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

July 2020 Big Numbers

13.7%  
Unemployment Rate

5,567,000  
Statewide Job Count

168,600  
Initial Claims

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

Did Pennsylvania continue to recover from the March and April job declines? ----- Page 2

Find unemployment statistics by gender, race, age, and educational attainment. ----- Page 4

What is the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020? ----- 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 July 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.
Total nonfarm jobs were up 97,900 from June to 5,525,900 in July, continuing the recovery of jobs lost in March and April. This was the third largest single-month gain on record, behind only the May and June rebounds. In the last three months, the commonwealth has recovered 47.7% of the March and April nonfarm job losses.

Jobs were up over the month in seven of the 11 industry supersectors. More than 40% of the total job increase was within leisure & hospitality (+47,100), which had the largest gain for the second month in a row after having the largest drop in both March and April. Despite adding 172,900 jobs over the last three months, leisure & hospitality remains the supersector with the largest decline since February.

Over the year, total nonfarm jobs were down 8.9% in the commonwealth compared to a decline of 7.5% nationally. Even though most supersectors added jobs over the month, 10 of the 11 were below their July 2019 levels and all remained below their February 2020 levels.

Leisure & hospitality (-167,800) had the largest supersector over-the-year drop in July. Only one other supersector – trade, transportation & utilities – was down more than 100,000 over the past 12 months. The only supersector to add jobs over the year was financial activities.

Total nonfarm jobs have contracted 5.4% 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 change since July 2015 was in leisure & hospitality, which was down 136,100 jobs while the largest percentage change was a drop of 31.4% in mining & logging. Financial activities, education & health services, and construction were the supersectors with gains over the past five years.
**CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS**

**JOBS BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)**

**AUGUST 2020 EDITION • JULY 2020 DATA**

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSA</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
<th>Change from July 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton</td>
<td>353,900</td>
<td>(27,200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altoona</td>
<td>56,300</td>
<td>(4,800)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloomsburg-Berwick</td>
<td>41,400</td>
<td>(1,400)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambersburg-Waynesboro</td>
<td>59,000</td>
<td>(3,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Stroudsburg</td>
<td>50,700</td>
<td>(8,700)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>114,200</td>
<td>(13,600)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gettysburg</td>
<td>34,100</td>
<td>(1,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrisburg-Carlisle</td>
<td>332,800</td>
<td>(19,700)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnstown</td>
<td>48,800</td>
<td>(5,200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>251,300</td>
<td>(8,200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>50,700</td>
<td>(3,700)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington</td>
<td>2,714,200</td>
<td>(266,800)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>1,087,000</td>
<td>(107,300)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>180,800</td>
<td>(1,900)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scranton—Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton</td>
<td>229,500</td>
<td>(33,200)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State College</td>
<td>74,600</td>
<td>(5,700)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williamsport</td>
<td>46,200</td>
<td>(7,100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York-Hanover</td>
<td>177,100</td>
<td>(12,200)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Italic signifies the greatest over-the-year movement.
** Highlighting signifies an all-time high.

### SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

(***MSA industry data are not seasonally adjusted**)

- On a month-to-month basis Pennsylvania’s labor market, as measured by the volume of jobs, continued to improve in July. Since April, jobs have increased for three consecutive months in all MSAs, as well as statewide. Notwithstanding the improvement in the monthly results, the impact of mitigation efforts continued in July and was reflected in over-the-year and longer comparisons.

- July was the fourth consecutive month in which jobs in all MSAs, as well as statewide, declined over the year. Eight MSAs exceeded the state’s over-the-year percentage job loss of 8.9 percent, with the rate in four of those being in double digits. The largest over-the-year percentage decrease was in the East Stroudsburg MSA, while the smallest percentage decline was in the Reading MSA.

- 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 industries and goods-producing industries. In fact, jobs fell in all supersectors, sectors, and industry groups reported, except for a small increase in federal government jobs. The private sector sustained the majority of the job losses (97.1 percent) and to a slightly lesser degree they were concentrated in the service-providing industries (90.0 percent). The impact of social distancing was felt most severely on the leisure & hospitality supersector where jobs fell by 33.3 percent over the year and accounted for 38.1 percent of the over-the-year job decreases in the MSA.

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### MSA 10-YEAR JOB CHANGE (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

**GOODS-PRODUCING VERSUS SERVICE-PROVIDING INDUSTRIES**

- Over the last 10 years, statewide jobs declined in both private and public sectors and in both the service-providing industries and goods-producing industries. A decade is a long time, over which a lot can happen and more insight can be gained by dividing the period into its two components (half-decades). Overall job performance among the MSAs tended to differ in the two five-year periods. The first five years began while the economy was still recovering from the Great Recession, while the second ended with the impact of the COVID-19 mitigation efforts. 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 the private jobs increased and in eight MSAs the public jobs declined. 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.

- In the first five years of the last decade, only the East Stroudsburg and the 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, Lancaster, and Reading MSAs and decreased in the remaining 15 MSAs.

- From July 2010 to July 2015, as the economy was recovering from the Great Recession, job growth was more widespread among the service-providing industries than it was in the goods-producing industries. Jobs increased in 12 MSAs during this period, compared to 16 MSAs in the service-providing industries. Job decline over the last 5 years was dominated by COVID-19 mitigation efforts. While job growth in the goods-producing was less robust in the first five years, its decline over the last five years was also somewhat muted. In fact, seven MSAs had positive goods-producing job growth over the last five years compared to...
**LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS**

**LABOR FORCE FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES**

**AUGUST 2020 EDITION • JULY 2020 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)**

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

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**Current Population Survey (CPS) Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 - 19</td>
<td>17.7</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>13.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 - 24</td>
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<td>10.3</td>
<td>6.9</td>
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<td>25 - 54</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than HS</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS Diploma</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD / Some College</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BD or Higher</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with Disabilities</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Participation Rate** | 63.0% | 63.2% | 63.1%
**Employment/Population Ratio** | 58.2% | 58.7% | 60.5%
**Underemployment Rate (U-6)** | 12.4% | 11.5% | 8.0%
**Discouraged Workers** | 13,300 | 13,000 | 16,900
**Part-Time for Economic Reasons** | 235,600 | 223,900 | 186,700
**Avg. Duration of Unemployment (weeks)** | 14.9 | 14.7 | 21.6
**Long-term Unemployed (>26 weeks)** | 60,700 | 59,700 | 58,600

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**Special Points of Interest**

- Pennsylvania’s seasonally adjusted unemployment rate went up five-tenths of a percentage point to 13.7 percent in July.
- PA’s rate was 3.5 percentage points above the U.S. rate, which decreased nine-tenths of a percentage point in July to 10.2 percent.
- Seasonally adjusted labor force was up 88,000 in July to 6,453,000, an increase after June’s labor force decrease.
- Employment increased 44,000 from June to 5,567,000. Aside from May 2020’s historic increase, this is the largest jump over-the-month since September 1975.
- Unemployment increased by 44,000 to 886,000 persons, the first increase since April 2020.

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**Select States’ Unemployment Rates (Rank)**

- The 12-month average unemployment rate from the Current Population Survey (CPS) in PA increased six-tenths of a percentage point to 7.7 percent in July.
- The Employment-Population Ratio decreased five-tenths to 58.2, the fifth decrease this year.
- The U-6 rate was 12.4 in July, which increased nine-tenths of a percentage point from last month.
- The unemployment rate for veterans has held steady at 6.7 percent from June to July.
- Individuals that were discouraged over job prospects increased to 13,300 in July.
In July, for the fourth consecutive month, the unemployment rate rose over the year in all 67 counties. Fulton County had the largest over-the-year increase (14.9 percentage points) while Snyder County had the smallest (3.3 percentage points). The state’s increase of 9.3 percentage points over the year was exceeded by 20 counties and equaled by Bedford and Mercer counties. In 13 counties the increase in rate was in double digits.

The volume of unemployment increased over the year in all counties. The largest volume increase in unemployment over the year (+104,100) was in Philadelphia County and the smallest volume increase (+200) was in Forest County. Percentage increases in the volume of unemployment ranged from 46.0 percent in Snyder County to 378.5 percent in Fulton County. Snyder County was the only county where the volume of unemployment less than doubled over the year. The magnitude of these changes was larger than those in June.

As occurred in June, every county lost employment at the same time they were increasing their volumes of unemployment over the year. Allegheny County had the largest volume decrease in employment over the year (-67,600), while Forest County had the smallest volume decrease (-200). The largest percentage decrease over the year (+18.4 percent) was in Wayne County, while Berks, Columbia and Montour counties had the smallest percentage decrease in employment (-5.3 percent).

The labor force increased in 14 counties over the year and decreased in the remaining 53 counties. The decreases were marginal in four counties, while the increase in Huntington County was also marginal. Since the volume of unemployment increased and the volume of employment decreased in every county, decreases in the labor force indicate that the increase in unemployment was less than the absolute value of the decrease in employment, while the reverse was true for Huntington County.

In July all 18 MSAs experienced over-the-year increases in their unemployment rates. The largest increase in the unemployment rate was in the East Stroudsburg MSA (+12.1 percentage points), while the smallest rate increase (+5.5 percentage points) occurred in the State College MSA. The range of increases in rates across the MSAs was smaller than the range in June, as the high rate in July was lower and the low rate was higher.

All MSAs experienced an increase in the volume of unemployment over the year. The largest increase in the volume of unemployment was +318,100 in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA, while the Bloomsburg-Berwick MSA had the smallest increase (+2,800). The largest percentage increase in the volume of unemployment was in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA (+252.0 percent), while the smallest percentage increase was in the Bloomsburg-Berwick MSA (+147.9 percent).

Employment over the year decreased in all 18 MSAs. The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA had the largest over-the-year decrease in employment (-278,800), while the East Stroudsburg MSA had the largest percentage decrease in employment (-16.0 percent). The Bloomsburg-Berwick MSA had the distinction of having the smallest over-the-year volume decrease in employment (-2,200), while the Reading MSA had the smallest percentage decrease (-5.3 percent).

In July unemployment rates among the 18 MSAs were less dispersed and generally lower than rates among the counties and ranged from a low of 8.8 percent in the State College MSA to 17.4 percent in the East Stroudsburg MSA. Eleven MSAs had an unemployment rate in July that was lower than the state’s rate of 13.7 percent, while the rate in the remaining seven MSAs exceeded the state’s unemployment rate.
**UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION**

**CLAIMS AND BENEFITS AT A GLANCE**

AUGUST 2020 EDITION • JULY 2020 DATA (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

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

**Duration of Claims and Exhaustion Rate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q4</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Average Duration (in weeks)**

- Q1: 9
- Q2: 10
- Q3: 11
- Q4: 12

**Number of Individuals Who Received UC Benefits**

**Regular UC:**
- For the week ending July 25, 2020: **524,826**
- For the week ending June 27, 2020: **561,702**
- For the week ending June 29, 2019: **96,784**

**Pandemic Emergency UC (PEUC):**
- For the week ending July 25, 2020: **28,823**
- For the week ending June 27, 2020: **36,789**

**Extended Benefits UC (EB):**
- For the week ending July 25, 2020: **11,845**

**Did You Know?**

**What is the CARES Act of 2020?**


**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**
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.

**patch.com, August 18, 2020**

**Amazon Seeking 1,500 New Pittsburgh Workers**

Amazon announced Tuesday that it is looking to hire more than 1,500 full- and part-time employees in the Pittsburgh area. Candidates can apply online at amazon.com/pittsburghjobs for the more than 1,000 full-time roles at its new fulfillment center in Imperial and hundreds of full- and part-time roles at the new delivery station in Coraopolis.

“We are excited to continue our growth and investment in Pennsylvania with a new fulfillment center and delivery station in Allegheny County,” Robert Plemons, Amazon site leader, said in a news release. “For nearly a decade, the Keystone state has been key to Amazon’s ability to serve our incredible customers, and we are proud to create more than 1,500 new jobs, in addition to the 16,000 current employees across the state, who receive industry-leading pay and benefits starting on day one.”


**northcentralpa.com, August 11, 2020**

**OraSure Technologies to bring COVID-19 testing products and jobs to PA**

OraSure Technologies Inc., is a developer and manufacturer of rapid diagnostic tests, collection, and stabilization devices headquartered in Northampton County, PA. The company will expand its manufacturing operations in the Lehigh Valley, creating 177 new, full-time jobs and retaining 233 jobs.

OraSure (NASDAQ: OSUR) is developing a rapid antigen self-test that would detect active COVID-19 infection with no need to transport samples to a lab for processing. Individuals would be able to easily self-collect a sample and read the results themselves a short time later.


**businessfacilities.com, July 30, 2020**

**Nestlé Purina PetCare Investing $167M In Pennsylvania Expansion**

Nestlé Purina PetCare will expand its operations in Cumberland County, PA hiring 94 employees and adding new processing and packaging lines to its Hampden Township location. Purina has committed to investing more than $167 million into the project within the next three years. Purina, which currently employs 320 people in Mechanicsburg, also has pet food operations in Allentown and employs nearly 800 people in Pennsylvania.


**pennlive.com, July 29, 2020**

**'Substantial and rapid decline': Apparel distributor expects 6-month furloughs**

An apparel and accessories distributor with a facility in York County has notified almost 200 of its employees that temporary furloughs implemented back in March will likely last longer than six months.

Alphabroderl Prime filed a WARN notice with the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry.

On March 19, the company permanently laid off 29 employees at its facility at 600 Industrial Drive in Fairview Township. On April 17, five more employees were laid off permanently. One hundred and eighty-six employees were temporarily furloughed on March 23.

Of the more than 220 employees affected either by layoff or furlough, 95 of the employees are listed as general support employees while 66 people are machine operators.

Alphabroder supplies imprintable apparel and accessories to screen printers, embroiderers, promotional products distributors, athletic dealers and other businesses.

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

CWIA-19 REV 09-20