0	Feb-83	18.8	Aug-08	4.1
NV	7.1	Nov-10	13.7	Jan-99	3.7
DC	7.5	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 3rd quarter 2014, Pennsylvania:

- **Gained 255,730 jobs** through establishments either opening or expanding
- **Lost 252, 935 jobs** through establishments either contracting or closing
- Pennsylvania posted a net job gain of **2,795**

During the same period, in Pennsylvania:

- **73,424 establishments added jobs** through either expansions or openings
- **75,571 establishments lost jobs** through either contractions or closings

Private Sector Gross Job Gains and Losses in 3rd 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	255,730	252,935	2,795	73,424	75,571
DE	21,635	22,310	-675	5,762	6,040
MD	133,072	128,097	4,975	35,178	35,648
NJ	208,063	205,705	2,358	55,107	57,117
NY	478,751	447,805	30,946	124,344	121,546
OH	246,052	248,466	-2,414	63,258	65,265
WV	34,450	36,943	-2,493	10,142	10,594

^{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	April 2015	April 2014	Volume Change	Percent Change
Total Ads by Industry Sector	225,828	209,976	15,852	7.5%
Goods Producing Industries	12,997	13,445	-448	-3.3%
Ag, Forestry, Fishing, Hunt.	189	146	43	29.5%
Mining	232	369	-137	-37.1%
Construction	2493	2644	-151	-5.7%
Manufacturing	10,083	10,286	-203	-2.0%
Service Providing Industries	108,456	99,399	9,057	9.1%
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	24,316	25,768	-1,452	-5.6%
Wholesale Trade	6,094	6,147	-53	-0.9%
Retail Trade	12,713	13,528	-815	-6.0%
Transp., Warehouse & Utilities	5,509	6,093	-584	-9.6%
Information	3,168	2,937	231	7.9%
Financial Activities	10,969	10,595	374	3.5%
Finance & Insurance	8,620	7,936	684	8.6%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	2,349	2,659	-310	-11.7%
Professional & Business Svcs.	33,811	30,075	3,736	12.4%
Professional & Technical Svcs.	13,773	10,483	3,290	31.4%
Management of Companies	75	57	18	31.6%
Admin & Waste Services	19,963	19,535	428	2.2%
Education & Health Services	27,269	21,372	5,897	27.6%
Educational Services	6,796	4,768	2,028	42.5%
Health Care & Social Assistance	20,473	16,604	3,869	23.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	4,806	4,492	314	7.0%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	798	1043	-245	-23.5%
Accommodations & Food Svcs.	4,008	3,449	559	16.2%
Other Services	2,613	2,452	161	6.6%
Government	1504	1,708	-204	-11.9%
Unclassified or unavailable	104,375	97,132	7,243	7.5%

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	April 2015	April 2014	Volume Change	Percent Change
Total	225,827	209,976	15,851	7.5%
Office and Administrative Support	25,832	23,670	2,162	9.1%
Sales and Related	24,270	26,097	-1,827	-7.0%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	24,006	19,017	4,989	26.2%
Computer and Mathematical	20,434	19,776	658	3.3%
Transportation and Material Moving	19,353	18,500	853	4.6%
Management	19,127	18,558	569	3.1%
Business and Financial Operations	13,448	11,587	1,861	16.1%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	10,945	8,575	2,370	27.6%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	9,686	9,518	168	1.8%
Production	8,339	8,023	316	3.9%
Architecture and Engineering	6,786	7,516	-730	-9.7%
Construction and Extraction	6,654	5,377	1,277	23.7%
Healthcare Support	6,652	7,430	-778	-10.5%
Bldg & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	6,446	5,071	1,375	27.1%
Education, Training, and Library	4,836	4,117	719	17.5%
Community and Social Services	4,696	4,088	608	14.9%
Arts, Design, Ent, Sports, and Media	4,673	3,990	683	17.1%
Personal Care and Service	3,735	3,129	606	19.4%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	2,505	2,714	-209	-7.7%
Protective Service	2,079	1,884	195	10.4%
Legal	940	987	-47	-4.8%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	371	292	79	27.1%
Military Specific	14	60	-46	-76.7%
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	April 2015
Temporary Help Services	6,259
Employment Placement Agencies	5,539
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	4,840
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	4,416
Commercial Banking	3,496
Home Health Care Services	3,167
Administrative Management & General Mgmt. Consulting Services	2,965
All Other Miscellaneous Ambulatory Health Care Services	2,514
Nursing Care Facilities	2,494
Computer Systems Design Services	2,125

Pennsylvania Top 10 Occupations Help Wanted Online Active Ads

Occupation	April 2015
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers*	10,665
Registered Nurses	8,215
Retail Salespersons	5,236
Customer Service Representatives*	4,536
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers*	4,315
Supervisors/Managers of Office and Admin. Support Workers*	3,217
Supervisors/Managers of Food Prep. & Serving Workers*	3,188
Computer Systems Analysts*	3,092
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General*	2,929
Computer User Support Specialists	2,628

*2014 High Priority Occupation (HPO) for PA

HELP WANTED ONLINE ADS

Pennsylvania Top 10 Skills Help Wanted Online Active Ads

Skill	April 2015
Quality Assurance (QA)	5,633
Pediatrics	3,608
Structured Query Language (SQL)	3,241
Customer Relationship Management (CRM)	3,128
Technical support	2,981
Quality control	2,801
Software development	2,651
Java	2,515
Bilingual	2,313
Behavioral health	2,284

Pennsylvania Top 10 Certifications Help Wanted Online Active Ads

Certification	April 2015
Driver's License	17,882
Certified Registered Nurse (RN)	11,233
Commercial Driver's License (CDL)	9,957
Certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	5,801
HAZMAT	3,811
Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN)	3,501
Basic Life Support (BLS)	3,309
Occupational Safety & Health Administration Certification (OSHA)	2,712
Certified in Nursing Administration (CNA)	2,300
First Aid Certification	1,954

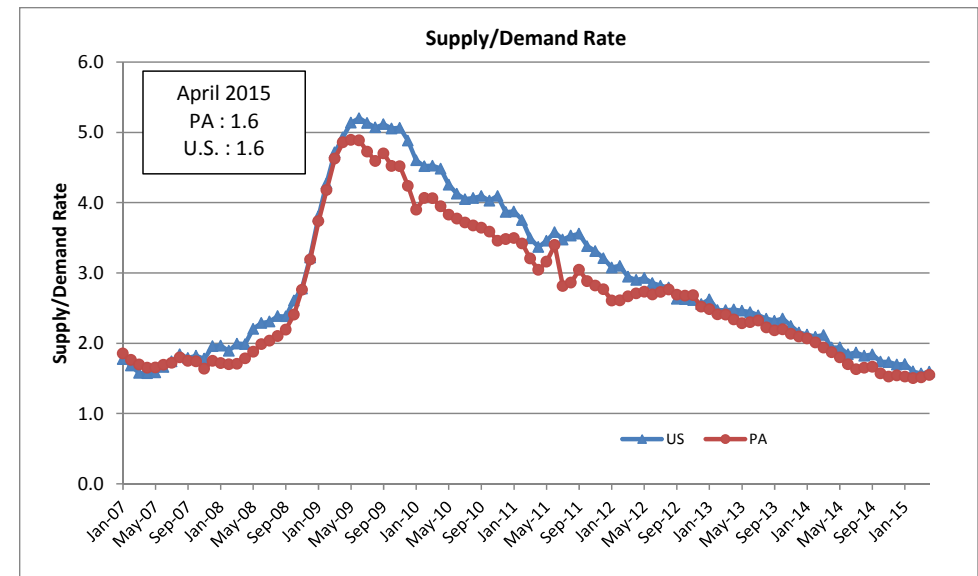
HELP WANTED ONLINE ADS

Pennsylvania Top 25 Employers Help Wanted Online Active Ads

Employer	Apr 2015
Bayada	2,002
ACCENTURE	1,768
Robert Half International	1,615
PNC Financial Services	1,444
Lowe's	1,415
Community Health Systems Inc	1,353
Randstad	1,082
The Bank of New York Mellon	1,026
University of Pennsylvania	991
Genesis HealthCare	965
Macy's	963
Geisinger Health System	902
Lehigh Valley Health Network	889

Employer	Apr 2015
Judge Group, Inc.	880
Kforce Professional Staffing, Inc.	808
Penn Medicine	793
Home Depot	757
Roehl	738
Manpower	710
Allegheny Health Network	709
Aerotek	707
West Penn Allegheny Health System	673
Maxim Home Healthcare	655
Kelly Services	635
Maxim Healthcare	609

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 Q3	2015 Q4	2016 Q1	2016 Q2	2016 Q3
PA	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8
U.S.	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.0

- Global Insight forecasts that Pennsylvania's unemployment rate will not drop to its prerecession, 4th quarter 2007 level (4.7%) 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 Q3	2015 Q4	2016 Q1	2016 Q2	2016 Q3
PA	5,866	5,880	5,894	5,911	5,927
U.S.	142,200	142,646	143,122	143,670	144,167

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)

