



SURVEY OF PENNSYLVANIA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION RECIPIENTS

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

APRIL 2015

Preface

Explanatory Notes on the Studies of Pennsylvania's Unemployed in the Aftermath of the Great Recession

During the beginning of the recovery from the Great Recession, two studies were undertaken by The Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry's Center for Workforce Information and Analysis (CWIA) to determine how Pennsylvania's labor market had reacted to the national downturn and how much it had improved since. Of particular interest was a better understanding of the nature and causes of the remaining unemployment, so that decision makers could devise remedies for the kinds of unemployment that persisted even after the recession ended. Due to resource limitations these studies had to be conducted sequentially, rather than simultaneously. Three phases of the study were envisioned. The first phase, which focused on the broader unemployment population, was encapsulated in a report titled, "A Profile of Pennsylvania's Unemployed", which was completed in the fall of 2013 (using the then available data). The second phase was targeted to individuals who were filing claims in the Unemployment Compensation (UC) system. The third phase dealt with individuals who were UC exhaustees. The final two phases were conducted simultaneously by conducting a survey of the relevant populations (during the Summer of 2014) and resulted in a companion report titled, "A Survey of Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Recipients", which was released in April of 2015.

"A Profile of Pennsylvania's Unemployed"

This study analyzed the impact of the Great recession on Pennsylvania's labor market by comparing data from before, during, and after the recession (i.e. the recovery). It used three data sources: Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS), Current Population Survey (CPS), and Unemployment Compensation (UC), each of which provided a different perspective on the unemployment problem. The study looked at the demographics of the unemployed, their industries, the duration of unemployment, and the nature of the cause of their unemployment. Since the remedies to unemployment as well as its costs depend on whether it is frictional, structural, or cyclical, a taxonomy was developed to classify individuals into the three types. The

last section of the report deals with UC claimants who would generally be a subset of the non-frictionally unemployed. Their characteristics were compared to the overall unemployed population. Questions that remained regarding this group were addressed in the follow-up study, “A Survey of Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Recipients.”

“A Survey of Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Recipients”

This companion report to “A Profile of Pennsylvania’s Unemployed,” is a follow-up to the last section of that report. Utilizing a survey of two distinct populations of UC recipients, it generates more detailed information on these groups than was available from the data in the UC system. The first group was comprised of active claimants at the time the sample was drawn, while members of the second group had exhausted their benefits or their benefits had been terminated when the government stopped funding the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Program in December of 2013. These two groups served as proxies for the short-term unemployed and the long-term unemployed respectively. Results for these two groups were compared to each other, and to the unemployed population as depicted by the Current Population Survey (CPS) data for 2013. This study extends the previous study by analyzing rural and urban differences, steps taken to get jobs (education, pay cuts, etc.), search methods and effectiveness of those methods, in addition to the usual analysis regarding demographics, industries and the like. Since the survey was completed in late 2014, it also provides a snapshot a little later in time for how much progress has been made in the healing of Pennsylvania’s labor market and any problems that remain.

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Executive Summary

Profile of Telephone Survey Respondents

- More than one third of both the short- and long-term claimant respondents were age 55 or older; less than five percent were under 25 years old.
- Nearly half of the respondents to this survey were married; this was higher than expected, as only one third of unemployed individuals in Pennsylvania are married according to the Current Population Survey (CPS).
- Nearly one quarter of respondents held a bachelor's degree and approximately 40 percent of respondents had a high school diploma or less, indicating the respondents were more educated than Pennsylvania's unemployed on average.
- Short-term claimants were more likely to be unemployed at the time of the survey than long-term claimants; however, long-term claimants were more likely to not be in the labor force. Long-term claimants were slightly more likely to be employed at the time of the survey.
- Long-term claimants had lower unemployment rates across all education levels than short-term claimants.

Former Employment of Respondents

- Respondents from rural counties were much more likely than those from urban counties to have worked in a goods-producing industry prior to collecting Unemployment Compensation (UC).
- Across all industries, the largest portion of respondents indicated that they had worked in manufacturing prior to their last spell of unemployment.
- Nearly two thirds of all respondents indicated that they had received specific training for their occupation prior to collecting UC.
- Overall, approximately half of all respondents involuntarily separated from their last job indicated they had no expectation of recall to that job. Individuals who had previously worked in goods-producing industries were more likely to have an expectation of recall than those who previously worked in service-providing industries.

- More than half of the respondents indicated that they worked for their previous employers for four years or longer; nearly a quarter indicated they had been with the same employer for 10 years or longer.

Unemployment Compensation

- Approximately 36 percent of respondents were receiving UC at the time of the survey.
- One quarter of those who had exhausted UC eligibility were employed at the time of the survey, while 60 percent were unemployed, and 15 percent were no longer in the labor force.
- Rural respondents were more likely than urban respondents to stop receiving UC benefits because they became employed or their labor income became too high.
- Urban respondents were more likely than rural respondents to have stopped receiving UC benefits because their benefits stopped being funded.
- Urban respondents were also more likely than rural respondents to be not working, but still looking for work.

Currently Employed Workers

- Of the respondents who were employed at the time of the sample, more than 60 percent were working at least 35 hours per week; there was no significant difference between short- and long-term claimants.
- Half of long-term claimants and 60 percent of short-term claimants, who were working at the time of the survey, indicated their current jobs paid at least 90 percent or more compared to what they were making prior to collecting UC.
- One third of the employed respondents were earning less than their prior UC payments.
- More long-term claimants than short-term claimants who were working at the time of the survey indicated that they were making less than half of what they were making previously, indicating that long-term claimants were probably more willing to accept work at the expense of a pay cut.
- Respondents in service-providing industries were more likely than those in good-producing industries to report that they were making half of what they were previously.

- Among individuals working 35 hours or more at a primary job, nearly one fourth were still actively looking for other full-time work, indicating dissatisfaction with their employment situation.
- Over two thirds of those working fewer than 35 hours per week, at one or more jobs, stated they were still looking for full time work, indicating these individuals were underemployed.
- Individuals who were collecting UC for more than 10 weeks were more likely to report that they had expanded their job search to include industries and occupations that were different from those of their previous jobs.
- 60 percent of the employed respondents were working 35 hours or more at their primary job.
- Among respondents working at the time of the survey, short-term claimants were more likely to be working in the same industry and occupation than long-term claimants. This might indicate that respondents were more willing to accept different types of employment as the duration of their unemployment increased.
- Respondents with a high school diploma or less in terms of their formal education were more likely to say that their current job was in the same occupation and industry as their former job, indicating that higher levels of education may have afforded more flexibility.
- If a respondent was working in the same industry or job as their previous occupation, they were much more likely to be making a comparable salary.
- Respondents were most likely to indicate only being able to find part-time work as their main reason for working part-time; two thirds were due to economic reasons, as opposed to personal choices such as school, family, etc.

Workers out of the Labor Force

- Only slightly more than 8 percent of all respondents indicated that they were not in the labor force.
- Of those, less than 10 percent reported that they stopped looking due to lack of success (discouraged workers).
- More than 20 percent of these respondents left the labor force due to reaching normal retirement age.

Unemployed Workers

- More than half of all respondents (55 percent) were unemployed during the full week prior to being interviewed; the short-term claimants were more likely to be unemployed than the long-term claimants (64 percent vs. 47 percent)
- 68 percent of unemployed respondents looked for work in occupations that were different from their most recent occupation, and 74 percent looked for work in industries that were different than their previous industry; in both cases long-term claimants were more likely to look outside their previous occupations and industries than short-term claimants.
- Approximately one fifth of unemployed respondents indicated that they had pursued additional education or training since their last job; this was consistent among both claimant groups.
- Nearly 60 percent of unemployed respondents indicated a willingness to pursue additional education or training.
- Most unemployed respondents (76.2%) were paid less than \$50,000 per year. These individuals were more willing to pursue training in alternative occupations than those making more than that amount.
- More than three quarters of unemployed respondents indicated they made less than \$50,000 per year in their most recent job.
- Generally speaking, individuals with higher previous pay levels were more likely to indicate a willingness to take a pay cut.
- If unemployed respondents reported that they had participated in fewer types of job search activities, they were more likely to say they were unwilling to accept less than their previous salary.
- Unemployed respondents who were looking for full-time positions were more willing to have a longer commute than those only looking for part-time work; additionally, unemployed respondents with higher previous salaries were generally more willing to commute farther.

Job Search Activities

- In general, unemployed respondents were more likely to have engaged in more types of job search activities than respondents who were employed.
- Over 90 percent of respondents engaged in at least three types of job search activities.

- More than half of all respondents (58 percent) mentioned participating in at least eight types of job search activities; urban respondents were more likely than rural respondents to report engaging in at least eight types of job search activities.
- Urban respondents were more likely to use online resources in their job searches than rural respondents.
- The two types of job search activity that were most instrumental in either getting a job or getting closer to a job among both the employed and unemployed were networking and searching internet job boards.

Introduction

The Center for Workforce Information and Analysis (CWIA) commissioned the Center for Survey Research (CSR) at Penn State Harrisburg to conduct a telephone survey of adults who were receiving or had received Unemployment Compensation (UC) benefits from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The survey gathered information about UC claimants so that the Center for Workforce Information and Analysis (CWIA) could better understand the demographic characteristics, current employment status, and strategies used by these claimants to become employed. The increased understanding of the unemployed in Pennsylvania could be a prelude to developing public policies and programs that improve the employment situation in Pennsylvania. A total of 3,030 telephone interviews were conducted with adults who were receiving or had previously been receiving Unemployment Compensation (UC) from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Interviews were conducted between June 4 and August 25, 2014.

Telephone Survey Methodology

Instrument Development

Staff at the CWIA developed the telephone survey instrument, and CSR provided minimal input on survey refinement to improve administration of the instrument via telephone. The survey instrument gathered information on the respondents' Unemployment Compensation benefits, employment statuses, industries, occupations, salaries, job-search methods, education/training, standard demographic information, and reasons for and durations of unemployment. See Appendix I for a copy of the survey instrument used to conduct the interviews.

Telephone Survey Sample

Staff at the CWIA constructed the sampling frame and drew the sample for the telephone survey. The sampling frame consisted of two groups:

- *Short-Term Claimants*: Individuals who were receiving Unemployment Compensation from the commonwealth during the three-week time period from May 4 through May 24, 2014.
- *Long-Term Claimants*: Individuals who had exhausted their available Unemployment Compensation benefits or who received an Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) payment. To be considered part of this sample, an individual must have exhausted their benefits between January 1 and May 27, 2014 or have received a payment for the week ending December 28, 2013.

The normal period of eligibility for UC in 2014 was 26 weeks, while an exhaustee would have been collecting for a longer period. As such, these two subsamples were to act as proxies respectively for individuals who were unemployed short-term (26 weeks or less) and those who were unemployed long-term (27 weeks or more). The rationale for utilizing these two subsamples was to see if there were differences between the two groups that could indicate characteristics and/or behavior that made one more prone to long-term unemployment. In order to get large enough populations and samples, it was necessary to pool data for multiple weeks.

Because the short-term claimant population was considerably larger than the population of those who exhausted benefits over the same time period, the time period during which a claimant exhausted benefits, was also extended. Further, there were individuals who had been collecting EUC (which implied they had already exhausted regular UC of 26 weeks) as of December 28, 2013, who were added to the long-term claimant population so as not to extend the time frame too much. In addition it allowed for a comparison of regular “exhaustees” to those whose benefits were terminated because EUC was terminated (although they may have had more weeks of eligibility had the program continued).

It should be noted that the claimant population described above has differences from the unemployed population in Pennsylvania, which limits the ability of generalizing from these samples to the unemployed population. Most notably, with few exceptions, all claimants would have become unemployed involuntarily, while many of the unemployed are voluntarily so. In particular, the claimant population would generally exclude new entrants to the labor market as well as reentrants, and voluntary job leavers. However the “unemployment problem” for a society is caused primarily by involuntary unemployment that would be classified as cyclical or structural, rather than frictional unemployment caused by normal labor market dynamics (e.g. entry and job switching). Therefore the focus on claimants enables us to study the types of unemployment that are most detrimental. However, since many new entrants are young (having just graduated high school or college), it would be expected that our sample population is older than that of the unemployed overall and has more overall job experience (individuals without sufficient recent job experience would have been ineligible for UC).

CWIA created and provided a random sample of these two groups that included potential respondents’ first and last names and telephone numbers. The samples included respondents with both landline and cellular phone numbers. All call attempts were made using manually dialed telephones staffed by live interviewers in accordance with federal laws and regulations.

It is important to note that the results contained in this report are not meant to be generalizable to the general unemployed population in Pennsylvania; rather, they are intended to be generalizable only to those with valid telephone lines from the populations described by the sampling frames

mentioned above. It should also be noted that the sampling methods excluded any unemployed individuals who held employment in Pennsylvania, but either did not file for UC or were denied UC benefits. Respondents who lived outside of Pennsylvania were also eligible, as some out-of-state individuals worked for a company in Pennsylvania and subsequently collected UC through the commonwealth, although for certain comparisons (e.g. rural/urban), they were excluded. In addition, belonging to a particular subsample did not necessitate that a respondent was or was not receiving UC benefits at the time of the interview.

Survey Results

Results of the survey are presented in this section. See Appendix H – “Telephone Survey Question Frequencies by Duration of Unemployment, Employment Status, and County Density” for question responses by selected characteristics and more information about data analysis.

Profile of Telephone Survey Respondents

The first part of this section describes the demographic characteristics of survey respondents in reference to their respective unemployment claim duration (short-term or long-term). Where applicable, characteristics are compared against available 2013 Current Population Survey (CPS) data for unemployed workers. However, it should be noted that the CPS utilizes a different survey methodology and may not be directly comparable. The second part describes respondents by their employment statuses. Because of differences between the claimant population and the unemployed population, one would generally expect the sample to be older, more educated, and have a larger percentage of married individuals than the unemployed in general.

Respondent Characteristics

A total of 3,030 adults participated in the telephone survey. Completed interviews were split evenly ($n = 1,515$) between the two sampled populations: Short-term claimants and long-term claimants.

Gender

Overall, respondents were more likely to be male (54.2%) and men accounted for 55.9 percent of the short-term claimants. These results were in line with expected CPS proportions. The long-term claimants were slightly more evenly divided (52.6% male, 47.4% female). In comparison, CPS figures show that 58.6 percent of the long-term unemployed are male, indicating that women may be slightly over-represented in the survey's long-term unemployed results.

Age

Respondents ranged in age from 18 to 96 years, with a mean age of 48.1 years. There were no significant differences in the range or mean of ages by duration of unemployment. However, comparison to CPS data indicates that the survey's results significantly over-represent unemployed individuals who are 55 years of age and older and significantly under-represent unemployed individuals who are between the ages of 18 and 24. Over one-third of short-term claimants and long-term claimants respondents were 55 years of age or older (35.1% and 39.8%, respectively). In comparison, just 20.0 percent of the short-term unemployed and 24.7 percent of the long-term unemployed were 55 or older according to CPS data. Just 4.9 percent of the short-

term claimants and 3.5 percent of the long-term claimants were aged 18-24. CPS figures indicate that 26.0 percent of the short-term unemployed and 12.7 percent of the long-term unemployed were between the ages of 18-24. This difference is likely due to the fact that the claimant population would be expected to be older than the overall unemployed population. This under-representation should be considered in interpretation of the survey results. This is likely due to the fact that many younger unemployed individuals did not meet the requirements to collect UC due to those individual being new entrants to the labor force (UC benefits are based on previous work and wages).

Ethnicity and Race

Respondents who identified as Hispanic or Latino comprised 5.4 percent of all respondents, which is in-line with CPS figures. Respondents were mostly white (77.6%), while 15.3 percent were black and 7.1 percent reported some other race. Black respondents were slightly under-represented by survey results (19.9% of CPS unemployed), while those who listed another race were slightly over-represented, according to CPS data (2.0%). There were no statistical differences in the races of respondents by duration of unemployment.

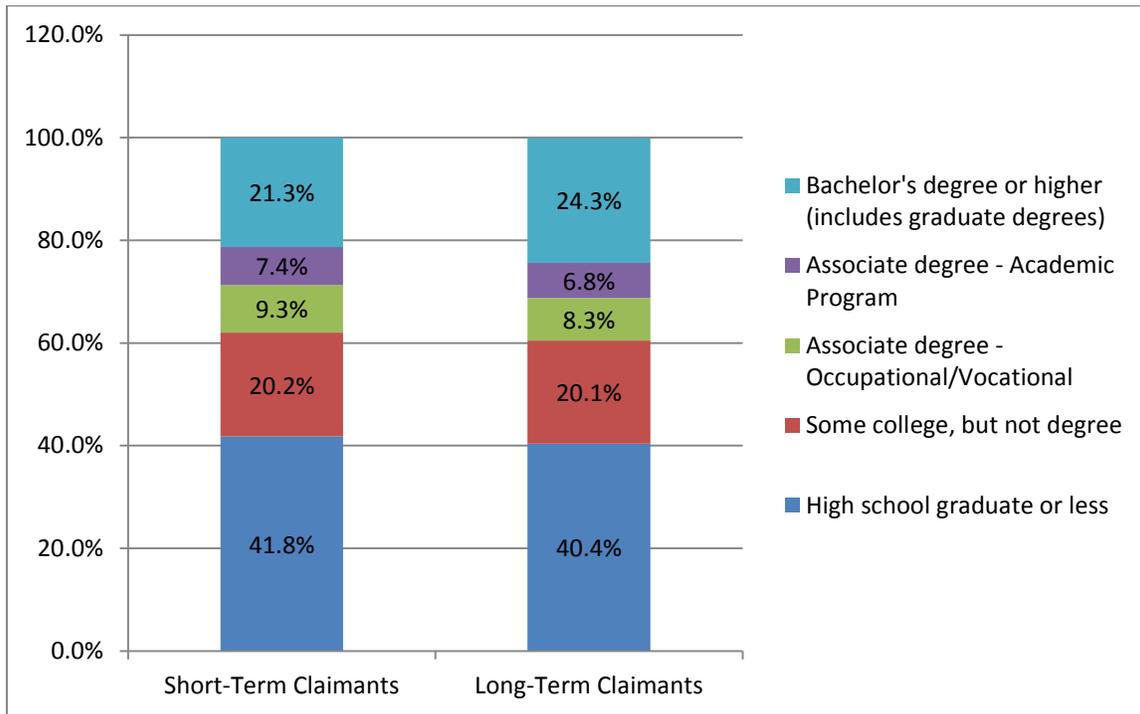
Marital Status

Nearly half of respondents (46.2%) were married, compared to just 34.0 percent of CPS unemployed. The balance of respondents were evenly divided between those who were no longer married (25.2% of respondents, 17.7% of CPS unemployed) and those who were never married (28.5% of respondents, 48.3% of CPS unemployed). Respondents who were out of the labor force were less likely to have never been married (16.3%) than those who were unemployed (30.6%) or employed (28.2%).

Education and Certifications

Nearly one-quarter of respondents (22.8%) held a bachelor's degree or higher, compared to 15.8 percent of CPS unemployed. In contrast, 41.1 percent of all respondents (57.3% of CPS unemployed) completed a high school diploma or less in terms of their formal education. Over one-third of respondents (36.1%) held an associate's degree or had gone to college but had not received a degree. Figure 1 depicts educational attainment of respondents by claim duration.

Figure 1: Education by Claim Duration



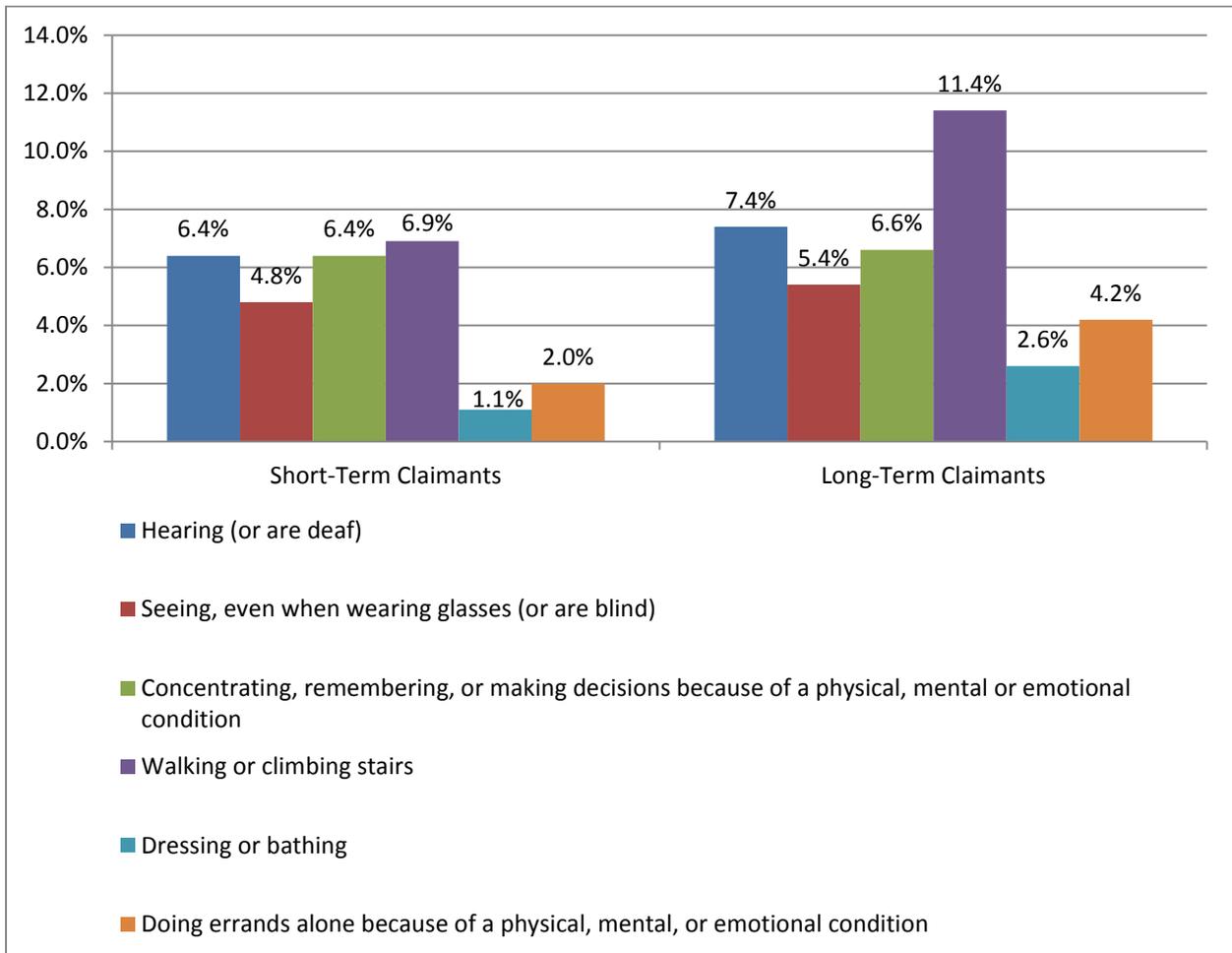
Respondents were nearly evenly divided when asked whether they had any occupational specific credentials or certifications, with 46.1 percent answering “yes” and 53.9 percent answering “no.” There were no significant differences between the long-term claimants and short-term claimants.

Disability

Over one-fifth of respondents (21.1%) indicated that they had serious difficulty performing one or more tasks of daily living. Responses ranged from a low of 1.8 percent of respondents who indicated that they had difficulty dressing or bathing to a high of 9.2 percent of respondents who had difficulty walking or climbing stairs. Overall, respondents who were out of the labor force were much more likely to report having a disability than those who were unemployed or employed. A portion of the difference can be accounted for by the over-representation of individuals over the age of 55 in the sample and the fact that older individuals were more likely to report having trouble hearing and walking. In addition, a level of unknown measurement error is also possible; as some individuals may have indicated that they had difficulty with a particular task but would not have considered it to be a disability if the question had been asked that way.

Figure 2 depicts the percentage of respondents reporting having serious difficulty performing different daily tasks.

Figure 2: Difficulty with Daily Tasks by Type of Task and Claim Duration



Veteran Status

About one out of 10 respondents (10.5%) had served on active duty at some point in the U.S. armed forces. There were no significant differences by claim duration.

Urban/Rural County Status

Of those respondents who lived in Pennsylvania, over two-thirds (69.4%) lived in an urban county and 30.6 percent lived in a rural county. For those respondents who reported that they lived outside of Pennsylvania (5.8%), the county density is unknown, and therefore is excluded

from analysis. See Appendix F for a map of Pennsylvania counties by rural and urban designation.

For a map showing all Pennsylvania counties by Workforce Investment Area (WIA), see Appendix G. You can also see a breakout of the respondents' WIAs of residence by unemployment duration, employment status, and county density in Appendix H.

Employment Status

Respondents were asked to describe their employment status for the last full week prior to being surveyed. Results throughout this report will be discussed in terms of these three employment categories:

- Employed: Worked for pay, temporarily absent from a job, self-employed, or worked unpaid in a family business at least 15 hours per week.
- Unemployed: On temporary layoff from current job but expect recall within six months, or not working, but have looked for work during the last four weeks.
- Not in Labor Force: All those not considered to be employed or unemployed.

Table 1 shows the responses provided by claim duration (short-term claimants and long-term claimants).

Table 1: Employment Status by Claim Duration

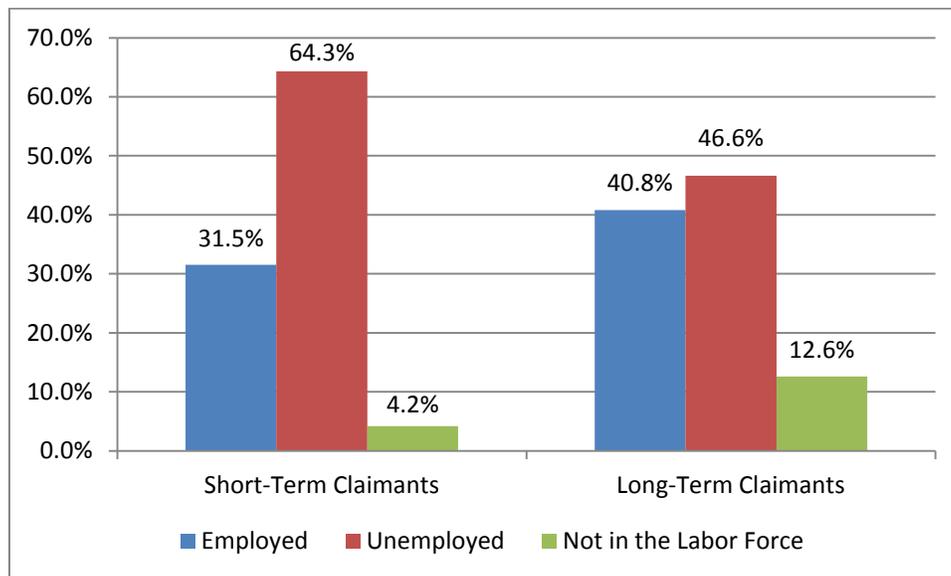
Employment Status	Survey Response	Short-Term Claimants	Long-Term Claimants	Total
Employed	Worked for pay or were temporarily absent from a job	30.6%	37.7%	34.1%
	Self-employed or worked unpaid in a family business at least 15 hours/week	0.9%	3.1%	2.0%
Unemployed	On temporary layoff from current job, expect recall within 6 months	10.1%	4.9%	7.5%
	Currently not working, but looked for work during the last 4 weeks	54.2%	41.8%	48.0%
Out of Labor Force	Retired - not working and not looking for work	1.3%	5.1%	3.2%
	Disabled - not working and not looking for work	1.2%	3.8%	2.5%
	Not working and not looking for work	1.7%	3.7%	2.7%

Although all respondents had to file for and be eligible for Unemployment Compensation as a condition for participating in this survey, this section of the report focuses on discussing results in terms of the actual employment status of the respondents at the time of the survey, unless otherwise noted.

Claim Duration

Respondents who were short-term claimants were much more likely to have indicated that they were unemployed at the time of the survey than those who were long-term claimants (64.3% and 46.6%, respectively). In contrast, the long-term claimants were more likely to indicate that they were no longer part of the labor force (12.6%) than the short-term claimants (4.2%). Individuals from the long-term claimant sample were slightly more likely to be employed at the time of the survey as compared to the short-term claimants, though this is expected, due to a variety of reasons, including the fact that they had more time to search for work. Figure 3 shows the unemployment status of respondents by duration of unemployment.

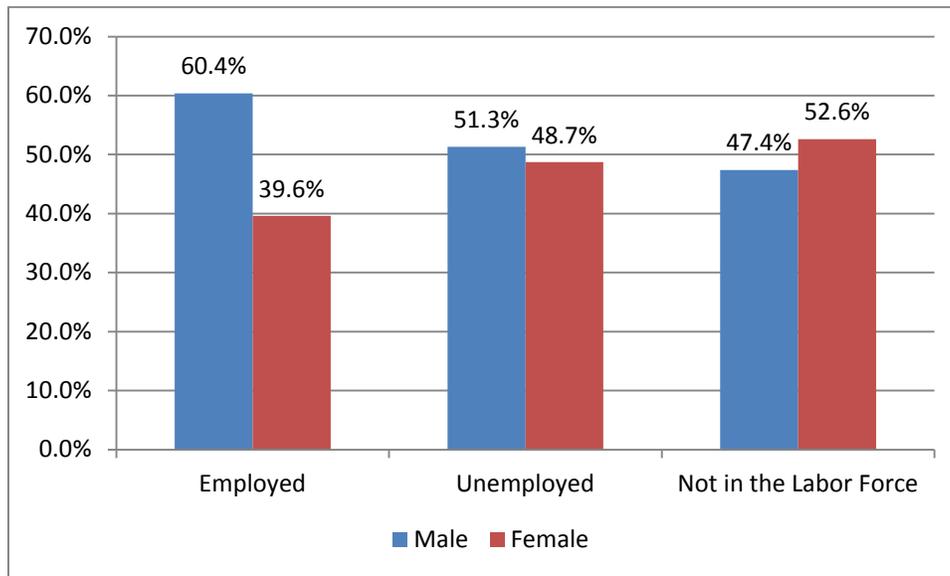
Figure 3: Employment Status by Claim Duration



Gender

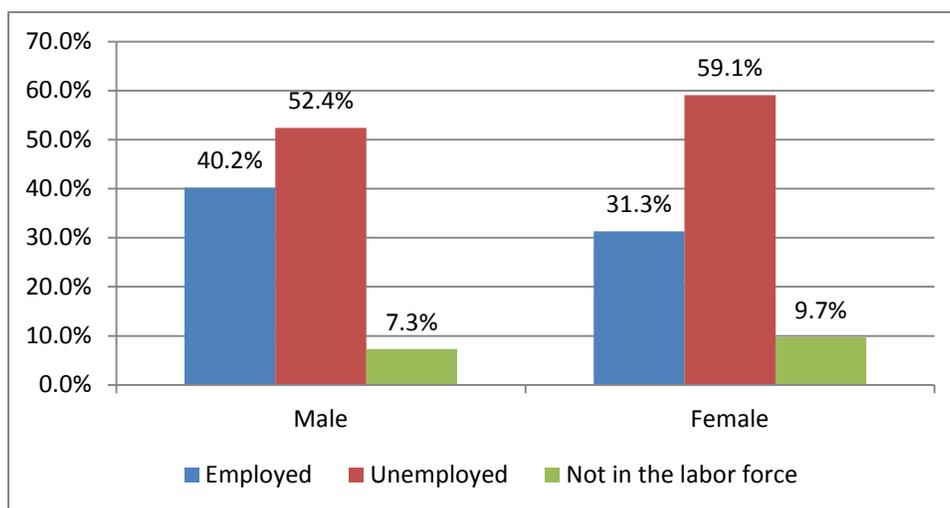
Unemployed workers were evenly divided between men (51.3%) and women (48.7%), though employed workers were much more likely to be male (60.4%) than female (39.6%). Figure 4 shows respondent gender by employment status.

Figure 4: Respondent Gender by Employment Status



Accounting for the fact that men comprised a higher proportion of the overall sample, men were more likely to be employed than women (40.2% and 31.3%, respectively), as shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5: Employment Status by Gender

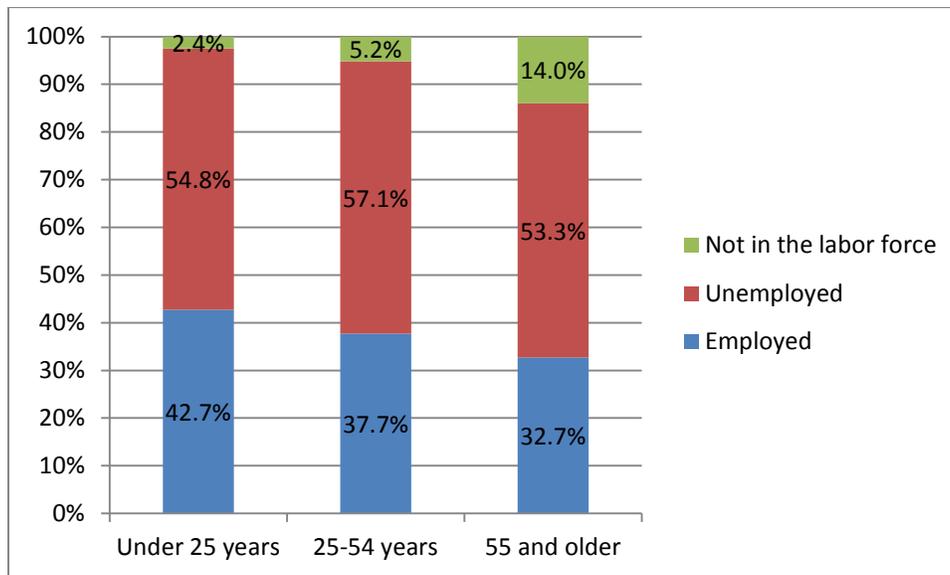


Conversely, women were more likely than men to describe themselves as unemployed. About half (52.4%) of men were unemployed, whereas 59.1% of women were unemployed.

Age

Of those respondents whose ages classified them as part of the primary labor force (25-54 years of age), 37.7 percent indicated that they were employed, 57.1 percent were unemployed, and 5.2 percent were out of the labor force. Respondents 55 years of age and older were more likely to report that they were out of the labor force than those in other age groups, while respondents under the age of 25 were slightly more likely to report that they were employed. However, only a small portion of all respondents were under 25 years of age (shown in Figure 6). Overall, those under the age of 25 were just as likely to report that they were unemployed as those 55 years of age and older. Additionally, older respondents were more likely to be out of the labor force. Figure 6 shows respondents' employment status by age.

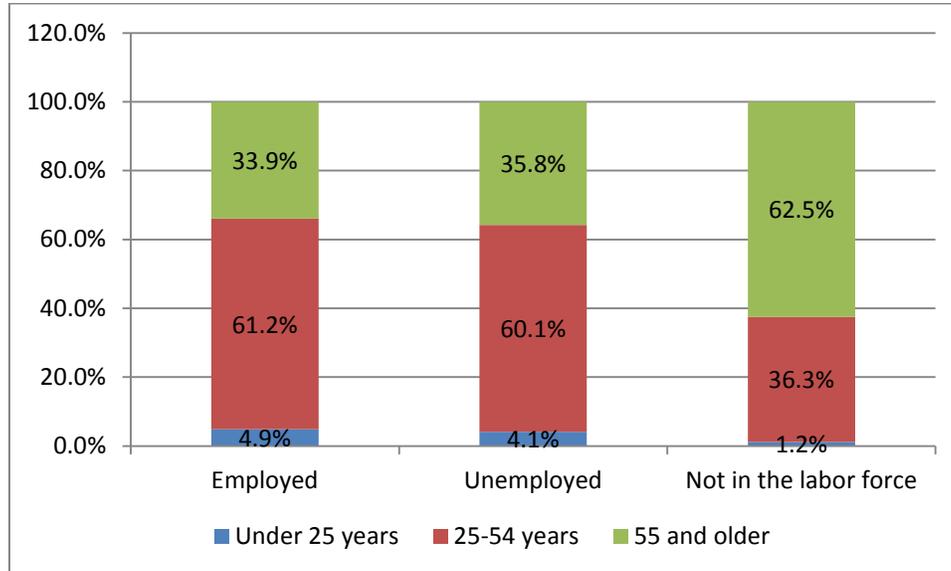
Figure 6: Employment Status by Age



Respondents 55 years of age and older were less likely to report being employed than those under the age of 55, but at least some of the difference can likely be accounted for by the increased proportion of those ages 55 and older who left the labor force through retirement.

Figure 7 shows the proportion of respondents falling into three different age groups by employment status. Most unemployed workers (60.1%) were in the primary labor force age range (25-54 years of age), although over one-third (35.8%) were over the age of 55. Respondents who reported being out of the labor force were about eight years older, on average, than those who described themselves as employed or unemployed.

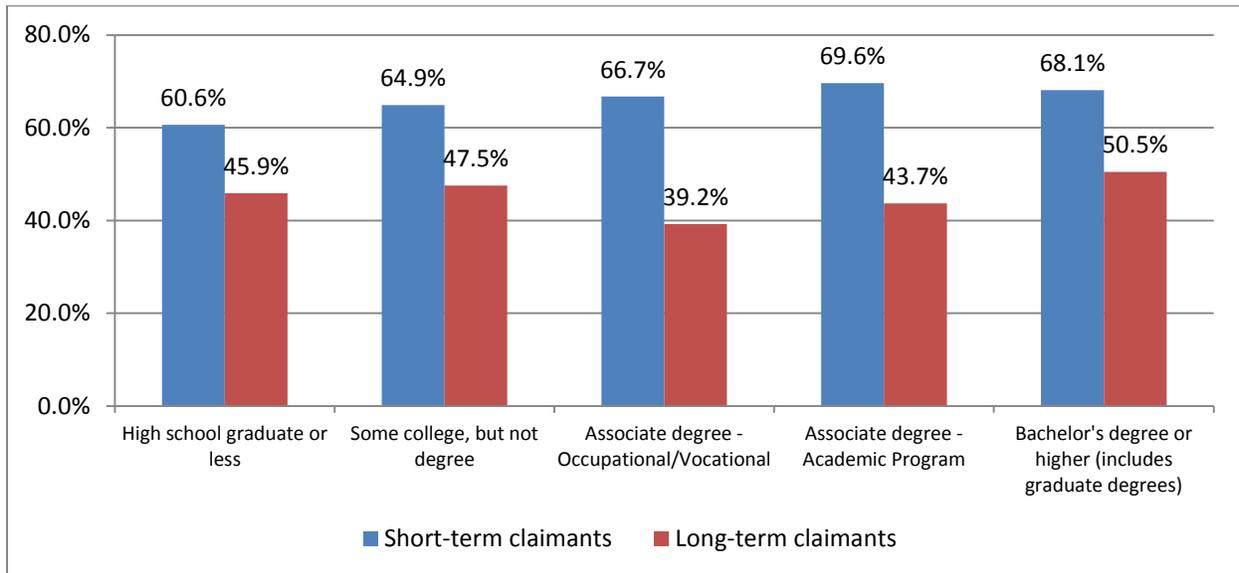
Figure 7: Age by Employment Status



Education

Overall, respondents with a high school diploma or less comprised 39.5 percent of those who were unemployed, while those with a bachelor’s degree or higher represented 24.1 percent of the unemployed. When broken down by claim duration, Figure 8 shows that, although respondents were less likely to be unemployed in the long-term than they were in the short-term, there were few significant differences by level of education. Of note, however, is that individuals who had an associate’s degree had a greater decrease in unemployment rates between the short-term and long-term claimants than those with other levels of education. Figure 8 provides more detail on unemployment rates by education and duration of unemployment.

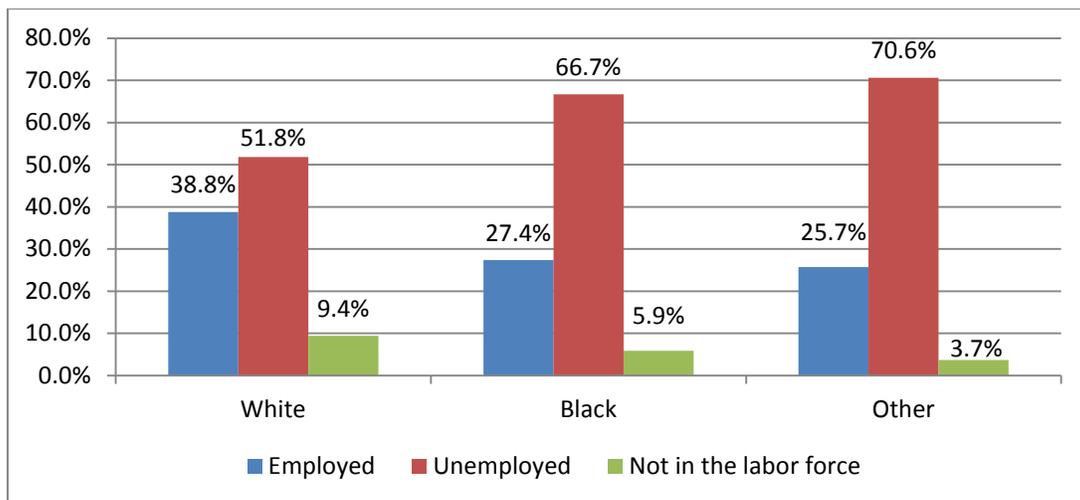
Figure 8: Percentage of Respondents who were Unemployed by Education and Claim Duration



Race

White respondents were less likely to indicate that they were unemployed at the time of the survey (51.8%) than black respondents (66.7%) and those who reported another race (70.6%). More than one-quarter of black respondents (27.4%) were employed at the time of the survey, compared to 38.8 percent of white respondents. Figure 9 shows respondents' employment status by reported race.

Figure 9: Employment Status by Race



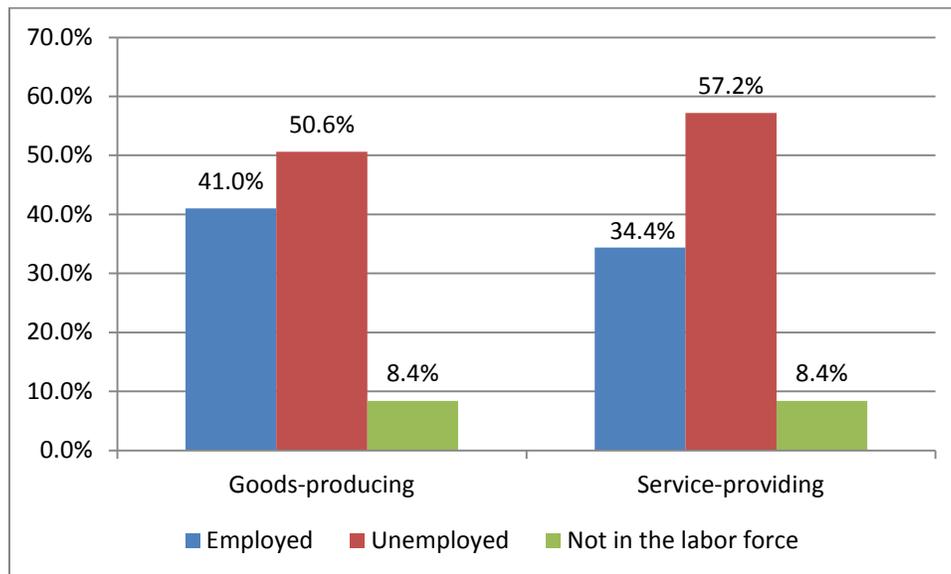
Former Employment of Respondents

Industry

Respondents were asked to indicate the industry of their last job prior to their last or current spell of unemployment. Respondents were given a choice of goods-producing industry or service-producing industry and were then asked for a specific industry description, depending on how they answered. Overall, 73.8 percent of respondents indicated that their last job prior to their current or last spell of unemployment was in a service-providing industry, while 26.2 percent of respondents indicated that their job was in a goods-producing industry. These proportions were directly in line with CPS unemployment data. Rural respondents were much more likely than urban respondents to indicate that they worked in a goods-producing industry (35.8% vs. 21.7%).

Of those respondents whose industries were goods-producing, 41.0 percent were employed. In comparison, 34.4 percent of respondents whose previous industries were service-producing were employed at the time of the survey. Figure 10 shows respondents' current employment statuses by previous industry type (goods-producing or service-providing).

Figure 10: Employment Status by Previous Industry Type



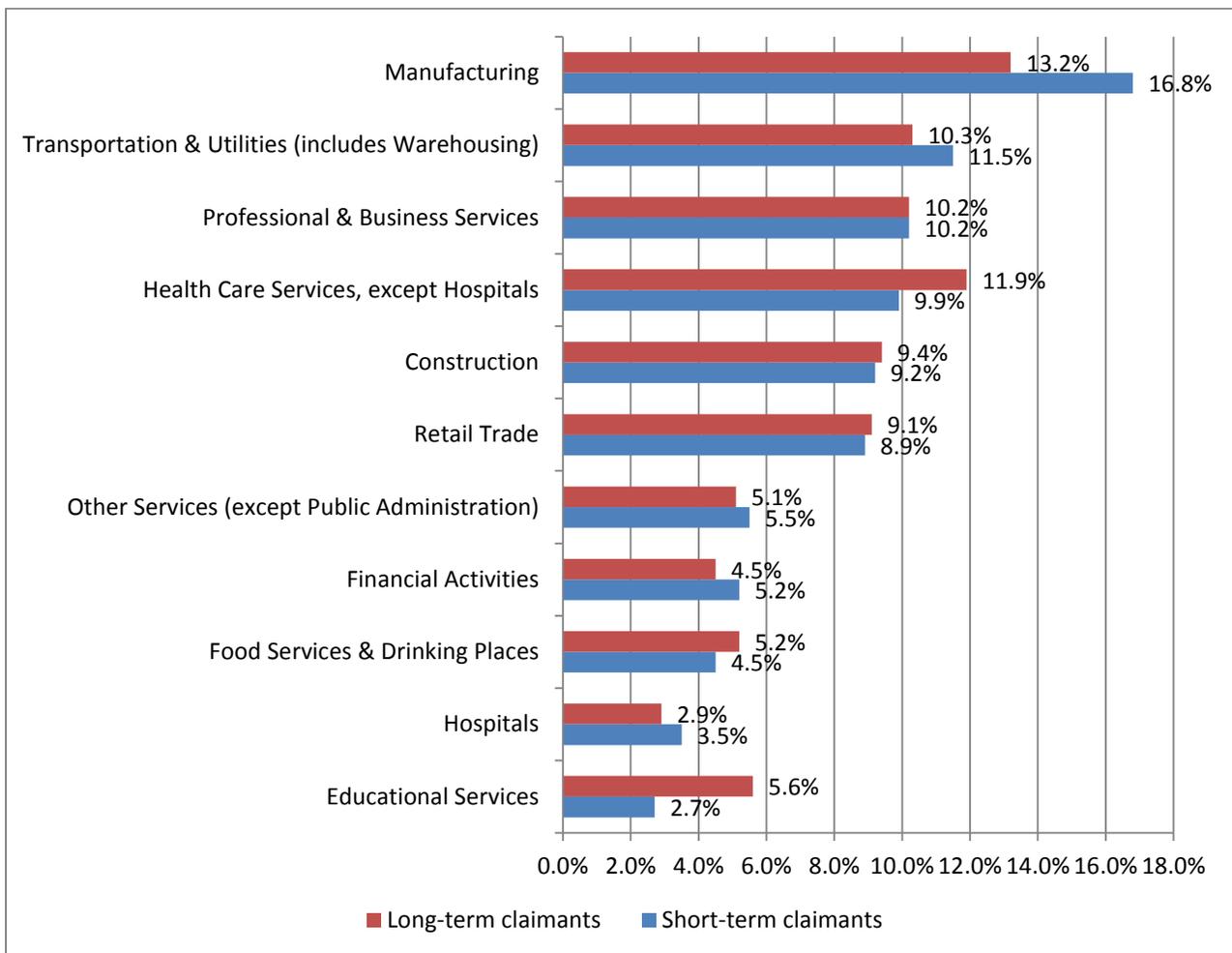
Looking at both industry types (goods-producing and service-providing), the largest proportion of respondents reported that they had worked in a manufacturing industry during their last job

prior to unemployment (15.0%), while the fewest proportion of respondents reported working in accommodations (0.9%). There were no statistically significant relationships between the short-term claimants and long-term claimants in terms of the industries reported by respondents.

Figure 11 shows the percentage of respondents working in the most-reported industries, including industries that are both goods-producing and service-providing in nature. For a complete list of industries reported, see Appendix J. The top industries reported were:

- Manufacturing (16.8% short-term, 13.2% long-term)
- Transportation and Utilities (11.5% short-term, 10.3% long-term)
- Professional and Business Services (10.2%, both short-term and long-term)
- Health Care Services, except Hospitals (9.9% short-term, 11.9% long-term)

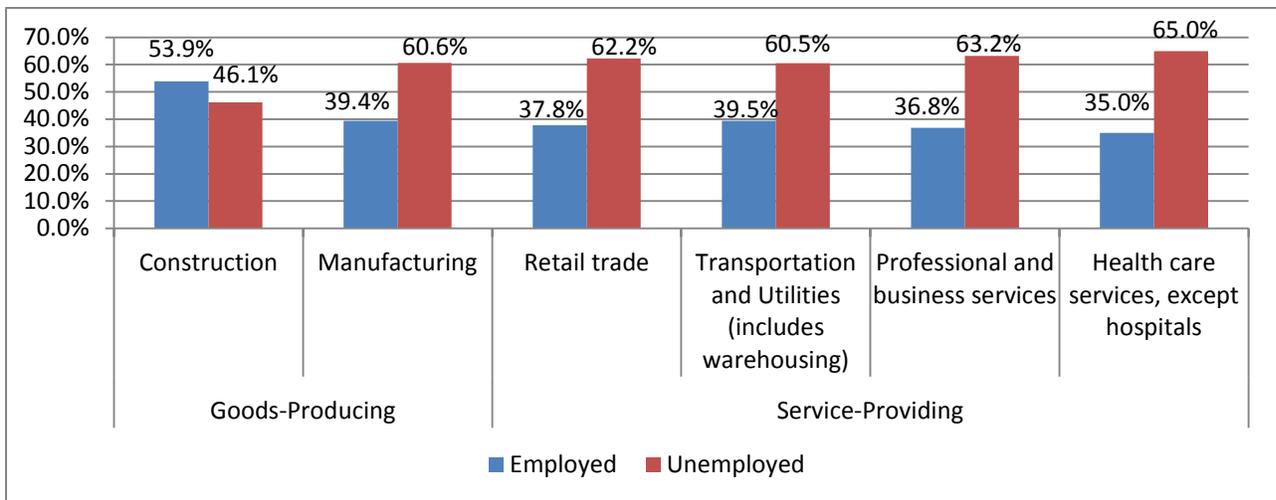
Figure 11: Industry of Previous Job by Claim Duration



Looking at the Goods-Producing Industries, only Construction and Manufacturing had large enough cell sizes to draw meaningful conclusions. Those whose previous jobs involved working in the Construction Industry were more likely to indicate that they were working at the time of the survey than those who worked in the Manufacturing industry during their last job (53.9% and 39.4%, respectively). Those industries are more subject to temporary layoffs with expected recalls. Regarding Service-Providing Industries; Retail Trade, Transportation and Utilities, Professional and Business Services, and Health Care Services (except hospitals) each had cell sizes of significance. However, there were no significant differences among these groups in terms of likelihood to have reported being employed at the time of the survey. Only those who worked in Construction had a majority of respondents report that they were employed at the time of the survey; however, the Construction Industry is different from many of the other industries in that it is significantly impacted by seasonal variation and temporary work.

Figure 12 shows the percentages of those who were employed and unemployed by industry of previous job. Categories are shown for which sample totals exceeded 240, resulting in less than a 5.9 percent margin of error. This margin of error represents a commonly accepted maximum error.

Figure 12: Employment Status by Industry of Last Job



A complete table of responses, including former industries reported by duration of unemployment, employment status, and county density can be found in Appendix J.

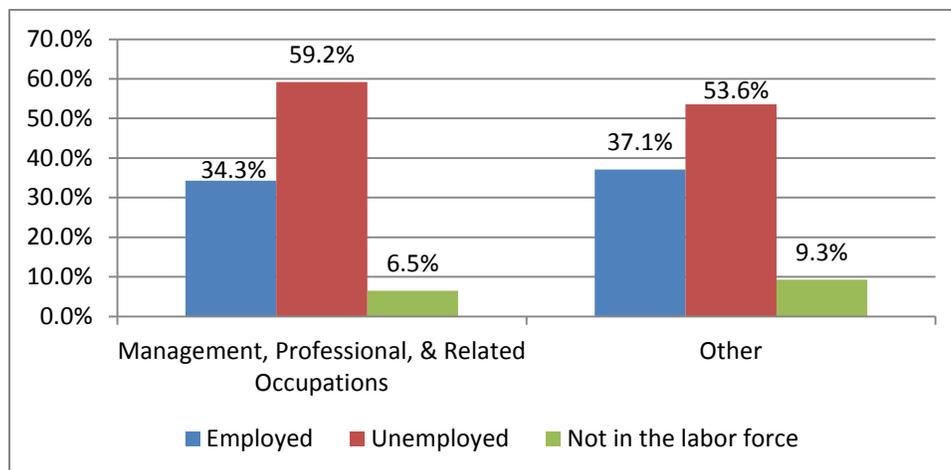
Occupation

Respondents were also asked to describe the occupation of their last job prior to their current spell of unemployment. They were given choices of “Management, Professional, and Related Occupations” and “Other.” A follow-up question then asked the respondent to choose a specific occupation from a list of choices that were populated based on their previous answer. In consideration of the following results, it should be noted that anecdotal evidence from the telephone interviewers suggested that there is an unknown level of measurement error as a result of respondents being unsure of how to correctly classify their previous occupations.

About one-third of respondents (33.9%) reported having an occupation that was Management, Professional, or Related. One out of seven respondents (14.5%) described their previous occupation as being Management. In contrast, CPS data indicates that 19.2 percent of the unemployed belong to a Management, Professional, or Related Occupation and 6.7 percent of the unemployed belong to the specific management occupation group. This comparison suggests that those respondents may have over-reported their occupations as being management related, likely due to confusion as to how their jobs should be classified. If true, the results related to major occupational groups, as well as specific occupations, should be viewed as tenuous.

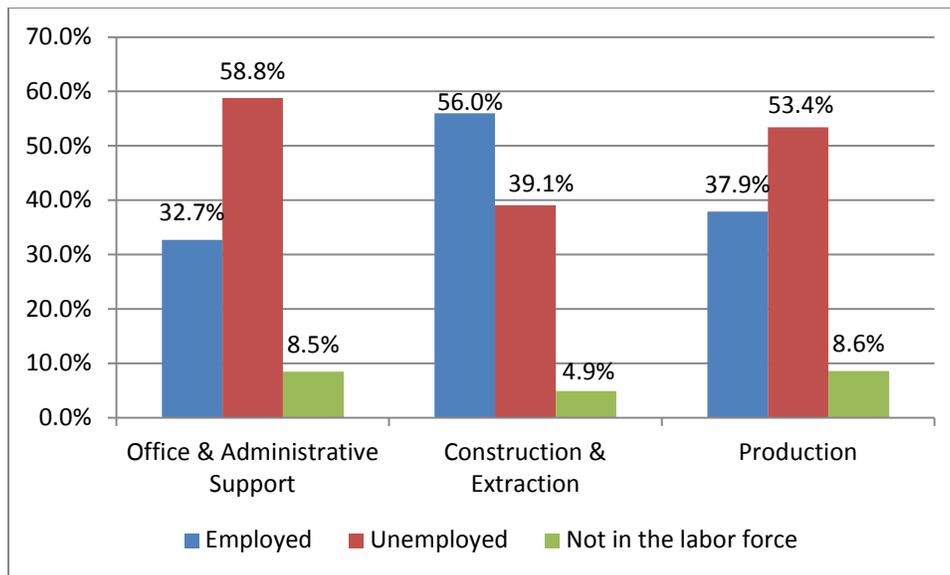
Results by both employment status and duration of unemployment were similar for both sets of top-level occupational groups. Figure 13 compares the employment status reported by occupational group type.

Figure 13. Employment Status by Occupational Group Type



Reviewing respondents' previous occupations reveals four categories that can be considered with statistical significance with regard to employment status: Management, Office and Administrative Support, Construction and Extraction, and Production. Rural respondents were more likely than urban respondents to do jobs related to Construction and Extraction (14.3% vs. 6.1%), but there were no other significant results by county density of respondent. Since the Management occupation category was likely over-reported, Figure 14 excludes those respondents and depicts the employment status of the remaining three occupations. These occupations exceeded a sample size of 240, resulting in smaller than a 5.9 percent margin of error. This margin of error represents a commonly accepted maximum error.

Figure 14: Employment Status by Previous Occupation

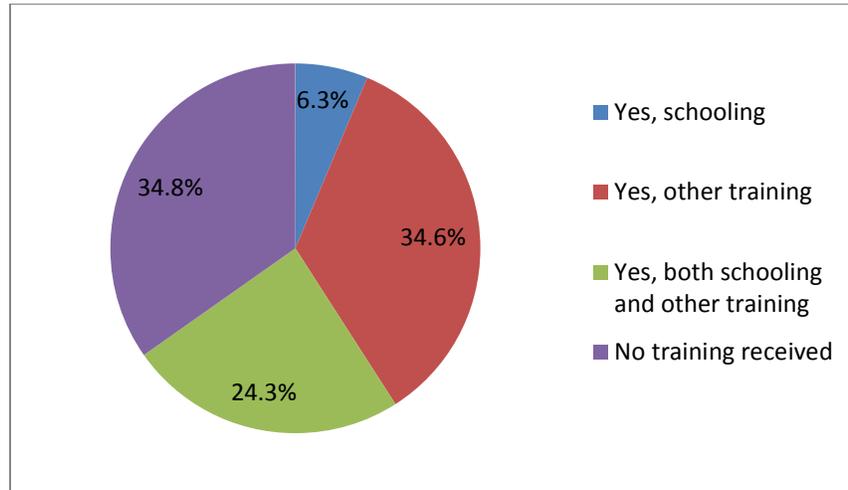


Training for Previous Occupation

Respondents were asked whether or not they had received specific training for their previous occupation. Nearly two-thirds (65.2%) reported that they had received some training in the form of schooling or something else. There were no significant differences in employment status or duration of unemployment by training received for former occupations. However, rural respondents were slightly more likely than urban respondents to say that they had not received specific training for their previous occupation (39.8% vs. 32.8%). There were no significant differences by age in terms of whether or not a person received training for a previous

occupation, but older respondents were more likely to indicate that schooling contributed to the training they received. This is expected, since individuals under the age of 25 had less formal education. Figure 15 depicts the breakdown of responses.

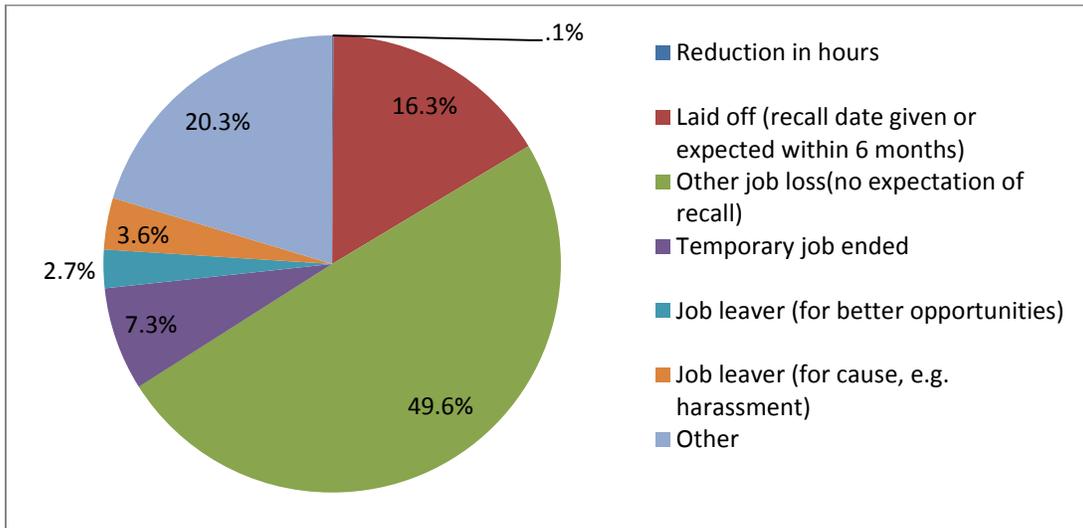
Figure 15: Training Received for Previous Occupation



Previous Occupation Tenure and Separation

Respondents were asked to explain why they had separated from their previous job. Only 6.3 percent indicated that they had left their job by their own choice. Nearly half (49.6%) lost their job and had no expectation of recall. However, more than one out of five respondents (20.4%) listed “Other” as the reason as to why they separated from their previous job. Given that one-fifth of respondents chose “Other” and respondents were not asked to elaborate on this response, this is an area of consideration for future instrument refinement. Figure 16 shows the reasons respondents gave for their separation from their previous job.

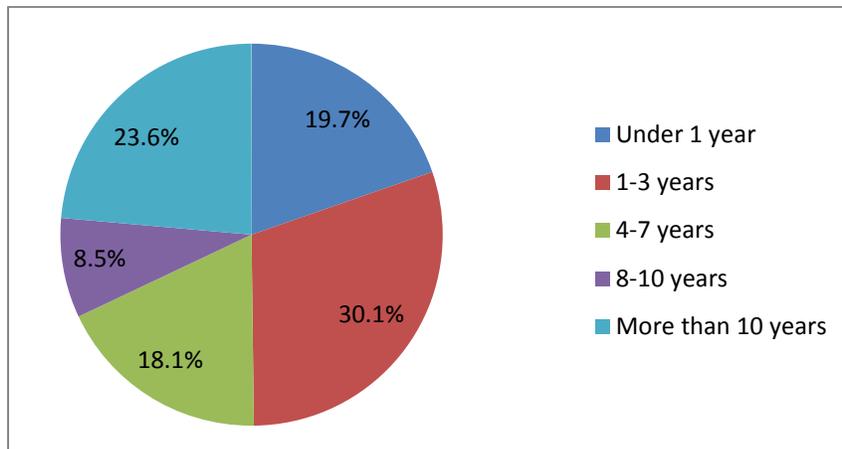
Figure 16: Reason for Separation from Previous Job



Respondents who worked in a goods-producing industry were more likely to report an expectation of recall than those who worked in a service-providing industry. Specifically, 27.2 percent of those who worked in a goods-producing industry were laid off with an expectation of recall, as compared to just 12.4 percent of those working in a service-providing industry.

Nearly half of respondents (49.8%) worked at their previous job for a duration of less than four years, while almost one-fourth (23.6%) had worked at that job for more than 10 years. There were no significant differences in employment status by length of tenure with previous employer. Figure 17 depicts the length of employment with respondents' previous employers.

Figure 17: Duration of Employment with Previous Employer

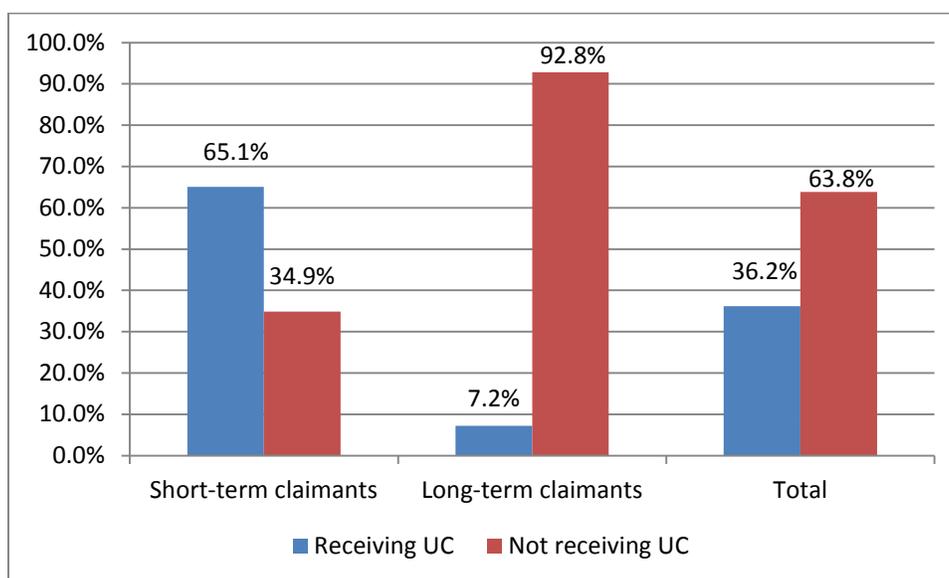


There was quite a bit of variation in terms of employment status at the time of the survey by occupation prior to unemployment. Those whose previous job involved construction or extraction were much more likely to be employed at the time of the survey (56.0%) than those whose previous occupations were related to office and administrative support (32.7%) or production (37.9%). As mentioned previously, construction workers are impacted by seasonal variation and temporary work more than those in other occupations, so this is not unexpected.

Unemployment Compensation

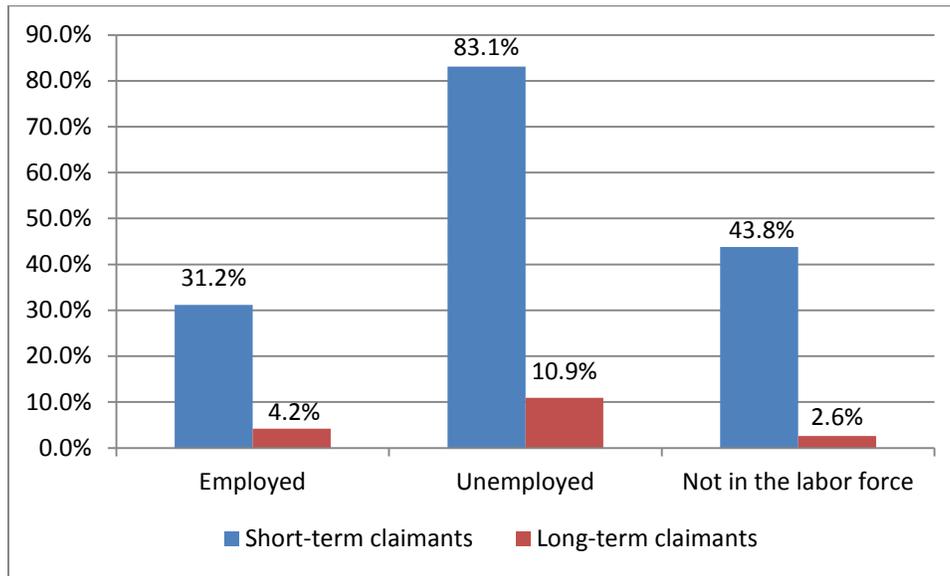
About one-third (36.2%) of respondents were receiving Unemployment Compensation (UC) at the time of the interview. As expected, more respondents who were short-term claimants (65.1%) were receiving UC than not receiving UC at the time of the survey. However, 7.2 percent of the long-term claimants were receiving UC at the time of the survey, indicating that a portion of those respondents may have obtained work and subsequently started receiving UC benefits again. Figure 18 shows the proportions of respondents who were receiving UC at the time of the interview by unemployment duration.

Figure 18: Receipt of Unemployment Compensation by Duration of Unemployment



Of those respondents who reported that they were currently receiving UC, 16.0 percent were employed and an additional 3.0 percent were not in the labor force. If respondents were not receiving UC, they were much more likely to be employed. In addition, 10.9 percent of the long-term claimants who were unemployed at the time of the survey were receiving UC, as depicted in the Figure 19.

Figure 19: Percent of Respondents Receiving Unemployment Compensation at Time of Survey by Employment Status



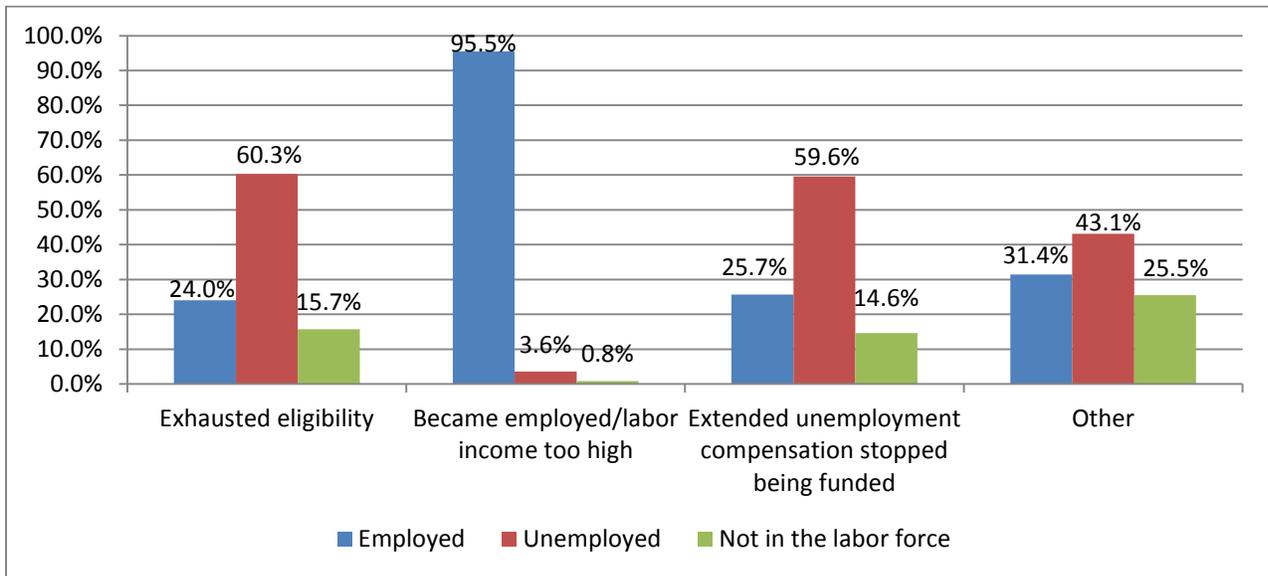
Respondents who indicated that they were no longer receiving UC were asked why. Of these respondents:

- About three-fifths (61.4%) said that they had exhausted UC eligibility or their extended UC stopped being funded.
- Nearly one-third (31.5%) reported that they no longer were receiving UC because they became employed or their labor income was too high.
- Men were much more likely to report that they were no longer receiving UC because they became employed or their labor income was too high, suggesting that men may have had more success in obtaining employment than women, or women may have been more likely to accept work that did not disqualify them from receiving UC. Over two-fifths of men (40.6%) indicated this reason, as compared to just 20.1% of women.

Nearly one-quarter (24.0%) of those who had exhausted eligibility for receiving UC were employed at the time of the survey while 60.3 percent were unemployed and 15.7 percent were no longer in the labor force. Proportions of responses were similar for those whose extended unemployment compensation stopped being funded. These responses represent those whose federally-funded Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) benefits expired on January 1, 2014. Figure 20 shows the employment status of respondents by reason that they were not

receiving UC. It can be seen that those exhausting all benefits had similar distributions of labor for status.

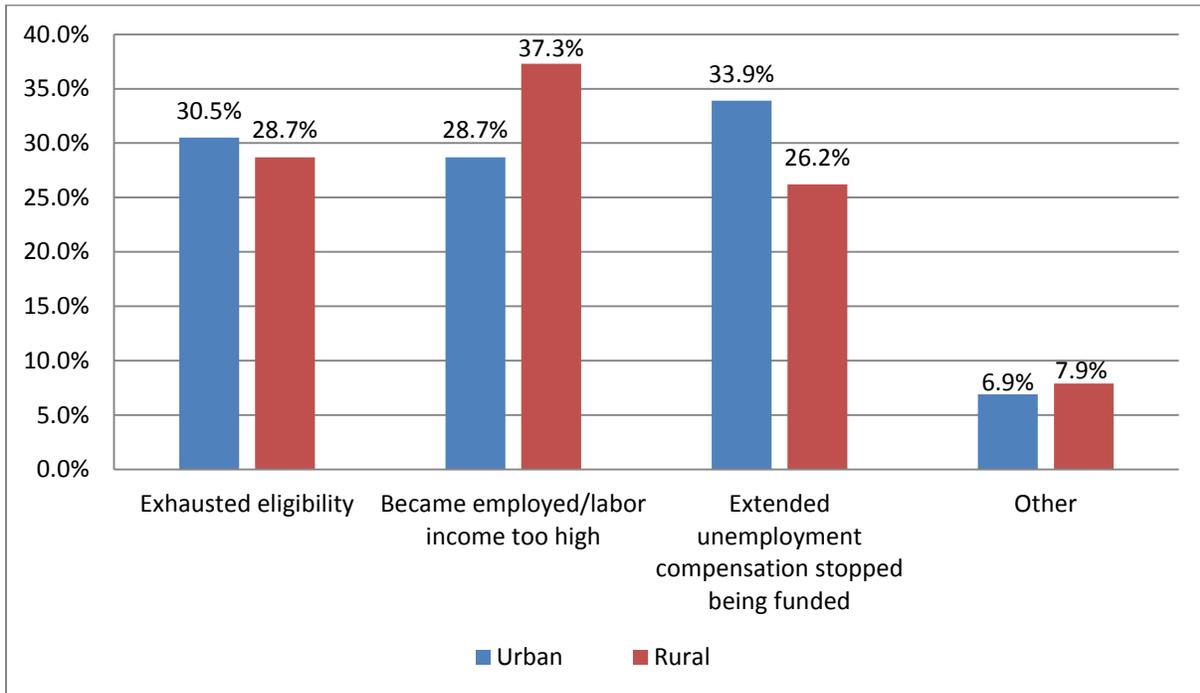
Figure 20: Employment Status by Reason No Longer Receiving UC



Respondents who answered “Other” were not asked to specify their reason for no longer receiving UC. These respondents were much more likely to say that they engaged in no job search activities. They were also more likely to have collected unemployment compensation for a fewer number of weeks. There were no significant differences by industry or occupation in terms of likelihood to select “Other” as why a respondent was no longer receiving UC.

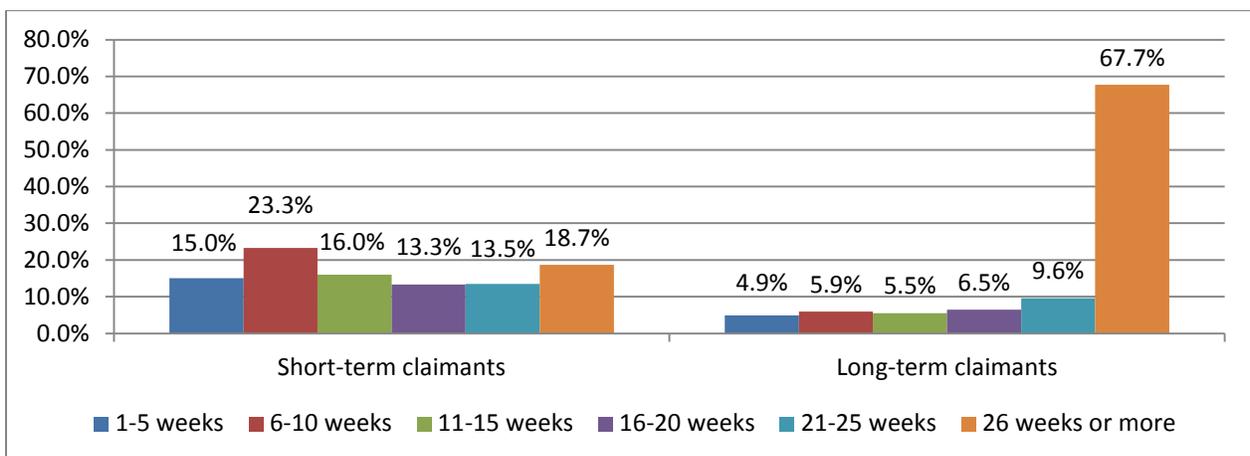
Rural respondents were more likely to indicate that they were not receiving UC because they became employed or their labor income was too high (37.3% of rural respondents, 28.7% of urban respondents). Conversely, urban respondents were more likely to have stopped receiving UC because their extended UC stopped being funded. Figure 21 shows the reason given for no longer receiving UC, by the respondents’ county densities. The difference between urban and rural respondents may be due to differences in industry composition between the two areas.

Figure 21: Reason No Longer Receiving UC by County Density



Over two-thirds (67.7%) of long-term claimants respondents received UC for 26 consecutive weeks or more. Altogether, 43.1 percent of respondents received UC for 26 consecutive weeks or more. Figure 22 shows the number of weeks respondents reported receiving UC by duration of unemployment.

Figure 22: Duration of Unemployment Compensation by Claim Duration



Urban respondents were more likely to have collected UC for 26 consecutive weeks or more (63.8% of urban respondents vs. 54.6% of rural respondents), possibly indicating more difficulty in finding employment. Urban respondents were also much more likely than their rural counterparts to be not working, but looking for work (51.7% of urban respondents, as compared to just 38.6% of rural respondents).

Currently Employed Workers

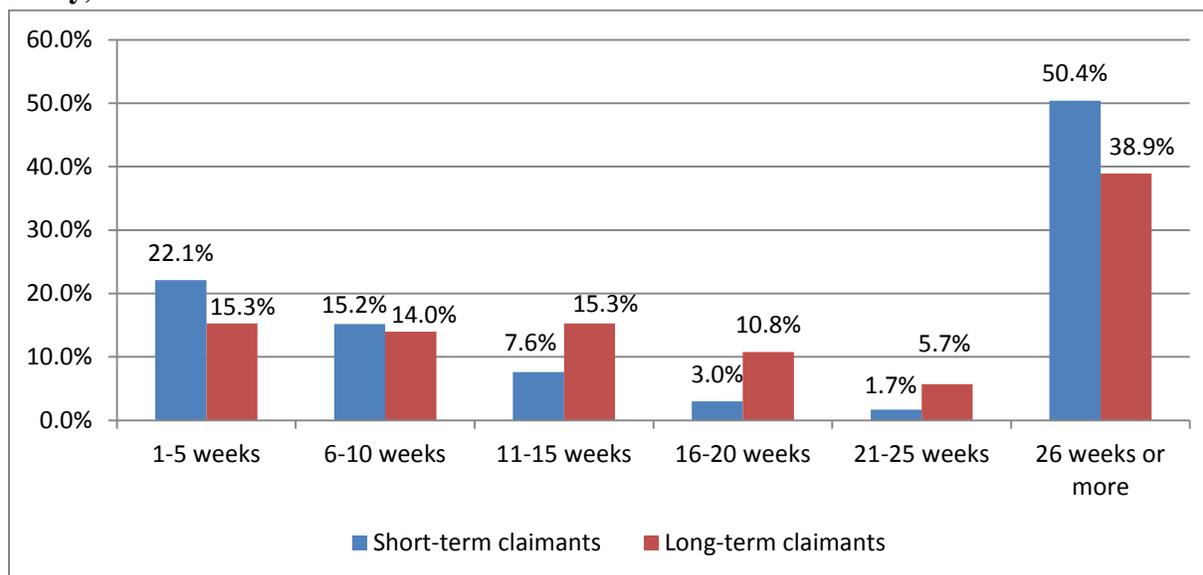
Over one-third of those surveyed (36.1%) reported that they were employed. These respondents were asked a series of follow-up questions about their current employment.

Of those respondents who were employed, 60.6 percent worked at least 35 hours per week at one job, and there were no significant differences by claim duration. Over one-third (37.5%) worked fewer than 35 hours per week and an additional 2.0 percent worked at least 35 hours per week, but at multiple jobs. In addition:

- Men were more likely to be working at least 35 hours per week than women (74.1% of men and 45.1% of women).
- Respondents who were 55 years of age and older were much more likely to report working fewer than 35 hours per week. Over half (52.2%) of those 55 and older worked fewer than 35 hours per week as compared to 30.0 percent of those 25-54 years of age and 30.8 percent of those under the age of 25.

The largest proportion of current workers had worked at their current primary job (post-UC collection period) for 26 weeks or more (43.9%). Figure 23 shows the duration of time having worked at a primary job by claim duration.

Figure 23: Number of Weeks Current Workers Had Worked at Primary Job (at time of survey)



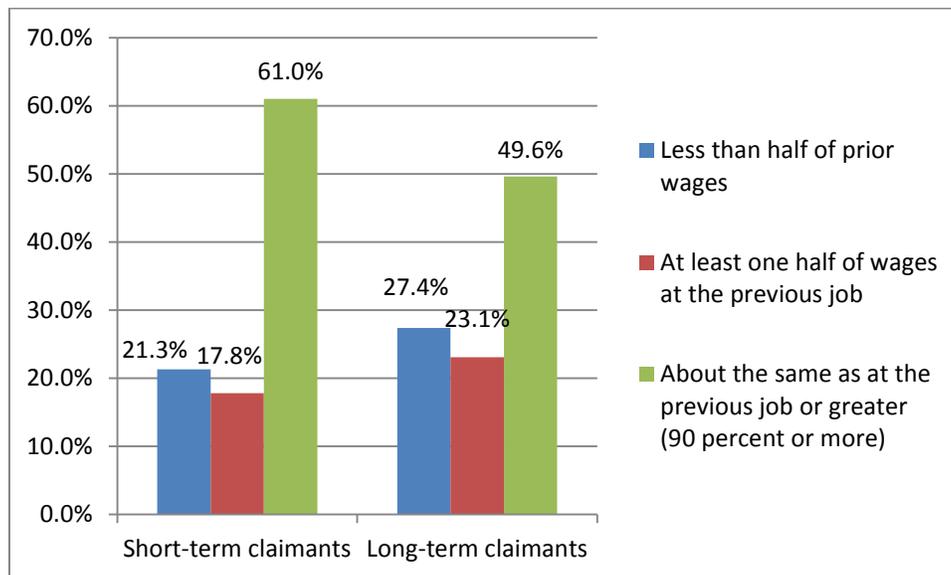
Wages of Current Workers

Nearly half of the long-term claimants (49.6%) indicated that their current job paid at least 90 percent as much of their previous job or more. More short-term unemployed respondents (61.0%) reported making at least 90 percent as much as they made previously. Over one-quarter of the long-term claimants (27.4%) made less than half of what they made previously, while 21.3 percent of the short-term claimants made less than half. Given that the long-term claimants were more likely to report that they were employed at the time of the survey, this could indicate that the long-term claimants were more willing to accept work at the expense of a pay cut. In addition:

- Respondents whose previous job was in a Service-Providing Industry were more likely to report making less than half of their prior wages as compared to those who had worked in a Goods-Producing Industry (28.7% and 15.0%, respectively).
- Those whose former jobs were Management, Professional, or Related were also more likely to be making less than half of their previous wages as compared to those whose previous jobs were something else (36.0% vs. 19.2%). Again, this may be related to individuals being incorrectly classified as Management.

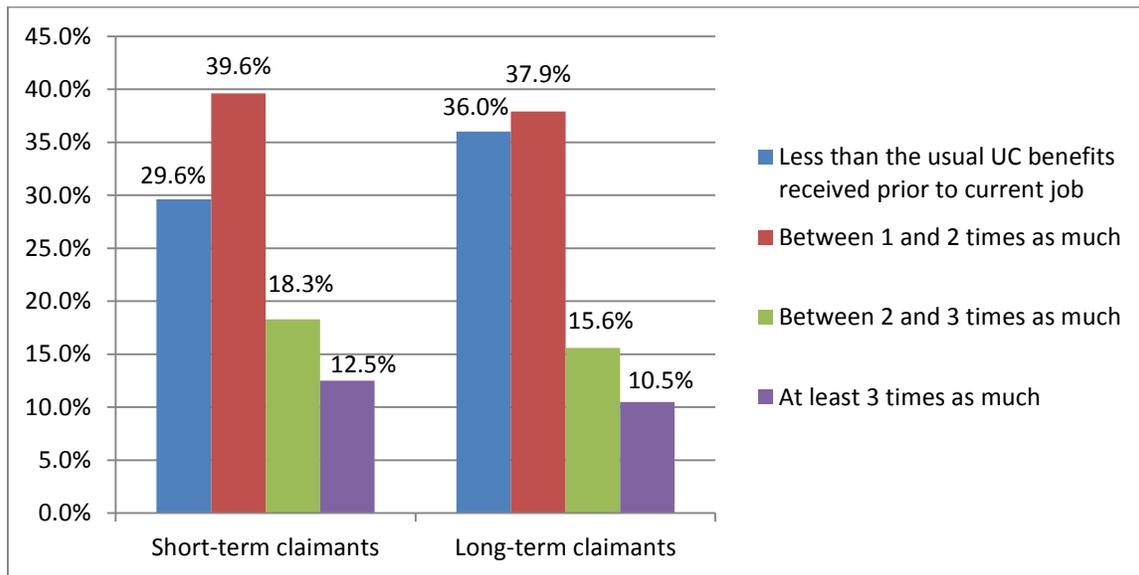
Figure 24 shows wages relative to previous job by claim duration.

Figure 24: Wages of Current Job Relative to Previous Job's Wages



One-third (33.3%) of respondents who were employed indicated that the wages at their current primary job were less than the usual Unemployment Compensation benefits received. Results by claim duration were similar, though short-term claimants were slightly less likely than the long-term claimants to be making less than their UC benefits at their primary job (29.6% and 36.0%, respectively). Figure 25 shows current wages relative to UC benefits by duration of unemployment.

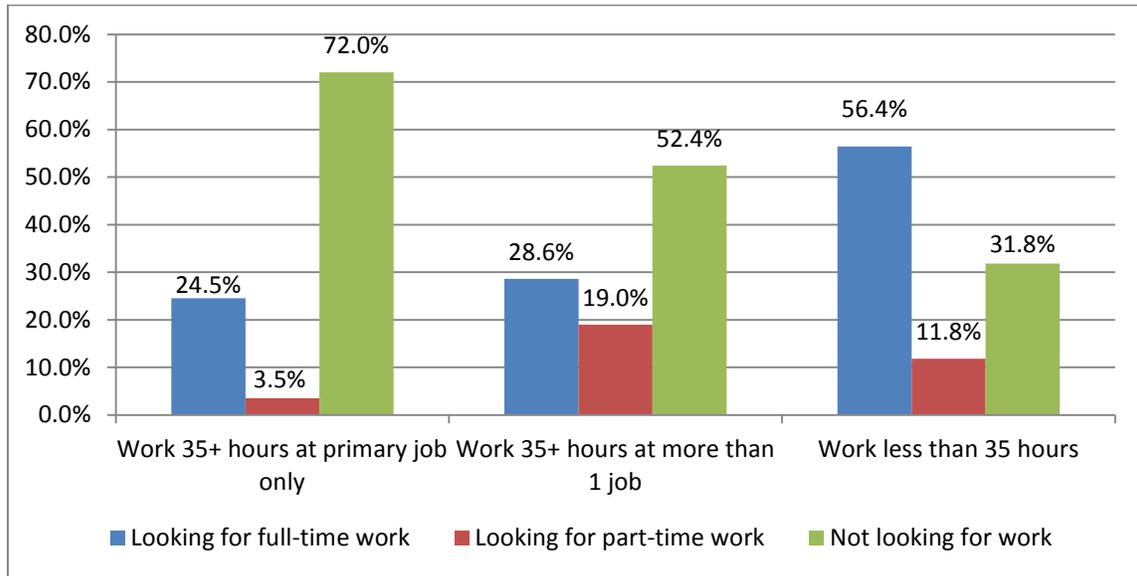
Figure 25: Wages Relative to Former UC Benefits



Job Search

Of those who worked 35 hours or more at a primary job, nearly one-fourth (24.5%) were still actively looking for full-time work, indicating dissatisfaction with their current employment situation. In addition, over two-thirds (68.2%) of those who were working fewer than 35 hours per week at all jobs combined were still looking for full-time or part-time work, indicating that they were probably under-employed. For more information about the underemployed, see the section of this report titled Underemployed Workers. Figure 26 shows those who were actively looking for work by full-time/part-time current job status.

Figure 26: Job Search by Employed Workers

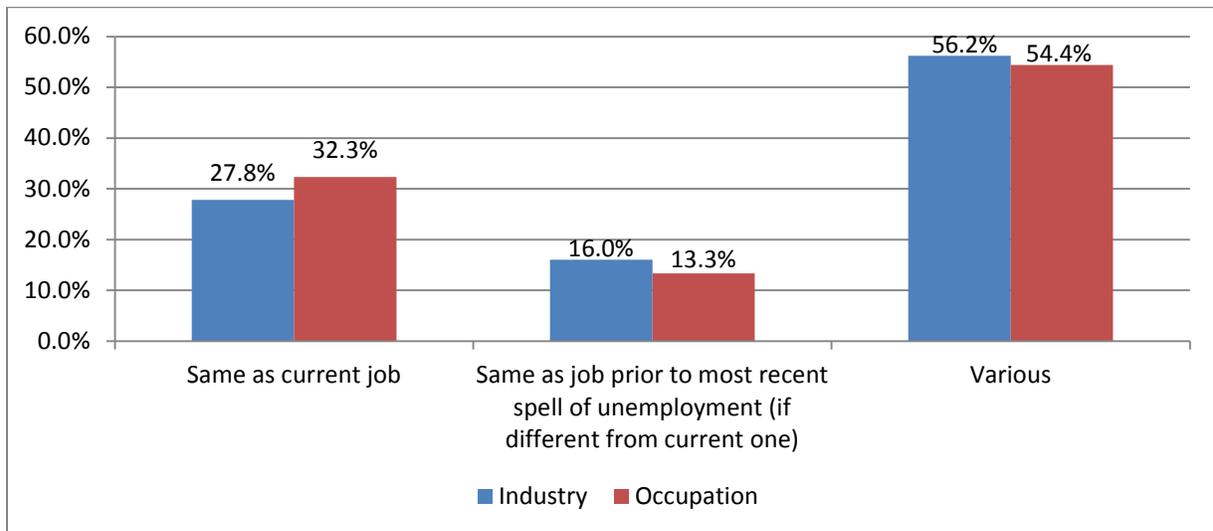


More than half of those who were looking for work were looking in various industries and occupations (56.2% and 54.4%, respectively). Respondents who were no longer receiving UC were also more likely to say that they had looked for jobs in different occupations and industries than those associated with their most recent employment. In addition, respondents who had been collecting UC for more than 10 weeks were more likely to report that they had expanded their job search to include industries and occupations that were different from those of their previous jobs. One-third (33.3%) of respondents who said that they had not looked for work in occupations that were different from their previous jobs indicated that they had looked for work in different industries.

There were no significant differences in responses by broad industry category of former job (goods-producing or service-providing). Given the small cell sizes, analysis by specific occupations was not possible. However, urban respondents were more likely to say that their job search was concentrated in the same industry as their job prior to their latest spell of unemployment (18.2% of urban, 10.2% of rural), while rural respondents were slightly more likely to be looking for work in various industries (61.7% of rural, 52.1% of urban). This may have been due to temporary layoffs, as rural workers were more concentrated in goods-producing industries.

Figure 27 shows the percentage of employed job-seekers who were searching in industries and occupations that were the same as their current job, the same as their job prior to unemployment, and all other combinations of possibilities.

Figure 27: Comparison of Job Search Industry and Occupation to that of Past and Current Jobs



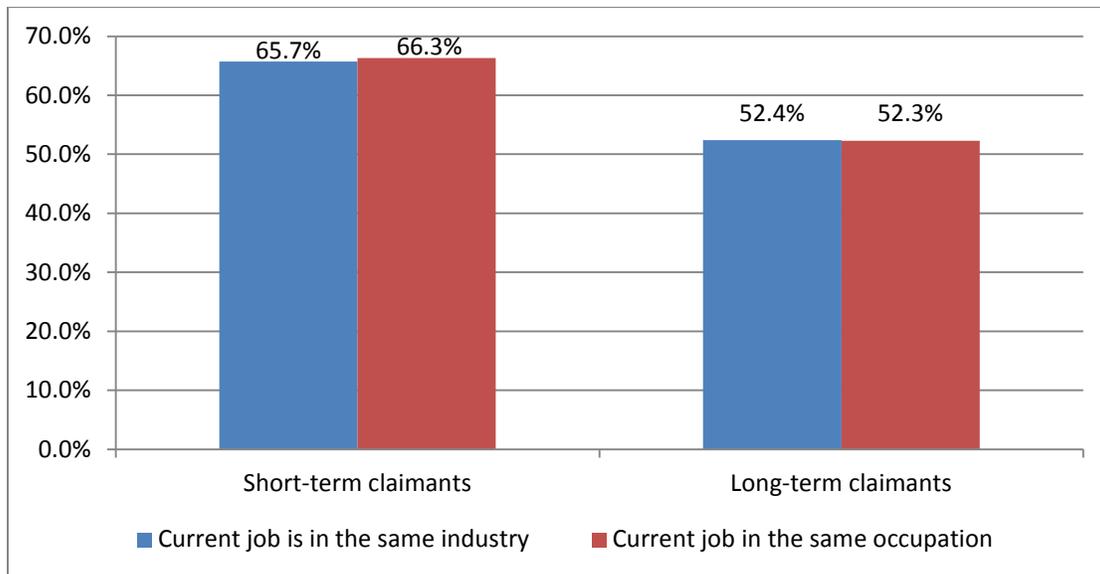
Respondents were most likely to say they had looked for jobs outside of their previous occupation if they made between \$20,000 and \$50,000. However, individuals making more than \$20,000 per year indicated a greater willingness to look for work in different industries.

Respondents who made between \$20,000 and \$50,000 per year in their previous jobs were most likely to say that they had looked for work in occupations that were different from their most recent employment; however, respondents who made \$20,000 per year or more were equally likely to have said that they looked for work in different industries. Willingness to look for work in different occupations and industries was also found to have a direct relationship with the number of types of job search activities respondents reported having utilized. Of respondents who mentioned two job search activities or fewer, only 10.4 percent said that they had looked for work in different occupations and 14.1 percent looked for work in different industries. In contrast, of those who engaged in eight or more job search activities, 77.7 percent had looked for work in different occupations and 84.3 percent looked for work in different industries.

Industry and Occupation

Those who were employed at the time of the survey were also asked whether their current job was in the same industry and occupation as their previous job. Long-term claimant respondents were less likely than their short-term counterparts to report that their current job was in the same industry (52.4% vs. 65.7%) or occupation (52.3% vs. 66.3%), as shown in Figure 28. This might indicate that respondents were more willing to expand their job searches and accept different offers as duration of unemployment increased.

Figure 28: Percent of Respondents Reporting That Current Job Is in Same Industry and Occupation as Former Job by Claim Duration



A slightly higher proportion of respondents whose previous jobs were in goods-producing industries reported that their current job was in the same industry (63.5% compared to 55.7%). This may be due to goods-producing industries utilizing layoffs with recalls more often than service-providing industries. Cell sizes for individual industries and occupations were too small to make direct comparisons. There were also no differences in whether or not a person worked in the same industry or occupation by pursuit of additional education or training while searching for a job.

Respondents with a high school diploma or less in terms of their formal education were more likely to say that their current job was in the same occupation and industry as their former job,

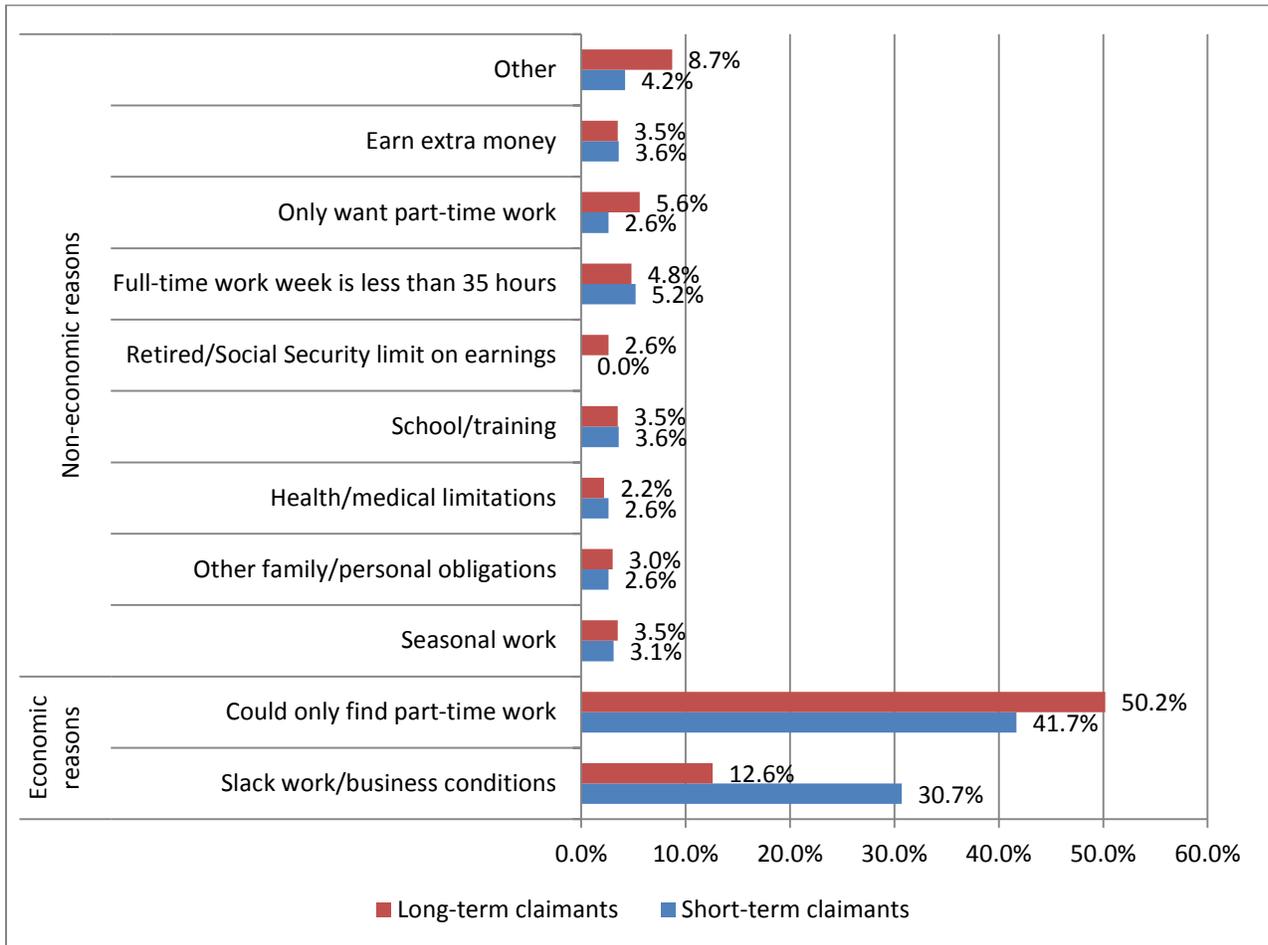
indicating that higher levels of education may have afforded more flexibility. In addition, respondents who collected UC for at least 26 weeks in their last spell of unemployment were much less likely to report that their current job was in the same industry or occupation as their previous job. About half of respondents who collected UC for 26 weeks or more said that their current job was in the same industry (47.4%) and occupation (47.0%) as their previous job. Of those who collected UC for fewer than 26 weeks, 68.5 percent were working in the same industry and 72.4 percent were working in the same occupation.

If a respondent was working in the same industry or job as their previous occupation, they were much more likely to be making a comparable salary. Only 29.6 percent of respondents who made 90 percent as much as they made in their previous job or greater said that they were working in a different industry, and 28.2 percent worked in a different occupation. In comparison, 56.9 percent of those who made less than 90 percent of their prior jobs wages in their current job said that they were working in a different industry and 57.9 percent were working in a different occupation. This shows not only that some unemployed workers took both a job that was outside of their previous field and skill expertise, but that they did so while accepting a pay cut.

Underemployed Workers

Respondents who were working fewer than 35 hours per week, or were working 35 hours per week or more at multiple jobs combined, were asked what their main reason was for working part-time at their primary job. Most reasons given (67.1%) were economic in nature. Respondents were most likely to list being only able to find part-time work as their main reason for working part-time (41.7% for the short-term claimants and 50.2% for the long-term claimants). Figure 29 shows the responses by claim duration.

Figure 29: Reason for Only Working Part-Time by Claim Duration



One type of underemployed workers are those individuals who are in the labor force and employed, but report that they are working part-time (fewer than 35 hours per week) for economic reasons. In other words, they would prefer to work more hours or work full-time, given a choice. More than two-thirds (67.1%) of respondents listed an economic reason as the reason why they are only working part-time.

Of respondents who were working fewer than 35 hours per week, 77.2 percent were still looking for full-time work. This is significant, as it means that more than three-quarters of part-time workers were underemployed. A portion of these respondents might represent those workers who accepted work that they considered to be less-than-optimal in order to become employed. Altogether, nearly two thirds of the respondents were either unemployed or underemployed.

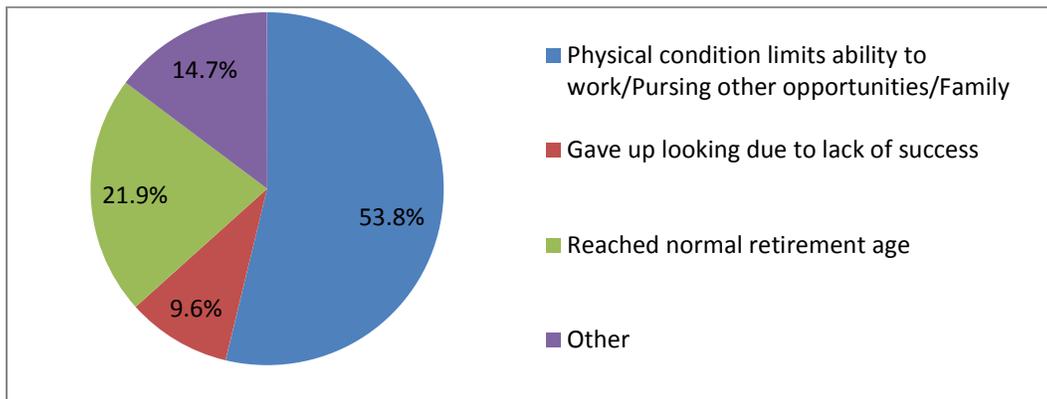
Workers Out of the Labor Force

Only 8.4 percent of respondents indicated that they were out of the labor force. Considering that half of all respondents were long-term claimants, one may have expected more individuals to have left the labor force.

Discouraged Workers

Those who indicated that they were no longer looking for work were asked why they stopped looking for work. Only 9.6 percent of these respondents stopped looking due to lack of success (discouraged workers). Therefore, even amongst the small group who left the labor force, the discouraged worker effect was relatively small. This indicates that within the sample population individuals maintained an attachment to the labor force, even when they experienced long spells of unemployment. Figure 30 shows the reasons respondents gave for stopping their job search.

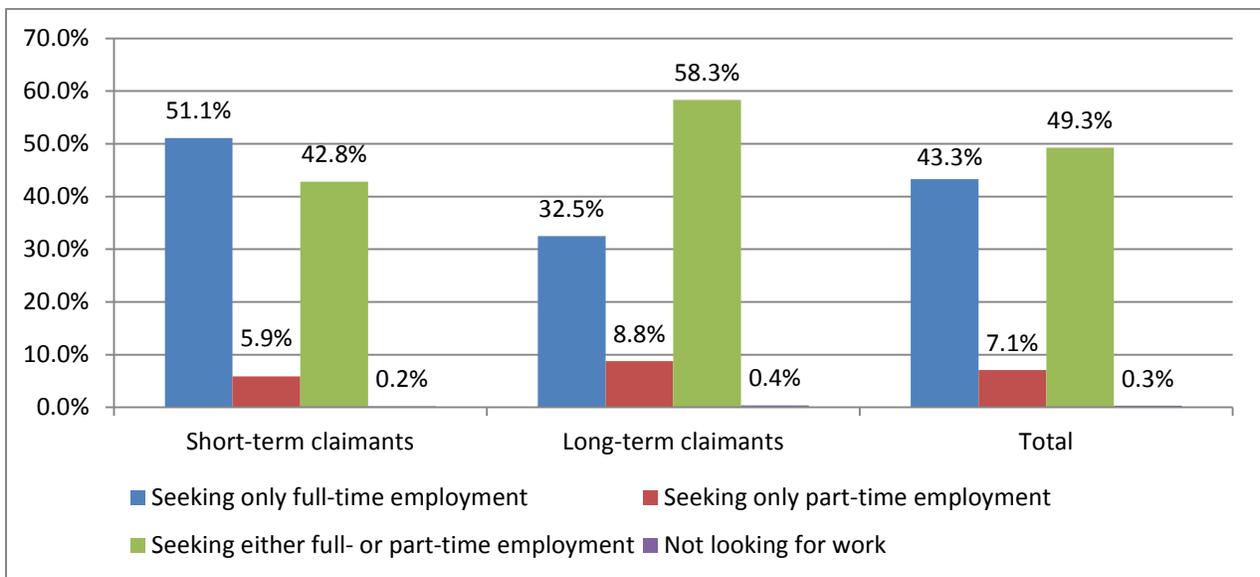
Figure 30: Reasons Respondents Stopped Looking for a Job



Unemployed Workers

More than half of all survey respondents (55.5%) were unemployed (not working, but looking for work) during the full week prior to their interview. The short-term claimants were more likely to be unemployed than the long-term claimants (64.3% and 46.6%, respectively). Furthermore, a slightly higher proportion of women were unemployed than men (59.1% vs. 52.4%). About half of unemployed workers (49.3%) said that they were open to either part-time or full-time positions, while 43.3 percent were looking only for full-time work. However, fewer long-term claimants said that they were only looking for full-time work as compared to the short-term claimants (32.5% vs. 51.1%). Figure 31 shows the type of work unemployed respondents were seeking, by claim duration.

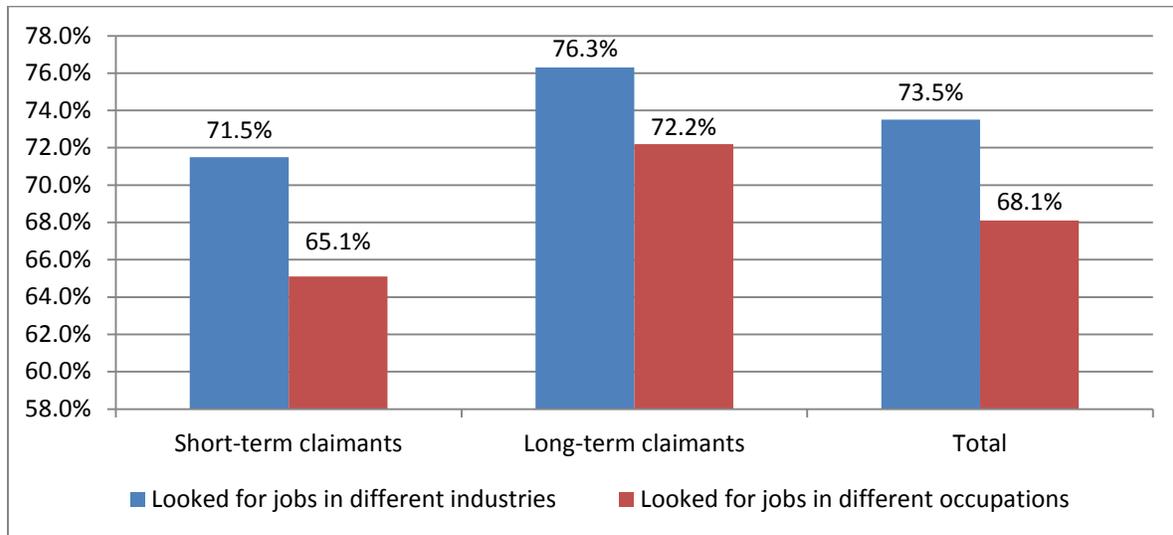
Figure 31: Respondents Seeking Full-Time or Part-Time Employment by Claim Duration



Industry and Occupation

Unemployed workers were asked whether they had looked for work in industries and occupations that were different from the industries and occupations of their most recent employment. Overall, 68.1 percent of unemployed workers looked for work in occupations that were different from their most recent occupation, and 73.5 percent looked for work in industries that were different from that of their most recent employment. The long-term claimants were slightly more likely to say that they had looked for work in occupations that were different from their most recent employment (72.2% vs. 65.1%), but were equally as likely as the short-term claimants (76.3% vs. 71.5%, respectively) to indicate that they had looked for work in industries that were different from their most recent employment, when accounting for the margin of error. Figure 32 shows the percentages of respondents who said that they had looked for work in industries and occupations that were different from their most recent employment, by claim duration.

Figure 32: Industry/Occupation Search by Claim Duration



Major industry and/or occupational classifications seemed not to affect whether an unemployed worker searched in different industries or occupations. However, respondents who formerly worked in construction were less likely than those who worked in Manufacturing to have looked for work in different occupations (48.3% vs. 71.5%) and in different industries (54.6% vs.

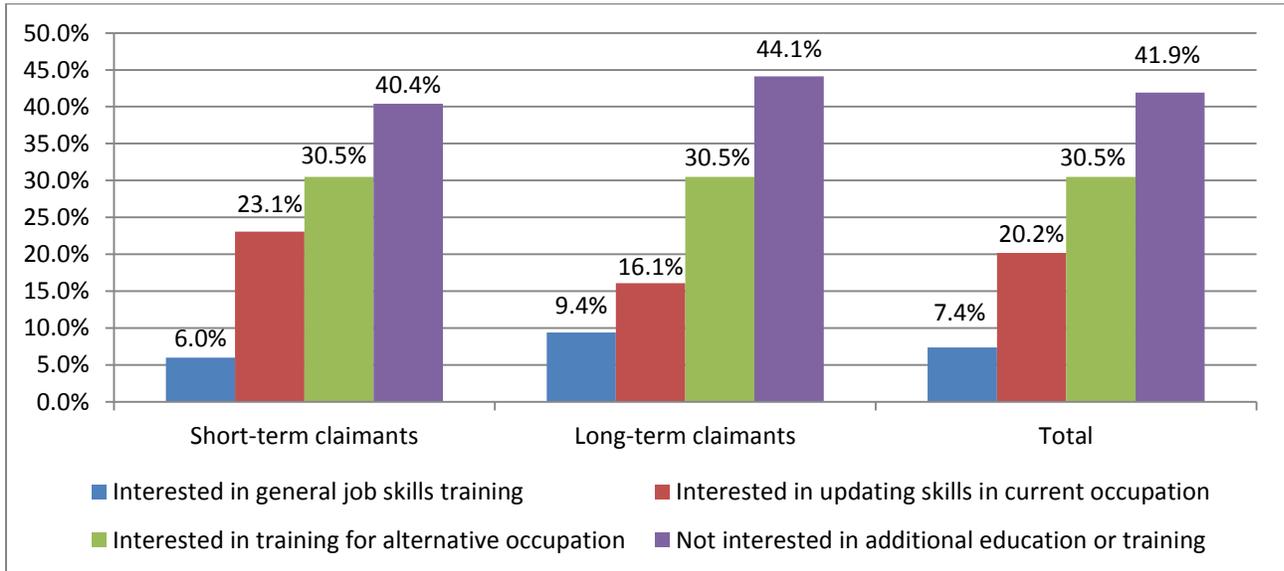
80.4%). This is likely due to the seasonal nature of Construction employment. Those Service-Providing Industries with cells large enough for analysis (Retail Trade, Transportation and Utilities, Professional and Business Services, and Health Care Services) were equally likely to have reported searching for jobs in different industries and occupations.

Occupational Training and Education

About one-fifth of unemployed workers (21.7%) indicated that they had pursued additional education or training since their last job. There were no significant differences by claim duration. Of the unemployed workers who said that they had looked for work in occupations that were different from their most recent employment, 76.4 percent said that they had not pursued any additional education or training. Similarly, 76.1 percent of those who had looked for work in different industries had not pursued any additional training or education. There were no significant reportable differences among various industries or occupations in terms of respondents who said that they had sought training.

Over half of unemployed respondents (58.1%) indicated a willingness to pursue additional education or training. Rural respondents were less willing overall to pursue additional education than those in urban counties (51.0% and 39.2% said no, respectively). In addition, short-term claimants were slightly more willing to update their skills in their current occupation. Figure 33 shows education and training willingness by type of training and duration of unemployment.

Figure 33: Interest in Additional Education or Training by Training Type and Claim Duration



Nearly one-third of all respondents (30.5%) said that they would be willing to get training for an alternative occupation. Of those who would be willing to get alternative occupation training, over half (57.6%) reported that they do not have any other occupational specific credentials or certifications. Nearly seven out of 10 (69.7%) lived in an urban county, although there were no differences between urban and rural respondents in terms of willingness to get alternative occupation training. However, nearly two-fifths of respondents who said that they had looked for work in occupations (39.1%) and industries (38.1%) that were different from those of their previous job said that they were not interested in pursuing additional education or training. While respondents were more likely to say that they looked for work in different occupations and industries if they pursued additional education or training while searching for a job, over two-thirds of respondents who did not pursue additional training or education while searching for a job looked for work in different occupations (66.4%) and industries (71.5%).

In general, those who have looked for work in occupations and industries that were different from their last job were much more likely to indicate a willingness to seek other education and training opportunities. Generally speaking, those respondents whose recent jobs paid less than \$50,000 a year were more likely to be willing to pursue training in alternative occupations. In addition:

- Men and women were equally likely to be open to pursuing additional education or training in an alternative occupation (30.0% and 30.9%, respectively).
- Those in the primary labor force age range (25-54 years) were more likely to be willing to pursue additional education in an alternative occupation (35.3%) than those 55 and older (23.4%) or under 25 years (23.9%).
- Non-White respondents were also more open to training for an alternative occupation (Black, 40.2%; Other, 40.7%; White, 26.8%).
- Respondents with a graduate or professional degree were least likely to be open to training for an alternative occupation (25.0%), though there were no significant differences among other educational categories.

Figures 34, 35, and 36 show the breakout of respondents who indicated an interest in pursuing training or education by gender, age, and race.

Figure 34: Interest in Pursuing Training by Gender

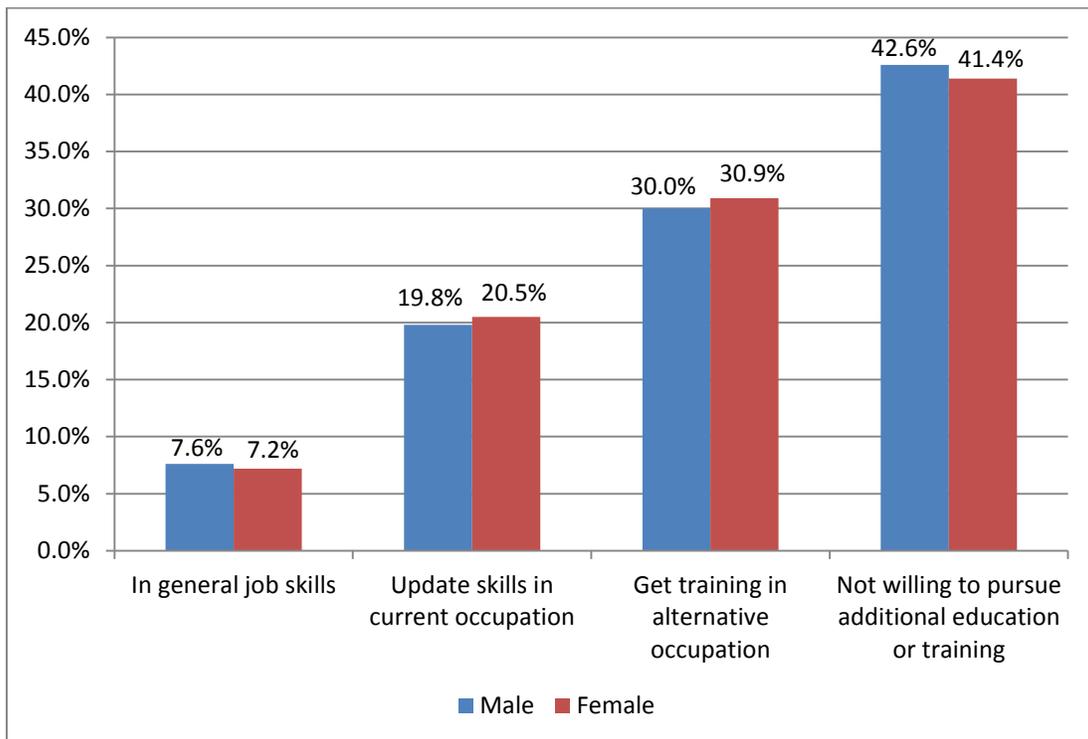


Figure 35: Interest in Pursuing Training by Age

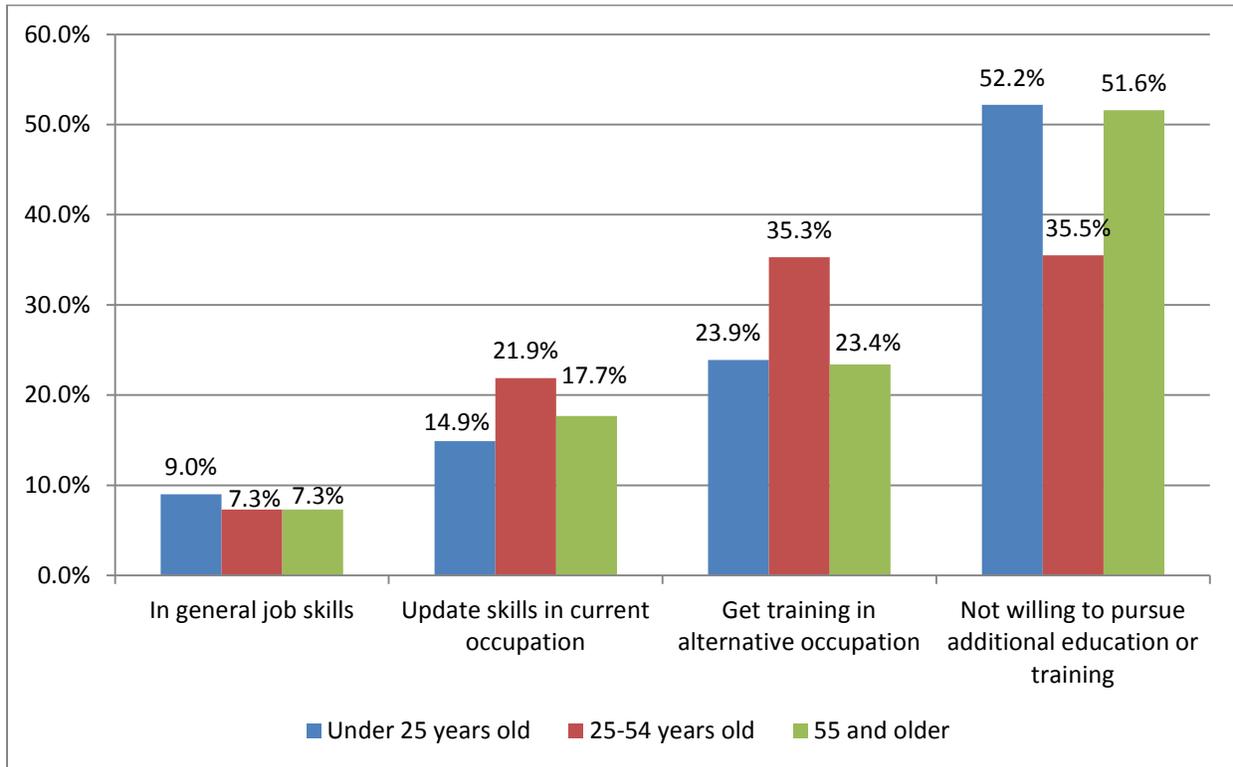
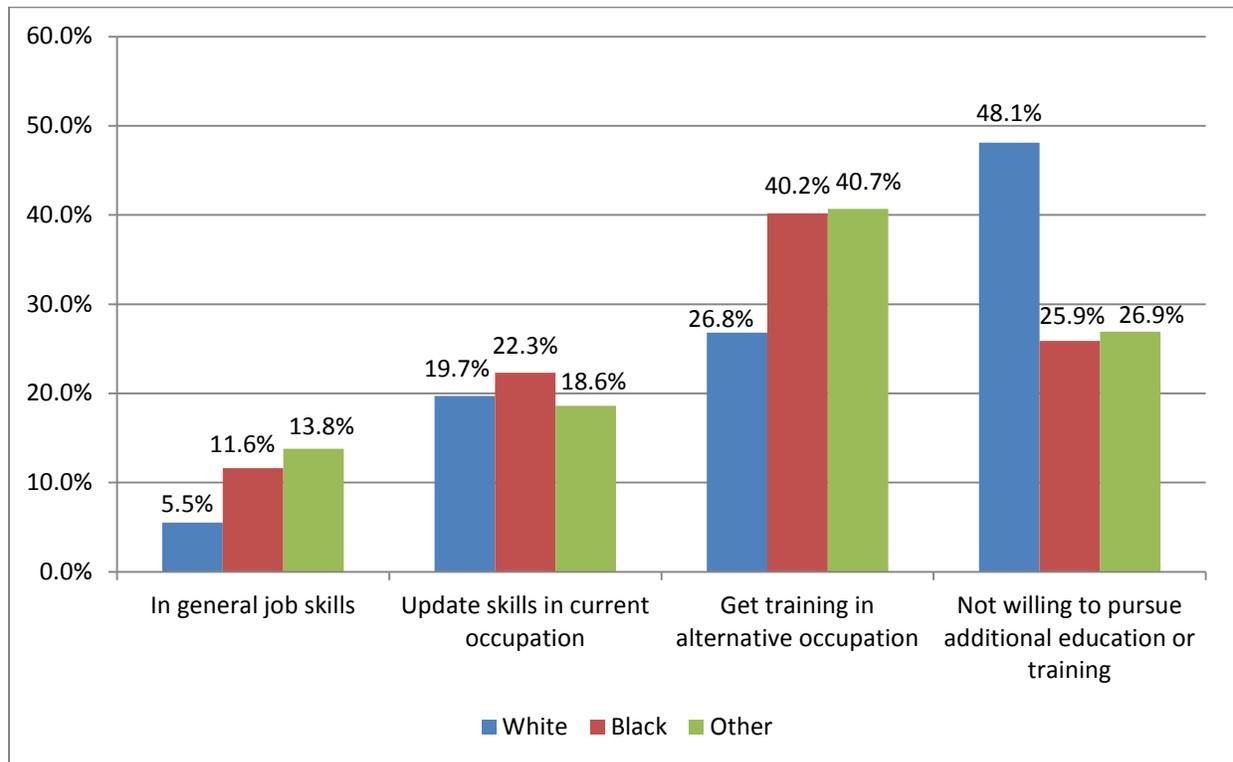


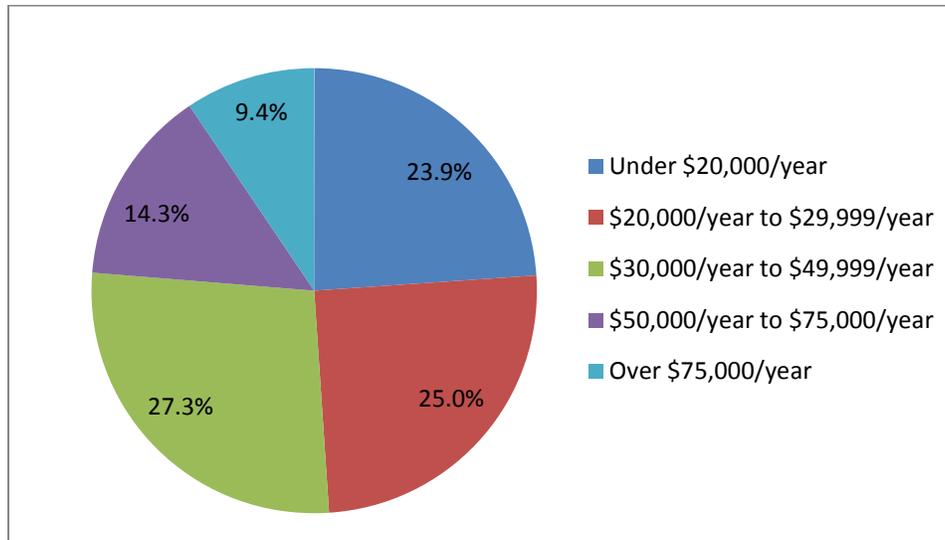
Figure 36: Interest in Pursuing Training by Race



Wage Income

Most unemployed respondents (76.2%) made under \$50,000 per year in their most recent job. There were no significant differences by claim duration. Figure 37 displays the salary categories of the most recent job of respondents who were still unemployed at the time of the interview.

Figure 37: Wage Income of Most Recent Job for Unemployed Respondents

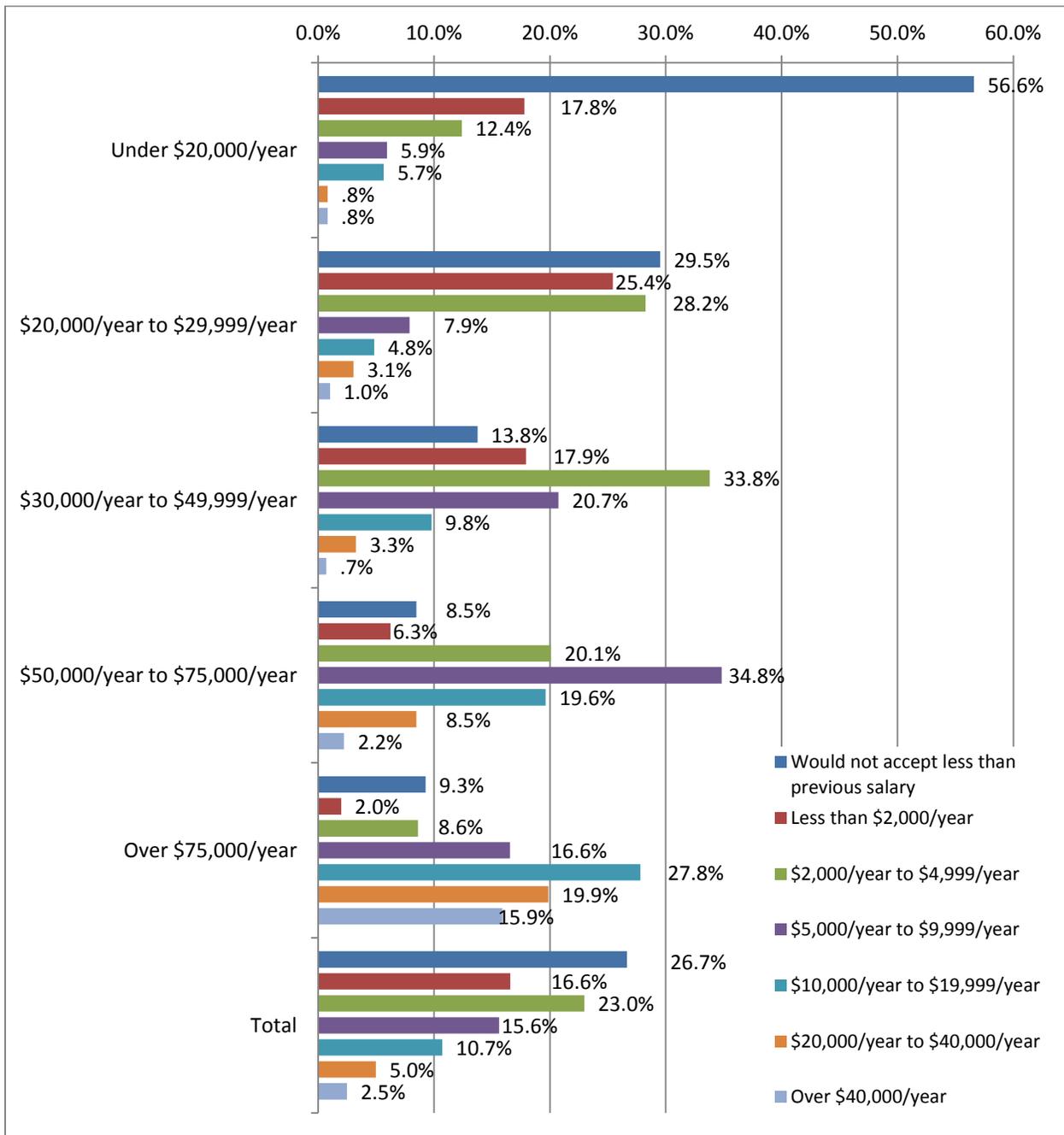


In general, as the wage income of a respondent's most recent job increased, so did the proportion of respondents who were:

- Male
- 55 years of age and older
- White
- More educated
- Living in urban counties
- Previously working in a management, professional, or related occupation

More than one-fourth of respondents (26.7%) said that they would be unwilling to accept a pay cut as a condition for accepting a job, but the long-term claimants were slightly more likely to say that they would be willing to accept a pay cut. Figure 38 shows the total pay cut unemployed respondents would be willing to accept by salary range of their most recent job.

Figure 38: Pay Cut Willingness by Amount and Wage Income



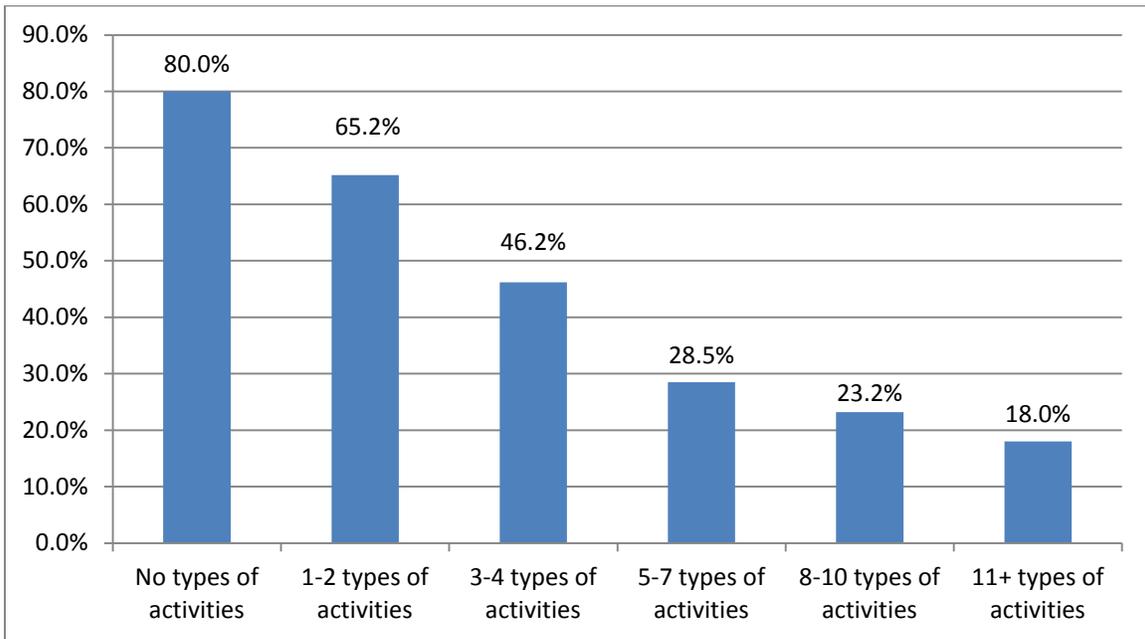
Generally, differences in the level of willingness to accept a pay cut correlated with salary of previous job. Respondents whose former jobs paid less than \$30,000 a year were much less likely to report being willing to accept a pay cut. Half of respondents (50.2%) who were unwilling to accept a pay cut made less than \$20,000 per year in their previous job. Those who

made \$30,000 a year or more were willing to accept at least a \$5,000 per year pay cut on average. Respondents under the age of 25 were the most likely to say that they would be unwilling to accept a pay cut, but that also correlated with lower salaries. There were not many statistical differences by demographic subgroups in terms of willingness to accept a pay cut, after accounting for salary of previous job.

No differences were found by a respondent's current status of receiving UC; however, as the number of weeks a respondent collected UC increased for those who were currently collecting, the likelihood of being willing to accept a pay cut of any amount also increased. In addition, respondents who were unwilling to look for work in occupations and industries that were different from their previous jobs were also more unwilling to accept a pay cut as a condition of employment. There were no significant differences by industry of previous job, although respondents whose previous jobs were something other than Management, Professional, or Related were more likely to say that they would be unwilling to accept a pay cut. However, once again, this correlated with salary of previous job. Respondents who were unwilling to have a longer commute were also more likely to say that they would not accept less than their previous salary or would accept a decrease of less than \$2,000 per year.

If a respondent reported that they had participated in fewer types job search activities, they were much more likely to say that they were unwilling to accept less than their previous salary. Two-thirds (65.2%) of respondents who performed one or two types of job search activities said that they would not accept less than their previous salary, compared to just 18.0 percent of those who engaged in more than 10 types of activities to find a job, as shown in Figure 39.

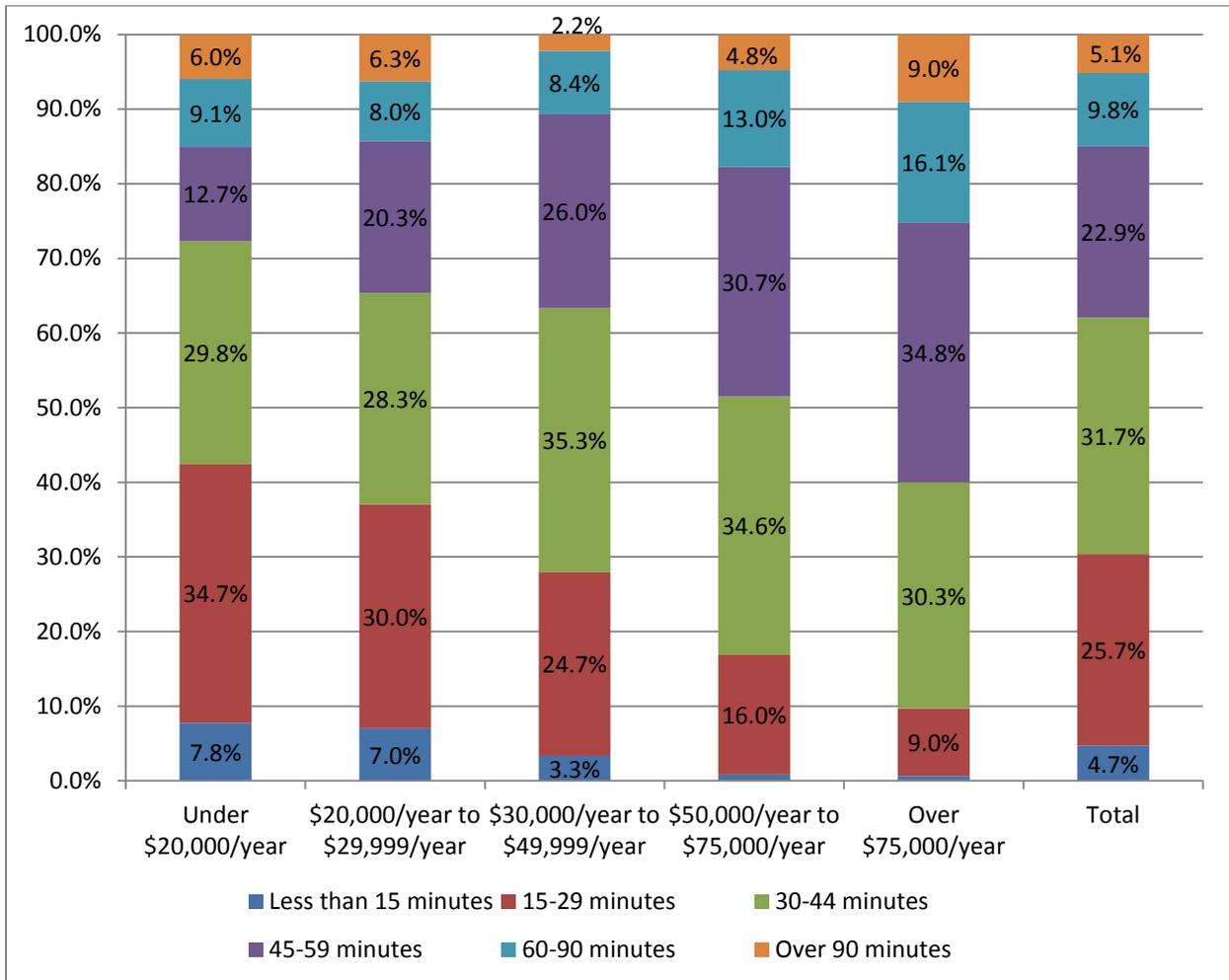
Figure 39: Percentage of Respondents Unwilling to Accept Less Than Previous Salary by Number of Types of Job Search Activities Performed



Commuting

Most respondents (69.3%) would be willing to commute 30 minutes or longer for a job, while 14.8 percent of respondents would be willing to commute an hour or longer. Respondents who were looking for full-time positions were significantly more willing to say that they would be willing to have a longer commute. There were no significant differences by claim duration or occupation or industry of last job, but there were by salary of last job. Unemployed respondents whose last job had higher salaries were generally more willing to commute a further distance, as evidenced in Figure 40. While not necessarily causal, the data indicates that people who utilize more types of search methods are more willing to take a pay cut.

Figure 40. Maximum Acceptable Commute Time of Unemployed Respondents by Previous Salary



Additionally, men were generally willing to have a longer commute than women, as were those between the ages of 25-54. Those with graduate degrees were most likely to accept a longer commute time.

Job Search Activities

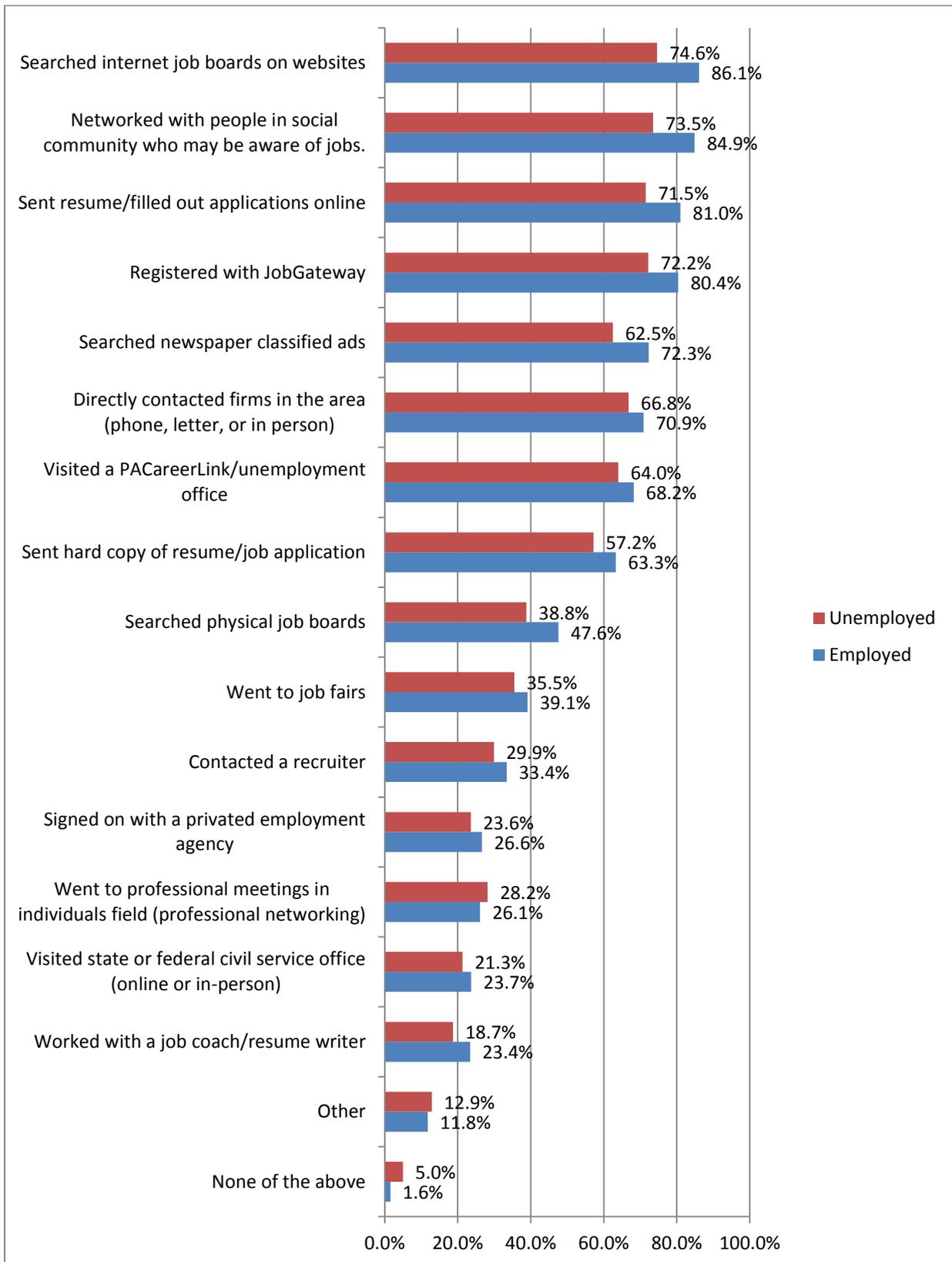
Respondents reported participating in a wide variety of job search activities. Generally, unemployed claimants reported participating in more activities.

The job search activities most-mentioned by respondents included:

- Searching internet job boards and web sites (86.1% of unemployed mentioned this, compared to 74.6% of employed)
- Networking with people in their social community who might be aware of jobs (84.9% unemployed, 73.5% employed)
- Sending out a résumé or filling out applications online (81.0% unemployed, 71.5% employed)
- Registering with JobGateway (80.4% unemployed, 72.2% employed)
- Searching newspaper classified ads (72.3% unemployed, 62.5% employed)
- Directly contacting firms in the area (70.9% unemployed, 66.8% employed)
- Visiting a PA CareerLink/unemployment office (68.2% unemployed, 64.0% employed)

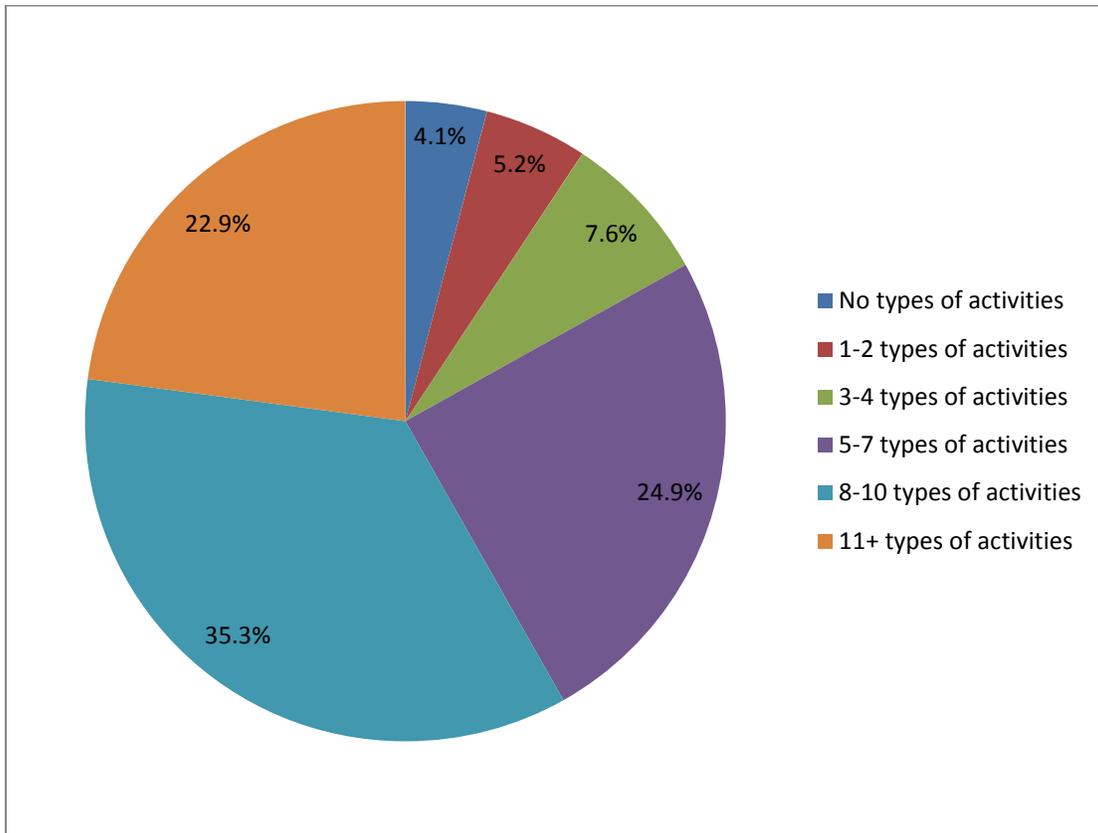
Figure 41 shows the proportion of respondents participating in various job search activities, by employment status.

Figure 41: Job Search Activities by Employment Status



Most respondents (61.2%) reported engaging in 5-10 job search activities, as shown in Figure 42.

Figure 42: Number of Types of Job Search Activities Reported



Over 90 percent of respondents engaged in at least three types of job search activity. More than half of all respondents (58.2%) mentioned participating in eight or more types of job search activities. Only 4.1 percent said that they had performed no job search activities.

Of those respondents who were successful in finding employment, the most common job search activities were:

- Searching internet job boards websites (74.6%)
- Networking with people in their social community who might be aware of jobs (73.5%)
- Registering with JobGateway (72.2%)
- Sending out a resume or filling out applications online (71.5%)

There were some significant differences in types of job search activities by the county density of respondents. Urban respondents were more likely to have reported engaging in eight or more job search activities (62.0% vs. 50.6%), possibly indicating a harsher job search environment or access to more resources. Furthermore, urban respondents were more likely to use the internet to search job boards on websites (83.8% vs. 70.5%) and to send résumés or fill out applications online (78.8% vs. 64.1%). Urban respondents were also more likely to network with people in their social community (81.8% vs. 71.2%), attend job fairs (40.4% vs. 28.4%), contact a recruiter (33.6% vs. 20.6%), go to professional meetings in their field (28.9% vs. 18.1%), and sign on with a private employment agency (27.0% vs. 17.3%).

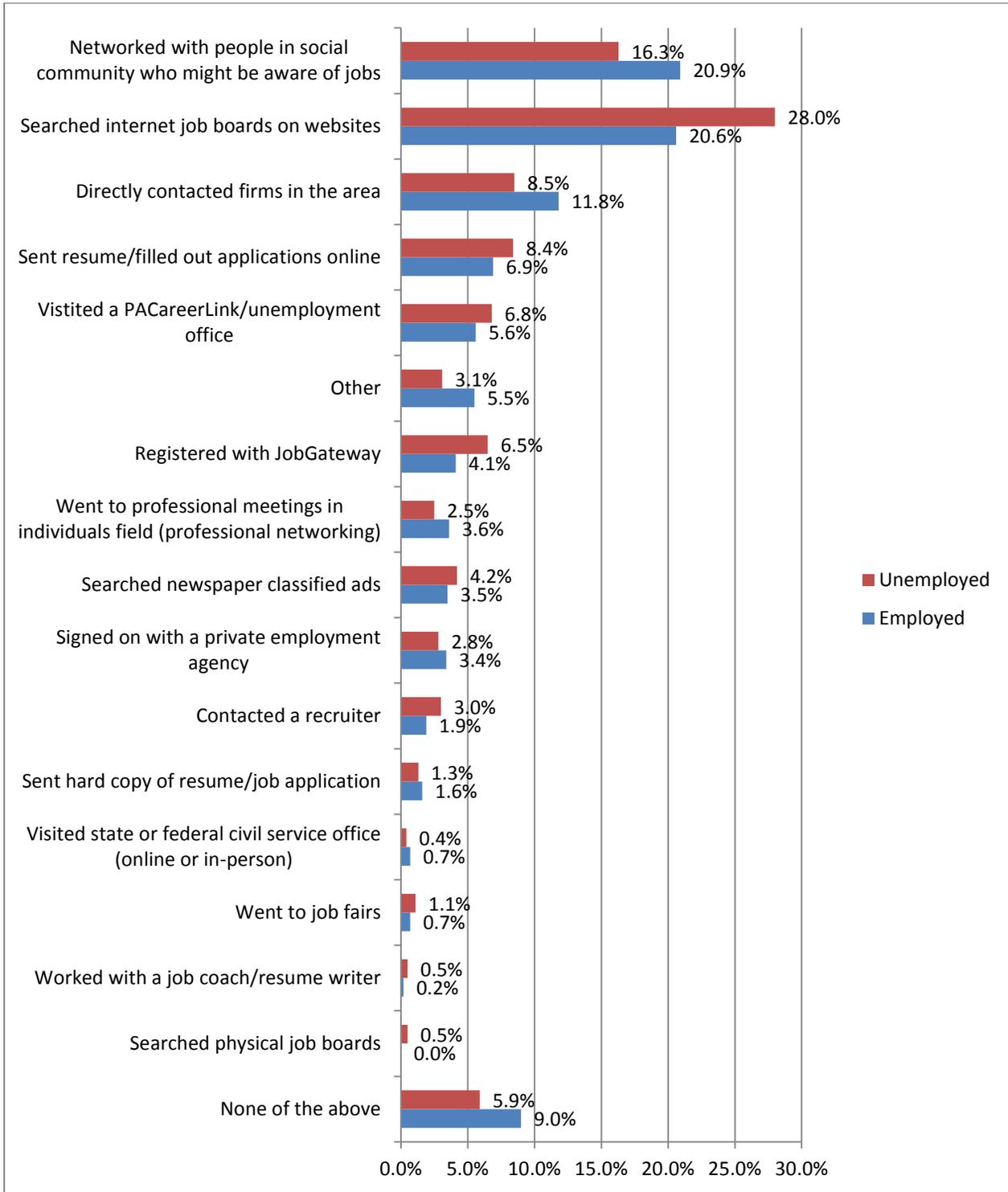
Respondents were also asked what job search activity was most instrumental in helping them get a job or get closer to a job. The two most common job search methods mentioned were networking (20.9% of employed respondents, 16.3% of unemployed respondents) and searching internet job boards on websites (20.6% of employed respondents, 28.0% of unemployed respondents; unemployed respondents were more likely than employed respondents to list this as the most instrumental method, but there were no other significant differences by employment status). In addition, urban respondents were more likely than rural respondents to indicate that searching internet job boards on websites was the most instrumental method in helping them get a job or get closer to a job (26.6%, compared to 16.4%).

Figure 43 compares the job search activities that were most instrumental in helping someone obtain a job or get closer to a job by the employment status of the respondent at the time of the interview.

Nearly one out of 10 employed respondents (9.0%) and 5.9 percent of unemployed respondents said that nothing helped them. However it should be noted that 44.8 percent of all respondents who said that nothing helped also reported engaging in no job search activities. On the other hand, nearly half (48.1%) of those who indicated that nothing helped them get closer to a job had been unemployed 26 weeks or more. In addition, nearly one-fifth (18.8%) of these respondents worked in construction. Anecdotal evidence from the telephone interviewing team suggested that those who belonged to a union may have contributed to the proportion of respondents who

answered that nothing helped, since they were unable to look for work as a condition of working for a union; however, the level of impact on the overall proportion is unknown, as questions regarding union membership, and the like, were not asked of the respondents.

Figure 43: Most Instrumental Job Search Activity, Employed Respondents and Unemployed Respondents



Conclusions

Differences between the populations of individuals receiving UC benefits and all unemployed individuals

There were several differences between Pennsylvania's Unemployment Compensation recipients and Pennsylvania's unemployed population as a whole. The former group was more likely to be older, more educated, and more likely to be married. This may be due to eligibility issues. Younger individuals are less likely to have had the prior work experience to qualify for UC. Additionally, as people age, they have more time to gain educational experience, and are more likely to be married. However, it is also possible that a greater proportion of younger individuals were unaware of their eligibility, and therefore did not apply for benefits. Consequently, they may have been underrepresented in the claimant population. **It may be beneficial to target outreach efforts to ensure that younger individuals separated from their employment are aware of their potential eligibility for UC benefits.**

Differences between rural and urban respondents

Individuals from rural counties were more likely to have worked in goods-producing industries prior to collecting UC and individuals from urban counties were more likely to have worked in service-providing industries prior to collecting UC. Additionally, rural county respondents were more likely to have stopped receiving UC benefits because they found work or their income became too high, while urban county respondents were more likely to stop receiving UC benefits because their benefits stopped being funded. Finally, urban county respondents were more likely to utilize online resources in their job searches than their rural county counterparts. This may reflect differences in the way different industries post vacancies, or it could reflect differences in internet access. This should be investigated further. **Efforts to serve these two populations should be targeted to address differences between individuals' experiences with unemployment.**

Differences in labor force status between the short- and long-term claimants

Short-term claimants were more likely to be unemployed at the time of the survey than long-term claimants; however, long-term claimants were more likely to not be in the labor force.

Long-term claimants were more likely to be employed at the time of the survey. Additionally, the percentage of long-term claimants who were unemployed was lower across all education levels than that of short-term claimants. However, it must be noted that wages of long-term claimants, who were employed, did not fare as well as those of short-term claimants. Fewer were earning at least as much as their previous job, and more were earning less than half of the prior wages. **This indicates that while individuals who had run out of UC benefits were less likely to be unemployed and more likely to be employed, it also indicates that they may have accepted a job at a substantial reduction in pay out of financial necessity. For those who were unemployed, they were also more willing to accept part-time work in addition to their search for full-time work.**

Individuals currently working at the time of the survey

Among individuals working 35 hours or more at a primary job, nearly one in four were still actively looking for a full-time job. Among those working fewer than 35 hours a week, at one or more jobs, over two thirds were still looking for full time work. **This indicates that there is still a considerable amount of underemployment in Pennsylvania's labor market.**

On respondents' attachment in the labor market

Only slightly more than eight percent of all respondents indicated that they were no longer in the labor force. Of those, less than one in ten reported that they stopped looking due to lack of success finding a job. On the other hand, more than one in five individuals that were no longer in the labor force had left due to reaching normal retirement age. **This likely indicates that, despite difficulty in finding employment, being discouraged about the prospects of finding a job did not cause many individuals to drop out of the labor force. However this might be understated, as older "discouraged workers" may have simply decided to retire.**

Training and desire of training among the unemployed respondents

Approximately one in five respondents indicated they had pursued additional education and training since their last job, and three in five indicated they would be willing to pursue additional education and training. **This indicates that many of the unemployed UC recipients are willing to take steps to help them get a new job.**

Job search activities of respondents

Over 90 percent of all respondents indicated they had engaged in at least three different kinds of job search activity and nearly three in five indicated engaging in at least eight. Additionally, among unemployed respondents, 68 percent had looked for work in occupations that were different from their previous employment and 74 percent looked for work in industries that were different from their previous employment; in both cases, the willingness to look outside of an individual's previous occupation or industry seemed to positively correlate with their claim duration. **This likely indicates that not only were many of the respondents trying many different avenues to obtain employment, the longer they were looking the broader their search activities became.**

Job tenure of respondents at their previous employer

More than half of the respondents indicated that they worked for their previous employer for the previous four years or longer. Additionally, nearly one in four respondents indicated they had been with the same employer for 10 years or more. **It is likely that providing services to individuals who have worked at the same company for a long period of time should include additional features than those provided to someone who had changed firms more often; these features may include aspects of job search, resume writing, interviewing, etc.**

Final thoughts

The survey indicated that respondents remained attached to the labor force even when their search activities were unsuccessful. They also engaged in multiple types of search activities, had taken (if employed) or were willing to take (if unemployed) pay cuts, and often searched for jobs in industries and occupations that differed from their previous employment. Given that a sizable minority of those who returned to work were only working part-time in their primary job and a similar percentage of employed respondents were still actively seeking work, there is an indication that underemployment amongst respondents is a problem that needs to be addressed. This implies that the recent decrease in the unemployment rate overstates the improvement in the labor market. Further, the high percentage of respondents who were unemployed long-term (more than 26 weeks), indicates that a substantial proportion of the unemployment may be

cyclical, as well as structural in nature, which is often difficult to distinguish in the aftermath of a long and severe recession. **Cyclical unemployment will decrease on its own as the labor market heals, while structural unemployment requires more intervention, although it too will be aided by an improvement in the economy. The persistence of a high percentage of long-term unemployment thus far in the recovery may imply that current public workforce system tools and resources have been insufficient to meet the needs of the long-term unemployed and that new workforce development policies may be needed.**

Appendix A – Data Collection and Project Statistics

Data for this project were collected by approximately 30 telephone interviewers using Voxco computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) software, supervised by six field supervisors and Center for Survey Research's (CSR) project manager. Production interviewing for the survey took place from CSR's call center on the Penn State Harrisburg campus between June 4 and August 25, 2014. CSR interviewers attempted a maximum of 17 contacts and an average of 2.47 call attempts per phone number. For more detailed information about the data collection and preparation procedures utilized for the survey, see Appendix B.

The final dataset includes cases from 3,030 adults who had received UC benefits from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In terms of the individual sampling frames, 1,515 interviews were completed with respondents from the short-term unemployed sample and 1,515 interviews were conducted with respondents from the long-term unemployed sample.

Study Limitations and Margins of Error

The margin of error for this survey is plus or minus 1.8 percentage points with the conventional 95 percent degree of desired confidence. This means that in a sample of 3,000 individuals, there is a 95 percent chance or better that if all individuals with telephone numbers in the target population are surveyed, then the results will not differ from the survey findings by more than 1.8 percentage points when the distribution of question responses is in the vicinity of 50 percent. The margin of error for each sample (short-term unemployed and long-term unemployed, $n = 1,515$ for each) is plus or minus 2.5 percentage points. For more detailed project statistics, see Appendix C.

To learn about the survey's outcome rate, see Appendix D. For more information about the survey's final disposition codes and calculation of outcome rates, see Appendix E.

As in all public opinion surveys, the results are subject to error inherent in the survey process. Despite utilizing a rigorous follow-up strategy with all potential respondents, CSR did not

interview every eligible participant in the sample. Because the answers from these non-respondents could be different from those who did participate, non-response bias exists.

Since a listed sample was utilized for this survey, weighting was not used to normalize results to known characteristics of the population. Though the survey is intended to be generalizable to the population of interest, known sources of selection bias may result in unknown levels of survey error. For example, women may be more likely to respond than men, thereby resulting in overrepresentation in the final dataset. Since results were not normalized to the known population characteristics, final results should be compared to these known characteristics when evaluating generalizability.

Given the duration of fielding for the survey, there is an inherent level of sampling error present in the process. For example, a proportion of respondents who were sampled as short-term claimants may have been reclassified as long-term claimants by the time their interview took place if the sampling frame had been re-constructed. It is also important to mention that the sample does not include individuals who lacked a valid, working phone number. In addition, the sample excludes unemployed individuals who did not apply for unemployment benefits, since the identities and contact information for those individuals were not known. Given that the population of individuals utilizing the UC system may not be representative of all unemployed, some selection bias may be present.

Appendix B – Data Collection and Preparation

Data for this project were collected by approximately 30 telephone interviewers using Voxco computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) software. The call center accommodated 20 concurrent interviewers, as well as quality control supervisors assisted by Voxco's monitoring and productivity tools. Before starting to interview, each telephone interviewer was trained to become familiar with the survey instrument. Six field supervisors and CSR's project manager were responsible for training, supervising, monitoring, and evaluating the interviewer staff throughout the data collection period.

A working draft of the survey instrument was pre-tested with a small sample of respondents before full-field interviewing began. The pre-test process ensured that the skipping patterns of the programmed survey instrument were functioning as intended. Pre-testing increases the likelihood that the questions provide accurate data while decreasing the likelihood of collecting unusable data; therefore, it is an integral component of questionnaire design. The pre-test findings were reviewed, found to be error-free, and incorporated into the final dataset.

Production interviewing for the survey took place from CSR's call center on the Penn State Harrisburg campus between June 4 and August 25, 2014. Hours for interviewing for the project were Mondays through Thursdays from 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m., Fridays from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Saturdays from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., and Sundays from 4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.

CSR used a rigorous callback strategy to contact individuals who were not reached on the initial call attempt. Follow-up calls to individuals who did not answer or where busy signals or answering machines were reached were scheduled for subsequent attempts at varying days of the week and times of day. In addition, messages were left on answering machines and voicemails whenever possible, but were spaced at least two weeks apart so as not to bother respondents.

Respondents were also given the opportunity to call back on a toll-free phone line to provide a convenient time for conducting the interview. Further, in an effort to include every possible respondent, a team of CSR's most experienced telephone interviewers conducted refusal

conversions, a technique used to gain cooperation from individuals who had initially been hesitant to participate. Because these callbacks and refusal conversions are the principal means by which outcome rates are increased, CSR interviewers attempted a maximum of 17 contacts and an average of 2.47 call attempts per phone number.

Because a listed sample was utilized, interviews were conducted only with pre-identified respondents. If it was determined that a respondent could not be reached at the available phone number and a forwarding number was unavailable, the record was marked as unable to be reached by interviewing staff. Calls continued until a total of 3,030 interviews had been completed. Breaking down by sample, 1,515 interviews were completed with respondents from the short-term unemployed sample and 1,515 interviews were conducted with respondents from the long-term unemployed sample.

All completed survey data were extracted into Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) software. Data were verified for accuracy of variable coding, and verbatim text was edited for consistency in formatting before final review by the senior staff of the Center for Survey Research. Survey datasets were created in SPSS for Windows version 21.0.

Appendix C – Project Statistics

The final dataset includes cases from 3,030 adults who had received UC benefits from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In terms of the individual sampling frames, 1,515 interviews were completed with respondents from the short-term unemployed sample and 1,515 interviews were conducted with respondents from the long-term unemployed sample. The average length of a completed interview was approximately 14.5 minutes. In total, 19,088 different phone numbers (9,094 short-term unemployed numbers and 9,994 long-term unemployed numbers) were dialed during the data collection period, and 47,061 calls were placed (20,403 short-term and 26,658 long-term). The margin of error for this survey is plus or minus 1.8 percentage points with the conventional 95 percent degree of desired confidence. This means that in a sample of 3,000 individuals, there is a 95 percent chance or better that if all individuals with telephone numbers in the target population are surveyed, the results will not differ from the survey findings by more than 1.8 percentage points when the distribution of question responses is in the vicinity of 50 percent. The margin of error for each sample (short-term unemployed and long-term unemployed, $n = 1,515$ for each) is plus or minus 2.5 percentage points. The following table displays a summary of project statistics. See the section of this reported entitled “Outcome Rate” on the following page for a description of the American Association for Public Opinion Research’s (AAPOR) Response Rate 3 calculation.

Project Statistics

2014 Unemployed Phone Survey	Short-Term Claimants	Long-Term Claimants	Total
Number of completed interviews	1,515	1,515	3,030
Total calls placed	20,403	26,658	47,061
Number of different phone numbers dialed	9,094	9,994	19,088
Margin of Error	+/-2.5%	+/-2.5%	+/-1.8%
AAPOR Response Rate 3	18.0%	17.2%	17.6%
	hrs/min/sec	hrs/min/sec	hrs/min/sec
Total connection time of all calls	1,073:08:27	1,224:32:03	2,297:40:30
Average length of one completed interview	00:14:12	00:14:40	00:14:26
Average phone time to obtain one completed interview	00:42:30	00:48:30	00:45:30

Appendix D – Outcome Rates

The survey’s outcome rate was calculated through a series of steps. First, separate rates were calculated for each of the sample frames (short-term unemployed and long-term unemployed) using the American Association of Public Opinion Research’s (AAPOR) Response Rate 3 (RR3) formula¹. The RR3 rate is obtained by dividing the number of those who completed the survey by the totals of: completed and partially completed interviews (Category 1), refusals and non-contacts (Category 2), and an estimate of those who were eligible from the records where eligibility was undetermined (for this survey, 90.2% of Category 3). AAPOR sets an industry standard for consistent reporting across the survey research field. For more information, see AAPOR’s "Standard Definitions: Final Disposition of Case Codes and Outcome Rates for Surveys" at http://www.aapor.org/Standard_Definitions/2852.htm.

The survey response rate for the short-term claimant sample was 18.0 percent, while the long-term claimant sample’s response rate was 17.2 percent (see Table 1 above). The two individual rates were averaged, resulting in a final RR3 rate of 17.6 percent. The following table displays a list of call outcomes by sample type. See Appendix E for the specific final disposition codes and more information about the cooperation and response rate formulas.

Call Outcomes by Sample Type

Disposition Codes Used for Response Rate Calculation	Short-Term Claimants	Long-Term Claimants	Total
Interview (Category 1) ²	1,536	1,553	3,089
Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)	6,198	6,514	12,712
Unknown eligibility, non-interview (Category 3)	726	851	1,577
Not eligible (Category 4)	634	1,076	1,710
Total number of different phone numbers dialed	9,094	9,994	19,088

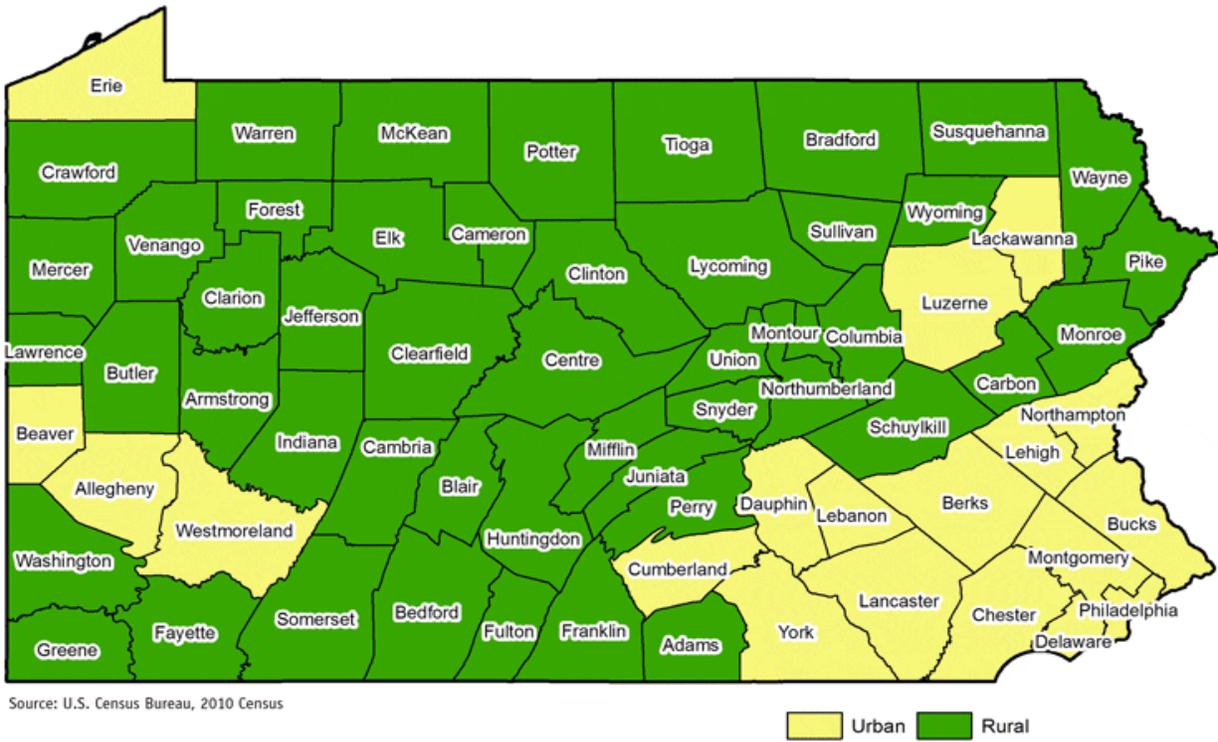
¹ Typically, CSR uses AAPOR’s Cooperation Rate 3 (COOP3) to calculate an outcome rate. The COOP3 rate divides the number of completed interviews by the sum of the number of completed interviews, the number of partially completed interviews, and the number of respondents who refused to participate. Since most respondents were assumed eligible for this survey, the Response Rate 3 (RR3) formula was more appropriate.

² This includes a total of 3,030 completed interviews and 59 partially completed interviews.

Appendix E – Final Disposition Codes

AAPOR Final Disposition Codes (in total number of records)			
	All Respondents	Short-Term Claimants	Long-Term Claimants
Interview (Category 1)			
Complete	3,030	1,515	1,515
Partial	59	21	38
Eligible, non-interview (Category 2)			
Household-level refusal	111	47	64
Known-respondent refusal	622	261	361
Break off	86	30	56
Non-contact			
Respondent never available	479	247	232
Answering machine-no message left	1,166	525	641
Answering machine-message left	10,060	4,987	5,073
Other, non-refusals			
Physically or mentally unable/incompetent	24	11	13
Language problem	164	90	74
Unknown eligibility, non-interview (Category 3)			
Always busy	295	101	194
No answer	556	287	269
Call blocking	123	39	84
Technical phone problems	27	18	9
No screener completed	576	281	295
Not eligible (Category 4)			
Out of sample - other strata (denied UC)	10	4	6
Fax/data line	27	14	13
Non-working/disconnected	1,026	359	667
Temporarily out of service	221	100	121
Number changed (no forwarding number)	390	144	246
Other/duplicate listing	36	13	23
COOP3 Calculation		Response Rate 3 Calculation	
$I / [(I+P) + R]$		$I / [(I+P) + (R+NC+O) + e(UH+UO)]$	
I = Complete interview	NC = Non-Contact	UH = Unknown if respondent can be reached	
P = Partial interview	O = Other	UO = Unknown other	
R = Refusal and break-off	e = Estimate of proportion of eligible households among all numbers for which a definitive determination of status was obtained		

Appendix F – Map of Pennsylvania Counties by Rural/Urban Designation

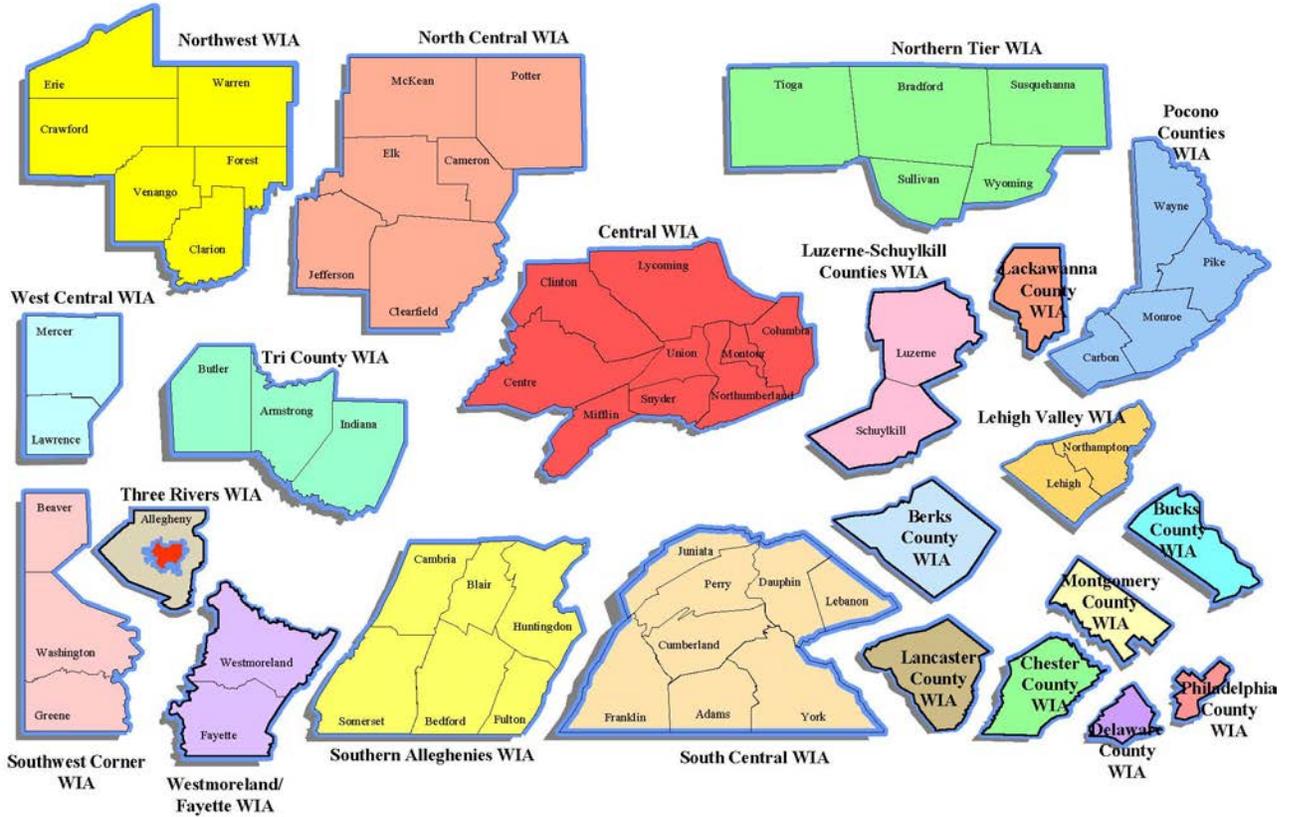


Note: Data based on the 2010 Census as reported at http://www.rural.palegislature.us/rural_urban.html

A county is classified as rural when the population density is less than 284 persons per square mile; it is considered urban if its population density is 284 persons per square mile or greater.

Appendix G – Map of Pennsylvania Workforce Investment Areas

Workforce Investment Areas



Note: Information obtained from the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry, Center for Workforce Information & Analysis website:

<http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/resources/19734>

Appendix H – Telephone Survey Question Frequencies by Duration of Unemployment, Employment Status, and County Density

Data Table Notes

The following notes should be taken into account during a review of the data:

1. Percentages may not total to 100% due to rounding.
2. Frequencies may not add up to the sample size reported due to non-response (i.e., those who declined to answer or responded “Don’t know.”)
3. When considering the generalizability of these results, it should be considered that the reference populations are those who were receiving or had been receiving Unemployment Compensation benefits from the commonwealth during the time frames specified in the *Telephone Survey Sample* section earlier in this report. In addition, the sampling frames included only individuals who were approved (or were assumed eligible in cases where a respondent had applied but not yet received UC) for Unemployment Compensation and had a valid, working telephone number. Consequently, the survey results should not be considered generalizable to the adult population of Pennsylvania residents or all unemployed individuals in Pennsylvania.
4. See Appendices F and G for maps of the geographies used during analysis (Pennsylvania counties by rural/urban designation and Pennsylvania Workforce Investment Areas).
5. The margin of error for the total set of survey results is plus or minus 1.8 percentage points with the conventional 95 percent degree of desired confidence. The margin of error for each sample (short-term unemployed and long-term unemployed, $n = 1,515$ for each) is plus or minus 2.5 percentage points.
6. Questions marked with an asterisk (*) calculate percentages across rows. All other questions calculate percentages along columns.
7. Totals for results by county density exclude respondents who lived outside of Pennsylvania.

Appendix I – Telephone Survey Instrument

INTR1

Hello, may I speak with <NAME>?

Yes, I am that person	1	=> INTR2
No, but I will get that person	2	=> INTR2
Answering machine: leave a message	3	=> YESLM
Respondent unavailable: Definite appointment	4	=> INT
Respondent unavailable: Indefinite appointment.....	5	=> INT
Refusal by gatekeeper.....	6	=> INT96
Refusal by proper respondent	7	=> INT96

INTR2

My name is _____ and I am calling from the Center for Survey Research at Penn State University on behalf of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry. We are calling to conduct a survey. The goal is to better understand the causes of Pennsylvania's unemployment as a prelude to developing public policies and programs that improve the employment situation in Pennsylvania. The survey should take about 10-15 minutes. Is this a good time for you?

Yes- Continue	1	=> T01
Not now, later: Definite appointment	2	=> INT
Not now, later: Indefinite appointment.....	3	=> INT
Refusal by proper respondent	4	=> INT96

YESLM

Hello, my name is _____ and I am calling from the Center for Survey Research at Penn State University on behalf of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry. I am trying to reach <NAME> to find a convenient time for a brief survey. Please call us at 1-888-988-2572 or email us at csr@psu.edu with a better time to reach you. Thank you.

Continue	1	D	=> INT
----------------	---	---	--------

T01

I would like to begin our discussion by asking you some basic questions about your background.

Continue	1	D
----------------	---	---

D01

What is your gender?

Male.....	1
Female	2
Other	3
Don't know	4
Declined to answer	5

D02

How old are you?
\$E 1 999

D03

Do you consider yourself to be Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino?

=> INT95
sinon => D03
si D02<18

- Yes..... 1
- No 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer 4

D04

Which of the following best describes your race?

- White 1
- Black..... 2
- Other 3
- Don't know 4
- Declined to answer 5

D05

What is your marital status?

- Married 1
- Widowed..... 2
- Divorced 3
- Separated 4
- Never married..... 5
- Don't know/not sure..... 6
- Declined to answer 7

D06

What is the highest level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received?

- Less than a high school diploma..... 1
- High school graduate - diploma or equivalent (GED) 2
- Some college, but no degree 3
- Associate degree - Occupational/Vocational 4
- Associate degree - Academic Program 5
- Bachelor's degree (ex. BA, BS) or higher..... 6
- Graduate (MA, PhD, etc.) or professional degree 7
- Don't know/not sure..... 8
- Declined to answer 9

D07

Do you have any occupational specific credentials or certifications? *This question is asking about non-educational certifications, such as: Microsoft certifications or credentials or certifications from a professional society or trade group.*

- Yes..... 1
- No 2
- Don't know/not sure..... 3
- Declined to answer 4

Did you ever serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces?
 Yes..... 1
 No 2
 Don't know 3
 Declined to answer 4

D09_A

Do you have serious difficulty with any of the following? Please tell me yes or no after I read each response.				
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>Don't know</i>	<i>Declined to answer</i>
<i>Hearing (or are deaf)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Seeing even when wearing glasses (or are blind)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Walking or climbing stairs</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Dressing or bathing</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping, because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

In what county do you currently reside?

Adams.....	001
Allegheny	003
Armstrong.....	005
Beaver.....	007
Bedford.....	009
Berks.....	011
Blair	013
Bradford.....	015
Bucks	017
Butler	019
Cambria	021
Cameron	023
Carbon	025
Centre	027
Chester.....	029
Clarion	031
Clearfield.....	033
Clinton	035
Columbia	037
Crawford.....	039
Cumberland	041
Dauphin	043
Delaware.....	045
Elk	047
Erie	049
Fayette	051
Forest.....	053
Franklin.....	055
Fulton.....	057
Greene	059
Huntingdon.....	061
Indiana	063
Jefferson	065
Juniata.....	067
Lackawanna	069
Lancaster.....	071
Lawrence	073
Lebanon.....	075
Lehigh.....	077
Luzerne.....	079
Lycoming.....	081
McKean	083
Mercer	085
Mifflin	087
Monroe	089
Montgomery	091
Montour	093
Northampton.....	095
Northumberland.....	097
Perry	099
Philadelphia	101
Pike	103
Potter	105

Schuylkill.....	107
Snyder.....	109
Somerset	111
Sullivan.....	113
Susquehanna	115
Tioga.....	117
Union	119
Venango.....	121
Warren	123
Washington.....	125
Wayne.....	127
Westmoreland.....	129
Wyoming	131
York.....	133
Out of State.....	777
Don't know	888
Declined to Answer	999

T02

I would now like to ask you some questions about your current and your recent past labor force activities.

Continue 1 D

U01

Are you currently receiving Unemployment Compensation? *Unemployment compensation is money paid to people who have lost a job through no fault of their own. It is temporary income meant to help make ends meet while people look for a job.*

Yes.....	1	=> U02
No	2	=> U03
Don't know	3	=> U03
Declined to answer	4	=> U03

U02

How many consecutive weeks have you been collecting Unemployment Compensation in this current spell?

1-5 weeks.....	1	=> L01
6-10 weeks.....	2	=> L01
11-15 weeks.....	3	=> L01
16-20 weeks.....	4	=> L01
21-25 weeks.....	5	=> L01
26 weeks or more.....	6	=> L01
Don't know	7	=> L01
Declined to answer	8	=> L01

U03

What is the reason that you are currently not receiving Unemployment Compensation?

- Exhausted eligibility 1 => U04
- Became employed/labor income too high 2 => U04
- Extended unemployment compensation stopped being funded 3 => U04
- Other 4 => U04
- Don't know 5 => U04
- Declined to answer 6 => U04

U04

How many consecutive weeks did you collect Unemployment Compensation during your last spell of unemployment?

- 1-5 weeks 1 => L01
- 6-10 weeks 2 => L01
- 11-15 weeks 3 => L01
- 16-20 weeks 4 => L01
- 21-25 weeks 5 => L01
- 26 weeks or more 6 => L01
- Don't know 7 => L01
- Declined to answer 8 => L01

L01

Which of the following best describes your employment status in the last full week?

- Worked for pay or were TEMPORARILY absent from a job
due to sickness, vacation, weather, etc. 1 => E01
- Self-employed or worked unpaid in a family business
at least 15 hours/week 2 => E01
- On temporary layoff from current job, expect recall within 6 months ... 3 => T02B
- Currently not working, but looked for work during the last 4 weeks 4 => T02B
- Retired - not working and not looking for work 5 => N01
- Disabled - not working and not looking for work 6 => N01
- Other - not working and not looking for work 7 => N01
- Don't know/not sure 8 => T03
- Declined to answer 9 => T03

E01

Do you typically work at least 35 hours per week?

- Yes, at your primary (or only) job 1 => E03
- Yes, but only with all jobs combined 2 => E02
- No, less than 35 hours/week 3 => E02
- Don't know/not sure 4 => T03
- Declined to answer 5 => T03

E02

What is your main reason for working part time at your primary job?

Slack work/business conditions	1
Could only find part-time work	2
Seasonal work.....	3
Child care problems.....	4
Other family/personal obligations	5
Health/medical limitations	6
School/training	7
Retired/Social Security limit on earnings	8
Full-time work week is less than 35 hours	9
Only want part-time work.....	10
Earn extra money.....	11
Other	12
Don't know	13
Declined to answer	14

E03

How long have you been working at your primary job?

1-5 weeks (plus Less than one week)	1
6-10 weeks.....	2
11-15 weeks.....	3
16-20 weeks.....	4
21-25 weeks.....	5
26 weeks or more.....	6
Don't know	7
Declined to answer	8

E04

Relative to your wages at your previous job, are the wages at your current primary job . . . ?

Greater than that of your previous job	1
About the same as at your previous job (at least 90%).....	2
At least one half of the wages at the previous job (but lower).....	3
Less than half of your prior wages.....	4
Don't know	5
Declined to answer	6

T02A

Now, I am going to ask you about your industry and occupation. An industry consists of a group of establishments primarily engaged in producing or handling the same product or group of products or rendering the same services. Occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job. In other words, your industry describes what your company does, and your occupation describes what you do for your job. *IF NEEDED: Some occupation groups are closely related to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and health care providers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and health care. However, the industry categories include people in other occupations. For example, people employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; people employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; and people employed in the health care profession include janitors, security guards, and secretaries.*

Continue 1 D

E05

Is your current job in the same industry in which you worked prior to your last spell of unemployment?

- Yes..... 1
- No 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer 4

E06

Is your current job in the same occupation in which you worked prior to your last spell of unemployment?

- Yes..... 1
- No 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer 4

E07

Relative to your usual Unemployment Compensation benefits prior to this job, are the wages at your current primary job . . .?

- At least 3 times as much..... 1
- Between 2 and 3 times as much..... 2
- Between 1 and 2 times as much..... 3
- Less than the usual Unemployment Compensation benefits you received prior to this job..... 4
- Don't know 5
- Declined to answer 6

E08

Are you still actively looking for work?

- Yes, full-time 1 => E09
- Yes, part-time 2 => E09
- No 3 => T03
- Don't know 4 => T03
- Declined to answer 5 => T03

E09

In which industry (industries) is your current job search concentrated?

- Same as my current job 1
- Same as my job prior to my latest unemployment spell 2
- Various 3
- Don't know 4
- Declined to answer 5

E10

In which occupation(s) is your current job search concentrated?

- Same as my current job 1 => T03
- Same as my job prior to my latest unemployment spell 2 => T03
- Various 3 => T03
- Don't know 4 => T03
- Declined to answer 5 => T03

N01

You stated that currently you are not working and not searching for a job. How long ago did you stop looking for a job?

- 1-5 weeks..... 1
- 6-10 weeks..... 2
- 11-15 weeks..... 3
- 16-20 weeks..... 4
- 21-25 weeks..... 5
- 26 weeks or more..... 6
- Don't know 7
- Declined to answer 8

N02

Which best describes your reason to stop looking for a job?

- Your physical condition limits your ability to work..... 1 => T03
- Pursuing other opportunities (e.g. school or other training) 2 => T03
- Family situation (e.g. care of other family member) 3 => T03
- Gave up looking due to lack of success 4 => T03
- Reached normal retirement age 5 => T03
- Other 6 => T03
- Don't know 7 => T03
- Declined to answer 8 => T03

T02B

Now, I am going to ask you about your industry and occupation. An industry consists of a group of establishments primarily engaged in producing or handling the same product or group of products or rendering the same services. Occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job. In other words, your industry describes what your company does, and your occupation describes what you do for your job. *IF NEEDED: Some occupation groups are closely related to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and health care providers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and health care. However, the industry categories include people in other occupations. For example, people employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; people employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; and people employed in the health care profession include janitors, security guards, and secretaries.*

Continue 1 D

U05

Have you looked for work in occupations that are different from your occupation in your most recent employment?

- Yes..... 1
- No 2
- Don't know 3
- Declined to answer 4

U06

Have you looked for work in industries that are different from the industry of your most recent employment?

- Yes..... 1
 - No 2
 - Don't know 3
 - Declined to answer 4
-
-

U07

Are you looking for only full-time positions?

- Yes..... 1
 - No, only part-time..... 2
 - No, either part-time or full-time 3
 - Don't know 4
 - Declined to answer 5
-
-

U08

Have you pursued additional education or training since you left your last job?

- Yes..... 1
 - No 2
 - Don't know 3
 - Declined to answer 4
-
-

U09

Would you currently be interested in pursuing additional education or training?

- Yes, general job skills..... 1
 - Yes, update your skills in current occupation..... 2
 - Yes, get trained for alternative occupation 3
 - No 4
 - Don't know 5
 - Declined to answer 6
-
-

U10

Which range best describes your annual salary in your most recent job?

- Under \$20,000/year 1
 - \$20,000/year to \$29,999/year 2
 - \$30,000/year to \$49,999/year 3
 - \$50,000/year to \$75,000/year 4
 - Over \$75,000/year 5
 - Don't know 6
 - Declined to answer 7
-
-

U11

If you were offered a job that paid less than your previous salary, what is the largest pay cut that you would accept?

- Would not accept less than my previous salary 1
- Less than \$2,000/year 2
- \$2,000/year to \$4,999/year 3
- \$5,000/year to \$9,999/year 4
- \$10,000/year to \$19,999/year 5
- \$20,000/year to \$40,000/year 6
- Over \$40,000/year 7
- Don't know 8
- Declined to answer 9

U12

If you were offered a job that was acceptable in other respects, what is the maximum time that you would be willing to commute?

- Less than 15 minutes 1
- 15-29 minutes 2
- 30-44 minutes 3
- 45-59 minutes 4
- 60-90 minutes 5
- Over 90 minutes 6
- Don't know 7
- Declined to answer 8

T03

I would now like to ask you some questions about your activities during and prior to your last spell of unemployment (which is current if you are currently unemployed).

- Continue 1 D

H01

During your most recent spell of unemployment, how many weeks were you (or have you been) unemployed?

- 1-5 weeks 1
- 6-10 weeks 2
- 11-15 weeks 3
- 16-20 weeks 4
- 21-25 weeks 5
- 26 weeks or more 6
- Don't know 7
- Declined to answer 8

S01

During your most recent spell of unemployment, in which activities did you engage in order to find a job? You can select all that apply

Searched internet job boards on websites
(CareerBuilder, Monster.com, etc.) 1

Sent résumé/filled out application(s) online 2

Searched physical job boards (e.g. at universities) 3

Searched newspaper classified ads 4

Sent hard copy of résumé/job application..... 5

Registered with JobGateway 6

Visited a PA CareerLink/Unemployment office..... 7

Went to job fairs 8

Went to professional meetings in your field (professional networking). 9

Networked with people in your social community
(family, friends, acquaintances) who might be aware of jobs..... 10

Directly contacted firms in the area (by phone, letter, or in person)..... 11

Contacted a recruiter..... 12

Signed on with a private employment agency 13

Worked with a job coach/résumé writer 14

Visited (online or in-person) the state or federal civil service office.... 15

Other 16

None of the above 17

Don't know 18

Declined to answer 19

S02

Of the search methods you noted, which was the most instrumental in helping you get the job or closer to a job (e.g. interviews if currently unemployed)?

Searched internet job boards on websites
(Career building, Monster.com, etc.) 1

Sent resume/filled out application(s) online 2

Searched physical job boards (e.g. at universities) 3

Searched newspaper classified ads 4

Sent hard copy of resume/job application..... 5

Registered with JobGateway 6

Visited a PA CareerLink/Unemployment office..... 7

Went to job fairs 8

Went to professional meetings in your field (professional networking). 9

Networked with people in your social community
(family, friends, acquaintances) who might be aware of jobs..... 10

Directly contacted firms in the area (by phone, letter, or in person)..... 11

Contacted a recruiter..... 12

Signed on with a private employment agency 13

Worked with a job coach/resume writer 14

Visited (online or in-person) the state or federal civil service office.... 15

Other 16

None of the above 17

Don't know 18

Declined to answer 19

S03

Did you pursue additional education or training while searching for a job?
Yes..... 1 => S04
No 2 => H02
Don't know 3 => H02
Declined to answer 4 => H02

S04

Did you earn any specific credentials or certifications due to this training?
Yes..... 1
No, program not completed yet 2
No 3
Don't know 4
Declined to answer 5

H02

Which of the following industries best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment?
Goods producing (level 1) 1 => IG2
Service providing (level 1) 2 => IS2
Don't know 3 => H03
Declined to answer 4 => H03

IG2

Which of the following industries best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment?
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting 1 => H03
Mining 2 => H03
Construction 3 => H03
Manufacturing 4 => H03
Don't know 5 => H03
Declined to answer 6 => H03

IS2

Which of the following industries best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment?

Wholesale trade	1
Retail trade.....	2
Transportation and Utilities (includes warehousing)	3
Information	4
Financial activities	5
Professional and business services	6
Educational services	7
Hospitals	8
Health care services, except hospitals.....	9
Social assistance	10
Arts, entertainment, and recreation.....	11
Accommodations	12
Food services and drinking places	13
Other services (except Public Administration)	14
Public Administration.....	15
Armed Forces	16
Don't know	17
Declined to answer	18

H03

Which of the following occupational groups best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment?

Management, professional, and related occupations	1	=> OM2
Other	2	=> OO2
Don't know	3	=> H04
Declined to answer	4	=> H04

OM2

Which of the following occupational groups best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment?

Management	1	=> H04
Business and financial operations.....	2	=> H04
Computer and mathematical	3	=> H04
Architecture and engineering.....	4	=> H04
Life, physical, and social science	5	=> H04
Community and social services	6	=> H04
Legal occupations	7	=> H04
Education, training, and library	8	=> H04
Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	9	=> H04
Healthcare practitioner and technical	10	=> H04
Don't know	11	=> H04
Declined to answer	12	=> H04

002

Which of the following occupational groups best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment?

Healthcare support.....	1
Protective service.....	2
Food preparation and serving related.....	3
Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	4
Personal care and service.....	5
Sales and related	6
Office and administrative support.....	7
Farming, fishing, and forestry	8
Construction and extraction.....	9
Installation, maintenance, and repair	10
Production.....	11
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	12
Military specific.....	13
Don't know	14
Declined to answer	15

H04

Did you receive specific training for that occupation?

Yes, schooling	1
Yes, other training	2
Yes, both schooling and other training	3
No	4
Don't know	5
Declined to answer	6

H05

Which reason best explains the reason you were separated from your prior job?

Laid off (recall date given or expected within 6 months)	1
Other job loss (no expectation of recall).....	2
Temporary job ended.....	3
Job leaver (for better opportunities).....	4
Job leaver (for cause, e.g. harassment)	5
Other	6
Don't know	7
Declined to answer	8

H06

Prior to that separation, how long had you been employed with that employer?

Under 1 year	1	=> INT99
1-3 years	2	=> INT99
4-7 years	3	=> INT99
8-10 years	4	=> INT99
More than 10 years	5	=> INT99
Don't know	6	=> INT99
Declined to answer	7	=> INT99

INT95

I'm sorry, but we must speak with someone 18 years of age or older. You are not eligible to participate in this survey. Thank you. NOTE: Code as: NOT ELIGIBLE- AGE (Under 18)
Continue 01 D => INT

INT96

I'm sorry for inconveniencing you. If you would like to participate, please call us at 1-888-988-2572 or email csr@psu.edu to set up a time that is more convenient. Thank you!
Continue 1 D => INT

INT99

Thank you for participating in this survey. Have a good day/evening.
Completed..... 1 D => INT

INT

- Completed.....CO => END
- Refusal by Gatekeeper.....RG => END
- Refusal by Proper Respondent.....RP => END
- Do Not Call- Refusal By GatekeeperDG => END
- Do Not Call- Refusal By Proper Respondent DP => END
- Break off: Call Back BC => CB
- Break off: Don't Call BackBD => END
- Break off: Call back - Technical Problem/Dropped Call..... BT => CB
- Respondent Unavailable: Definite AppointmentRD => CB
- Respondent Unavailable: Indefinite Appointment..... RI => CB
- Answering Machine - Left MessageAM => END
- Answering Machine - Unable to leave messageNM => END
- Location/Activity Prohibits InterviewLO => CB
- Physically or Mentally Unable/Incompetent UI => END
- Language Problem.....LP => END
- Busy/Network Busy.....BU => END
- No Answer.....NA => END
- Call Blocking (e.g. Embarq) BL => END
- Phone out of service area/Turned off.....UR => END
- Technical Problem.....TP => CB
- No Screener Completed.....NS => CB
- Not Eligible- Age (Under 18).....NE => END
- Not Eligible - OtherNO => END
- Unavailable During Survey Period.....US => END
- Fax/Data LineFD => END
- Non-working/Disconnected Number.....NW => END
- Temporarily Out of Service TO => END
- Wrong Number.....WN => END

Appendix J - Survey Crosstabs

		Total		Sample			
				Short-Term Claimants		Long-Term Claimants	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Sample: Short-Term Unemployed or Long-Term Unemployed	Short-Term Unemployed	1,515	50.0%	1,515	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Long-Term Unemployed	1,515	50.0%	0	0.0%	1,515	100.0%
D01: What is your gender?	Male	1,642	54.2%	846	55.9%	796	52.6%
	Female	1,385	45.8%	667	44.1%	718	47.4%
D02_R: How old are you?	Under 25 years	125	4.2%	73	4.9%	52	3.5%
	25-54 years	1,757	58.4%	903	60.0%	854	56.7%
	55 and older	1,127	37.5%	528	35.1%	599	39.8%
D03: Do you consider yourself to be Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino?	Yes	162	5.4%	86	5.7%	76	5.0%
	No	2,856	94.6%	1,424	94.3%	1,432	95.0%
D04: Which of the following best describes your race?	White	2,343	77.6%	1,188	78.7%	1,155	76.4%
	Black	462	15.3%	216	14.3%	246	16.3%
	Other	215	7.1%	105	7.0%	110	7.3%
D05_R: What is your marital status?	Married	1,391	46.2%	706	46.8%	685	45.6%
	No longer married (Widowed/Divorced/Separated)	760	25.2%	372	24.7%	388	25.8%
	Never married	859	28.5%	429	28.5%	430	28.6%
D06_R: What is the highest level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received? (Recode)	High school graduate or less	1,243	41.1%	632	41.8%	611	40.4%
	Some college, but no degree	610	20.2%	306	20.2%	304	20.1%
	Associate degree - Occupational/Vocational	267	8.8%	141	9.3%	126	8.3%
	Associate degree - Academic Program	215	7.1%	112	7.4%	103	6.8%
	Bachelor's degree or higher (including graduate degrees)	690	22.8%	322	21.3%	368	24.3%
D07: Do you have any occupational specific credentials or certifications?	Yes	1,349	44.7%	655	43.3%	694	46.1%
	No	1,669	55.3%	856	56.7%	813	53.9%
D08: Did you ever serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces?	Yes	318	10.5%	154	10.2%	164	10.8%
	No	2,708	89.5%	1,358	89.8%	1,350	89.2%

		Total		Sample			
				Short-Term Claimants		Long-Term Claimants	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Number of disabilities identified	0 Disabilities	2,376	78.9%	1,221	81.1%	1,155	76.7%
	1 Disability	412	13.7%	194	12.9%	218	14.5%
	More than one disability	223	7.4%	91	6.0%	132	8.8%
D09: Do you have serious difficulty with any of the following?							
D09_A: Hearing (or are deaf)	Yes	208	6.9%	96	6.4%	112	7.4%
	No	2,818	93.1%	1,415	93.6%	1,403	92.6%
D09_B: Seeing, even when wearing glasses (or are blind)	Yes	154	5.1%	72	4.8%	82	5.4%
	No	2,871	94.9%	1,440	95.2%	1,431	94.6%
D09_C: Concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition	Yes	195	6.5%	96	6.4%	99	6.6%
	No	2,818	93.5%	1,413	93.6%	1,405	93.4%
D09_D: Walking or climbing stairs	Yes	277	9.2%	104	6.9%	173	11.4%
	No	2,747	90.8%	1,407	93.1%	1,340	88.6%
D09_E: Dressing or bathing	Yes	55	1.8%	16	1.1%	39	2.6%
	No	2,971	98.2%	1,496	98.9%	1,475	97.4%
D09_F: Doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping, because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition	Yes	94	3.1%	30	2.0%	64	4.2%
	No	2,926	96.9%	1,480	98.0%	1,446	95.8%

		Total		Sample			
				Short-Term Claimants		Long-Term Claimants	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Live in a Rural/Urban County	Urban County	1,968	65.3%	967	64.3%	1,001	66.3%
	Rural County	867	28.8%	447	29.7%	420	27.8%
	Out of State	179	5.9%	91	6.0%	88	5.8%
Respondent's Workforce Investment Area (WIA)	Northwest WIA	124	4.1%	62	4.1%	62	4.1%
	North Central WIA	68	2.3%	28	1.9%	40	2.7%
	Northern Tier WIA	51	1.7%	26	1.7%	25	1.7%
	West Central WIA	38	1.3%	20	1.3%	18	1.2%
	Tri County WIA	81	2.7%	43	2.9%	38	2.5%
	Central WIA	165	5.5%	85	5.6%	80	5.3%
	Luzerne-Schuylkill Counties WIA	126	4.2%	55	3.7%	71	4.7%
	Lackawanna County WIA	59	2.0%	19	1.3%	40	2.7%
	Pocono Counties WIA	70	2.3%	35	2.3%	35	2.3%
	Southwest Corner WIA	97	3.2%	60	4.0%	37	2.5%
	Three Rivers WIA	242	8.0%	132	8.8%	110	7.3%
	Westmoreland/Fayette WIA	120	4.0%	48	3.2%	72	4.8%
	Southern Alleghenies WIA	132	4.4%	71	4.7%	61	4.0%
	South Central WIA	344	11.4%	174	11.6%	170	11.3%
	Berks County WIA	84	2.8%	47	3.1%	37	2.5%
	Lehigh Valley WIA	116	3.8%	63	4.2%	53	3.5%
	Bucks County WIA	102	3.4%	52	3.5%	50	3.3%
	Lancaster County WIA	101	3.4%	49	3.3%	52	3.4%
	Montgomery County WIA	148	4.9%	82	5.4%	66	4.4%
	Chester County WIA	71	2.4%	39	2.6%	32	2.1%
Delaware County WIA	93	3.1%	44	2.9%	49	3.2%	
Philadelphia County WIA	403	13.4%	180	12.0%	223	14.8%	
Out of State	179	5.9%	91	6.0%	88	5.8%	
U01: Are you currently receiving Unemployment Compensation?	Yes	1,092	36.2%	984	65.1%	108	7.2%
	No	1,927	63.8%	527	34.9%	1,400	92.8%
U02: How many consecutive weeks have you been collecting Unemployment Compensation in this current spell?	1-5 weeks	149	14.0%	116	12.1%	33	32.0%
	6-10 weeks	287	26.9%	269	28.0%	18	17.5%
	11-15 weeks	194	18.2%	182	18.9%	12	11.7%
	16-20 weeks	154	14.5%	144	15.0%	10	9.7%
	21-25 weeks	152	14.3%	145	15.1%	7	6.8%
	26 weeks or more	129	12.1%	106	11.0%	23	22.3%

		Total		Sample			
				Short-Term Claimants		Long-Term Claimants	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
U03: What is the reason that you are currently not receiving Unemployment Compensation?	Exhausted eligibility	576	29.9%	172	32.5%	404	28.9%
	Became employed/labor income too high	605	31.4%	282	53.2%	323	23.1%
	Extended unemployment compensation stopped being funded	606	31.4%	22	4.2%	584	41.8%
	Other	140	7.3%	54	10.2%	86	6.2%
U04: How many consecutive weeks did you collect Unemployment Compensation during your last spell of unemployment?	1-5 weeks	141	7.7%	104	20.8%	37	2.8%
	6-10 weeks	139	7.6%	72	14.4%	67	5.0%
	11-15 weeks	119	6.5%	52	10.4%	67	5.0%
	16-20 weeks	134	7.3%	51	10.2%	83	6.2%
	21-25 weeks	184	10.0%	53	10.6%	131	9.8%
	26 weeks or more	1,121	61.0%	168	33.6%	953	71.2%
L01: Which of the following best describes your employment status in the last full week?	Worked for pay or was TEMPORARILY absent from a job due to sickness, vacation, weather, etc.	1,029	34.1%	462	30.6%	567	37.7%
	Self-employed or worked unpaid in a family business at least 15 hours/week	60	2.0%	13	.9%	47	3.1%
	On temporary layoff from current job, expect recall within 6 months	226	7.5%	153	10.1%	73	4.9%
	Currently not working, but looked for work during the last 4 weeks	1,446	48.0%	818	54.2%	628	41.8%
	Retired - not working and not looking for work	97	3.2%	20	1.3%	77	5.1%
	Disabled - not working and not looking for work	75	2.5%	18	1.2%	57	3.8%
	Other - not working and not looking for work	81	2.7%	26	1.7%	55	3.7%
E01: Do you typically work at least 35 hours per week?	Yes, at your primary (or only) job	651	60.6%	272	58.5%	379	62.1%
	Yes, but only with all jobs combined	21	2.0%	9	1.9%	12	2.0%
	No, less than 35 hours/week	403	37.5%	184	39.6%	219	35.9%
E02_R: What is your main reason for working part time at your primary job?	Economic reason	284	67.1%	139	72.4%	145	62.8%
	Non-economic reason (personal choice, school, family, etc.)	139	32.9%	53	27.6%	86	37.2%

		Total		Sample			
				Short-Term Claimants		Long-Term Claimants	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
E03: How long have you been working at your primary job?	1-5 weeks	195	18.2%	102	22.1%	93	15.3%
	6-10 weeks	155	14.5%	70	15.2%	85	14.0%
	11-15 weeks	128	12.0%	35	7.6%	93	15.3%
	16-20 weeks	80	7.5%	14	3.0%	66	10.8%
	21-25 weeks	43	4.0%	8	1.7%	35	5.7%
	26 weeks or more	470	43.9%	233	50.4%	237	38.9%
E04: Relative to your wages at your previous job, are the wages at your current primary job greater than, about the same as, or at least one half of the wages at your previous job?	Greater than that of your previous job	242	22.9%	123	27.0%	119	19.7%
	About the same as at your previous job (at least 90%)	335	31.6%	155	34.0%	180	29.9%
	At least one half of the wages at the previous job (but lower)	220	20.8%	81	17.8%	139	23.1%
	Less than half of your prior wages	262	24.7%	97	21.3%	165	27.4%
E05: Is your current job in the same industry in which you worked prior to your last spell of unemployment?	Yes	622	58.1%	304	65.7%	318	52.4%
	No	448	41.9%	159	34.3%	289	47.6%
E06: Is your current job in the same occupation in which you worked prior to your last spell of unemployment?	Yes	625	58.4%	307	66.3%	318	52.3%
	No	446	41.6%	156	33.7%	290	47.7%
E07: Relative to your usual Unemployment Compensation benefits prior to this job, are the wages at your current primary job . . . ?	At least 3 times as much	115	11.3%	54	12.5%	61	10.5%
	Between 2 and 3 times as much	170	16.7%	79	18.3%	91	15.6%
	Between 1 and 2 times as much	392	38.6%	171	39.6%	221	37.9%
	Less than the usual Unemployment Compensation benefits you received prior to this job	338	33.3%	128	29.6%	210	36.0%
E08: Are you still actively looking for work?	Yes, full-time	390	36.5%	168	36.4%	222	36.6%
	Yes, part-time	74	6.9%	33	7.1%	41	6.8%
	No	605	56.6%	261	56.5%	344	56.7%
E09: In which industry (industries) is your current job search concentrated?	Same as my current job	127	27.8%	62	31.2%	65	25.2%
	Same as my job prior to my latest unemployment spell	73	16.0%	31	15.6%	42	16.3%
	Various	257	56.2%	106	53.3%	151	58.5%
E10: In which occupation(s) is your current job search concentrated?	Same as my current job	148	32.3%	72	36.2%	76	29.3%
	Same as my job prior to my latest unemployment spell	61	13.3%	21	10.6%	40	15.4%
	Various	249	54.4%	106	53.3%	143	55.2%

		Total		Sample			
				Short-Term Claimants		Long-Term Claimants	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
N01: You stated that currently you are not working and not searching for a job. How long ago did you stop looking for a job?	1-5 weeks	38	16.0%	18	29.5%	20	11.4%
	6-10 weeks	37	15.6%	13	21.3%	24	13.6%
	11-15 weeks	29	12.2%	7	11.5%	22	12.5%
	16-20 weeks	30	12.7%	9	14.8%	21	11.9%
	21-25 weeks	12	5.1%	2	3.3%	10	5.7%
	26 weeks or more	91	38.4%	12	19.7%	79	44.9%
N02 Recode: Which best describes your reason to stop looking for a job?	Physical condition/Pursuing other opportunities/Family	135	53.8%	33	51.6%	102	54.5%
	Gave up looking due to lack of success	24	9.6%	1	1.6%	23	12.3%
	Reached normal retirement age	55	21.9%	14	21.9%	41	21.9%
	Other	37	14.7%	16	25.0%	21	11.2%
U05: Have you looked for work in occupations that are different from your occupation in your most recent employment?	Yes	1,132	68.1%	628	65.1%	504	72.2%
	No	530	31.9%	336	34.9%	194	27.8%
U06: Have you looked for work in industries that are different from the industry of your most recent employment?	Yes	1,226	73.5%	694	71.5%	532	76.3%
	No	442	26.5%	277	28.5%	165	23.7%
U07: Are you looking for only full-time positions?	Yes	716	43.3%	490	51.1%	226	32.5%
	No, only part-time	118	7.1%	57	5.9%	61	8.8%
	No, either part-time or full-time	816	49.3%	410	42.8%	406	58.3%
	Not looking for work	5	.3%	2	.2%	3	.4%
U08: Have you pursued additional education or training since you left your last job?	Yes	362	21.7%	200	20.6%	162	23.2%
	No	1,306	78.3%	769	79.4%	537	76.8%
U09: Would you currently be interested in pursuing additional education or training?	Yes, general job skills	120	7.4%	56	6.0%	64	9.4%
	Yes, update your skills in current occupation	327	20.2%	217	23.1%	110	16.1%
	Yes, get trained for alternative occupation	494	30.5%	286	30.5%	208	30.5%
	No	680	41.9%	379	40.4%	301	44.1%
U10: Which range best describes your annual salary in your most recent job?	Under \$20,000/year	395	23.9%	204	21.2%	191	27.7%
	\$20,000/year to \$29,999/year	414	25.0%	233	24.2%	181	26.2%
	\$30,000/year to \$49,999/year	452	27.3%	276	28.7%	176	25.5%
	\$50,000/year to \$75,000/year	236	14.3%	149	15.5%	87	12.6%
	Over \$75,000/year	156	9.4%	101	10.5%	55	8.0%

		Total		Sample			
				Short-Term Claimants		Long-Term Claimants	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
U11: If you were offered a job that paid less than your previous salary, what is the largest pay cut that you would accept?	Would not accept less than my previous salary	422	26.7%	269	29.1%	153	23.3%
	Less than \$2,000/year	262	16.6%	162	17.5%	100	15.2%
	\$2,000/year to \$4,999/year	361	22.8%	207	22.4%	154	23.4%
	\$5,000/year to \$9,999/year	248	15.7%	134	14.5%	114	17.4%
	\$10,000/year to \$19,999/year	170	10.8%	99	10.7%	71	10.8%
	\$20,000/year to \$40,000/year	79	5.0%	40	4.3%	39	5.9%
	Over \$40,000/year	39	2.5%	13	1.4%	26	4.0%
U12: If you were offered a job that was acceptable in other respects, what is the maximum time that you would be willing to commute?	Less than 15 minutes	78	4.7%	41	4.3%	37	5.3%
	15-29 minutes	427	25.8%	252	26.3%	175	25.2%
	30-44 minutes	522	31.6%	304	31.7%	218	31.4%
	45-59 minutes	379	22.9%	242	25.3%	137	19.7%
	60-90 minutes	161	9.7%	81	8.5%	80	11.5%
	Over 90 minutes	85	5.1%	38	4.0%	47	6.8%
H01: During your most recent spell of unemployment, how many weeks were you (or have you been) unemployed?	0 weeks / Underemployed	3	.1%	2	.1%	1	.1%
	1-5 weeks	290	9.9%	194	13.3%	96	6.6%
	6-10 weeks	314	10.8%	249	17.1%	65	4.5%
	11-15 weeks	312	10.7%	254	17.4%	58	4.0%
	16-20 weeks	274	9.4%	211	14.5%	63	4.3%
	21-25 weeks	270	9.3%	186	12.8%	84	5.8%
	26 weeks or more	1,453	49.8%	360	24.7%	1,093	74.9%

		Total		Sample			
				Short-Term Claimants		Long-Term Claimants	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
S01: During your most recent spell of unemployment, in which activities did you engage in order to find a job? Select all that apply.							
S01_A: Searched internet job boards on websites	Not selected	614	20.3%	333	22.0%	281	18.5%
	Selected	2,416	79.7%	1,182	78.0%	1,234	81.5%
S01_B: Sent resume/filled out application(s) online	Not selected	770	25.4%	421	27.8%	349	23.0%
	Selected	2,260	74.6%	1,094	72.2%	1,166	77.0%
S01_C: Searched physical job boards	Not selected	1,726	57.0%	913	60.3%	813	53.7%
	Selected	1,304	43.0%	602	39.7%	702	46.3%
S01_D: Searched newspaper classified ads	Not selected	976	32.2%	560	37.0%	416	27.5%
	Selected	2,054	67.8%	955	63.0%	1,099	72.5%
S01_E: Sent hard copy of resume/job application	Not selected	1,248	41.2%	723	47.7%	525	34.7%
	Selected	1,782	58.8%	792	52.3%	990	65.3%
S01_F: Registered with JobGateway	Not selected	738	24.4%	346	22.8%	392	25.9%
	Selected	2,292	75.6%	1,169	77.2%	1,123	74.1%
S01_G: Visited a PA CareerLink/Unemployment office	Not selected	1,020	33.7%	605	39.9%	415	27.4%
	Selected	2,010	66.3%	910	60.1%	1,100	72.6%
S01_H: Went to job fairs	Not selected	1,919	63.3%	1,073	70.8%	846	55.8%
	Selected	1,111	36.7%	442	29.2%	669	44.2%
S01_I: Went to professional meetings in your field (professional networking)	Not selected	2,237	73.8%	1,142	75.4%	1,095	72.3%
	Selected	793	26.2%	373	24.6%	420	27.7%
S01_J: Networked with people in your social community who might be aware of jobs	Not selected	646	21.3%	346	22.8%	300	19.8%
	Selected	2,384	78.7%	1,169	77.2%	1,215	80.2%
S01_K: Directly contacted firms in the area (by phone, letter, or in person)	Not selected	979	32.3%	547	36.1%	432	28.5%
	Selected	2,051	67.7%	968	63.9%	1,083	71.5%
S01_L: Contacted a recruiter	Not selected	2,109	69.6%	1,072	70.8%	1,037	68.4%
	Selected	921	30.4%	443	29.2%	478	31.6%
S01_M: Signed on with a private employment agency	Not selected	2,303	76.0%	1,206	79.6%	1,097	72.4%
	Selected	727	24.0%	309	20.4%	418	27.6%
S01_N: Worked with a job coach/resume writer	Not selected	2,404	79.3%	1,217	80.3%	1,187	78.3%
	Selected	626	20.7%	298	19.7%	328	21.7%
S01_O: Visited (online or in-person) the state or federal civil service office	Not selected	2,363	78.0%	1,231	81.3%	1,132	74.7%
	Selected	667	22.0%	284	18.7%	383	25.3%
S01_P: Other	Not selected	2,665	88.0%	1,332	87.9%	1,333	88.0%
	Selected	365	12.0%	183	12.1%	182	12.0%
S01_Q: None of the above	Not selected	2,911	96.1%	1,444	95.3%	1,467	96.8%
	Selected	119	3.9%	71	4.7%	48	3.2%

		Total		Sample			
				Short-Term Claimants		Long-Term Claimants	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
S01 Total: Groupings of the number of activities in which respondents indicated that they engaged in order to find a job.	No activities	125	4.1%	75	5.0%	50	3.3%
	1-2 activities	158	5.2%	97	6.4%	61	4.0%
	3-4 activities	231	7.6%	132	8.7%	99	6.5%
	5-7 activities	754	24.9%	410	27.1%	344	22.7%
	8-10 activities	1,069	35.3%	519	34.3%	550	36.3%
	More than 10 activities	693	22.9%	282	18.6%	411	27.1%
S02_REC0DE: Of the search methods you noted, which was the most instrumental in helping you get the job or closer to a job (e.g. interviews if currently unemployed)?	Searched internet job boards on websites (Career building, Monster.com, etc.)	719	24.0%	363	24.3%	356	23.7%
	Sent resume/filled out application(s) online	224	7.5%	111	7.4%	113	7.5%
	Searched physical job boards (e.g. at universities)	9	.3%	5	.3%	4	.3%
	Searched newspaper classified ads	122	4.1%	62	4.2%	60	4.0%
	Sent hard copy of resume/job application	44	1.5%	22	1.5%	22	1.5%
	Registered with JobGateway	170	5.7%	104	7.0%	66	4.4%
	Visited a PA CareerLink/Unemployment office	208	6.9%	112	7.5%	96	6.4%
	Went to job fairs	27	.9%	15	1.0%	12	.8%
	Went to professional meetings in your field (professional networking)	90	3.0%	47	3.1%	43	2.9%
	Networked with people in your social community (family, friends, acquaintances) who might be aware of jobs	520	17.4%	252	16.9%	268	17.9%
	Directly contacted firms in the area (by phone, letter, or in person)	300	10.0%	133	8.9%	167	11.1%
	Contacted a recruiter	73	2.4%	43	2.9%	30	2.0%
	Signed on with a private employment agency	87	2.9%	31	2.1%	56	3.7%
	Worked with a job coach/resume writer	11	.4%	6	.4%	5	.3%
	Visited (online or in-person) the state or federal civil service office	15	.5%	7	.5%	8	.5%
	Other	116	3.9%	60	4.0%	56	3.7%
None of the above	259	8.7%	120	8.0%	139	9.3%	
S03: Did you pursue additional education or training while searching for a job?	Yes	691	22.8%	331	21.9%	360	23.8%
	No	2,334	77.2%	1,182	78.1%	1,152	76.2%

		Total		Sample			
				Short-Term Claimants		Long-Term Claimants	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
S04: Did you earn any specific credentials or certifications due to this training?	Yes	233	33.8%	90	27.3%	143	39.7%
	No, program not completed yet	253	36.7%	138	41.8%	115	31.9%
	No	204	29.6%	102	30.9%	102	28.3%
H02: Which of the following industries best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment? *	Goods producing (level 1)	791	100.0%	429	54.2%	362	45.8%
	Service providing (level 1)	2,226	100.0%	1,081	48.6%	1,145	51.4%
	Total	3,017	100.0%	1,510	50.0%	1,507	50.0%
IG2: Which of the following industries best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment? *	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	27	100.0%	19	70.4%	8	29.6%
	Mining	30	100.0%	16	53.3%	14	46.7%
	Construction	278	100.0%	138	49.6%	140	50.4%
	Manufacturing	450	100.0%	252	56.0%	198	44.0%
	Total	785	100.0%	425	54.1%	360	45.9%
IS2: Which of the following industries best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment? *	Wholesale trade	47	100.0%	23	48.9%	24	51.1%
	Retail trade	270	100.0%	134	49.6%	136	50.4%
	Transportation and Utilities (includes warehousing)	326	100.0%	172	52.8%	154	47.2%
	Information	67	100.0%	32	47.8%	35	52.2%
	Financial activities	146	100.0%	78	53.4%	68	46.6%
	Professional and business services	305	100.0%	153	50.2%	152	49.8%
	Educational services	125	100.0%	41	32.8%	84	67.2%
	Hospitals	96	100.0%	52	54.2%	44	45.8%
	Health care services, except hospitals	326	100.0%	148	45.4%	178	54.6%
	Social assistance	55	100.0%	21	38.2%	34	61.8%
	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	43	100.0%	26	60.5%	17	39.5%
	Accommodations	28	100.0%	14	50.0%	14	50.0%
	Food services and drinking places	146	100.0%	68	46.6%	78	53.4%
	Other services (except Public Administration)	159	100.0%	83	52.2%	76	47.8%
	Public Administration	35	100.0%	15	42.9%	20	57.1%
	Armed Forces	40	100.0%	17	42.5%	23	57.5%
Total	2,214	100.0%	1,077	48.6%	1,137	51.4%	

		Total		Sample			
				Short-Term Claimants		Long-Term Claimants	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
H03: Which of the following occupational groups best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment? *	Management, professional, and related occupations	1,025	100.0%	472	46.0%	553	54.0%
	Other	1,995	100.0%	1,038	52.0%	957	48.0%
	Total	3,020	100.0%	1,510	50.0%	1,510	50.0%
OM2: Which of the following occupational groups best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment? *	Management	434	100.0%	203	46.8%	231	53.2%
	Business and financial operations	183	100.0%	83	45.4%	100	54.6%
	Computer and mathematical	62	100.0%	39	62.9%	23	37.1%
	Architecture and engineering	53	100.0%	24	45.3%	29	54.7%
	Life, physical, and social science	13	100.0%	6	46.2%	7	53.8%
	Community and social services	58	100.0%	21	36.2%	37	63.8%
	Legal occupations	16	100.0%	8	50.0%	8	50.0%
	Education, training, and library	79	100.0%	25	31.6%	54	68.4%
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	25	100.0%	13	52.0%	12	48.0%
	Healthcare practitioner and technical	92	100.0%	45	48.9%	47	51.1%
Total	1,015	100.0%	467	46.0%	548	54.0%	
OO2: Which of the following occupational groups best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment? *	Healthcare support	201	100.0%	101	50.2%	100	49.8%
	Protective service	41	100.0%	16	39.0%	25	61.0%
	Food preparation and serving related	131	100.0%	65	49.6%	66	50.4%
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	100	100.0%	44	44.0%	56	56.0%
	Personal care and service	67	100.0%	27	40.3%	40	59.7%
	Sales and related	211	100.0%	116	55.0%	95	45.0%
	Office and administrative support	286	100.0%	136	47.6%	150	52.4%
	Farming, fishing, and forestry	15	100.0%	12	80.0%	3	20.0%
	Construction and extraction	268	100.0%	135	50.4%	133	49.6%
	Installation, maintenance, and repair	142	100.0%	75	52.8%	67	47.2%
	Production	291	100.0%	177	60.8%	114	39.2%
	Transportation and material moving occupations	194	100.0%	110	56.7%	84	43.3%
	Military specific	28	100.0%	12	42.9%	16	57.1%
	Total	1,975	100.0%	1,026	51.9%	949	48.1%

		Total		Sample			
				Short-Term Claimants		Long-Term Claimants	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
H04: Did you receive specific training for that occupation?	Yes, schooling	192	6.3%	90	5.9%	102	6.8%
	Yes, other training	1,046	34.6%	529	34.9%	517	34.2%
	Yes, both schooling and other training	735	24.3%	338	22.3%	397	26.3%
	No	1,052	34.8%	557	36.8%	495	32.8%
H05: Which reason best explains the reason you were separated from your prior job?	Reduction in hours	3	.1%	3	.2%	0	0.0%
	Laid off (recall date given or expected within 6 months)	492	16.3%	282	18.7%	210	13.9%
	Other job loss (no expectation of recall)	1,497	49.6%	714	47.3%	783	52.0%
	Temporary job ended	220	7.3%	114	7.5%	106	7.0%
	Job leaver (for better opportunities)	82	2.7%	48	3.2%	34	2.3%
	Job leaver (for cause, e.g. harassment)	110	3.6%	48	3.2%	62	4.1%
	Other	614	20.3%	302	20.0%	312	20.7%
H06: Prior to that separation, how long had you been employed with that employer?	Under 1 year	594	19.7%	296	19.6%	298	19.7%
	1-3 years	913	30.2%	477	31.5%	436	28.9%
	4-7 years	545	18.0%	266	17.6%	279	18.5%
	8-10 years	254	8.4%	129	8.5%	125	8.3%
	More than 10 years	715	23.7%	344	22.8%	371	24.6%

		Total		Employment Status					
				Employed		Unemployed		Out of labor force	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Sample: Short-Term Unemployed or Long-Term Unemployed	Short-Term Unemployed	1,510	50.1%	475	43.6%	971	58.1%	64	25.3%
	Long-Term Unemployed	1,504	49.9%	614	56.4%	701	41.9%	189	74.7%
D01: What is your gender?	Male	1,633	54.2%	657	60.4%	856	51.3%	120	47.4%
	Female	1,378	45.8%	431	39.6%	814	48.7%	133	52.6%
D02_R: How old are you?	Under 25 years	124	4.1%	53	4.9%	68	4.1%	3	1.2%
	25-54 years	1,750	58.5%	660	61.2%	999	60.1%	91	36.3%
	55 and older	1,119	37.4%	366	33.9%	596	35.8%	157	62.5%
D03: Do you consider yourself to be Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino?	Yes	161	5.4%	58	5.4%	96	5.8%	7	2.8%
	No	2,841	94.6%	1,026	94.6%	1,570	94.2%	245	97.2%
D04: Which of the following best describes your race?	White	2,330	77.6%	904	83.3%	1,208	72.5%	218	86.2%
	Black	460	15.3%	126	11.6%	307	18.4%	27	10.7%
	Other	214	7.1%	55	5.1%	151	9.1%	8	3.2%
D05_R: What is your marital status?	Married	1,384	46.2%	521	48.2%	720	43.3%	143	57.0%
	No longer married (Widowed/Divorced/Separated)	756	25.3%	256	23.7%	433	26.1%	67	26.7%
	Never married	854	28.5%	305	28.2%	508	30.6%	41	16.3%
D06_R: What is the highest level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received? (Recode)	High school graduate or less	1,236	41.1%	443	40.8%	660	39.5%	133	52.6%
	Some college, but no degree	606	20.1%	215	19.8%	341	20.4%	50	19.8%
	Associate degree - Occupational/Vocational	266	8.8%	102	9.4%	143	8.6%	21	8.3%
	Associate degree - Academic Program	215	7.1%	82	7.6%	123	7.4%	10	4.0%
D07: Do you have any occupational specific credentials or certifications?	Bachelor's degree or higher (including graduate degrees)	686	22.8%	244	22.5%	403	24.1%	39	15.4%
	Yes	1,341	44.7%	517	47.8%	726	43.5%	98	39.0%
D08: Did you ever serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces?	No	1,661	55.3%	565	52.2%	943	56.5%	153	61.0%
	Yes	315	10.5%	115	10.6%	165	9.9%	35	13.8%
	No	2,695	89.5%	973	89.4%	1,504	90.1%	218	86.2%

		Total		Employment Status					
				Employed		Unemployed		Out of labor force	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Number of disabilities identified	0 Disabilities	2,367	79.0%	889	82.2%	1,350	81.1%	128	51.4%
	1 Disability	410	13.7%	137	12.7%	217	13.0%	56	22.5%
	More than one disability	219	7.3%	56	5.2%	98	5.9%	65	26.1%
D09: Do you have serious difficulty with any of the following?									
D09_A: Hearing (or are deaf)	Yes	207	6.9%	68	6.3%	94	5.6%	45	17.8%
	No	2,804	93.1%	1,019	93.7%	1,577	94.4%	208	82.2%
D09_B: Seeing, even when wearing glasses (or are blind)	Yes	152	5.0%	49	4.5%	79	4.7%	24	9.5%
	No	2,858	95.0%	1,037	95.5%	1,592	95.3%	229	90.5%
D09_C: Concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition	Yes	194	6.5%	62	5.7%	100	6.0%	32	12.8%
	No	2,804	93.5%	1,022	94.3%	1,564	94.0%	218	87.2%
D09_D: Walking or climbing stairs	Yes	274	9.1%	65	6.0%	130	7.8%	79	31.5%
	No	2,735	90.9%	1,023	94.0%	1,540	92.2%	172	68.5%
D09_E: Dressing or bathing	Yes	52	1.7%	11	1.0%	17	1.0%	24	9.5%
	No	2,959	98.3%	1,076	99.0%	1,655	99.0%	228	90.5%
D09_F: Doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping, because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition	Yes	93	3.1%	12	1.1%	41	2.5%	40	15.9%
	No	2,912	96.9%	1,073	98.9%	1,628	97.5%	211	84.1%

		Total		Employment Status					
				Employed		Unemployed		Out of labor force	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Live in a Rural/Urban County	Urban County	1,958	65.3%	671	62.1%	1,136	68.2%	151	59.9%
	Rural County	861	28.7%	351	32.5%	420	25.2%	90	35.7%
	Out of State	179	6.0%	58	5.4%	110	6.6%	11	4.4%
Respondent's Workforce Investment Area (WIA)	Northwest WIA	124	4.1%	60	5.6%	58	3.5%	6	2.4%
	North Central WIA	66	2.2%	31	2.9%	26	1.6%	9	3.6%
	Northen Tier WIA	51	1.7%	21	1.9%	27	1.6%	3	1.2%
	West Central WIA	38	1.3%	11	1.0%	20	1.2%	7	2.8%
	Tri County WIA	81	2.7%	36	3.3%	37	2.2%	8	3.2%
	Central WIA	163	5.4%	78	7.2%	70	4.2%	15	6.0%
	Luzerne-Schuylkill Counties WIA	126	4.2%	49	4.5%	57	3.4%	20	7.9%
	Lackawanna County WIA	59	2.0%	22	2.0%	32	1.9%	5	2.0%
	Pocono Counties WIA	70	2.3%	27	2.5%	37	2.2%	6	2.4%
	Southwest Corner WIA	97	3.2%	36	3.3%	57	3.4%	4	1.6%
	Three Rivers WIA	242	8.1%	94	8.7%	130	7.8%	18	7.1%
	Westmoreland/Fayette WIA	118	3.9%	36	3.3%	65	3.9%	17	6.7%
	Southern Alleghenies WIA	132	4.4%	55	5.1%	63	3.8%	14	5.6%
	South Central WIA	341	11.4%	131	12.1%	179	10.7%	31	12.3%
	Berks County WIA	83	2.8%	30	2.8%	47	2.8%	6	2.4%
	Lehigh Valley WIA	116	3.9%	28	2.6%	79	4.7%	9	3.6%
	Bucks County WIA	101	3.4%	37	3.4%	55	3.3%	9	3.6%
	Lancaster County WIA	100	3.3%	40	3.7%	49	2.9%	11	4.4%
	Montgomery County WIA	147	4.9%	45	4.2%	90	5.4%	12	4.8%
	Chester County WIA	71	2.4%	21	1.9%	47	2.8%	3	1.2%
Delaware County WIA	93	3.1%	36	3.3%	51	3.1%	6	2.4%	
Philadelphia County WIA	400	13.3%	98	9.1%	280	16.8%	22	8.7%	
Out of State	179	6.0%	58	5.4%	110	6.6%	11	4.4%	
U01: Are you currently receiving Unemployment Compensation?	Yes	1,088	36.2%	174	16.0%	881	52.9%	33	13.0%
	No	1,916	63.8%	913	84.0%	783	47.1%	220	87.0%
U02: How many consecutive weeks have you been collecting Unemployment Compensation in this current spell?	1-5 weeks	148	13.9%	21	12.7%	122	14.1%	5	15.2%
	6-10 weeks	287	27.0%	30	18.2%	251	29.1%	6	18.2%
	11-15 weeks	193	18.2%	22	13.3%	166	19.2%	5	15.2%
	16-20 weeks	154	14.5%	18	10.9%	131	15.2%	5	15.2%
	21-25 weeks	152	14.3%	27	16.4%	121	14.0%	4	12.1%
	26 weeks or more	128	12.1%	47	28.5%	73	8.4%	8	24.2%

		Total		Employment Status					
				Employed		Unemployed		Out of labor force	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
U03: What is the reason that you are currently not receiving Unemployment Compensation?	Exhausted eligibility	575	30.0%	138	15.1%	347	44.1%	90	41.3%
	Became employed/labor income too high	603	31.5%	576	63.2%	22	2.8%	5	2.3%
	Extended unemployment compensation stopped being funded	602	31.4%	155	17.0%	359	45.6%	88	40.4%
	Other	137	7.1%	43	4.7%	59	7.5%	35	16.1%
U04: How many consecutive weeks did you collect Unemployment Compensation during your last spell of unemployment?	1-5 weeks	141	7.7%	110	12.8%	27	3.5%	4	2.0%
	6-10 weeks	136	7.4%	82	9.6%	44	5.8%	10	4.9%
	11-15 weeks	119	6.5%	72	8.4%	35	4.6%	12	5.9%
	16-20 weeks	134	7.3%	78	9.1%	48	6.3%	8	3.9%
	21-25 weeks	183	10.0%	91	10.6%	71	9.3%	21	10.2%
	26 weeks or more	1,115	61.0%	425	49.5%	540	70.6%	150	73.2%
L01: Which of the following best describes your employment status in the last full week?	Worked for pay or was TEMPORARILY absent from a job due to sickness, vacation, weather, etc.	1,029	34.1%	1,029	94.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Self-employed or worked unpaid in a family business at least 15 hours/week	60	2.0%	60	5.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	On temporary layoff from current job, expect recall within 6 months	226	7.5%	0	0.0%	226	13.5%	0	0.0%
	Currently not working, but looked for work during the last 4 weeks	1,446	48.0%	0	0.0%	1,446	86.5%	0	0.0%
	Retired - not working and not looking for work	97	3.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	97	38.3%
	Disabled - not working and not looking for work	75	2.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	75	29.6%
	Other - not working and not looking for work	81	2.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	81	32.0%
E01: Do you typically work at least 35 hours per week?	Yes, at your primary (or only) job	651	60.6%	651	60.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Yes, but only with all jobs combined	21	2.0%	21	2.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	No, less than 35 hours/week	403	37.5%	403	37.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
E02_R: What is your main reason for working part time at your primary job?	Economic reason	284	67.1%	284	67.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Non-economic reason (personal choice, school, family, etc.)	139	32.9%	139	32.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

		Total		Employment Status					
				Employed		Unemployed		Out of labor force	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
E03: How long have you been working at your primary job?	1-5 weeks	195	18.2%	195	18.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	6-10 weeks	155	14.5%	155	14.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	11-15 weeks	128	12.0%	128	12.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	16-20 weeks	80	7.5%	80	7.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	21-25 weeks	43	4.0%	43	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	26 weeks or more	470	43.9%	470	43.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
E04: Relative to your wages at your previous job, are the wages at your current primary job greater than, about the same as, or at least one half of the wages at your previous job?	Greater than that of your previous job	242	22.9%	242	22.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	About the same as at your previous job (at least 90%)	335	31.6%	335	31.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	At least one half of the wages at the previous job (but lower)	220	20.8%	220	20.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Less than half of your prior wages	262	24.7%	262	24.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
E05: Is your current job in the same industry in which you worked prior to your last spell of unemployment?	Yes	622	58.1%	622	58.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	No	448	41.9%	448	41.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
E06: Is your current job in the same occupation in which you worked prior to your last spell of unemployment?	Yes	625	58.4%	625	58.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	No	446	41.6%	446	41.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
E07: Relative to your usual Unemployment Compensation benefits prior to this job, are the wages at your current primary job . . . ?	At least 3 times as much	115	11.3%	115	11.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Between 2 and 3 times as much	170	16.7%	170	16.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Between 1 and 2 times as much	392	38.6%	392	38.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Less than the usual Unemployment Compensation benefits you received prior to this job	338	33.3%	338	33.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
E08: Are you still actively looking for work?	Yes, full-time	390	36.5%	390	36.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Yes, part-time	74	6.9%	74	6.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	No	605	56.6%	605	56.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
E09: In which industry (industries) is your current job search concentrated?	Same as my current job	127	27.8%	127	27.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Same as my job prior to my latest unemployment spell	73	16.0%	73	16.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Various	257	56.2%	257	56.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
E10: In which occupation(s) is your current job search concentrated?	Same as my current job	148	32.3%	148	32.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Same as my job prior to my latest unemployment spell	61	13.3%	61	13.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Various	249	54.4%	249	54.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

		Total		Employment Status					
				Employed		Unemployed		Out of labor force	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
N01: You stated that currently you are not working and not searching for a job. How long ago did you stop looking for a job?	1-5 weeks	38	16.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	38	16.0%
	6-10 weeks	37	15.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	37	15.6%
	11-15 weeks	29	12.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	29	12.2%
	16-20 weeks	30	12.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	30	12.7%
	21-25 weeks	12	5.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	5.1%
	26 weeks or more	91	38.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	91	38.4%
N02 Recode: Which best describes your reason to stop looking for a job?	Physical condition/Pursuing other opportunities/Family	135	53.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	135	53.8%
	Gave up looking due to lack of success	24	9.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	24	9.6%
	Reached normal retirement age	55	21.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	55	21.9%
	Other	37	14.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	37	14.7%
U05: Have you looked for work in occupations that are different from your occupation in your most recent employment?	Yes	1,132	68.1%	0	0.0%	1,132	68.1%	0	0.0%
	No	530	31.9%	0	0.0%	530	31.9%	0	0.0%
U06: Have you looked for work in industries that are different from the industry of your most recent employment?	Yes	1,226	73.5%	0	0.0%	1,226	73.5%	0	0.0%
	No	442	26.5%	0	0.0%	442	26.5%	0	0.0%
U07: Are you looking for only full-time positions?	Yes	716	43.3%	0	0.0%	716	43.3%	0	0.0%
	No, only part-time	118	7.1%	0	0.0%	118	7.1%	0	0.0%
	No, either part-time or full-time	816	49.3%	0	0.0%	816	49.3%	0	0.0%
	Not looking for work	5	.3%	0	0.0%	5	.3%	0	0.0%
U08: Have you pursued additional education or training since you left your last job?	Yes	362	21.7%	0	0.0%	362	21.7%	0	0.0%
	No	1,306	78.3%	0	0.0%	1,306	78.3%	0	0.0%
U09: Would you currently be interested in pursuing additional education or training?	Yes, general job skills	120	7.4%	0	0.0%	120	7.4%	0	0.0%
	Yes, update your skills in current occupation	327	20.2%	0	0.0%	327	20.2%	0	0.0%
	Yes, get trained for alternative occupation	494	30.5%	0	0.0%	494	30.5%	0	0.0%
	No	680	41.9%	0	0.0%	680	41.9%	0	0.0%
U10: Which range best describes your annual salary in your most recent job?	Under \$20,000/year	395	23.9%	0	0.0%	395	23.9%	0	0.0%
	\$20,000/year to \$29,999/year	414	25.0%	0	0.0%	414	25.0%	0	0.0%
	\$30,000/year to \$49,999/year	452	27.3%	0	0.0%	452	27.3%	0	0.0%
	\$50,000/year to \$75,000/year	236	14.3%	0	0.0%	236	14.3%	0	0.0%
	Over \$75,000/year	156	9.4%	0	0.0%	156	9.4%	0	0.0%

		Total		Employment Status					
				Employed		Unemployed		Out of labor force	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
U11: If you were offered a job that paid less than your previous salary, what is the largest pay cut that you would accept?	Would not accept less than my previous salary	422	26.7%	0	0.0%	422	26.7%	0	0.0%
	Less than \$2,000/year	262	16.6%	0	0.0%	262	16.6%	0	0.0%
	\$2,000/year to \$4,999/year	361	22.8%	0	0.0%	361	22.8%	0	0.0%
	\$5,000/year to \$9,999/year	248	15.7%	0	0.0%	248	15.7%	0	0.0%
	\$10,000/year to \$19,999/year	170	10.8%	0	0.0%	170	10.8%	0	0.0%
	\$20,000/year to \$40,000/year	79	5.0%	0	0.0%	79	5.0%	0	0.0%
	Over \$40,000/year	39	2.5%	0	0.0%	39	2.5%	0	0.0%
U12: If you were offered a job that was acceptable in other respects, what is the maximum time that you would be willing to commute?	Less than 15 minutes	78	4.7%	0	0.0%	78	4.7%	0	0.0%
	15-29 minutes	427	25.8%	0	0.0%	427	25.8%	0	0.0%
	30-44 minutes	522	31.6%	0	0.0%	522	31.6%	0	0.0%
	45-59 minutes	379	22.9%	0	0.0%	379	22.9%	0	0.0%
	60-90 minutes	161	9.7%	0	0.0%	161	9.7%	0	0.0%
	Over 90 minutes	85	5.1%	0	0.0%	85	5.1%	0	0.0%
H01: During your most recent spell of unemployment, how many weeks were you (or have you been) unemployed?	0 weeks / Underemployed	3	.1%	3	.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	1-5 weeks	289	10.0%	153	15.1%	129	7.9%	7	2.9%
	6-10 weeks	311	10.7%	94	9.3%	208	12.7%	9	3.7%
	11-15 weeks	312	10.8%	92	9.1%	209	12.7%	11	4.5%
	16-20 weeks	271	9.3%	92	9.1%	167	10.2%	12	4.9%
	21-25 weeks	269	9.3%	97	9.5%	165	10.0%	7	2.9%
	26 weeks or more	1,447	49.9%	485	47.7%	765	46.6%	197	81.1%

		Total		Employment Status					
				Employed		Unemployed		Out of labor force	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
S01: During your most recent spell of unemployment, in which activities did you engage in order to find a job? Select all that apply.									
S01_A: Searched internet job boards on websites	Not selected	608	20.2%	277	25.4%	233	13.9%	98	38.7%
	Selected	2,406	79.8%	812	74.6%	1,439	86.1%	155	61.3%
S01_B: Sent resume/filled out application(s) online	Not selected	762	25.3%	310	28.5%	317	19.0%	135	53.4%
	Selected	2,252	74.7%	779	71.5%	1,355	81.0%	118	46.6%
S01_C: Searched physical job boards	Not selected	1,716	56.9%	666	61.2%	876	52.4%	174	68.8%
	Selected	1,298	43.1%	423	38.8%	796	47.6%	79	31.2%
S01_D: Searched newspaper classified ads	Not selected	971	32.2%	408	37.5%	463	27.7%	100	39.5%
	Selected	2,043	67.8%	681	62.5%	1,209	72.3%	153	60.5%
S01_E: Sent hard copy of resume/job application	Not selected	1,240	41.1%	466	42.8%	614	36.7%	160	63.2%
	Selected	1,774	58.9%	623	57.2%	1,058	63.3%	93	36.8%
S01_F: Registered with JobGateway	Not selected	731	24.3%	303	27.8%	327	19.6%	101	39.9%
	Selected	2,283	75.7%	786	72.2%	1,345	80.4%	152	60.1%
S01_G: Visited a PA CareerLink/Unemployment office	Not selected	1,014	33.6%	392	36.0%	532	31.8%	90	35.6%
	Selected	2,000	66.4%	697	64.0%	1,140	68.2%	163	64.4%
S01_H: Went to job fairs	Not selected	1,909	63.3%	702	64.5%	1,019	60.9%	188	74.3%
	Selected	1,105	36.7%	387	35.5%	653	39.1%	65	25.7%
S01_I: Went to professional meetings in your field (professional networking)	Not selected	2,224	73.8%	782	71.8%	1,235	73.9%	207	81.8%
	Selected	790	26.2%	307	28.2%	437	26.1%	46	18.2%
S01_J: Networked with people in your social community who might be aware of jobs	Not selected	639	21.2%	289	26.5%	252	15.1%	98	38.7%
	Selected	2,375	78.8%	800	73.5%	1,420	84.9%	155	61.3%
S01_K: Directly contacted firms in the area (by phone, letter, or in person)	Not selected	974	32.3%	362	33.2%	486	29.1%	126	49.8%
	Selected	2,040	67.7%	727	66.8%	1,186	70.9%	127	50.2%
S01_L: Contacted a recruiter	Not selected	2,097	69.6%	763	70.1%	1,113	66.6%	221	87.4%
	Selected	917	30.4%	326	29.9%	559	33.4%	32	12.6%
S01_M: Signed on with a private employment agency	Not selected	2,290	76.0%	832	76.4%	1,227	73.4%	231	91.3%
	Selected	724	24.0%	257	23.6%	445	26.6%	22	8.7%
S01_N: Worked with a job coach/resume writer	Not selected	2,390	79.3%	885	81.3%	1,280	76.6%	225	88.9%
	Selected	624	20.7%	204	18.7%	392	23.4%	28	11.1%
S01_O: Visited (online or in-person) the state or federal civil service office	Not selected	2,350	78.0%	857	78.7%	1,275	76.3%	218	86.2%
	Selected	664	22.0%	232	21.3%	397	23.7%	35	13.8%
S01_P: Other	Not selected	2,650	87.9%	949	87.1%	1,475	88.2%	226	89.3%
	Selected	364	12.1%	140	12.9%	197	11.8%	27	10.7%
S01_Q: None of the above	Not selected	2,895	96.1%	1,035	95.0%	1,645	98.4%	215	85.0%
	Selected	119	3.9%	54	5.0%	27	1.6%	38	15.0%

		Total		Employment Status					
				Employed		Unemployed		Out of labor force	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
S01 Total: Groupings of the number of activities in which respondents indicated that they engaged in order to find a job.	No activities	124	4.1%	57	5.2%	28	1.7%	39	15.4%
	1-2 activities	155	5.1%	87	8.0%	50	3.0%	18	7.1%
	3-4 activities	230	7.6%	93	8.5%	102	6.1%	35	13.8%
	5-7 activities	750	24.9%	255	23.4%	427	25.5%	68	26.9%
	8-10 activities	1,067	35.4%	350	32.1%	647	38.7%	70	27.7%
	More than 10 activities	688	22.8%	247	22.7%	418	25.0%	23	9.1%
S02_REC0DE: Of the search methods you noted, which was the most instrumental in helping you get the job or closer to a job (e.g. interviews if currently unemployed)?	Searched internet job boards on websites (Career building, Monster.com, etc.)	717	24.1%	221	20.6%	466	28.0%	30	12.2%
	Sent resume/filled out application(s) online	223	7.5%	74	6.9%	140	8.4%	9	3.7%
	Searched physical job boards (e.g. at universities)	9	.3%	0	0.0%	8	.5%	1	.4%
	Searched newspaper classified ads	120	4.0%	38	3.5%	70	4.2%	12	4.9%
	Sent hard copy of resume/job application	44	1.5%	17	1.6%	22	1.3%	5	2.0%
	Registered with JobGateway	169	5.7%	44	4.1%	108	6.5%	17	6.9%
	Visited a PA CareerLink/Unemployment office	204	6.8%	60	5.6%	113	6.8%	31	12.7%
	Went to job fairs	27	.9%	8	.7%	19	1.1%	0	0.0%
	Went to professional meetings in your field (professional networking)	90	3.0%	39	3.6%	42	2.5%	9	3.7%
	Networked with people in your social community (family, friends, acquaintances) who might be aware of jobs	519	17.4%	224	20.9%	271	16.3%	24	9.8%
	Directly contacted firms in the area (by phone, letter, or in person)	298	10.0%	126	11.8%	142	8.5%	30	12.2%
	Contacted a recruiter	73	2.5%	20	1.9%	50	3.0%	3	1.2%
	Signed on with a private employment agency	86	2.9%	36	3.4%	46	2.8%	4	1.6%
	Worked with a job coach/resume writer	11	.4%	2	.2%	9	.5%	0	0.0%
	Visited (online or in-person) the state or federal civil service office	15	.5%	7	.7%	6	.4%	2	.8%
Other	116	3.9%	59	5.5%	52	3.1%	5	2.0%	
None of the above	258	8.7%	97	9.0%	98	5.9%	63	25.7%	
S03: Did you pursue additional education or training while searching for a job?	Yes	685	22.8%	250	23.0%	401	24.0%	34	13.4%
	No	2,325	77.2%	838	77.0%	1,268	76.0%	219	86.6%

		Total		Employment Status					
				Employed		Unemployed		Out of labor force	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
S04: Did you earn any specific credentials or certifications due to this training?	Yes	230	33.6%	110	44.0%	114	28.5%	6	17.6%
	No, program not completed yet	250	36.5%	61	24.4%	167	41.8%	22	64.7%
	No	204	29.8%	79	31.6%	119	29.8%	6	17.6%
H02: Which of the following industries best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment? *	Goods producing (level 1)	787	100.0%	323	41.0%	398	50.6%	66	8.4%
	Service providing (level 1)	2,214	100.0%	762	34.4%	1,267	57.2%	185	8.4%
	Total	3,001	100.0%	1,085	36.2%	1,665	55.5%	251	8.4%
IG2: Which of the following industries best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment? *	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	27	100.0%	10	37.0%	15	55.6%	2	7.4%
	Mining	30	100.0%	10	33.3%	16	53.3%	4	13.3%
	Construction	276	100.0%	139	50.4%	119	43.1%	18	6.5%
	Manufacturing	448	100.0%	160	35.7%	246	54.9%	42	9.4%
	Total	781	100.0%	319	40.8%	396	50.7%	66	8.5%
IS2: Which of the following industries best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment? *	Wholesale trade	47	100.0%	17	36.2%	26	55.3%	4	8.5%
	Retail trade	268	100.0%	91	34.0%	150	56.0%	27	10.1%
	Transportation and Utilities (includes warehousing)	325	100.0%	118	36.3%	181	55.7%	26	8.0%
	Information	66	100.0%	20	30.3%	38	57.6%	8	12.1%
	Financial activities	145	100.0%	34	23.4%	103	71.0%	8	5.5%
	Professional and business services	304	100.0%	106	34.9%	182	59.9%	16	5.3%
	Educational services	124	100.0%	41	33.1%	76	61.3%	7	5.6%
	Hospitals	96	100.0%	34	35.4%	48	50.0%	14	14.6%
	Health care services, except hospitals	325	100.0%	104	32.0%	193	59.4%	28	8.6%
	Social assistance	55	100.0%	19	34.5%	29	52.7%	7	12.7%
	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	43	100.0%	16	37.2%	25	58.1%	2	4.7%
	Accommodations	28	100.0%	13	46.4%	12	42.9%	3	10.7%
	Food services and drinking places	144	100.0%	48	33.3%	80	55.6%	16	11.1%
	Other services (except Public Administration)	158	100.0%	67	42.4%	77	48.7%	14	8.9%
	Public Administration	35	100.0%	15	42.9%	20	57.1%	0	0.0%
Armed Forces	40	100.0%	14	35.0%	23	57.5%	3	7.5%	
Total	2,203	100.0%	757	34.4%	1,263	57.3%	183	8.3%	

		Total		Employment Status					
				Employed		Unemployed		Out of labor force	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
H03: Which of the following occupational groups best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment? *	Management, professional, and related occupations	1,019	100.0%	350	34.3%	603	59.2%	66	6.5%
	Other	1,985	100.0%	737	37.1%	1,064	53.6%	184	9.3%
	Total	3,004	100.0%	1,087	36.2%	1,667	55.5%	250	8.3%
OM2: Which of the following occupational groups best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment? *	Management	432	100.0%	158	36.6%	246	56.9%	28	6.5%
	Business and financial operations	180	100.0%	53	29.4%	117	65.0%	10	5.6%
	Computer and mathematical	62	100.0%	19	30.6%	41	66.1%	2	3.2%
	Architecture and engineering	53	100.0%	21	39.6%	29	54.7%	3	5.7%
	Life, physical, and social science	13	100.0%	7	53.8%	6	46.2%	0	0.0%
	Community and social services	57	100.0%	16	28.1%	37	64.9%	4	7.0%
	Legal occupations	16	100.0%	8	50.0%	7	43.8%	1	6.3%
	Education, training, and library	79	100.0%	25	31.6%	48	60.8%	6	7.6%
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	25	100.0%	6	24.0%	18	72.0%	1	4.0%
	Healthcare practitioner and technical	92	100.0%	35	38.0%	46	50.0%	11	12.0%
Total	1,009	100.0%	348	34.5%	595	59.0%	66	6.5%	
OO2: Which of the following occupational groups best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment? *	Healthcare support	200	100.0%	64	32.0%	116	58.0%	20	10.0%
	Protective service	41	100.0%	9	22.0%	26	63.4%	6	14.6%
	Food preparation and serving related	129	100.0%	38	29.5%	76	58.9%	15	11.6%
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	100	100.0%	34	34.0%	58	58.0%	8	8.0%
	Personal care and service	67	100.0%	23	34.3%	38	56.7%	6	9.0%
	Sales and related	211	100.0%	72	34.1%	120	56.9%	19	9.0%
	Office and administrative support	284	100.0%	93	32.7%	167	58.8%	24	8.5%
	Farming, fishing, and forestry	15	100.0%	7	46.7%	5	33.3%	3	20.0%
	Construction and extraction	266	100.0%	149	56.0%	104	39.1%	13	4.9%
	Installation, maintenance, and repair	142	100.0%	57	40.1%	68	47.9%	17	12.0%
	Production	290	100.0%	110	37.9%	155	53.4%	25	8.6%
	Transportation and material moving occupations	193	100.0%	68	35.2%	101	52.3%	24	12.4%
	Military specific	28	100.0%	8	28.6%	18	64.3%	2	7.1%
	Total	1,966	100.0%	732	37.2%	1,052	53.5%	182	9.3%

		Total		Employment Status					
				Employed		Unemployed		Out of labor force	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
H04: Did you receive specific training for that occupation?	Yes, schooling	191	6.3%	64	5.9%	111	6.6%	16	6.4%
	Yes, other training	1,039	34.5%	352	32.4%	606	36.3%	81	32.3%
	Yes, both schooling and other training	731	24.3%	269	24.7%	399	23.9%	63	25.1%
	No	1,048	34.8%	402	37.0%	555	33.2%	91	36.3%
H05: Which reason best explains the reason you were separated from your prior job?	Reduction in hours	3	.1%	3	.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
	Laid off (recall date given or expected within 6 months)	490	16.3%	231	21.4%	233	14.0%	26	10.3%
	Other job loss (no expectation of recall)	1,488	49.6%	476	44.0%	895	53.6%	117	46.4%
	Temporary job ended	219	7.3%	70	6.5%	138	8.3%	11	4.4%
	Job leaver (for better opportunities)	82	2.7%	53	4.9%	25	1.5%	4	1.6%
	Job leaver (for cause, e.g. harassment)	109	3.6%	37	3.4%	62	3.7%	10	4.0%
	Other	611	20.4%	211	19.5%	316	18.9%	84	33.3%
H06: Prior to that separation, how long had you been employed with that employer?	Under 1 year	591	19.7%	214	19.7%	345	20.7%	32	12.7%
	1-3 years	906	30.1%	324	29.9%	527	31.6%	55	21.9%
	4-7 years	545	18.1%	204	18.8%	300	18.0%	41	16.3%
	8-10 years	254	8.5%	105	9.7%	129	7.7%	20	8.0%
	More than 10 years	709	23.6%	238	21.9%	368	22.0%	103	41.0%

		Total		County Density			
				Urban		Rural	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Sample: Short-Term Unemployed or Long-Term Unemployed	Short-Term Unemployed	1,414	49.9%	967	49.1%	447	51.6%
	Long-Term Unemployed	1,421	50.1%	1,001	50.9%	420	48.4%
D01: What is your gender?	Male	1,504	53.1%	1,000	50.8%	504	58.2%
	Female	1,330	46.9%	968	49.2%	362	41.8%
D02_R: How old are you?	Under 25 years	121	4.3%	89	4.6%	32	3.7%
	25-54 years	1,645	58.4%	1,146	58.6%	499	57.8%
	55 and older	1,052	37.3%	719	36.8%	333	38.5%
D03: Do you consider yourself to be Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino?	Yes	147	5.2%	126	6.4%	21	2.4%
	No	2,678	94.8%	1,834	93.6%	844	97.6%
D04: Which of the following best describes your race?	White	2,187	77.3%	1,369	69.7%	818	94.6%
	Black	440	15.6%	417	21.2%	23	2.7%
	Other	201	7.1%	177	9.0%	24	2.8%
D05_R: What is your marital status?	Married	1,302	46.3%	835	42.8%	467	54.0%
	No longer married (Widowed/Divorced/Separated)	704	25.0%	488	25.0%	216	25.0%
	Never married	809	28.7%	627	32.2%	182	21.0%
D06_R: What is the highest level of school you have completed or the highest degree you have received? (Recode)	High school graduate or less	1,179	41.7%	741	37.7%	438	50.6%
	Some college, but no degree	568	20.1%	422	21.5%	146	16.9%
	Associate degree - Occupational/Vocational	253	8.9%	168	8.6%	85	9.8%
	Associate degree - Academic Program	202	7.1%	148	7.5%	54	6.2%
	Bachelor's degree or higher (including graduate degrees)	628	22.2%	485	24.7%	143	16.5%
D07: Do you have any occupational specific credentials or certifications?	Yes	1,258	44.6%	887	45.2%	371	43.1%
	No	1,565	55.4%	1,075	54.8%	490	56.9%
D08: Did you ever serve on active duty in the U.S. Armed Forces?	Yes	290	10.2%	179	9.1%	111	12.8%
	No	2,541	89.8%	1,786	90.9%	755	87.2%

		Total		County Density			
				Urban		Rural	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Number of disabilities identified	0 Disabilities	2,215	78.6%	1,566	79.9%	649	75.6%
	1 Disability	388	13.8%	247	12.6%	141	16.4%
	More than one disability	215	7.6%	147	7.5%	68	7.9%
D09: Do you have serious difficulty with any of the following?							
D09_A: Hearing (or are deaf)	Yes	194	6.9%	103	5.2%	91	10.5%
	No	2,637	93.1%	1,864	94.8%	773	89.5%
D09_B: Seeing, even when wearing glasses (or are blind)	Yes	147	5.2%	100	5.1%	47	5.5%
	No	2,683	94.8%	1,868	94.9%	815	94.5%
D09_C: Concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition	Yes	187	6.6%	123	6.3%	64	7.4%
	No	2,632	93.4%	1,836	93.7%	796	92.6%
D09_D: Walking or climbing stairs	Yes	266	9.4%	189	9.6%	77	8.9%
	No	2,563	90.6%	1,777	90.4%	786	91.1%
D09_E: Dressing or bathing	Yes	53	1.9%	41	2.1%	12	1.4%
	No	2,779	98.1%	1,926	97.9%	853	98.6%
D09_F: Doing errands alone, such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping, because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition	Yes	90	3.2%	70	3.6%	20	2.3%
	No	2,736	96.8%	1,891	96.4%	845	97.7%

		Total		County Density			
				Urban		Rural	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Live in a Rural/Urban County	Urban County	1,968	69.4%	1,968	100.0%	0	0.0%
	Rural County	867	30.6%	0	0.0%	867	100.0%
	Out of State	-	-	-	-	-	-
Respondent's Workforce Investment Area (WIA)	Northwest WIA	124	4.4%	69	3.5%	55	6.3%
	North Central WIA	68	2.4%	0	0.0%	68	7.8%
	Northern Tier WIA	51	1.8%	0	0.0%	51	5.9%
	West Central WIA	38	1.3%	0	0.0%	38	4.4%
	Tri County WIA	81	2.9%	0	0.0%	81	9.3%
	Central WIA	165	5.8%	0	0.0%	165	19.0%
	Luzerne-Schuylkill Counties WIA	126	4.4%	83	4.2%	43	5.0%
	Lackawanna County WIA	59	2.1%	59	3.0%	0	0.0%
	Pocono Counties WIA	70	2.5%	0	0.0%	70	8.1%
	Southwest Corner WIA	97	3.4%	43	2.2%	54	6.2%
	Three Rivers WIA	242	8.5%	242	12.3%	0	0.0%
	Westmoreland/Fayette WIA	120	4.2%	81	4.1%	39	4.5%
	Southern Alleghenies WIA	132	4.7%	0	0.0%	132	15.2%
	South Central WIA	344	12.1%	273	13.9%	71	8.2%
	Berks County WIA	84	3.0%	84	4.3%	0	0.0%
	Lehigh Valley WIA	116	4.1%	116	5.9%	0	0.0%
	Bucks County WIA	102	3.6%	102	5.2%	0	0.0%
	Lancaster County WIA	101	3.6%	101	5.1%	0	0.0%
	Montgomery County WIA	148	5.2%	148	7.5%	0	0.0%
	Chester County WIA	71	2.5%	71	3.6%	0	0.0%
Delaware County WIA	93	3.3%	93	4.7%	0	0.0%	
Philadelphia County WIA	403	14.2%	403	20.5%	0	0.0%	
Out of State	-	-	-	-	-	-	
U01: Are you currently receiving Unemployment Compensation?	Yes	1,011	35.8%	708	36.1%	303	35.1%
	No	1,814	64.2%	1,254	63.9%	560	64.9%
U02: How many consecutive weeks have you been collecting Unemployment Compensation in this current spell?	1-5 weeks	133	13.5%	89	12.9%	44	14.8%
	6-10 weeks	262	26.6%	180	26.2%	82	27.5%
	11-15 weeks	188	19.1%	126	18.3%	62	20.8%
	16-20 weeks	146	14.8%	102	14.8%	44	14.8%
	21-25 weeks	137	13.9%	106	15.4%	31	10.4%
	26 weeks or more	120	12.2%	85	12.4%	35	11.7%

		Total		County Density			
				Urban		Rural	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
U03: What is the reason that you are currently not receiving Unemployment Compensation?	Exhausted eligibility	543	30.0%	383	30.5%	160	28.7%
	Became employed/labor income too high	568	31.3%	360	28.7%	208	37.3%
	Extended unemployment compensation stopped being funded	571	31.5%	425	33.9%	146	26.2%
	Other	131	7.2%	87	6.9%	44	7.9%
U04: How many consecutive weeks did you collect Unemployment Compensation during your last spell of unemployment?	1-5 weeks	132	7.6%	73	6.1%	59	11.2%
	6-10 weeks	130	7.5%	87	7.2%	43	8.2%
	11-15 weeks	112	6.5%	73	6.1%	39	7.4%
	16-20 weeks	127	7.3%	82	6.8%	45	8.6%
	21-25 weeks	174	10.1%	121	10.0%	53	10.1%
	26 weeks or more	1,055	61.0%	768	63.8%	287	54.6%
L01: Which of the following best describes your employment status in the last full week?	Worked for pay or was TEMPORARILY absent from a job due to sickness, vacation, weather, etc.	967	34.3%	632	32.3%	335	38.9%
	Self-employed or worked unpaid in a family business at least 15 hours/week	55	2.0%	39	2.0%	16	1.9%
	On temporary layoff from current job, expect recall within 6 months	211	7.5%	123	6.3%	88	10.2%
	Currently not working, but looked for work during the last 4 weeks	1,345	47.7%	1,013	51.7%	332	38.6%
	Retired - not working and not looking for work	92	3.3%	52	2.7%	40	4.6%
	Disabled - not working and not looking for work	72	2.6%	50	2.6%	22	2.6%
	Other - not working and not looking for work	77	2.7%	49	2.5%	28	3.3%
E01: Do you typically work at least 35 hours per week?	Yes, at your primary (or only) job	602	59.7%	386	58.1%	216	62.8%
	Yes, but only with all jobs combined	21	2.1%	16	2.4%	5	1.5%
	No, less than 35 hours/week	385	38.2%	262	39.5%	123	35.8%
E02_R: What is your main reason for working part time at your primary job?	Economic reason	269	66.4%	186	67.1%	83	64.8%
	Non-economic reason (personal choice, school, family, etc.)	136	33.6%	91	32.9%	45	35.2%

		Total		County Density			
				Urban		Rural	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
E03: How long have you been working at your primary job?	1-5 weeks	180	17.9%	126	19.1%	54	15.7%
	6-10 weeks	138	13.7%	95	14.4%	43	12.5%
	11-15 weeks	125	12.5%	88	13.3%	37	10.8%
	16-20 weeks	71	7.1%	49	7.4%	22	6.4%
	21-25 weeks	39	3.9%	29	4.4%	10	2.9%
	26 weeks or more	451	44.9%	274	41.5%	177	51.6%
E04: Relative to your wages at your previous job, are the wages at your current primary job greater than, about the same as, or at least one half of the wages at your previous job?	Greater than that of your previous job	224	22.6%	141	21.7%	83	24.3%
	About the same as at your previous job (at least 90%)	315	31.7%	195	30.0%	120	35.1%
	At least one half of the wages at the previous job (but lower)	211	21.2%	148	22.7%	63	18.4%
	Less than half of your prior wages	243	24.5%	167	25.7%	76	22.2%
E05: Is your current job in the same industry in which you worked prior to your last spell of unemployment?	Yes	579	57.7%	378	57.3%	201	58.6%
	No	424	42.3%	282	42.7%	142	41.4%
E06: Is your current job in the same occupation in which you worked prior to your last spell of unemployment?	Yes	582	58.0%	374	56.7%	208	60.5%
	No	422	42.0%	286	43.3%	136	39.5%
E07: Relative to your usual Unemployment Compensation benefits prior to this job, are the wages at your current primary job . . . ?	At least 3 times as much	95	10.0%	65	10.4%	30	9.2%
	Between 2 and 3 times as much	165	17.3%	110	17.5%	55	16.9%
	Between 1 and 2 times as much	371	38.9%	233	37.1%	138	42.5%
	Less than the usual Unemployment Compensation benefits you received prior to this job	322	33.8%	220	35.0%	102	31.4%
E08: Are you still actively looking for work?	Yes, full-time	366	36.5%	252	38.1%	114	33.4%
	Yes, part-time	73	7.3%	58	8.8%	15	4.4%
	No	563	56.2%	351	53.1%	212	62.2%
E09: In which industry (industries) is your current job search concentrated?	Same as my current job	121	27.9%	86	28.0%	35	27.6%
	Same as my job prior to my latest unemployment spell	69	15.9%	56	18.2%	13	10.2%
	Various	244	56.2%	165	53.7%	79	62.2%
E10: In which occupation(s) is your current job search concentrated?	Same as my current job	137	31.5%	99	32.2%	38	29.7%
	Same as my job prior to my latest unemployment spell	59	13.6%	48	15.6%	11	8.6%
	Various	239	54.9%	160	52.1%	79	61.7%

		Total		County Density			
				Urban		Rural	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
N01: You stated that currently you are not working and not searching for a job. How long ago did you stop looking for a job?	1-5 weeks	33	14.7%	21	15.0%	12	14.1%
	6-10 weeks	36	16.0%	19	13.6%	17	20.0%
	11-15 weeks	27	12.0%	18	12.9%	9	10.6%
	16-20 weeks	27	12.0%	19	13.6%	8	9.4%
	21-25 weeks	12	5.3%	7	5.0%	5	5.9%
	26 weeks or more	90	40.0%	56	40.0%	34	40.0%
N02 Recode: Which best describes your reason to stop looking for a job?	Physical condition/Pursuing other opportunities/Family	128	53.6%	89	59.7%	39	43.3%
	Gave up looking due to lack of success	23	9.6%	9	6.0%	14	15.6%
	Reached normal retirement age	53	22.2%	29	19.5%	24	26.7%
	Other	35	14.6%	22	14.8%	13	14.4%
U05: Have you looked for work in occupations that are different from your occupation in your most recent employment?	Yes	1,056	68.3%	773	68.5%	283	67.5%
	No	491	31.7%	355	31.5%	136	32.5%
U06: Have you looked for work in industries that are different from the industry of your most recent employment?	Yes	1,138	73.3%	843	74.3%	295	70.7%
	No	414	26.7%	292	25.7%	122	29.3%
U07: Are you looking for only full-time positions?	Yes	662	43.0%	488	43.3%	174	42.1%
	No, only part-time	113	7.3%	83	7.4%	30	7.3%
	No, either part-time or full-time	761	49.4%	554	49.1%	207	50.1%
	Not looking for work	5	.3%	3	.3%	2	.5%
U08: Have you pursued additional education or training since you left your last job?	Yes	333	21.5%	252	22.3%	81	19.3%
	No	1,219	78.5%	880	77.7%	339	80.7%
U09: Would you currently be interested in pursuing additional education or training?	Yes, general job skills	110	7.3%	86	7.8%	24	5.8%
	Yes, update your skills in current occupation	305	20.2%	238	21.7%	67	16.3%
	Yes, get trained for alternative occupation	453	30.0%	342	31.2%	111	26.9%
	No	640	42.4%	430	39.2%	210	51.0%
U10: Which range best describes your annual salary in your most recent job?	Under \$20,000/year	382	24.8%	269	24.0%	113	27.2%
	\$20,000/year to \$29,999/year	396	25.7%	267	23.8%	129	31.1%
	\$30,000/year to \$49,999/year	423	27.5%	322	28.7%	101	24.3%
	\$50,000/year to \$75,000/year	211	13.7%	164	14.6%	47	11.3%
	Over \$75,000/year	126	8.2%	101	9.0%	25	6.0%

		Total		County Density			
				Urban		Rural	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
U11: If you were offered a job that paid less than your previous salary, what is the largest pay cut that you would accept?	Would not accept less than my previous salary	403	27.4%	286	26.6%	117	29.6%
	Less than \$2,000/year	252	17.1%	176	16.4%	76	19.2%
	\$2,000/year to \$4,999/year	339	23.1%	253	23.5%	86	21.8%
	\$5,000/year to \$9,999/year	222	15.1%	160	14.9%	62	15.7%
	\$10,000/year to \$19,999/year	154	10.5%	116	10.8%	38	9.6%
	\$20,000/year to \$40,000/year	69	4.7%	57	5.3%	12	3.0%
	Over \$40,000/year	31	2.1%	27	2.5%	4	1.0%
U12: If you were offered a job that was acceptable in other respects, what is the maximum time that you would be willing to commute?	Less than 15 minutes	77	5.0%	59	5.3%	18	4.3%
	15-29 minutes	406	26.4%	286	25.5%	120	28.9%
	30-44 minutes	479	31.2%	351	31.3%	128	30.8%
	45-59 minutes	352	22.9%	254	22.7%	98	23.6%
	60-90 minutes	142	9.2%	111	9.9%	31	7.5%
	Over 90 minutes	80	5.2%	60	5.4%	20	4.8%
H01: During your most recent spell of unemployment, how many weeks were you (or have you been) unemployed?	0 weeks / Underemployed	3	.1%	1	.1%	2	.2%
	1-5 weeks	265	9.7%	168	8.9%	97	11.6%
	6-10 weeks	293	10.7%	198	10.5%	95	11.4%
	11-15 weeks	293	10.7%	169	8.9%	124	14.8%
	16-20 weeks	261	9.6%	191	10.1%	70	8.4%
	21-25 weeks	248	9.1%	169	8.9%	79	9.4%
	26 weeks or more	1,367	50.1%	998	52.7%	369	44.1%

		Total		County Density			
				Urban		Rural	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
S01: During your most recent spell of unemployment, in which activities did you engage in order to find a job? Select all that apply.							
S01_A: Searched internet job boards on websites	Not selected	574	20.2%	318	16.2%	256	29.5%
	Selected	2,261	79.8%	1,650	83.8%	611	70.5%
S01_B: Sent resume/filled out application(s) online	Not selected	729	25.7%	418	21.2%	311	35.9%
	Selected	2,106	74.3%	1,550	78.8%	556	64.1%
S01_C: Searched physical job boards	Not selected	1,612	56.9%	1,114	56.6%	498	57.4%
	Selected	1,223	43.1%	854	43.4%	369	42.6%
S01_D: Searched newspaper classified ads	Not selected	892	31.5%	646	32.8%	246	28.4%
	Selected	1,943	68.5%	1,322	67.2%	621	71.6%
S01_E: Sent hard copy of resume/job application	Not selected	1,166	41.1%	769	39.1%	397	45.8%
	Selected	1,669	58.9%	1,199	60.9%	470	54.2%
S01_F: Registered with JobGateway	Not selected	700	24.7%	440	22.4%	260	30.0%
	Selected	2,135	75.3%	1,528	77.6%	607	70.0%
S01_G: Visited a PA CareerLink/Unemployment office	Not selected	913	32.2%	669	34.0%	244	28.1%
	Selected	1,922	67.8%	1,299	66.0%	623	71.9%
S01_H: Went to job fairs	Not selected	1,793	63.2%	1,172	59.6%	621	71.6%
	Selected	1,042	36.8%	796	40.4%	246	28.4%
S01_I: Went to professional meetings in your field (professional networking)	Not selected	2,109	74.4%	1,399	71.1%	710	81.9%
	Selected	726	25.6%	569	28.9%	157	18.1%
S01_J: Networked with people in your social community who might be aware of jobs	Not selected	608	21.4%	358	18.2%	250	28.8%
	Selected	2,227	78.6%	1,610	81.8%	617	71.2%
S01_K: Directly contacted firms in the area (by phone, letter, or in person)	Not selected	913	32.2%	611	31.0%	302	34.8%
	Selected	1,922	67.8%	1,357	69.0%	565	65.2%
S01_L: Contacted a recruiter	Not selected	1,994	70.3%	1,306	66.4%	688	79.4%
	Selected	841	29.7%	662	33.6%	179	20.6%
S01_M: Signed on with a private employment agency	Not selected	2,154	76.0%	1,437	73.0%	717	82.7%
	Selected	681	24.0%	531	27.0%	150	17.3%
S01_N: Worked with a job coach/resume writer	Not selected	2,239	79.0%	1,506	76.5%	733	84.5%
	Selected	596	21.0%	462	23.5%	134	15.5%
S01_O: Visited (online or in-person) the state or federal civil service office	Not selected	2,209	77.9%	1,496	76.0%	713	82.2%
	Selected	626	22.1%	472	24.0%	154	17.8%
S01_P: Other	Not selected	2,499	88.1%	1,733	88.1%	766	88.4%
	Selected	336	11.9%	235	11.9%	101	11.6%
S01_Q: None of the above	Not selected	2,722	96.0%	1,903	96.7%	819	94.5%
	Selected	113	4.0%	65	3.3%	48	5.5%

		Total		County Density			
				Urban		Rural	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
S01 Total: Groupings of the number of activities in which respondents indicated that they engaged in order to find a job.	No activities	119	4.2%	69	3.5%	50	5.8%
	1-2 activities	149	5.3%	73	3.7%	76	8.8%
	3-4 activities	208	7.3%	125	6.4%	83	9.6%
	5-7 activities	701	24.7%	481	24.4%	220	25.4%
	8-10 activities	1,002	35.3%	718	36.5%	284	32.8%
	More than 10 activities	656	23.1%	502	25.5%	154	17.8%
S02_REC0DE: Of the search methods you noted, which was the most instrumental in helping you get the job or closer to a job (e.g. interviews if currently unemployed)?	Searched internet job boards on websites (Career building, Monster.com, etc.)	658	23.5%	518	26.6%	140	16.4%
	Sent resume/filled out application(s) online	215	7.7%	163	8.4%	52	6.1%
	Searched physical job boards (e.g. at universities)	8	.3%	6	.3%	2	.2%
	Searched newspaper classified ads	119	4.3%	68	3.5%	51	6.0%
	Sent hard copy of resume/job application	42	1.5%	20	1.0%	22	2.6%
	Registered with JobGateway	165	5.9%	104	5.3%	61	7.2%
	Visited a PA CareerLink/Unemployment office	202	7.2%	117	6.0%	85	10.0%
	Went to job fairs	27	1.0%	25	1.3%	2	.2%
	Went to professional meetings in your field (professional networking)	84	3.0%	71	3.6%	13	1.5%
	Networked with people in your social community (family, friends, acquaintances) who might be aware of jobs	479	17.1%	328	16.8%	151	17.7%
	Directly contacted firms in the area (by phone, letter, or in person)	281	10.0%	184	9.5%	97	11.4%
	Contacted a recruiter	66	2.4%	54	2.8%	12	1.4%
	Signed on with a private employment agency	79	2.8%	60	3.1%	19	2.2%
	Worked with a job coach/resume writer	11	.4%	11	.6%	0	.0%
	Visited (online or in-person) the state or federal civil service office	14	.5%	8	.4%	6	.7%
	Other	103	3.7%	66	3.4%	37	4.3%
None of the above	247	8.8%	144	7.4%	103	12.1%	
S03: Did you pursue additional education or training while searching for a job?	Yes	642	22.7%	493	25.1%	149	17.2%
	No	2,188	77.3%	1,473	74.9%	715	82.8%

		Total		County Density			
				Urban		Rural	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
S04: Did you earn any specific credentials or certifications due to this training?	Yes	212	33.1%	159	32.3%	53	35.6%
	No, program not completed yet	240	37.4%	183	37.2%	57	38.3%
	No	189	29.5%	150	30.5%	39	26.2%
H02: Which of the following industries best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment? *	Goods producing (level 1)	735	100.0%	425	57.8%	310	42.2%
	Service providing (level 1)	2,088	100.0%	1,534	73.5%	554	26.5%
	Total	2,823	100.0%	1,959	69.4%	864	30.6%
IG2: Which of the following industries best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment? *	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	27	100.0%	14	51.9%	13	48.1%
	Mining	27	100.0%	9	33.3%	18	66.7%
	Construction	254	100.0%	133	52.4%	121	47.6%
	Manufacturing	421	100.0%	264	62.7%	157	37.3%
	Total	729	100.0%	420	57.6%	309	42.4%
IS2: Which of the following industries best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment? *	Wholesale trade	43	100.0%	33	76.7%	10	23.3%
	Retail trade	261	100.0%	178	68.2%	83	31.8%
	Transportation and Utilities (includes warehousing)	291	100.0%	179	61.5%	112	38.5%
	Information	64	100.0%	51	79.7%	13	20.3%
	Financial activities	136	100.0%	112	82.4%	24	17.6%
	Professional and business services	280	100.0%	230	82.1%	50	17.9%
	Educational services	118	100.0%	92	78.0%	26	22.0%
	Hospitals	90	100.0%	63	70.0%	27	30.0%
	Health care services, except hospitals	315	100.0%	243	77.1%	72	22.9%
	Social assistance	53	100.0%	40	75.5%	13	24.5%
	Arts, entertainment, and recreation	40	100.0%	31	77.5%	9	22.5%
	Accommodations	27	100.0%	24	88.9%	3	11.1%
	Food services and drinking places	137	100.0%	96	70.1%	41	29.9%
	Other services (except Public Administration)	152	100.0%	109	71.7%	43	28.3%
	Public Administration	32	100.0%	25	78.1%	7	21.9%
	Armed Forces	38	100.0%	22	57.9%	16	42.1%
Total	2,077	100.0%	1,528	73.6%	549	26.4%	

		Total		County Density			
				Urban		Rural	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
H03: Which of the following occupational groups best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment? *	Management, professional, and related occupations	937	100.0%	708	75.6%	229	24.4%
	Other	1,889	100.0%	1,252	66.3%	637	33.7%
	Total	2,826	100.0%	1,960	69.4%	866	30.6%
OM2: Which of the following occupational groups best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment? *	Management	393	100.0%	286	72.8%	107	27.2%
	Business and financial operations	167	100.0%	133	79.6%	34	20.4%
	Computer and mathematical	56	100.0%	43	76.8%	13	23.2%
	Architecture and engineering	48	100.0%	36	75.0%	12	25.0%
	Life, physical, and social science	12	100.0%	11	91.7%	1	8.3%
	Community and social services	55	100.0%	42	76.4%	13	23.6%
	Legal occupations	16	100.0%	14	87.5%	2	12.5%
	Education, training, and library	74	100.0%	53	71.6%	21	28.4%
	Arts, design, entertainment, sports, and media	21	100.0%	18	85.7%	3	14.3%
	Healthcare practitioner and technical	85	100.0%	65	76.5%	20	23.5%
Total	927	100.0%	701	75.6%	226	24.4%	
OO2: Which of the following occupational groups best describes your last job prior to your current (if unemployed) or last spell of unemployment? *	Healthcare support	196	100.0%	147	75.0%	49	25.0%
	Protective service	41	100.0%	30	73.2%	11	26.8%
	Food preparation and serving related	125	100.0%	92	73.6%	33	26.4%
	Building and grounds cleaning and maintenance	92	100.0%	67	72.8%	25	27.2%
	Personal care and service	67	100.0%	55	82.1%	12	17.9%
	Sales and related	201	100.0%	141	70.1%	60	29.9%
	Office and administrative support	274	100.0%	206	75.2%	68	24.8%
	Farming, fishing, and forestry	15	100.0%	8	53.3%	7	46.7%
	Construction and extraction	244	100.0%	120	49.2%	124	50.8%
	Installation, maintenance, and repair	127	100.0%	76	59.8%	51	40.2%
	Production	277	100.0%	169	61.0%	108	39.0%
	Transportation and material moving occupations	183	100.0%	113	61.7%	70	38.3%
	Military specific	27	100.0%	14	51.9%	13	48.1%
	Total	1,869	100.0%	1,238	66.2%	631	33.8%

		Total		County Density			
				Urban		Rural	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
H04: Did you receive specific training for that occupation?	Yes, schooling	176	6.2%	129	6.6%	47	5.4%
	Yes, other training	986	34.8%	694	35.3%	292	33.7%
	Yes, both schooling and other training	680	24.0%	498	25.3%	182	21.0%
	No	989	34.9%	644	32.8%	345	39.8%
H05: Which reason best explains the reason you were separated from your prior job?	Reduction in hours	3	.1%	2	.1%	1	0.1%
	Laid off (recall date given or expected within 6 months)	453	16.0%	258	13.2%	195	22.5%
	Other job loss (no expectation of recall)	1,399	49.5%	1,029	52.5%	370	42.8%
	Temporary job ended	204	7.2%	142	7.2%	62	7.2%
	Job leaver (for better opportunities)	76	2.7%	44	2.2%	32	3.7%
	Job leaver (for cause, e.g. harassment)	104	3.7%	73	3.7%	31	3.6%
	Other	586	20.7%	412	21.0%	174	20.1%
H06: Prior to that separation, how long had you been employed with that employer?	Under 1 year	547	19.3%	379	19.3%	168	19.4%
	1-3 years	853	30.2%	604	30.8%	249	28.8%
	4-7 years	515	18.2%	368	18.8%	147	17.0%
	8-10 years	237	8.4%	157	8.0%	80	9.2%
	More than 10 years	675	23.9%	453	23.1%	222	25.6%

