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.

April 2019 Big Numbers

3.8% ↓ Unemployment Rate
6,056,100 ↑ Statewide Job Count
51,790 ↓ Initial Claims

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

- How many consecutive months have total nonfarm jobs hit a record high? ----- Page 2
- Gain additional insight about the unemployment rate by education level ----- Page 4
- What types of employment are covered by the Unemployment Compensation program? ----- Page 6
- Read snapshots from recent articles related to labor market data from across the state and from various industries. ----- Page 7
- What is seasonal adjustment? ----- Back Page

For additional information and resources, please contact:
Center for Workforce Information & Analysis (CWIA)
1-877-493-3282 | workforceinfo@pa.gov | workstats.dli.pa.gov
Increases in education & health services have led private service-providing growth over the past 25 years.

Today, goods producers make up a smaller portion of total nonfarm jobs due to large declines in manufacturing.
CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
JOBS BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

MAY 2019 EDITION • APRIL 2019 DATA

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MSA</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
<th>Change from April 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Volume</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton</td>
<td>376,300</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Altoona</td>
<td>61,900</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloomsburg-Berwick</td>
<td>42,500</td>
<td>(300)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambersburg-Wayneboro</td>
<td>63,100</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Stroudsburg</td>
<td>59,200</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erie</td>
<td>128,800</td>
<td>1,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gettysburg</td>
<td>35,500</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrisburg-Carlisle</td>
<td>347,800</td>
<td>1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnstown</td>
<td>54,800</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster</td>
<td>257,700</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lebanon</td>
<td>53,800</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington</td>
<td>2,968,900</td>
<td>37,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh</td>
<td>1,191,900</td>
<td>8,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading</td>
<td>181,000</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton</td>
<td>263,800</td>
<td>(400)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State College</td>
<td>82,100</td>
<td>2,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williamsport</td>
<td>53,200</td>
<td>(700)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>York-Hanover</td>
<td>187,500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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)

- In April, jobs grew over the year in 15 MSAs and fell in the remaining three. The Williamsport MSA had the largest decrease in jobs over the year measured by both volume and percentage change. Job performance in the Williamsport MSA has improved more recently with the last two months exhibiting job gains. In the last six months, the MSA only sustained job decreases in February.
- Seven MSAs set a new record high for jobs in April. Four of those seven MSAs (Lebanon, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, Reading, and State College) had also set record highs in March. These four record setting MSAs were joined by the Chambersburg-Wayneboro, Lancaster, and York-Hanover MSAs. The Pittsburgh MSA, which set a record in March, was the only non-repeating record setter.
- The largest percentage increase in jobs over the past year occurred in the State College MSA with the jobs increase coming only from the service-providing industries as jobs in the goods-producing industries were unchanged. In addition, the job gains came primarily from the public sector and particularly state government jobs. Jobs in the private service-providing industries were more muted and came primarily from the professional & business services industries, while jobs declined in trade, transportation & utilities despite a slight increase in retail trade.

Over the last 10 years, job growth among MSAs was more widespread in the service-providing industries than in the goods-producing industries. The Johnstown MSA was the only one to have fewer service-providing jobs than they did 10 years ago. Over the same period, only 12 MSAs experienced job growth in the goods-producing industries, while jobs declined in five MSAs and were unchanged in the Bloomburg-Berwick MSA. The Gettysburg MSA had the largest goods-producing job growth rate (percentage) in both the last five and 10 years. The Chambersburg-Wayneboro MSA had the largest service-providing job growth rate over the last five years, while the Lancaster MSA had that distinction over the last 10 years. The Erie MSA lost the most goods-producing jobs over the last five years and had the largest percentage decline in those jobs over the last 10 years. The Johnstown MSA lost the most service-providing jobs over the last five and last 10-year period. It also had the largest percentage decline in those jobs over both periods.

Over the last 10 years, the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA added the largest number of total jobs primarily due to large increases in service-providing jobs, although there were also small job gains in goods-producing industries. The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA also led the other MSAs over this period in service-providing jobs, while the largest job gains in the goods-producing industries was in the Pittsburgh MSA. Over the last five years, the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA added the largest number of jobs in the service-providing and goods-producing industries, and therefore total jobs.

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST
(based on non-seasonally adjusted MSA industry data)
- Over the last 10 years, job growth among MSAs was more widespread in the service-providing industries than in the goods-producing industries. The Johnstown MSA was the only one to have fewer service-providing jobs than they did 10 years ago. Over the same period, only 12 MSAs experienced job growth in the goods-producing industries, while jobs declined in five MSAs and were unchanged in the Bloomburg-Berwick MSA. The Gettysburg MSA had the largest goods-producing job growth rate (percentage) in both the last five and 10 years. The Chambersburg-Wayneboro MSA had the largest service-providing job growth rate over the last five years, while the Lancaster MSA had that distinction over the last 10 years. The Erie MSA lost the most goods-producing jobs over the last five years and had the largest percentage decline in those jobs over the last 10 years. The Johnstown MSA lost the most service-providing jobs over the last five and last 10-year period. It also had the largest percentage decline in those jobs over both periods.

Over the last 10 years, the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA added the largest number of total jobs primarily due to large increases in service-providing jobs, although there were also small job gains in goods-producing industries. The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA also led the other MSAs over this period in service-providing jobs, while the largest job gains in the goods-producing industries was in the Pittsburgh MSA. Over the last five years, the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA added the largest number of jobs in the service-providing and goods-producing industries, and therefore total jobs.

MSA 10-YEAR JOB CHANGE (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

GOODS-PRODUCING VERSUS SERVICE-PROVIDING INDUSTRIES

- Data are not seasonally adjusted, scale indicates percentage

- [Graph showing job changes in goods-producing and service-providing industries for various MSAs]
LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

LABOR FORCE FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

MAY 2019 EDITION • APRIL 2019 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- Pennsylvania’s unemployment rate dipped one-tenth to 3.8 percent in April, setting a record low for the second consecutive month.
- The Commonwealth’s labor force was down 4,000 in April, dipping to 6,471,000 after an upward revision of 1,000 in March. This was the first labor force decrease this calendar year.
- Employment increased 3,000 from last month to 6,222,000. The April employment level was the 12th record high in the last 13 months.
- Unemployment decreased by 8,000, falling to 248,000 persons after an upward revision of 1,000 in March.
- This was the fourth consecutive unemployment decrease and the lowest level since May 2000, only 4,000 above the record low.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unemployment Rate: 12-Month Moving Average (by Percent)</th>
<th>Apr. 2019</th>
<th>Mar. 2018</th>
<th>Apr. 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 - 19</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 24</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 54</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55+</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than HS</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HS Diploma</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AD / Some College</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BD or Higher</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People with Disabilities</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>8.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veterans</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Individuals holding a bachelor’s degree or higher continue to have the lowest unemployment rates by educational group. In records beginning in 2005, this group has not had an unemployment rate above 4.5 percent and only exceeded four percent during the recovery following the recession.
- Typically, this group is around two percentage points below the rate of those with an associate’s degree or some college, but the gap has increased to near three percentage points, which was last seen in April 2011.
- The next lowest unemployment rate is usually held by those with an associate’s degree or some college. Last December, the rate for people with a high school diploma fell below those with an associate’s degree or some college, and in April sat six-tenths below. This last occurred in June 2007.
- Those without a high school diploma suffer the most, with an unemployment rate that typically does not fall below five percent. In records dating back to 2005, the unemployment rate for this group has been below six percent in only three months – all in 2007 during the pre-recession lows.
SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

In April, the unemployment rate fell over the year in all 67 counties. Fayette, Forest, Lawrence, and Somerset counties shared the distinction of having the largest over-the-year decrease in the unemployment rate (-1.2 percentage points), while Adams had the smallest over-the-year decrease in the unemployment rate (-0.3 percentage points). The over-the-year decrease in the unemployment rate in 54 counties exceeded the state’s decrease of 0.5 percentage points while six counties equaled the state’s change and seven counties were less.

The volume of unemployment also decreased over the year in all counties, although only marginally in Cameron and Forest and a few others. The largest volume decrease in unemployment over the year (-7,100) was in Philadelphia. The largest percentage decrease over the year was in Beaver (-22.6 percent), while the smallest percentage decrease in the volume of unemployment was in Centre (-9.0 percent).

Employment over the year increased in 63 counties and decreased in the remaining four. The largest volume increase in employment over the year was in Philadelphia (+18,200), while Centre had the largest percentage increase over the year (+3.4 percent). Mercer had the largest over-the-year volume decrease (-600) as well as the largest percentage decrease in employment (-1.2 percent).

In April, unemployment rates ranged from a low of 2.6 percent in Chester to a high of 5.5 percent in Forest. The rates in five counties equaled the state’s rate of 3.8 percent, while 28 counties had a rate lower than the state’s. Both the high and low rates in April were lower than their corresponding values in March.

In April, all 18 MSAs experienced over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates and volumes. The largest decrease in the unemployment rate was in the Erie MSA (-0.8 percentage points) while the smallest decrease (-0.3 percentage points) occurred in the Gettysburg and Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton MSAs. The unemployment rate decline in six MSAs was less than the state’s decline (-0.5 percent), while the decline in seven MSAs exceeded the state’s decline and equaled the state’s decline in the other five MSAs.

The decreases in the volume of unemployment in the state’s MSAs ranged from a low of 200 in four MSAs to a high of 15,400 in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA. The state’s volume of unemployment fell by 10.5 percent in April compared to a year prior. Fourteen MSAs had a larger percentage decrease in unemployment than that of the state.

Another sign of the improvement in Pennsylvania’s labor markets was that employment over the year increased in all MSAs except the Williamsport MSA, where employment declined by 400. The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA had the largest over-the-year increase in employment (+50,300), while the Harrisburg-Carlisle MSA had the largest percentage increase in employment (6.0 percent).

In April, unemployment rates among the 18 MSAs were less dispersed and generally lower than rates among the counties and ranged from a low of 2.9 percent in the Gettysburg and State College MSAs to 4.7 percent in the East Stroudsburg MSA. Both the high and low rates in April were 0.1 percentage points lower than they were in March.
What types of employment are covered by the Unemployment Compensation (UC) program?

In Pennsylvania, most employment is covered by the UC program. Exceptions include some agricultural and seasonal workers, persons who are self-employed, officers of a corporation, professional athletes, and persons who are incarcerated. Civilian employees of the federal government are covered by the UCFE program, and ex-military personnel are covered by the UCX program.

What are weeks paid/weeks compensated?

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

**yownerie.com, April 30, 2019**

**Governor announces expansion of AirBorn, Inc; creation/retention of 389 jobs**

AirBorn, Inc. in Lake City is about to get a lift from the state. AirBorn's $3.7 million expansion project will include a 30,000 square foot extension to the facility and new equipment. The expansion is expected to result in the creation of 249 new full-time jobs and the retention of 140 existing jobs over the next three years.

The Lake City facility currently employs more than 140 people, all trained to design and manufacture complex electronics for use in a variety of applications that customers trust to perform when lives are on the line.

AirBorn is an employee-owned company that offers full benefits, 401k, an Employee Stock Ownership Program, and paid training.

For more than 60 years, AirBorn solutions have been relied on by medical, defense, aerospace and industrial leaders to design and deliver products used in the most demanding environments. Its components can be found on the moon, Mars and the International Space Station as well as in tanks, warships, next generation fighter jets and in hospital emergency rooms.


**philly.com, April 29, 2019**

**Sunoco's $200 million expansion at Marcus Hook terminus in Delaware County to create 1,200 construction jobs**

The parent company of Sunoco Pipeline LP on Monday announced $200 million in new projects in Delaware County that will employ as many as 1,200 trade workers over the next two years at the Marcus Hook Industrial Complex, terminus of Sunoco's contentious Mariner East pipeline project.

Energy Transfer Partners (ETP), the Dallas parent of Sunoco Pipeline, said the construction projects would be scheduled under a recently signed agreement with the Philadelphia Building and Construction Trades Council, the umbrella organization that counts among its members more than 50 unions that work in the construction industry in the region.

Energy Transfer held the event as a counterweight to its recent clashes with prosecutors and anti-pipeline activists over construction of its pipelines in Delaware and Chester Counties, which has been fined repeatedly by regulators and become the object of criminal investigations.

The Marcus Hook complex, which housed a Sunoco oil refinery that shut down in 2011, was repurposed to store natural gas liquids like propane, produced in western Pennsylvania and Ohio, which are carried across the state in two Mariner East pipelines.

The complex now receives about 200,000 barrels of gas liquids a day, according to Hank Alexander, ETP’s senior vice president of business development, surpassing the amount of petroleum products that were processed daily during its previous life as a refinery.

The building will eventually house 350 employees.

While some of the propane and butane are sold into local markets, the complex is primarily a terminal for export to Europe. Energy Transfer has invested $5 billion in building the pipelines and upgrading storage and processing facilities in Marcus Hook. New work will involve construction of a 56,000-square-foot warehouse, additional propane and butane chillers to keep the gases liquified, and rerouting the facility's electrical supply.

**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.

**CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS)**

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.

---

**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.

---

**UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (UC)**

Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.

Equal Opportunity Employer/Program