

PA MONTHLY WORKSTATS

LABOR FORCE • JOBS • UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

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

2016

April 2016 Big Numbers



5.3% ↑ Unemployment Rate
5,877,700 ↓ Statewide Job Count
16,171 ↓ Initial Claims (4-week average)

- ▶ When was the last time jobs showed an over-the-month decline of more than 17,000? ----- **Page 2**
- ▶ Read more about PA's record high labor force level. ----- **Page 4**
- ▶ What are weeks claimed/continued claims? ----- **Page 6**
- ▶ Health services and mining and logging were the subject of recent media reports on labor in Pennsylvania. For more information, please see ----- **Page 7**
- ▶ How is the labor force defined? ----- **Back Page**

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY SUPERSECTOR

MAY 2016 EDITION • APRIL 2016 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- Jobs were down 16,900 in April, from March's record high of 5,894,600. This was the largest decrease since April 2009.
- Eight of the 11 supersectors showed job declines from March to April, with the largest drop in leisure & hospitality.
- The April decline followed a two-month gain of 39,500, the largest two-month increase since April and May 2010.
- The three-month moving average continued to increase in April, up for the 11th time in the past 12 months.

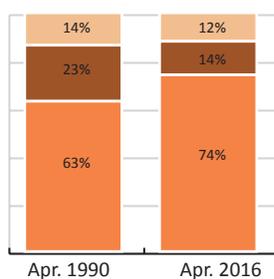
Industry	Jobs	Change from April 2015		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Total Nonfarm Jobs	5,877,700	55,000	0.9%	
Goods-Producing Industries	826,500	(11,400)	(1.4%)	
<i>Mining and Logging</i>	26,700	(9,000)	(25.2%)	
Construction	234,600	1,800	0.8%	
Manufacturing	565,200	(4,200)	(0.7%)	
Service-Providing Industries	5,051,200	66,400	1.3%	
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	1,134,400	15,400	1.4%	
Information	86,000	1,200	1.4%	
Financial Activities	318,200	2,200	0.7%	
Professional & Business Services	783,200	10,700	1.4%	
<i>Education & Health Services</i>	1,214,400	24,300	2.0%	
Leisure and Hospitality	555,600	13,000	2.4%	
Other Services	257,500	2,300	0.9%	
Government	701,900	(2,700)	(0.4%)	

* Italics signifies the greatest over-the-year movement

** Highlighting signifies an all-time high

HOW HAVE JOBS CHANGED OVER THE LONG-TERM?

Percent of Total Nonfarm Jobs

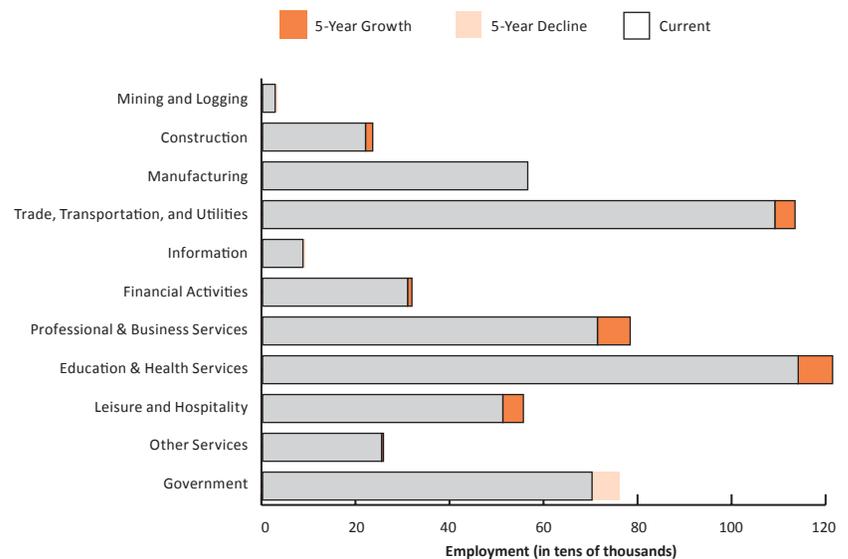


Government
 Goods Producers
 Private Service Providers

Education & health services led private service-providing growth over the past 26 years.

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

CHANGE IN SUPERSECTOR VOLUME



Eight of the 11 supersectors added jobs over the last five years. Two supersectors - education & health services and professional & business services - have added more than 50,000 jobs. The only supersector to lose more than 50,000 jobs was government.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY SELECT METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

MAY 2016 EDITION • MARCH 2016 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

MSA	Jobs	Change from March 2015		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	357,200	1,900	0.5%	
Altoona	61,900	1,000	1.6%	
<i>Erie</i>	127,800	(2,500)	(1.9%)	
Harrisburg-Carlisle	336,900	5,900	1.8%	
Johnstown	56,600	(300)	(0.5%)	
Lancaster	246,300	3,200	1.3%	
Lebanon	51,400	800	1.6%	
<i>Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington</i>	2,874,900	76,200	2.7%	
Pittsburgh	1,165,600	7,400	0.6%	
Reading	177,400	2,800	1.6%	
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	259,400	2,200	0.9%	
State College	77,300	800	1.0%	
Williamsport	54,900	(1,300)	(2.3%)	
York-Hanover	183,900	4,000	2.2%	

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

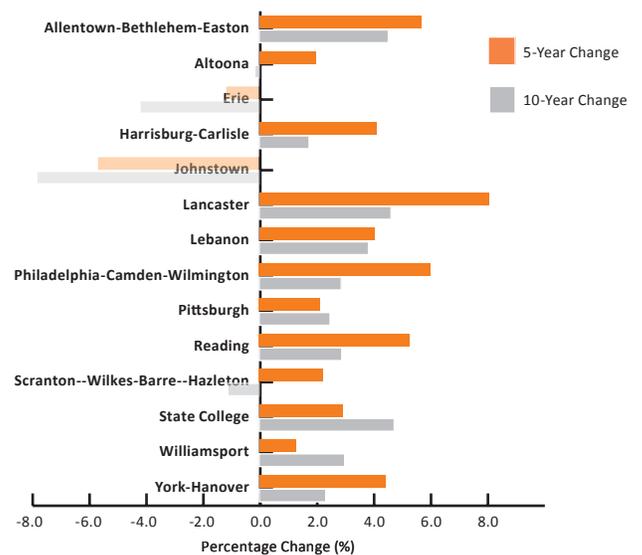
SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST (MSA Industry data are not seasonally adjusted)

- Eleven of the 14 MSAs listed had positive over-the-year job growth, ranging from +0.5 percent in the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton MSA to +2.7 percent in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA. Three MSAs showed an over-the-year job loss, ranging from -0.5 percent in the Johnstown MSA, to -2.3 percent in the Williamsport MSA.
- Four MSAs reported all-time high job levels in March: Harrisburg-Carlisle, Lebanon, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, and Reading. In the case of the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA, this was the seventh consecutive month setting an all-time high volume of jobs.
- The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA has had over-the-month growth every month for the past 12 months.
- Over-the-year growth in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA was concentrated in private service-providing industries. There was strong job growth in retail trade and health care and social assistance.

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST (MSA Industry data are not seasonally adjusted)

- Twelve of the 14 MSAs have seen job increases over the past five years, with 10 of those increasing over the past 10 years. Only the Erie and Johnstown MSAs lost jobs over the previous five-year and 10-year period.
- If the five-year job change was greater than the 10-year job change, it indicates that while jobs were gained from March 2011 to March 2016, but decreased from March 2006 to March 2011. Alternatively, if the 10-year change was greater than the five-year change, it indicates that jobs were gained in these MSAs during both five-year periods. This was the case in the Pittsburgh, State College, and Williamsport MSAs.
- The largest percentage increase in jobs over the previous 10 years occurred in the State College MSA. Goods-producing industries saw jobs decrease over this period, while the increase in service-providing jobs was evenly split between the private and public sectors.
- While the Altoona MSA still has fewer jobs than 10 years ago, the job gains of the past five years have nearly erased the losses that occurred the five years before that.

MSA NONFARM JOB CHANGE OVER TIME



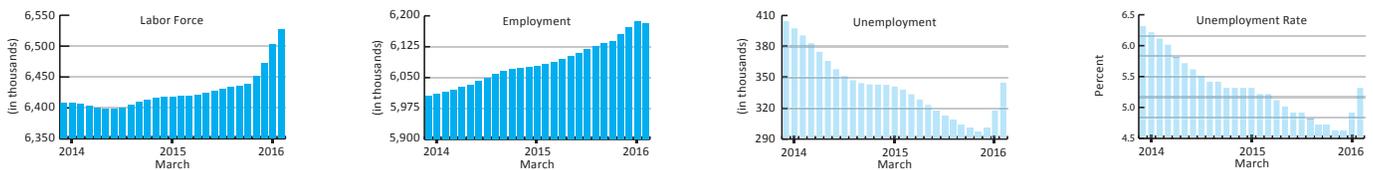
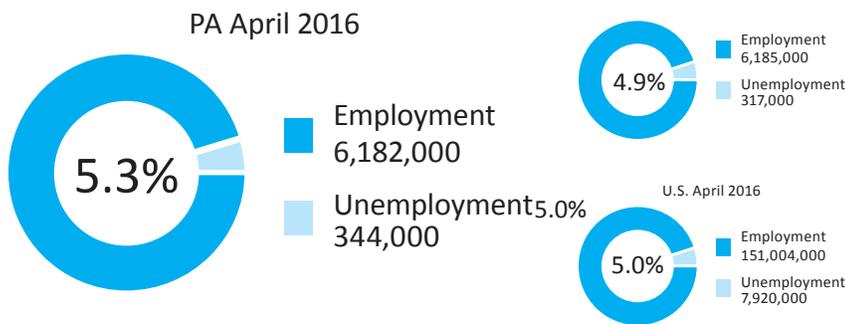
LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

LABOR FORCE FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

MAY 2016 EDITION • APRIL 2016 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate increased four-tenths this month to 5.3 percent; tied (with December 2014 through March 2015) as the highest rate since November 2014.
- PA's rate was three-tenths above the U.S. rate, which held steady at 5.0 percent in April. PA's rate was above the nation for the first time since November 2012, and has only been above the nation three times since 2001.
- Seasonally adjusted labor force was up 24,000 in April, increasing to 6,526,000; it was PA's second consecutive month setting a record-high level.
- PA's labor force participation rate increased two-tenths, rising to a seasonally adjusted 63.6 percent; the rate has increased eight-tenths in 2016.

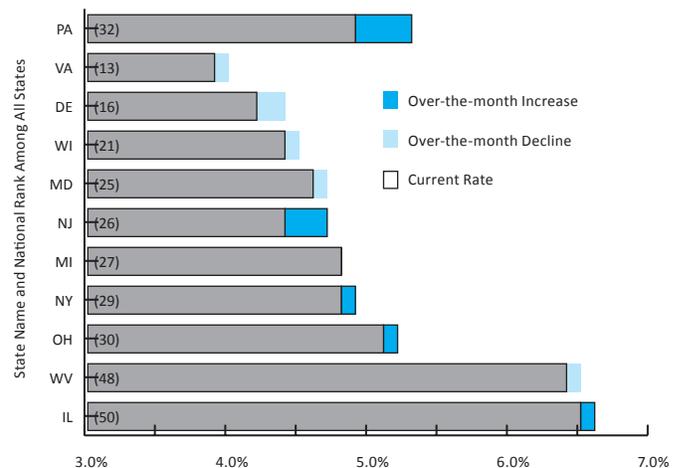


CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY DATA

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

	Apr. 2016	Mar. 2016	Apr. 2015
Total	5.3	5.2	5.6
Gender			
Female	5.1	5.1	4.9
Male	5.5	5.3	6.1
Race			
Black	10.8	10.5	11.2
White	4.6	4.5	4.8
Age			
16 - 19	12.3	11.4	15.7
20 - 24	10.0	9.6	10.6
25 - 54	4.6	4.6	4.8
55+	3.8	3.8	3.6
Education			
Less than HS	9.6	9.6	7.6
HS Diploma	5.6	5.3	5.8
AD / Some College	4.6	4.8	5.1
BD or Higher	2.5	2.5	2.4
People with Disabilities	10.1	9.8	15.8
Veterans	5.0	5.0	3.9
Participation Rate	63.2%	63.1%	62.3%
Employment/Population Ratio	59.8%	59.8%	58.8%
Underemployment Rate (U-6)	10.7%	10.7%	11.5%
Discouraged Workers	22,500	22,300	27,300
Part-Time for Economic Reasons	276,700	280,700	292,700
Avg. Duration of Unemployment (weeks)	28.4	29.2	30.1
Long-term Unemployed (>26 weeks)	91,900	92,800	109,800

SELECT STATES' UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (RANK)



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- Though higher than the past eight months, the April 2016 unemployment rate for 16-19 year olds (12.3 percent) was almost two percentage points lower than any other April since at least 2005. Labor force participation for this group has hovered around 40 percent over the last four years, but was down from around 45 percent a decade ago.
- Among 16-19 year olds, the April participation rate among females (42.9 percent) was higher than the rate for males (39.1 percent.) Unemployment rates for teenage females were lower (9.1 percent) than those for teenage males (16.0 percent).
- April's participation rate among 20-24 year olds (75.3 percent) was at its highest level since 2009. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate for these young adults (10.0 percent) was at its lowest since 2009, excluding the past three months.
- For young adults, April's participation rate for females (76.4 percent) was slightly higher than that for males (74.2 percent.) Over the past 10 years, rates for men were typically higher. The unemployment rate in April was also higher for women (10.3 percent) than for men (9.8 percent), though men historically have higher rates.

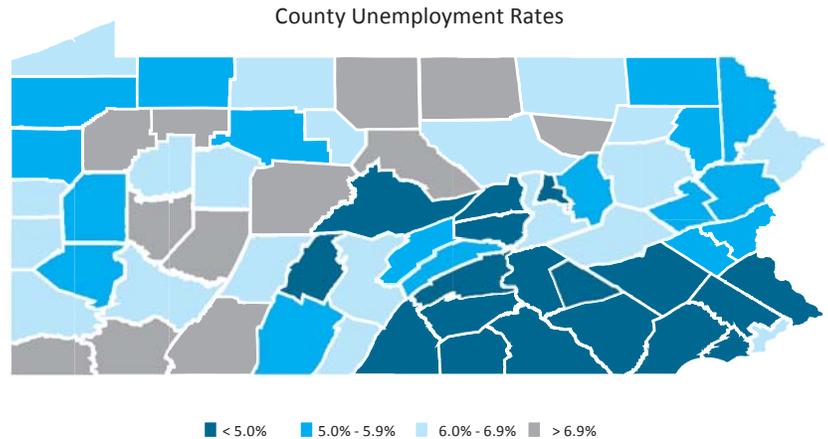
LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

LABOR FORCE FOR SELECT LOCAL AREAS

MAY 2016 EDITION • MARCH 2016 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

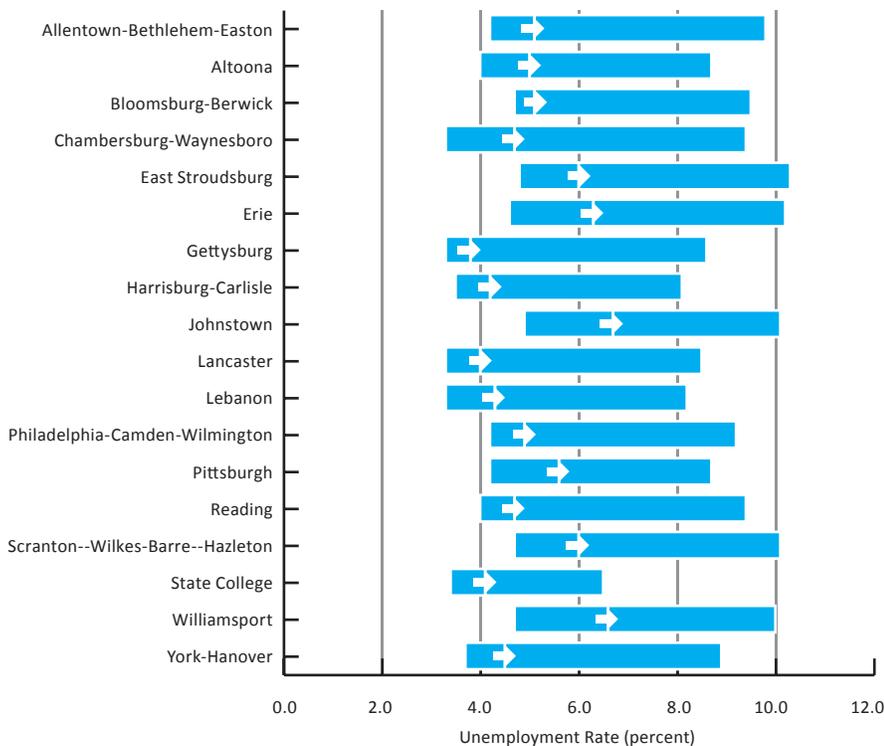
SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- Like the state's unemployment rate, 66 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties experienced an over-the-month increase in their rates. Cameron County's unemployment rate remained unchanged at 6.7 percent.
- The over-the-month increase in the unemployment rate in 55 counties exceeded the statewide increase of 0.3 percentage points. Venango County had the largest over-the-month increase (+1.1 percentage points), while the smallest increases were shared by five counties (+0.2 percentage points).
- Eighteen counties posted unemployment rates below 5.0 percent.
- The volume of unemployment increased in 63 counties over the month, while the labor force increased in 58 counties. The volume of employment increased in 19 counties and decreased in 30 counties.



Unemployment Rate by MSA

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



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

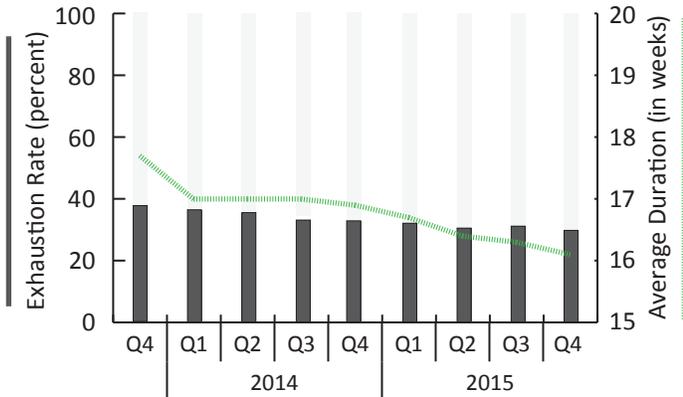
- All 18 MSAs in Pennsylvania experienced over-the-month increases in unemployment rates. The largest increases were in the Williamsport and Erie MSAs (+0.7 percentage points), while the smallest increases were in the Gettysburg and York MSAs (+0.2 percentage points).
- The Gettysburg MSA had the lowest unemployment rate in March (3.7 percent), while the MSA with the highest unemployment rate was the Johnstown MSA at 6.6 percent.
- Employment decreased in 10 of the 18 MSAs over the month. The Pittsburgh MSA experienced the largest decrease in employment (-4,800), while employment at the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA had the largest increase, growing by 6,000.
- All 18 MSAs experienced an increase in the number of the unemployed and 17 of the 18 MSAs also had a labor force increase. The only MSA that did not experience an over-the-month increase in labor force was the Lancaster MSA, where it remained unchanged. The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA had the largest over-the-month increase in the labor force (+17,000) and unemployment (+11,000).

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

CLAIMS AND BENEFITS AT A GLANCE

MAY 2016 EDITION • APRIL 2016 DATA (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

DURATION OF CLAIMS AND EXHAUSTION RATE



DID YOU KNOW?

What are weeks claimed/continued claims?

The number of weeks of benefits claimed, including weeks for which a waiting period or fixed disqualification period is being served.

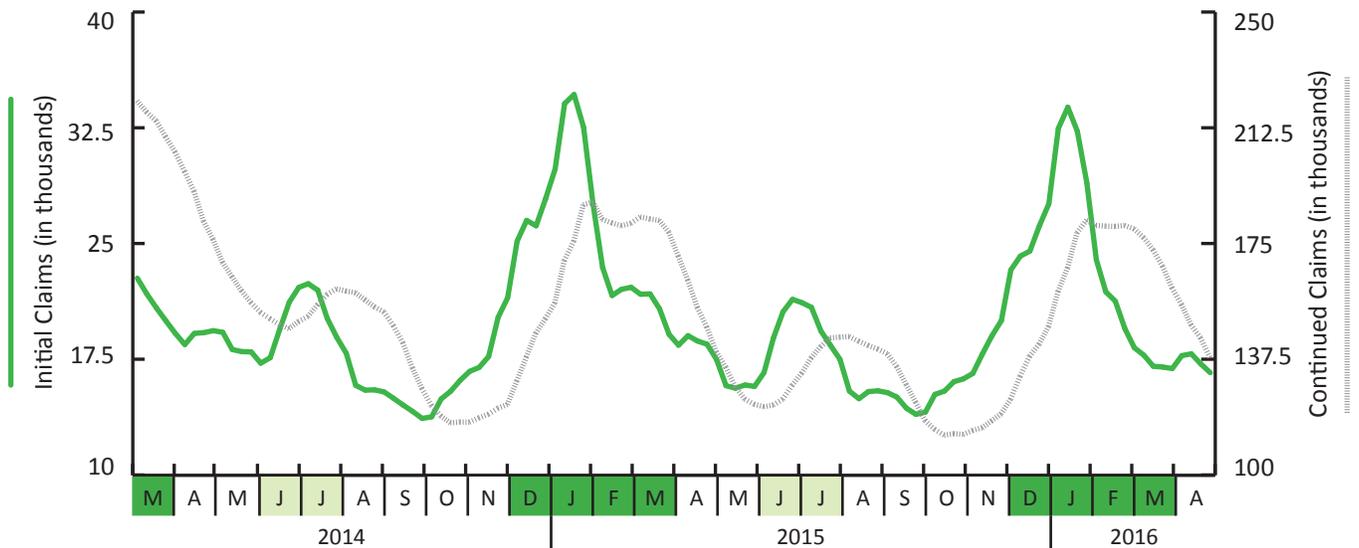
What are weeks paid/weeks compensated?

The number of weeks claimed for which UI benefits are paid. Weeks compensated for partial unemployment are included. Interstate claims are counted in the paying state.

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

For the week ending April 30, 2016: 104,994
 For the week ending March 26, 2016: 130,369
 For the week ending April 25, 2015: 108,845

INITIAL AND CONTINUED CLAIMS OVER THE PAST 26 MONTHS



PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYER ACTIVITY

PRESS UPDATE

MAY 2016 EDITION

PA MONTHLY WORKSTATS PRESS UPDATE

The update below is part of a series of Press Updates corresponding to PA Monthly WorkStats 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 trend explanations that may or may not be included below.

April saw Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate rise to 5.3 percent. The rise was partially attributable to a second consecutive month of strong gains in the labor force, which increased to 6,526,000. Most industries saw job losses. Health Services was one of the few "supersectors" to see employment increases. The largest drop (by percentage) came in mining and logging. The fluctuations were reflected in press coverage, examples of which are listed below.

HEALTH SERVICES

In "Philly suburbs poised for big job growth"(Philadelphia Inquirer, May 2), the author discusses how certain Philadelphia suburbs are having their best year of job growth since the Great Recession and how much of it is attributable to the health services industry.

The author writes: "An aging population and pressures on hospitals to cut costs are spurring growth in home health, which includes not just low-paid home-health aides, but higher-skilled and better-paid nurses, therapists, and others."

The article continues, "'It's growing at a faster rate than the economy, the need for home health,' said J. Mark Baiada, president of Bayada Home Health Care, of Moorestown, which employs 519 in Bucks, Chester, and Montgomery Counties."

MINING AND LOGGING

In "Amid layoffs in fossil fuels, state Democrats strategize for clean energy jobs" (Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, April 12), the author discusses how the Pennsylvania House Democratic Policy Committee convened a two-hour public hearing to take notes on how to promote employment in clean energy professions amid layoffs in the fossil fuel industry.

From the article: "...Layoffs in the coal industry have hit southwestern Pennsylvania hard, and legislators seemed no closer to have a comprehensive solution [despite the hearing]."

"Closing the hearing, Rep. Stephen McCarter, D-Montgomery, said the Democrats would keep pushing on clean energy initiatives with the knowledge that significant re-training and workforce development could be part of it."

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*