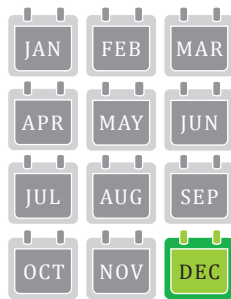


PA MONTHLY WORKSTATS

LABOR FORCE • JOBS • UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

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

2017



November 2017 Big Numbers

4.6% ↓ Unemployment Rate
5,976,000 ↑ Statewide Job Count
77,720 ↑ Initial Claims

- ▶ How many supersectors added jobs over the year? ----- **Page 2**
- ▶ To learn more about employment by gender and race please see ----- **Page 4**
- ▶ What are initial claims? ----- **Page 6**
- ▶ Read snapshots from recent articles related to labor market data from across the state and from various industries ----- **Page 7**
- ▶ What is the Current Population Survey (CPS)? ----- **Back Page**

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY SUPERSECTOR

DECEMBER 2017 EDITION • NOVEMBER 2017 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

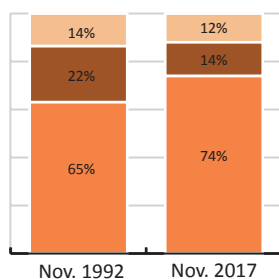
Industry	Jobs	Change from November 2016		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Total Nonfarm Jobs	5,976,000	62,600	1.1%	
Goods-Producing Industries	824,900	9,300	1.1%	
Mining & Logging	23,600	100	0.4%	
<i>Construction</i>	249,500	11,000	4.6%	
Manufacturing	551,800	(1,800)	(0.3%)	
Service-Providing Industries	5,151,100	53,300	1.0%	
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	1,131,800	2,600	0.2%	
<i>Information</i>	81,400	(3,700)	(4.3%)	
Financial Activities	318,900	2,000	0.6%	
<i>Professional & Business Services</i>	821,800	22,800	2.9%	
Education & Health Services	1,260,200	20,200	1.6%	
Leisure & Hospitality	579,900	14,400	2.5%	
Other Services	256,900	(1,600)	(0.6%)	
Government	700,200	(3,400)	-0.5%	

- In November, Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted total nonfarm jobs were up 2,300 over the month to 5,976,000. The three-month moving average was up 5,300 to 5,975,900, the fifth consecutive record high.
- For the second month in a row, and the third time within the last four months, goods-producing jobs were up while service-providing jobs were down. However, both have added jobs since November 2016.
- The largest gain was an increase of 3,400 construction jobs, while the largest decline was in leisure & hospitality, which fell 4,500 from a record high in October. Two supersectors, education & health services and professional & business services, set record high levels in November. Both have risen to new highs three times in the past four months.
- Over the year, total nonfarm jobs were up 1.1% (+62,600) in the state, compared to 1.4% nationally. Seven of the 11 supersectors had job gains in the commonwealth since last November. Four of the seven gains were up by at least 11,000 over the past 12 months, with the largest gain in professional & business services (+22,800).

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

HOW HAVE JOBS CHANGED OVER THE LONG TERM?

Percent of Total Nonfarm Jobs

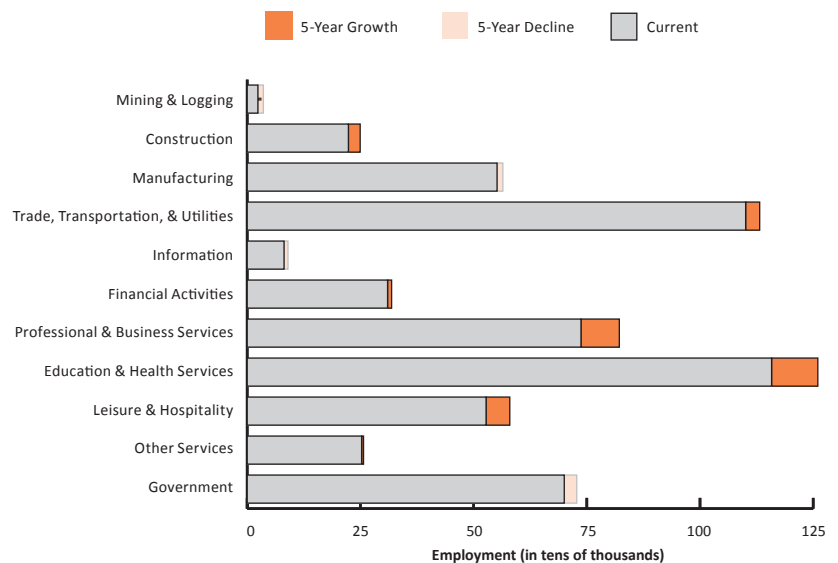


Government
 Goods Producers
 Private Service Providers

Education & health services led private service-providing growth over the past 25 years.

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

CHANGE IN SUPERSECTOR VOLUME



Total nonfarm jobs in Pennsylvania expanded 4.3% (+248,100) from November 2012 through November 2017. Seven of the 11 supersectors added jobs. The largest volume change was in education & health services, which added 102,100 jobs in the past five years, while the largest percentage movement was a decline of 33.9% (-12,100) in mining & logging.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

DECEMBER 2017 EDITION • NOVEMBER 2017 DATA

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

MSA	Jobs	Change from November 2016		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	365,200	2,100	0.6%	
<i>Altoona</i>	60,200	(600)	(1.0%)	
Erie	129,600	1,700	1.3%	
Harrisburg-Carlisle	346,700	7,200	2.1%	
Johnstown	56,100	500	0.9%	
Lancaster	254,900	4,400	1.8%	
Lebanon	52,000	100	0.2%	
Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington	2,926,400	22,200	0.8%	
Pittsburgh	1,180,200	15,100	1.3%	
Reading	179,000	1,600	0.9%	
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	264,400	3,600	1.4%	
State College	77,100	(600)	(0.8%)	
Williamsport	52,800	(500)	(0.9%)	
York-Hanover	184,800	1,300	0.7%	

Please note the four newly defined MSAs are not shown as they do not yet have seasonally adjusted data.

* Italics signifies the greatest over-the-year movement

** Highlighting signifies an all-time high

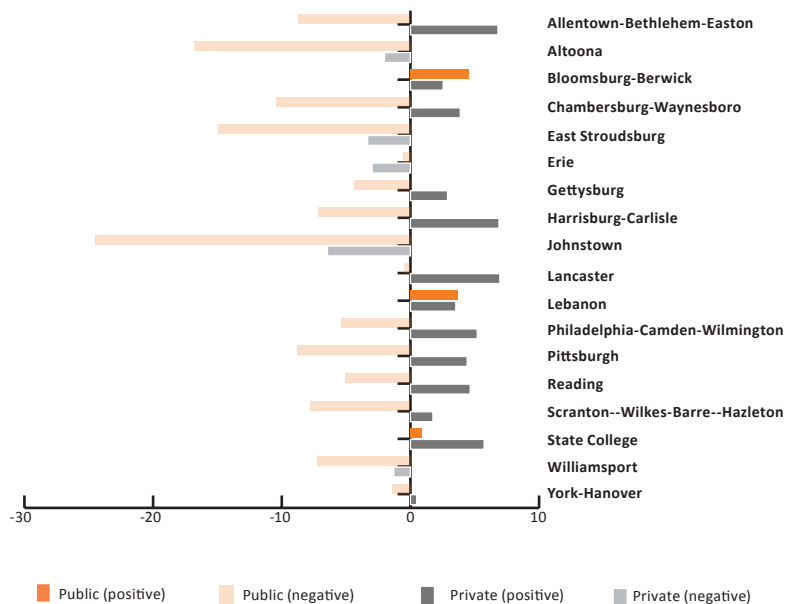
SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST (MSA industry data are not seasonally adjusted)

- Eleven of the 14 MSAs had positive over-the-year job growth, while three had over-the-year job losses.
- The Harrisburg-Carlisle MSA had the largest over-the-year percentage increase in jobs. Jobs were added in both goods-producing and private service-providing industries, while public sector jobs were lost. The public-sector losses were driven by declines in state government jobs. Job increases occurred in many supersectors, with trade, transportation, & utilities, and education & health services experiencing the greatest volume increases.
- The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA had the largest over-the-year volume increase in jobs. Most supersectors saw job increases over-the-year, as job losses were confined to information, government, and retail trade, with retail trade losing the greatest volume of jobs.
- The Altoona MSA had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in jobs. Total private jobs remained essentially unchanged over the year. Government job losses were seen in state government, as federal and local government jobs remained essentially flat. The Altoona MSA was also tied for the largest over-the-year volume decrease in jobs with the State College MSA. The State College MSA job losses were likewise driven by losses in state government

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST (based on non-seasonally adjusted MSA industry data)

- Thirteen of the 18 MSAs had more private sector jobs than they did 10 years ago while only five had fewer. Fifteen of the 18 MSAs had fewer government jobs than they did 10 years ago, while only three had more.
- Looking within the trade, transportation, & utilities supersector, the past 10 years saw many jobs lost in both retail and wholesale trade. Only two of the 17 MSAs for which retail and/or wholesale trade jobs are reported (data is not reported for the Bloomsburg-Berwick MSA), experienced any increases; the Harrisburg-Carlisle MSA added jobs in wholesale trade and the Lebanon MSA added jobs in retail trade. Among the MSAs where data is reported, a net of more than 31,000 jobs were lost in retail trade and a net of nearly 19,000 jobs were lost in wholesale trade.
- The past 10-year period was also very difficult for manufacturing. All 18 MSAs had fewer manufacturing jobs in November 2017 than they did in November 2007. The smallest percentage loss occurred in the Reading MSA (-2.6 percent), while the largest manufacturing job decrease occurred in the Williamsport MSA, which saw the loss of one in four manufacturing jobs over the past 10 years.
- One of the strongest performing supersectors over the past 10 years was education & health services. Each of the 18 MSAs added jobs in this supersector over the 10-year period, with gains ranging from 3.1 percent in the Williamsport MSA to 35.1 percent in the State College MSA. From November 2007 to November 2017, there were more than 200,000 jobs added to this supersector across the 18 MSAs.

MSA 10-YEAR JOB CHANGE (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED) PUBLIC VERSUS PRIVATE INDUSTRIES

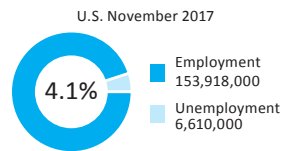
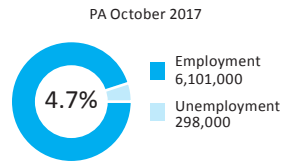
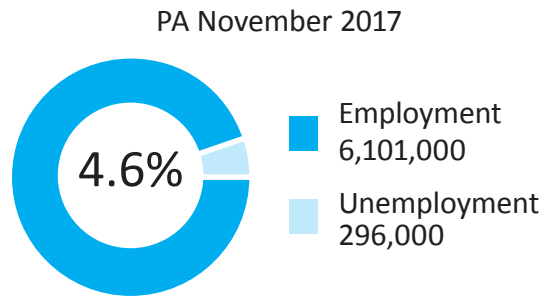


* Data are not seasonally adjusted, scale indicates percentage

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

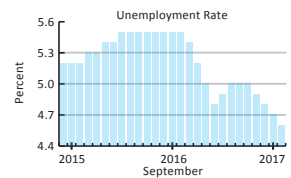
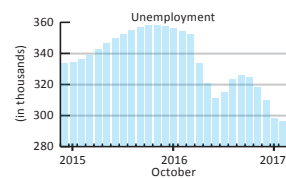
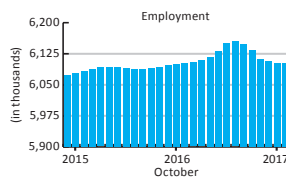
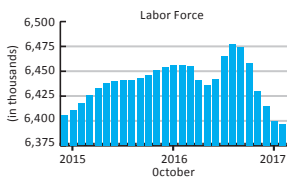
LABOR FORCE FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 2017 EDITION • NOVEMBER 2017 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dipped to 4.6 percent this month, down one-tenth of a percentage point. It was the sixth consecutive month without an increase.
- November was the lowest rate since it was matched in September 2007.
- PA's rate was 0.5 percentage points above the U.S. rate, which held at 4.1 percent in November.
- PA's seasonally adjusted labor force participation rate held at 62.3 percent, ending five consecutive months of declining rates.
- Unemployment decreased 2,000, dipping to 296,000, the lowest level since September 2007 (pre-recession). This was the fifth consecutive decrease.

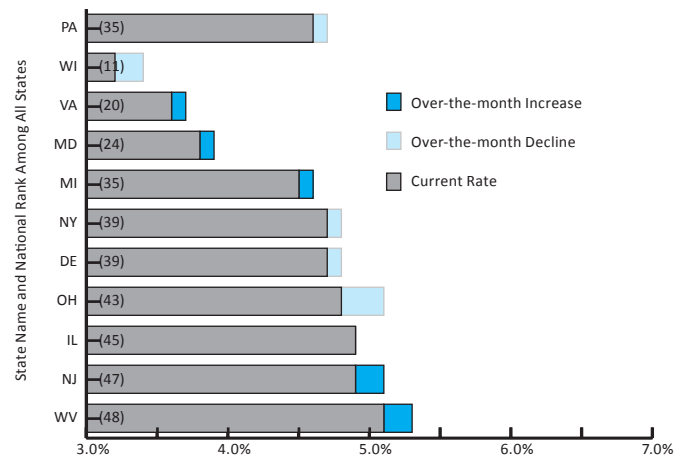


CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) DATA

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

	Nov. 2017	Oct. 2017	Nov. 2016
Total	4.8	4.8	5.5
Gender			
Female	4.4	4.4	5.3
Male	5.2	5.2	5.7
Race			
Black	8.6	8.5	11.3
White	4.3	4.4	4.8
Age			
16 - 19	14.4	13.4	16.7
20 - 24	6.3	6.4	8.1
25 - 54	4.4	4.5	4.8
55+	3.7	3.8	4.1
Education			
Less than HS	9.0	9.4	8.1
HS Diploma	5.5	5.5	5.7
AD / Some College	4.4	4.5	5.0
BD or Higher	2.3	2.4	2.9
People with Disabilities	10.0	9.8	10.7
Veterans	5.0	5.4	4.7
Participation Rate	62.3%	62.3%	63.5%
Employment/Population Ratio	59.3%	59.3%	60.0%
Underemployment Rate (U-6)	9.3%	9.4%	10.7%
Discouraged Workers	22,500	24,800	21,100
Part-Time for Economic Reasons	215,600	213,800	268,400
Avg. Duration of Unemployment (weeks)	25.2	25.4	24.4
Long-term Unemployed (>26 weeks)	74,500	74,300	78,300

SELECT STATES' UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (RANK)



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- In November's 12-month average, women comprised roughly 51.9 percent of PA's total population for ages 16 years and older. White (51.4 percent) and black (54.6 percent) women both held the majority of their respective populations over men, while amongst the Hispanic population, men (50.8 percent) held a slight majority within their total population.
- Among all employed individuals, men represented 52.3 percent of workers and this ratio has held fairly steady over at least the past 10 to 15 years. Men hold a larger majority of all those employed full-time at 56.6 percent, though this has declined from a pre-recession (November 2005) majority of 58.3 percent.
- Within the count of people working part-time, women hold the majority (65.5 percent), though this share is down from pre-recession levels (71.6 percent in November 2005). Women are also more likely, holding a 56.8 percent share, to be working part-time for economic reasons (they would prefer full-time, but cannot find full-time or have had hours reduced due to lack of business).
- Among the unemployed, women are also more likely to be seeking part-time employment (54 percent), while men make up the majority of people seeking full-time employment (60 percent).

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

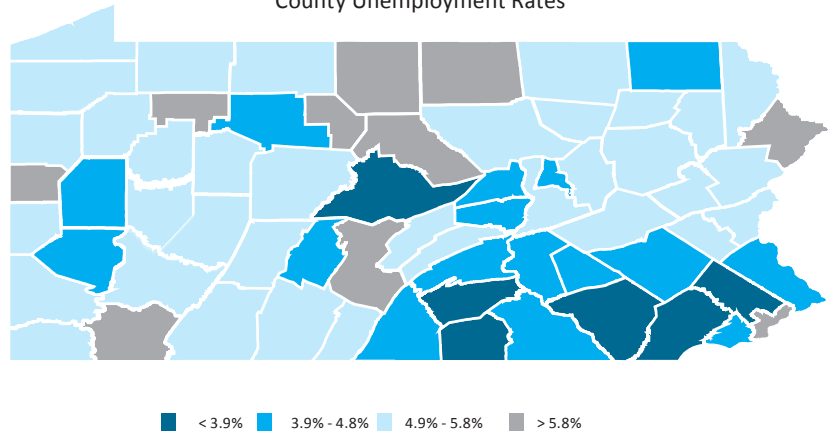
LABOR FORCE FOR SELECT LOCAL AREAS

DECEMBER 2017 EDITION • NOVEMBER 2017 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

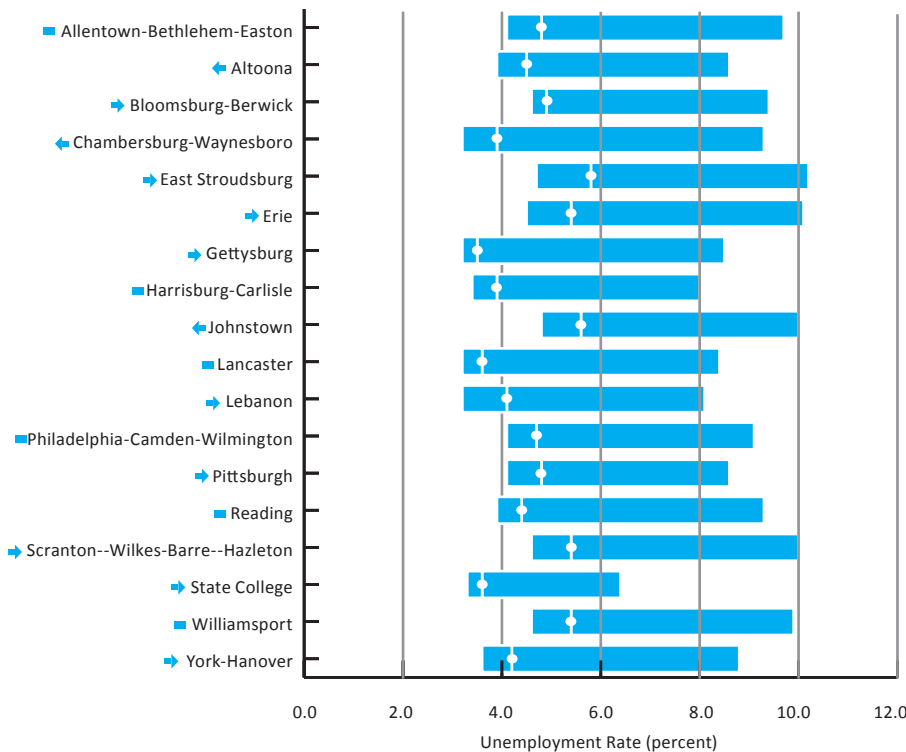
- In November, the unemployment rate and volume of unemployment over the year fell in all 67 counties. The unemployment rate decreases over the year ranged from -0.2 percentage points in Columbia, Montour, and Warren counties to -1.7 percentage points in Greene County. The rate decreased by -0.9 percentage points (the statewide decrease) in four counties while falling by less than the state average in 44 counties.
- Employment over the year increased in 16 counties and decreased in 51. The largest volume increase in employment was in Dauphin County (+900), while the largest volume decrease was in Delaware County (-2,300). The largest percentage increase in employment was in Sullivan County (+3.5 percent), while the largest percentage decrease was in Fulton County (-2.4 percent).
- Of Pennsylvania's 67 counties, only five had over-the-year increases in labor force in November. The increases were small in absolute terms, with the largest volume increase being in Cumberland County (+400), while Sullivan County (+2.4 percent) experienced the largest percentage increase. The largest over-the-year percentage decrease in labor force was in Fulton County (-3.6 percent), while the largest volume decrease in labor force was in Philadelphia County (-5,200).

County Unemployment Rates



Unemployment Rate by MSA

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



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

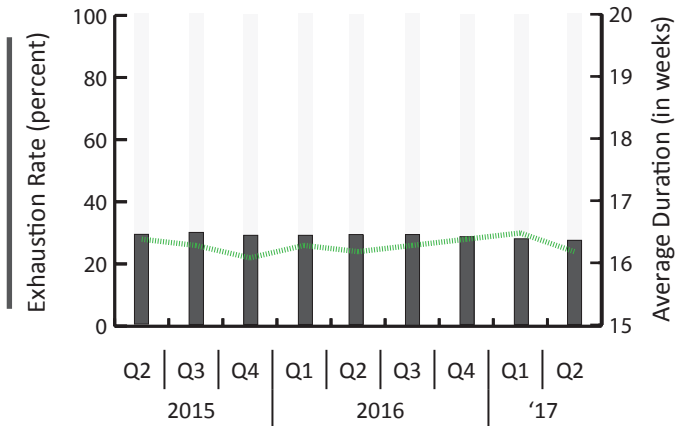
- In November, all 18 MSAs experienced over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates and volume. The Chambersburg-Waynesboro, Erie, and Johnstown MSAs had the largest rate decreases (-1.2 percentage points), while the smallest rate decrease (-0.3 percentage points) was in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA.
- Over the year, the volume of employment increased in seven MSAs, decreased in nine MSAs, and remained unchanged in the Chambersburg-Waynesboro and Erie MSAs. Over that period, the labor force increased in only the Gettysburg and the Harrisburg-Carlisle MSAs.
- The over-the-year percentage changes in MSA labor force and employment were relatively muted. The Gettysburg MSA experienced the largest over-the-year percentage increases in both employment (+0.9 percent) and in labor force (+0.5 percent). The Altoona MSA had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease in employment (-2.1 percent) and the Williamsport MSA had the largest over-the-year percentage decrease labor force (-2.9 percent). The over-the-year percentage decreases in the volume of the unemployed were larger in magnitude and more varied.
- The three largest over-the-year declines in labor force among the MSAs were in the Pittsburgh, Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, and Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton MSAs. Labor force decreases in the Pittsburgh and Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSAs were due to those MSAs also experiencing the two largest decreases in the over-the-year volumes of unemployment (and despite having small increases in employment). Conversely, the decrease in the labor force in the Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton MSA was due primarily to that MSA having the largest decline in employment over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

CLAIMS AND BENEFITS AT A GLANCE

DECEMBER 2017 EDITION • NOVEMBER 2017 DATA (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

DURATION OF CLAIMS AND EXHAUSTION RATE



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

For the week ending November 25, 2017: 97,256
 For the week ending October 28, 2017: 73,068
 For the week ending November 26, 2016: 107,364

DID YOU KNOW?

What are initial claims?

Any notice of unemployment filed:

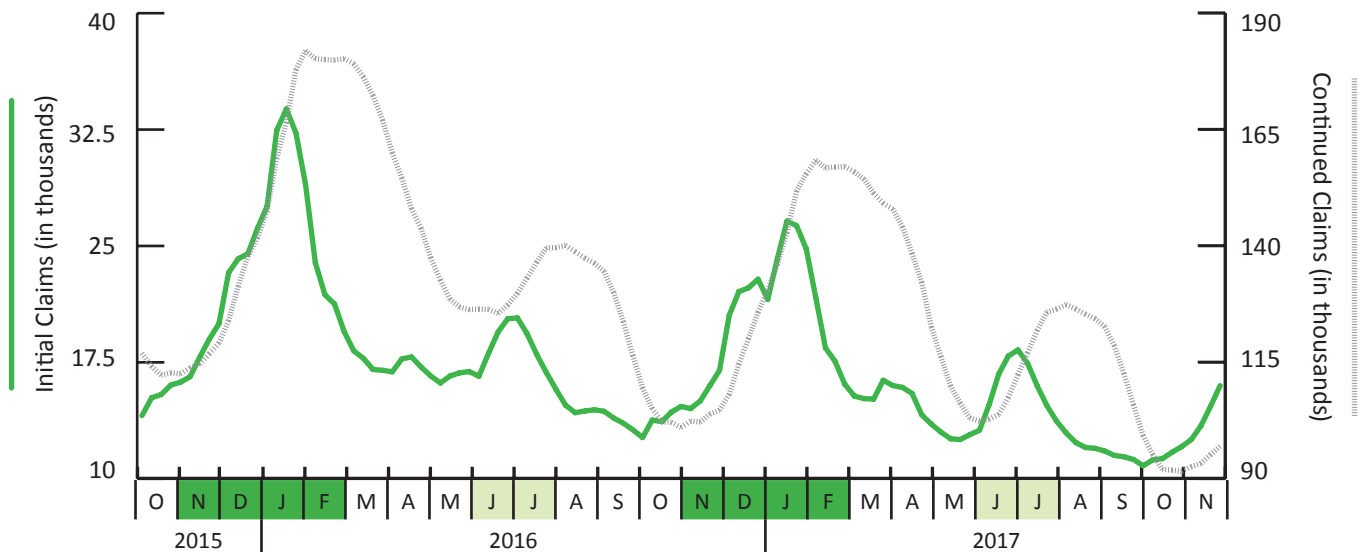
(1) to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation; or

(2) to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

What are weeks claimed/continued claims?

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

INITIAL AND CONTINUED CLAIMS OVER THE PAST 26 MONTHS



PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYER ACTIVITY

PRESS UPDATE

DECEMBER 2017 EDITION

PA MONTHLY WORKSTATS PRESS UPDATE

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

ydr.com, Dec. 20, 2017

Pa.'s seasonal warehouse workforce is one of the largest in the nation

Pennsylvania's transportation and warehousing industry is one of the largest in the nation. And so is the number of seasonal jobs it offers.

Harrisburg-based D&H Distributors is one of those seasonal employers. Its warehouse workforce grows from 600 to over 700 during their peak season, according to Karen Yates, director of human resources.

<http://www.ydr.com/story/news/2017/12/20/pa-s-seasonal-warehouse-workforce-one-biggest-nation/964234001/>

pennlive.com, Dec. 13, 2017

Giant Foods parent sheds jobs at Carlisle headquarters as company restructures

The Carlisle-area headquarters for Giant Food Stores and its parent, Ahold USA, is shedding jobs as the companies restructure following a huge international merger that was finalized earlier this year.

Chris Brand, lead spokesman for Ahold USA in Carlisle, said the company has been undergoing a previously announced "staffing process" at the Middlesex Township headquarters that will result in some employees leaving the company.

Brand could not say how many job losses would occur at the headquarters, adding that other positions were opening at the location as part of a two-tiered restructuring taking place in wake of the merger that formed the new global parent company, Ahold Delhaize.

http://www.pennlive.com/news/2017/12/giant_foods_sheds_jobs_at_carl.html

wnep.com, Dec. 7, 2017

More than 100 jobs Planned for Poconos

A snack company based in New York announced it will be relocating to Monroe County, creating more than 100 jobs.

An industrial building in East Stroudsburg has been vacant for more than a year but soon it will be home to a healthy snack company known as Terrafina.

Bill Reese is a borough councilman. He believes this company will do a lot for East Stroudsburg. "This is a win, 120 jobs, it's fantastic. Anything for the borough betterment is good for the borough. It's great," Reese said.

Owners of the company plan to invest more than \$4 million into the project which includes the purchase of the building.

Officials expect the company to move in by the spring.

<http://wnep.com/2017/12/07/more-than-100-jobs-planned-for-poconos/>

BEHIND THE DATA

DEFINITIONS • SOURCES • WEB RESOURCES

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS)

This program measures employment and unemployment by place of residence. The LAUS program does not produce estimates for any demographic groups.

Employment: All persons who (a) did any work as paid employees, self-employed, agricultural workers, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid family workers, or (b) were not working but who had jobs from which they were temporarily absent. **Each employed person is counted only once, even if the person holds more than one job.**

Unemployment: All persons aged 16 years and older who had no employment, were available for work, and had made specific efforts to find employment. Includes persons who were waiting to be recalled to jobs from which they had been laid off.

Labor Force: All persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Unemployment Rate: The number of unemployed divided by the labor force.

LAUS data is produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS)

Discouraged Workers: Persons not in the labor force who want and are available for a job and who have looked for work sometime in the past 12 months, but who are not currently looking because they believe there are no jobs available or there are none for which they would qualify. Discouraged workers are not included in the unemployment count.

Duration of Unemployment: The length of time in weeks that an unemployed person has been looking for work.

Labor Force Participation Rate: The labor force divided by the civilian non-institutional population.

Employment to Population Ratio: The proportion of the civilian non-institutional population aged 16 years and over that is employed.

Part Time for Economic Reasons: Persons who would like to work full time but were working part time because of an economic reason such as decreased working hours or they were unable to find full-time jobs.

Long-term Unemployed: Persons who have been unemployed for greater than 26 weeks.

Underemployment Rate (U-6): The number of unemployed plus those people working part time who would like full-time jobs plus those who have dropped out of the labor market entirely and still want a job divided by the labor force plus those who have dropped out of the labor market entirely and still want a job.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES)

This collaborative effort between the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics and the states produces a count of jobs, not of people.

Nonfarm Jobs: The total number of persons on establishment payrolls employed full or part time. **Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment are counted in each establishment.** Data exclude proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family or volunteer workers, farm workers, and domestic workers. Persons on layoff, strike, or leave without pay for the entire period, or who have not yet reported for work are not counted as employed. Government employment covers only civilian employees.

Seasonal Adjustment: Removes the change in employment that is due to normal seasonal hiring or layoffs (holidays, weather, etc.) thus leaving an over-the-month change that reflects only employment changes due to trend and irregular movements.

Note - Agricultural employment is excluded due to the relative difficulty of gathering timely employment information in the rural farming sector. Many agricultural workers are exempt from unemployment insurance and many are self-employed. As such, there is not a good source of data to verify the accuracy and reliability of the sample-based survey data.

CES data is produced by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (UC)

The Federal-State Unemployment Compensation (UC) Program provides unemployment benefits to eligible workers who are unemployed through no fault of their own and meet other eligibility requirements of State law.

Regular UC: Provides up to 26 weeks of benefits.

Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC): A temporary, federally-funded extension of unemployment benefits for those who have exhausted their Regular UC benefits.

Extended Benefits (EB): A temporary extension of unemployment benefits available to individuals who have exhausted their Regular UC benefits and any temporary EUC.

Initial Claims: The count of notices of unemployment requesting a determination of eligibility and entitlement for UC benefits. A person can file multiple claims.

Continued Claims: The number of weeks that claimants are requesting payment of unemployment benefits. These claims include "waiting weeks" which do not receive payment and claims that are subsequently denied benefits.

Individual Payments: The distinct count of individuals who received unemployment compensation benefits.

Exhaustees: The count of individuals who have drawn the maximum entitled amount of benefits.

*Auxiliary aids and services are available upon request to individuals with disabilities.
Equal Opportunity Employer/Program*