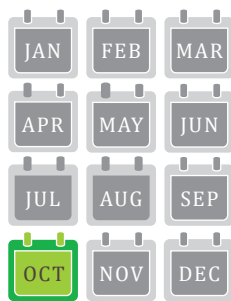


PA MONTHLY WORKSTATS

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.

2020



September 2020 Big Numbers

8.1% ↓ Unemployment Rate
5,597,800 ↑ Statewide Job Count
90,570 ↓ Initial Claims

Note: arrows indicate increase, decrease, or no change from the previous month

- ▶ How much of the March and April total nonfarm jobs decline has been recovered as of September? ----- **Page 2**
- ▶ Find unemployment statistics by gender, race, age, and educational attainment. ----- **Page 4**
- ▶ What is Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA)? ----- **Page 6**
- ▶ Read snapshots from recent articles related to labor market data from across the state and from various industries. ----- **Page 7**
- ▶ What is the Employment to Population Ratio? ----- **Back Page**

Note: The September unemployment, jobs, and claims data, as presented in this publication, reflect the effects of business and school closures implemented to mitigate the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19). This data is considered preliminary and is, therefore, subject to revision as it is finalized.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY SUPERSECTOR

OCTOBER 2020 EDITION • SEPTEMBER 2020 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

The September unemployment, jobs, and claims data reflect the effects of closures implemented to mitigate the spread of COVID-19

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- Total nonfarm jobs were up 19,400 over the month to 5,597,800 in September, continuing the recovery of jobs lost in March and April. Over the past five months, 54.2% of the March and April nonfarm job losses have been recovered.
- Jobs were up over the month in nine of the 11 industry supersectors. Despite these widespread gains, all supersectors remained below their February 2020 levels. As of September, leisure & hospitality remained the hardest-hit supersector, making up 30% of the total nonfarm job loss since February.
- Over the year, total nonfarm jobs were down 7.8% in the commonwealth compared to a decline of 6.4% nationally. Ten of the 11 supersectors declined from last September, with both goods-producing and service-providing supersectors showing slightly more 12-month percentage decline in Pennsylvania than in the nation.
- Leisure & hospitality (-147,300) was the only supersector with a 12-month drop of more than 100,000 in September, an improvement from April when four supersectors had over 100,000 decline each from year-ago levels. The only supersector to add jobs over the year was financial activities.

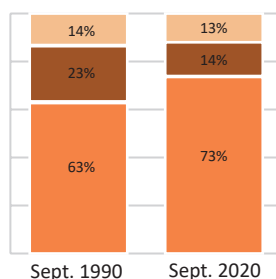
Industry	Jobs	Change from September 2019		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Total Nonfarm Jobs	5,597,800	(470,800)	(7.8%)	
Goods-Producing Industries	808,500	(53,800)	(6.2%)	
Mining & Logging	24,400	(3,800)	(13.5%)	
Construction	247,300	(13,400)	(5.1%)	
Manufacturing	536,800	(36,600)	(6.4%)	
Service-Providing Industries	4,789,300	(417,000)	(8.0%)	
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,048,000	(77,000)	(6.8%)	
Information	74,500	(12,600)	(14.5%)	
Financial Activities	331,900	2,500	0.8%	
Professional & Business Services	765,700	(52,200)	(6.4%)	
Education & Health Services	1,226,000	(72,000)	(5.5%)	
Leisure & Hospitality	430,300	(147,300)	(25.5%)	
Other Services	230,100	(32,400)	(12.3%)	
Government	682,800	(26,000)	(3.7%)	

* Italics signifies the greatest over-the-year movement

** Highlighting signifies an all-time high

HOW HAVE JOBS CHANGED OVER THE LONG TERM?

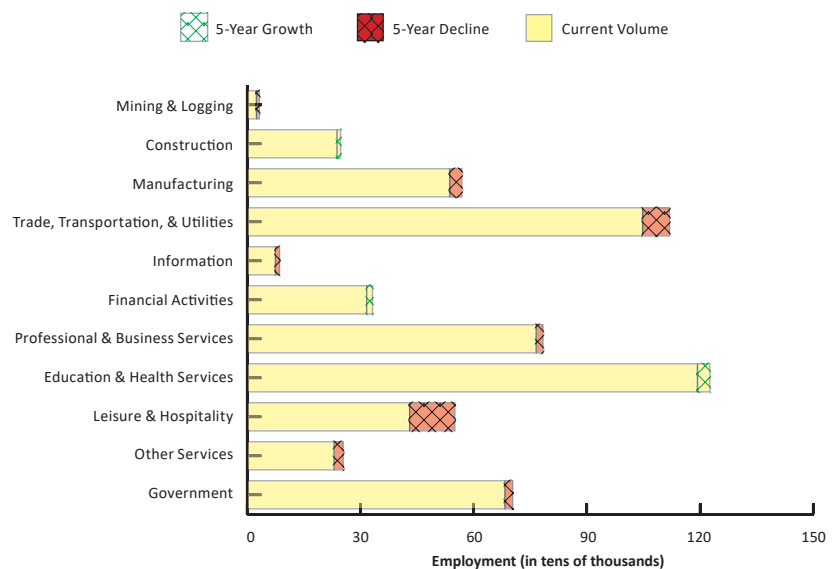
Percent of Total Nonfarm Jobs



Government
Goods Producers
Private Service Providers

Today, private service-providers make up a larger portion of total nonfarm jobs than they did 30 years ago, while goods-producers' share of jobs shrunk.

CHANGE IN SUPERSECTOR VOLUME (CURRENT VOLUME INCLUDES 5-YEAR GROWTH BUT NOT THE DECLINE)



Total nonfarm jobs have contracted 4.2% over the last five years with declines in eight of the 11 supersectors. As recently as March, 10 supersectors had five-year gains. The largest volume change since September 2015 was in leisure & hospitality, which was down 119,700 jobs while the largest percentage change was a drop of 23.5% in mining & logging. Construction, financial activities, and education & health services were the supersectors with gains over the past five years.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

OCTOBER 2020 EDITION • SEPTEMBER 2020 DATA

The September unemployment, jobs, and claims data reflect the effects of closures implemented to mitigate the spread of COVID-19

MSA OVER-THE-YEAR JOB CHANGE (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

MSA	Jobs	Change from September 2019		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	356,900	(24,200)	(6.4%)	
Altoona	57,300	(3,900)	(6.4%)	
Bloomsburg-Berwick	42,100	(800)	(1.9%)	
Chambersburg-Waynesboro	59,200	(3,000)	(4.8%)	
East Stroudsburg	53,000	(6,300)	(10.6%)	
Erie	115,500	(11,800)	(9.3%)	
Gettysburg	33,900	(1,300)	(3.7%)	
Harrisburg-Carlisle	336,800	(15,100)	(4.3%)	
Johnstown	49,900	(4,100)	(7.6%)	
Lancaster	254,500	(5,900)	(2.3%)	
Lebanon	50,900	(3,200)	(5.9%)	
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington	2,766,000	(220,300)	(7.4%)	
Pittsburgh	1,104,100	(92,700)	(7.7%)	
Reading	181,600	(1,000)	(0.5%)	
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	237,100	(25,100)	(9.6%)	
State College	74,300	(5,800)	(7.2%)	
Williamsport	46,800	(6,400)	(12.0%)	
York-Hanover	179,100	(9,500)	(5.0%)	

* 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)

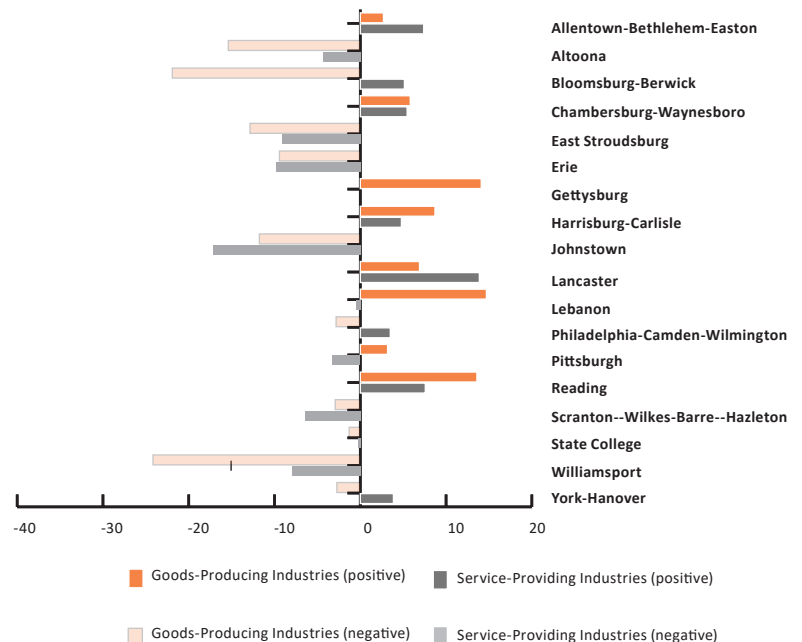
- From May through August, jobs have increased for four consecutive months statewide and in each MSA, except for a small decline in the Reading MSA in August. The progress in monthly job volume was not as widespread in September as jobs fell in four MSAs (Bloomsburg-Berwick, Chambersburg-Waynesboro, Gettysburg and State College). Notwithstanding these monthly improvements, this was the sixth consecutive month in which jobs fell over the year statewide and in each MSA.
- While only four MSAs exceeded the state's over-the-year percentage job loss of 7.8 percent, the percentage job decline in two of those MSAs (East Stroudsburg and Williamsport) was in double digits. The largest percentage decrease was in the Williamsport MSA (12.0 percent), while the smallest percentage decline was in the Reading MSA (0.5 percent).
- The largest volume decrease in jobs over the past year occurred in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA. Jobs decreased in both the private and public sectors as well as in both the service-providing and goods-producing industries. In fact, jobs fell in all supersectors, sectors, and industry groups reported. The decrease in local and state government jobs overcame job increases in federal government jobs (probably mostly due to an increase in temporary census workers), leading to an overall decline in public sector jobs. The private sector sustained the majority of the job losses (97.3 percent) and to a lesser degree they were concentrated in the service-providing industries (88.9 percent).
- The impact of mitigation efforts was felt most severely on the leisure & hospitality supersector where jobs fell by 29.5 percent over the year and accounted for 37.4 percent of the over-the-year job decreases in the MSA.

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

(based on non-seasonally adjusted MSA industry data)

- Over the last 10 years, statewide jobs declined in the public sector and in both service-providing as well as goods-producing industries, while increasing by less than one percent in the private sector. Job losses statewide and among its MSAs had a larger impact when looking at the most recent five-year period. Therefore, more insight can be gleaned by dividing the period into its two component half-decades. The changes over the 10-year period blend the results of the two periods and mask the differences between those periods.
- The performance of private sector jobs over the last decade across the 18 MSAs would be an example of how the 10-year performance masks different trajectories over its two halves. Over the whole period, in 10 of the MSAs private jobs increased and in only eight MSAs did private jobs decline. However, private job growth was more robust over the first half decade when 17 MSAs had increases and Johnstown was the only MSA where private jobs declined. Private sector job growth in the last five years was much more subdued as private sector jobs increased only in the Bloomsburg-Berwick, Harrisburg-Carlisle, Lancaster, and Reading MSAs and decreased in the remaining 14 MSAs.
- Since most service-providing jobs are in the private sector, it is not surprising that the performance of both in creating jobs over the last decade is similar. In the first five years of the last decade, only the East Stroudsburg and Johnstown MSAs ended the half decade with fewer service-providing jobs than when it began. Conversely, in the most recent five years, service-providing jobs increased only in the Bloomsburg-Berwick, Harrisburg-Carlisle, Lancaster, and Reading MSAs and decreased in the remaining 14 MSAs.

MSA 10-YEAR JOB CHANGE (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED) GOODS-PRODUCING VERSUS SERVICE-PROVIDING INDUSTRIES



* Data are not seasonally adjusted, scale indicates percentage

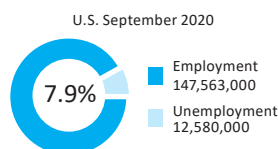
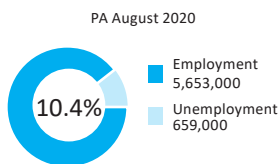
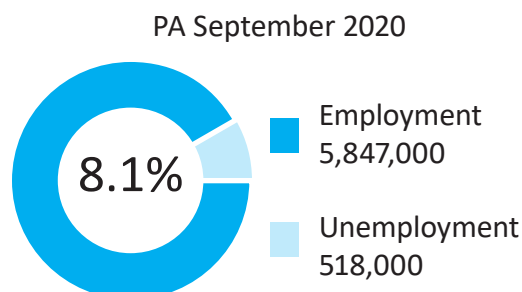
LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

LABOR FORCE FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

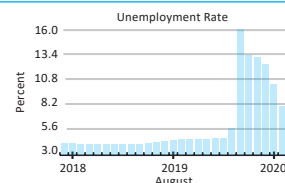
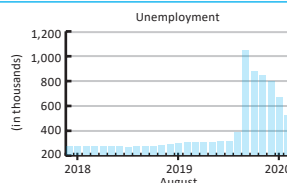
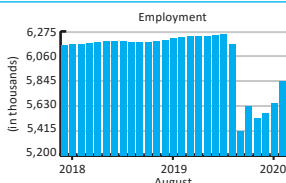
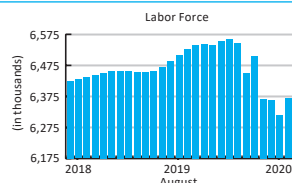
OCTOBER 2020 EDITION • SEPTEMBER 2020 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

The September unemployment, jobs, and claims data reflect the effects of closures implemented to mitigate the spread of COVID-19

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST



- Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate went down 2.3 percentage points to 8.1 percent in September.
- PA's rate was two-tenths of a percentage point above the U.S. rate, which decreased five-tenths of a percentage point in September to 7.9 percent.
- The labor force was up 52,000 in September to 6,365,000, the first increase since May.
- Employment increased 194,000 from last month to 5,847,000. This is the second largest jump on record after May 2020's historic increase.
- Unemployment decreased by 141,000 to 518,000 persons, the fifth decrease in a row.

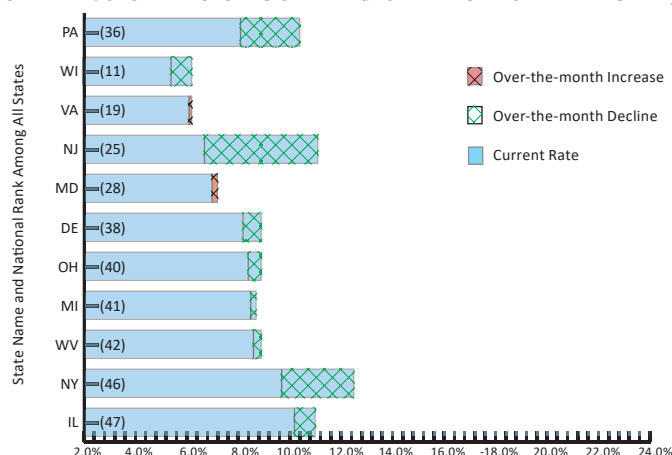


CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) DATA

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

		Sept. 2020	Aug. 2020	Sept. 2019
Total		8.5	8.3	4.0
Gender	Female	8.6	8.2	4.0
	Male	8.5	8.3	4.0
Race	Black	15.5	14.7	7.8
	White	7.3	7.1	3.6
Age	16 - 19	18.0	18.0	13.6
	20 - 24	12.8	12.3	6.9
	25 - 54	7.4	7.1	3.6
	55+	8.1	7.8	2.5
Education	Less than HS	11.3	10.6	7.1
	HS Diploma	10.0	9.7	4.0
	AD / Some College	8.8	8.3	4.1
	BD or Higher	5.0	4.9	1.9
People with Disabilities		18.2	18.1	7.3
Veterans		7.5	7.1	3.8
Participation Rate		62.7%	62.8%	63.2%
Employment/Population Ratio		57.4%	57.7%	60.6%
Underemployment Rate (U-6)		13.4%	13.0%	8.0%
Discouraged Workers		14,600	13,000	18,100
Part-Time for Economic Reasons		247,100	242,300	189,600
Avg. Duration of Unemployment (weeks)		15.5	15.4	20.3
Long-term Unemployed (>26 weeks)		65,900	63,800	57,600

SELECT STATES' UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (RANK) (CURRENT VOLUME INCLUDES 5-YEAR GROWTH BUT NOT THE DECLINE)



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- The 12-month average unemployment rate from the CPS in PA increased two-tenths of a percentage point to 8.5 percent in September.
- The Employment-Population Ratio decreased three-tenths to 57.4, the seventh decrease this year.
- The U-6 rate was 13.4 in September, which increased four-tenths of a percentage point from last month.
- The unemployment rate for veterans increased four-tenths of a percentage point to 7.5 percent. This is the second increase in a row.
- Discouragement over job prospects increased from 13,000 individuals in August to 14,600 individuals in September.

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

LABOR FORCE FOR SELECT LOCAL AREAS

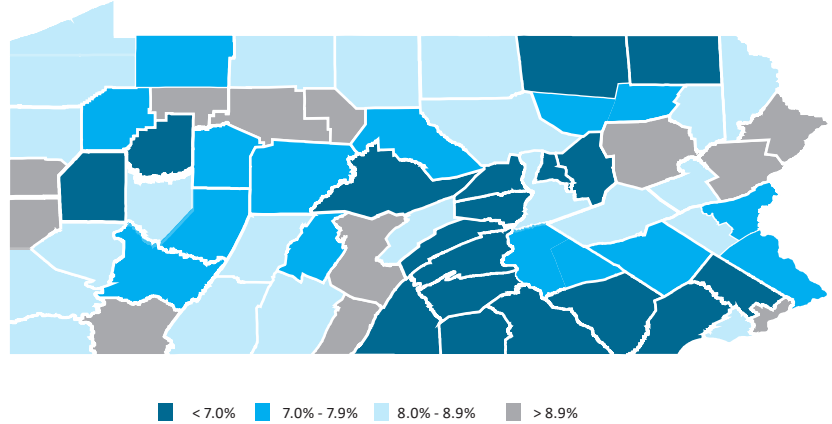
OCTOBER 2020 EDITION • SEPTEMBER 2020 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

The September employment, jobs, and claims data reflect the effects of closures implemented to mitigate the spread of COVID-19

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

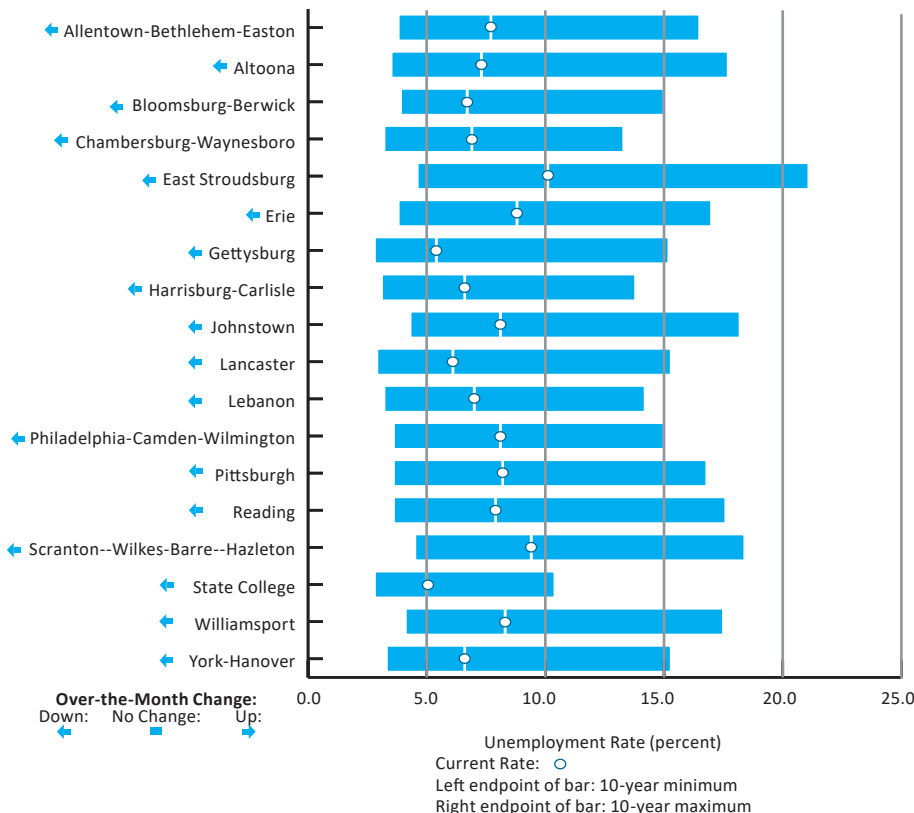
- In September Fulton County had the largest over-the-year increase in the unemployment rate (6.6 percentage points), while for the first time in six months, the over-the-year unemployment rate fell in one of the 67 counties. The rate decreased by 0.1 percent over the year in Snyder County. Both of these numbers are indicative of an improving labor market, as increases over the year fell and there was actually a decrease in one county. The state's increase of 3.5 percentage points in the unemployment rate over the year was exceeded by 17 counties and equaled by Bedford and Pike counties.
- Except for Snyder County, where the volume fell marginally over the year, unemployment increased over the year in the remaining 66 counties. The largest volume increase in unemployment over the year (+45,000) was in Philadelphia County, while the volume increases in Forest and Pike counties were marginal. The largest percentage increase in the volume of unemployment was 163.0 percent in Fulton County, while the percentage decrease in Snyder County was 3.8 percent. Cameron, Fulton and Philadelphia counties were the only counties where the volume of unemployment more than doubled over the year.
- Increases in unemployment or decreases in employment alone is indicative of a decline in the labor market and when both are concurrent even more so. In September, every county (except Snyder County) lost employment while simultaneously increasing their volumes of unemployment over the year. Allegheny County had the largest volume decrease in employment over the year (-43,100), while Forest County had the smallest volume decrease (-100). The largest percentage decrease over the year (-11.1 percent) was in Lycoming County, while Berks County had the smallest percentage decrease in employment (-1.1 percent).

County Unemployment Rates



Unemployment Rate by MSA

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



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- In September all 18 MSAs experienced over-the-year increases in their unemployment rates. The largest increase was in the East Stroudsburg MSA (+4.5 percentage points), while the smallest rate increase (+1.5 percentage points) occurred in the State College MSA. The range of rate increases across the MSAs grew in September, as the largest increase in August was lower and the smallest increase was higher.
- All 18 MSAs experienced an increase in the volume of unemployment over the year. The largest volume increase was +113,400 in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA, while the Bloomsburg-Berwick MSA had the smallest increase (+800). The largest percentage increase in the volume of unemployment was in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA (+84.9 percent), while the smallest percentage increase was in the State College MSA (+33.3 percent).
- Employment over the year decreased in all 18 MSAs. The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA had the largest over-the-year decrease in employment (-191,200), while the Williamsport MSA had the largest percentage decrease (-11.1 percent). The Bloomsburg-Berwick MSA had the distinction of having the smallest over-the-year volume decrease in employment (-1,200), while the Reading MSA had the smallest percentage decrease (-1.1 percent).
- In September, unemployment rates among the 18 MSAs were less dispersed and generally lower than rates among the counties. Rates ranged from a low of 5.0 percent in the State College MSA to 10.1 percent in the East Stroudsburg MSA. Eleven MSAs had an unemployment rate in September that was lower than the state's rate of 8.1 percent, the Johnstown and the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSAs equaled the state's rate and the rate in the remaining five MSAs exceeded the state's unemployment rate.

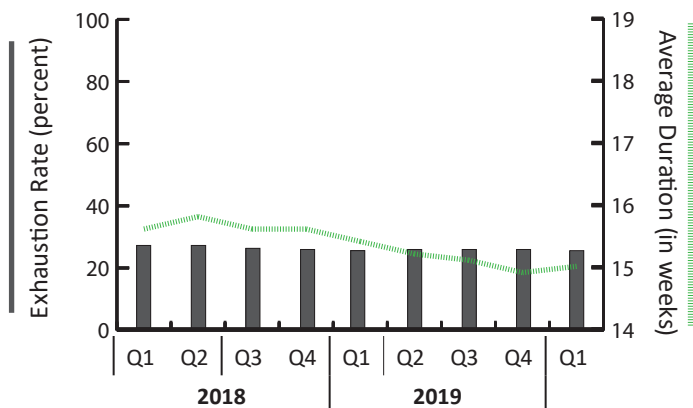
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

CLAIMS AND BENEFITS AT A GLANCE

OCTOBER 2020 EDITION • SEPTEMBER 2020 DATA (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

The September unemployment, jobs, and claims data reflect the effects of closures implemented to mitigate the spread of COVID-19

DURATION OF CLAIMS AND EXHAUSTION RATE



NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHO RECEIVED UC BENEFITS

REGULAR UC:

For the week ending Sept. 26, 2020: **295,669**

For the week ending Aug. 29, 2020: **425,155**

For the week ending Sept. 28, 2019: **69,562**

Pandemic Emergency UC (PEUC):

For the week ending Sept. 26, 2020: **102,772**

For the week ending Aug. 29, 2020: **36,793**

Extended Benefits UC (EB)

For the week ending Sept. 26, 2020: **23,232**

For the week ending Aug. 29, 2020: **18,901**

DID YOU KNOW?

What is the CARES Act of 2020?

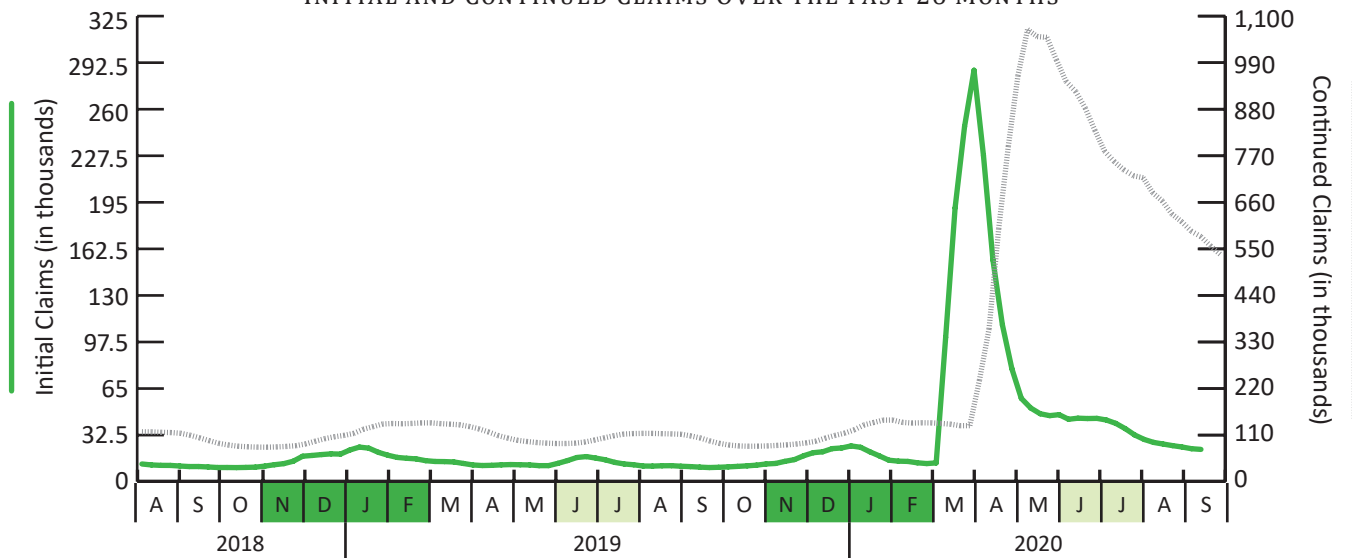
The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020 introduced new programs in response to COVID-19.

Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA): provides up to 39 weeks of unemployment benefits to qualifying individuals who are otherwise able to work and available for work except that they are unemployed, partially unemployed, or unable to work due to COVID-19 related reasons. Those eligible now include self-employed, those seeking part-time employment, individuals lacking sufficient work history, and those who otherwise do not qualify for regular UC.

Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC): provides up to 13 additional weeks of 100% Federally-funded benefits to an individual who has exhausted all rights to any regular unemployment compensation with respect to a benefit year that ended on or after July 1, 2019.

Extended Benefits (EB): provides an additional 13 weeks of benefits for individuals who have exhausted all benefits from the PEUC program and were unemployed during weeks between March 18, 2020 and December 31, 2020.

INITIAL AND CONTINUED CLAIMS OVER THE PAST 26 MONTHS



PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYER ACTIVITY

PRESS UPDATE

OCTOBER 2020 EDITION

PA MONTHLY WORKSTATS PRESS UPDATE

The update below presents blurbs from recent articles related to labor market data from across the state and from various industries. Please note that while these updates may cover reporters' (or other) attempts to explain labor market data, CWIA and L&I serve to report these numbers and do not endorse any explanations that may or may not be included below.

phillyvoice.com, October 13, 2020

Jefferson University cutting 500 jobs as COVID-19 pandemic sacks revenue

Thomas Jefferson University is consolidating services and eliminating positions as it seeks to reduce expenses amid the ongoing public health crisis.

At least 500 full-time jobs will be cut by leaving open positions unfilled, according to an internal email obtained by the Inquirer. Many employees will be expected to take on more responsibilities.

Retirement plan contributions will be paused in 2021, saving Jefferson \$140 million. Additionally, top executives will have their salaries reduced by an undisclosed amount.

The cost-saving measures will preserve 2,000 to 2,500 positions and allow Jefferson to move forward with its capital projects in order to remain competitive in the region, Dr. Stephen Klasko, president of Jefferson University and CEO of Jefferson Health, wrote in the email.

<https://www.phillyvoice.com/thomas-jefferson-university-health-job-cuts-covid-19-pandemic/>

wfmz.com, October 13, 2020

Radial Hiring for More Than 1,000 Seasonal Fulfillment Jobs in Easton, Pennsylvania to Support Upcoming Holiday Rush feds

Radial, a bpost group company, the leader in omnichannel commerce technology and operations, today announced its plan to bring on more than 1,000 entry-level fulfillment center workers in Easton, Pennsylvania to support unprecedented ecommerce demand this holiday season. Seasonal workers will be responsible for processing online orders - including picking, sorting, packing and shipping - all in a fun team environment leveraging cutting-edge technology.

These seasonal roles are a great opportunity to kickstart a career with Radial. Seasonal workers will join the more than 3,000 regular, full-time employees at Radial's fulfillment centers across the country to help pack and ship holiday orders. For individuals seeking long-term employment, Radial plans to offer significant opportunities to convert into full-time positions this year to support Radial's strong growth.

https://www.wfmz.com/news/pr_newswire/pr_newswire_business/radial-hiring-for-more-than-1-000-seasonal-fulfillment-jobs-in-easton-pennsylvania-to-support/article_a9d45630-9149-524c-b9c7-782cc4d825ab.html

casino.org, September 28, 2020

COVID-19 Eliminates 41 Percent of Pennsylvania Gaming Industry Workforce

Pennsylvania casinos are employing nearly 41 percent fewer people in the wake of COVID-19, the coronavirus causing the reduction of 6,834 jobs.

Pennsylvania casinos keep it local when it comes to hiring. Of the 9,883 workers, 92 percent are residents of the Keystone State.

Several casinos are located within a few miles of Pennsylvania state borders, including Parx, Harrah's, and River's in the Philadelphia area. Wind Creek Bethlehem is also just five miles from the Pennsylvania-New Jersey border.

Once economic conditions warrant, Pennsylvania casinos plan to hire back many of those lost positions. There are also new casinos on the way in Pennsylvania, which will bring additional jobs to the Keystone State.

Live! Casino & Hotel Philadelphia is being constructed in the city's Stadium District. The Cordish Companies, parent company to the project, is additionally building a satellite casino in Westmoreland near Pittsburgh.

<https://www.casino.org/news/covid-19-eliminates-41-percent-of-pennsylvania-casino-workforce/>

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 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 (U-6): 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.

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

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.

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*