PENNSYLVANIA
FAST FACTS
MAY 2013 EDITION

Each of the following sections is a quick snapshot of Pennsylvania's many different labor market and economic data sets
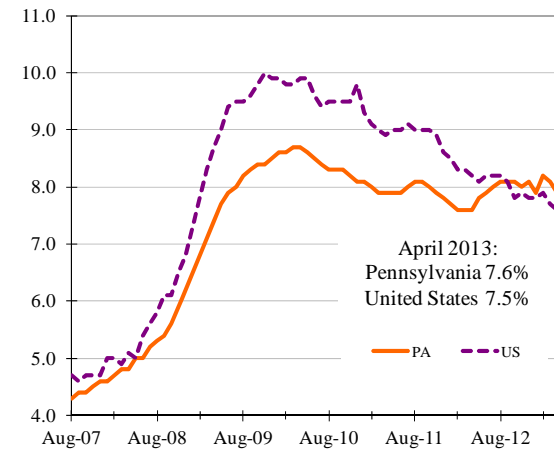
For additional information, please contact:
Center for Workforce Information & Analysis (CWIA)
Call: 1-877-493-3282; Fax: 1-717-772-2168
E-mail: workforceinfo@pa.gov
www.paworkstats.pa.gov

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR & INDUSTRY

Release Date: 5-24-2013
Next Release Date: 6-28-2013

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

Unemployment Rate

April 2013:
Pennsylvania 7.6%
United States 7.5%

— PA --- US

Unemployment Rate *(All data are seasonally adjusted)*
- Pennsylvania's unemployment rate was 7.6% in April 2013
- Pennsylvania was ranked 33rd (lowest rate) in the U.S. in April
- O-T-M change was -0.3 percentage points
- O-T-Y change was -0.2 percentage points

> O-T-M: Over-the-Month
> O-T-Y: Over-the-Year

- Change since December 2007 (the official start of the recession, at which time the unemployment rate was 4.6%) was +3.0 percentage points
- Change since February/March 2010 (when the unemployment rate peaked at 8.7%) was -1.1 percentage points
- PA's rate is forecast to be at 7.7% in 3rd quarter 2013 (*see page 27 for additional Global Insight forecasts*)
- April unemployment rates for surrounding states: NJ 8.7%, DC 8.5%, NY 7.8%, DE 7.2%, OH 7.0%, WV 6.6%, MD 6.5% (*see page 20 for all rates*)

Unemployment
- Pennsylvania's unemployment for April was 496,000
- O-T-M change was -17,000, O-T-Y change was -8,000
- Change since December 2007 was +204,000 (+69.9%)

Employment
- Pennsylvania's employment for April was 6,008,000
- O-T-M change was +13,000, O-T-Y change was +39,000
- Change since December 2007 was -80,000 (-1.3%)

Labor Force
- Pennsylvania's labor force for April was 6,505,000
- O-T-M change was -3,000, O-T-Y change was +32,000
- Change since December 2007 was +125,000 (+2.0%)

UNEMPLOYMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

PA Unemployment Rate by Demographic Group

Group	2013 Q1	2012 Q4	2012 Q1	2011 Q1
Total	8.4%	7.6%	7.8%	7.7%
White	7.6%	6.8%	6.7%	7.0%
Black	13.9%	13.6%	15.9%	13.0%
Male	9.1%	8.1%	7.8%	8.8%
Female	7.6%	7.0%	7.9%	6.5%
16-19	20.0%	15.8%	17.3%	12.0%
20-24	14.3%	11.9%	13.2%	11.7%
25-54	7.1%	6.8%	6.9%	7.4%
55+	7.7%	6.6%	6.0%	5.8%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey (CPS)

- Compared to a year ago, the unemployment rates for whites and males went up, while the rates for blacks and females went down (2013Q1 versus 2012Q1).
- Blacks, males, and younger workers had the highest rates.

PA Unemployment Rate by Educational Group

Group	2013 Q1	2012 Q4	2012 Q1	2011 Q1
Less than a HS diploma	12.6%	12.2%	14.1%	13.2%
HS graduates, no college	11.4%	8.0%	9.7%	9.1%
Some college, no degree	8.2%	6.1%	6.6%	6.9%
Associate degree	6.5%	8.5%	5.3%	4.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	3.5%	4.2%	4.1%	4.1%

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey (CPS)

- In the 1st quarter 2013, the highest unemployment rate was for those without a high school diploma.

Select PA Labor Force Characteristics

Quarter	Discouraged Workers	Part Time for Econ. Reasons	Average Duration of Unemployment (Weeks)	Labor Force Participation Rate	Employment to Population Ratio	Underemployment Rate (U6)	Long-Term Unemployed (>26 Weeks)
2013 Q1	33,100	290,700	33.8	63.2%	57.9%	14.4%	192,000
2012 Q4	23,500	257,500	34.6	63.9%	59.0%	12.8%	193,000
2012 Q1	42,900	327,500	31.1	63.2%	58.3%	14.4%	185,900
2011 Q1	37,200	337,300	37.1	63.2%	58.4%	14.7%	210,600

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Current Population Survey (CPS)

- From 1st quarter 2012 to 1st quarter 2013, the percent of long-term unemployed, or those who have been unemployed for more than six months, decreased from 37% to 36%.
- Pennsylvania's 1st quarter 2013 U6 underemployment rate (which can be used to gauge the true nature of unemployment) was 14.4%.

POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS

The U.S. Census Bureau's Population Estimates Division recently released the 2011 County Population Estimates. The data is the first county-level population estimates data created using the 2010 Census total population counts as a base.

Top 10 Pennsylvania Counties with Percent Population Decreases, 2011

Rank	County	July 1, 2011 Population Estimate	April 1, 2010 Population Estimate Base	Numeric Population Change	Percent Population Change
1	Forest	7,589	7,716	-127	-1.6%
2	Cameron	5,010	5,085	-75	-1.5%
3	Juniata	24,400	24,638	-238	-1.0%
4	Pike	56,852	57,367	-515	-0.9%
5	Warren	41,441	41,815	-374	-0.9%
6	Elk	31,751	31,946	-195	-0.6%
7	Lawrence	90,535	91,108	-573	-0.6%
8	Armstrong	68,568	68,942	-374	-0.5%
9	Jefferson	44,976	45,196	-220	-0.5%
10	McKean	43,222	43,450	-228	-0.5%

Source: Penn State Data Center, US Census Bureau 2011 County Population Estimates

Last decade, Pike and Monroe counties, on Pennsylvania's northeastern border with New Jersey and within commuting distance to New York had some of the largest population gains because of high migration rates from neighboring states. However, the 2011 County Population Estimates reveal that Monroe County gained only 40 people between April 1, 2010 and July 1, 2011, while Pike lost 515 people during the time period. These counties have begun to experience a shift in population change because of a reduced number of people moving to the counties from other states.

Eight of the top ten counties to experience population loss between April 1, 2010 and July 1, 2011 were located in Western and North-Central Pennsylvania. Forest County (-1.6 percent), followed closely by Cameron County (-1.5), had the largest percent population decline during the period. Juniata (-1.0 percent), Warren (-0.9 percent) and Pike (-0.9 percent) complete the top five counties that have lost the largest percent of population.

Schuylkill County (-776) had the largest estimated population decrease during the period, followed by Westmoreland (-697) and Lawrence (-573) counties.

WORKFORCE INDICATORS

2012 Q2 Percentage of Workers Ages 55+ by Industry

Industry	Older Worker Count	Total Worker Count	Percent Older Workers
Accommodation and Food Services	44,271	419,967	10.5%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	56,098	283,645	19.8%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	5,114	20,819	24.6%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	17,753	88,327	20.1%
Construction	41,254	214,067	19.3%
Educational Services	146,635	514,592	28.5%
Finance and Insurance	57,935	259,991	22.3%
Health Care and Social Assistance	219,915	947,746	23.2%
Information	21,083	96,549	21.8%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	31,145	135,893	22.9%
Manufacturing	148,897	577,347	25.8%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	5,827	34,619	16.8%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	45,368	186,851	24.3%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	70,771	332,005	21.3%
Public Administration	40,280	149,222	27.0%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	15,555	58,219	26.7%
Retail Trade	131,604	624,767	21.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	61,063	225,704	27.1%
Utilities	9,524	31,283	30.4%
Wholesale Trade	58,508	229,013	25.5%
Total	**1,228,598**	**5,430,626**	**22.6%**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Program

2012 Q1 Workers Ages 55+ Industry Separations

Industry	Separations	% of Separations
Accommodation and Food Services	5,992	5%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	11,090	9%
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	748	1%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	2,352	2%
Construction	6,358	5%
Educational Services	12,587	10%
Finance and Insurance	6,392	5%
Health Care and Social Assistance	17,920	14%
Information	2,062	2%
Management of Companies and Enterprises	2,582	2%
Manufacturing	11,637	9%
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	656	1%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	4,495	4%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	6,094	5%
Public Administration	3,327	3%
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	1,220	1%
Retail Trade	15,893	13%
Transportation and Warehousing	6,961	6%
Utilities	950	1%
Wholesale Trade	4,647	4%
Total	**123,963**	**-**

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Program

WORKFORCE INDICATORS

Manufacturing Demographics

2012 Q2 Manufacturing Employment by Gender

26%
73%
■ Male
□ Female
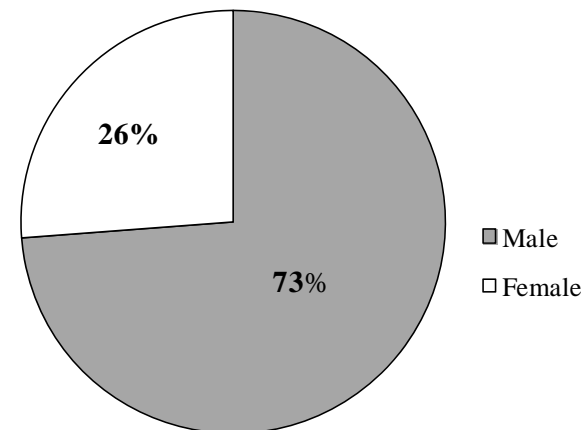
PA Manufacturing Labor Force Age Groups

Age Group	Q2 2009	Q2 2010	Q2 2011	Q2 2012
<25	6.3%	5.8%	6.0%	6.7%
25-54	70.9%	70.3%	69.0%	67.6%
55+	22.8%	23.9%	24.8%	25.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Program

2012 Q2 Top Manufacturing Industries Employing Workers Ages 55+

Industry	Older Worker Count	Total Worker Count	Percent Older Workers
Apparel Knitting Mills	174	380	45.8%
Fiber, Yarn, and Thread Mills	133	302	44.0%
Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing	1686	4496	37.5%
Apparel Accessories and Other Apparel Manufacturing	129	358	36.0%
Fabric Mills	829	2311	35.9%
Other Leather and Allied Product Manufacturing	84	245	34.3%
Grain and Oilseed Milling	404	1230	32.8%
Iron and Steel Mills and Ferroalloy Manufacturing	4898	14982	32.7%
Leather and Hide Tanning and Finishing	42	129	32.6%
Tobacco Manufacturing	249	774	32.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Local Employment Dynamics (LED) Program

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Key Facts

Unemployment Compensation Federal Loan Balance

- The federal loan balance was paid in full on July 25, 2012, with interim financing. The interim financing was then repaid with a bond issue which closed on October 18, 2012.

- Starting January 14, 2013, Pennsylvania began receiving federal cash flow loans. As of May 20, the cash flow loan balance was $523 million. These loans are projected to be repaid by the end of September.

Available Weeks of Benefits

- Under the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012, a total of 47 weeks (Tiers 1-4) of Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC) and 20 weeks of Extended Benefits (13 weeks Regular EB + 7 weeks High Unemployment Period EB) are available in states that meet the required unemployment rate thresholds.

- Nationally, the maximum of 47 weeks of EUC is currently available in only seven states. Extended Benefits are not available in any states.

- In Pennsylvania, the maximum number of weeks of benefits available is 63 (26 weeks of Regular Unemployment Compensation + 37 weeks of EUC).

Claims

Pennsylvania Initial and Continued Claims, 4-week moving average
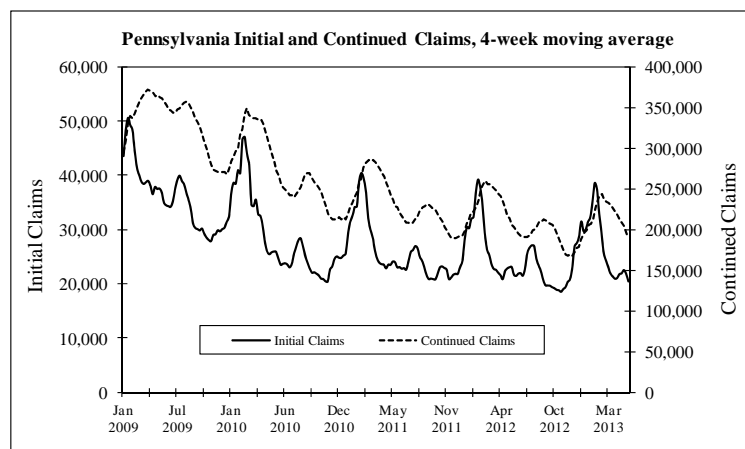
All claims data are not seasonally adjusted.

O-T-Y: Over-the-Year

Regular Compensation

- Initial claims for April were 101,000, O-T-Y change was -12,900 (-11%)

- Continued claims for April were 792,700, O-T-Y change was **-**200,800 (**-**20%)

Emergency Compensation (EUC)

- Initial claims for April were 18,200, O-T-Y change was -3,100 (-15%)

- Continued claims for April were 469,900, O-T-Y change was -204,300 (-30%)

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Individual Payments
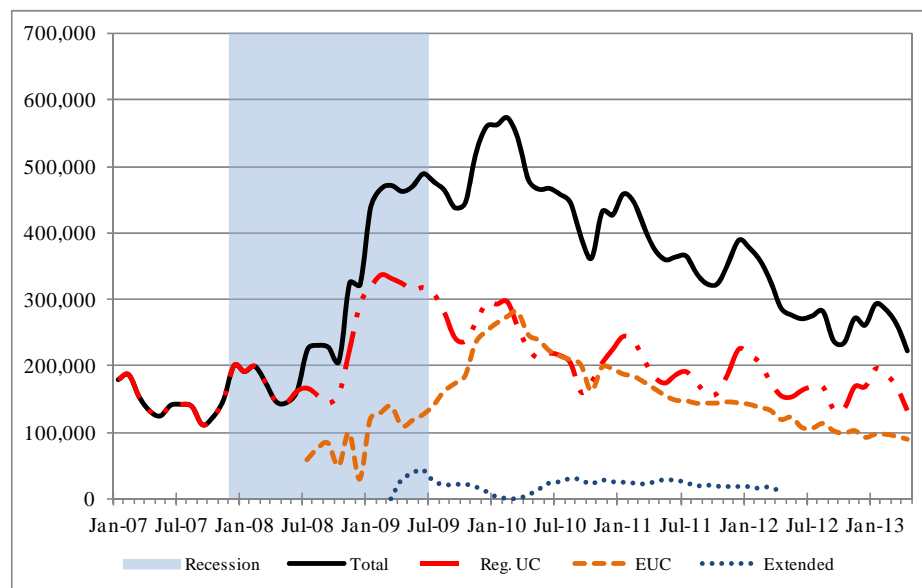
Individual Payments by Week Ending Date

Program	Apr 27, 2013	Mar 30, 2013	Oct 27, 2012
Total	**223,181**	**262,578**	**249,388**
Regular UC	133,600	168,800	143,675
Emergency UC	89,581	93,778	105,713

Source: PA Unemployment Compensation System
Note: This count reflects the total number of distinct individuals who received UC benefits including federal extension of benefits as of April 27, 2013.

- For the week ending April 27, 2013, the total number of individuals who received UC benefits (223,181) was lower than both the previous month (262,578) and six months ago (249,388).

- The total number of individuals who received emergency UC benefits (89,581) was lower than both the previous month (93,778) and six months ago (105,713).

UC Exhaustees by Pre-UC Supersector
May 1, 2012 to April 30, 2013

Pre-UC Supersector	Exhaustees	% of Total
Total	125,000	100%
Natural Resources & Mining	840	0.7%
Construction	11,770	9.4%
Manufacturing	15,280	12.2%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	25,000	20.0%
Information	2,100	1.7%
Financial Activities	6,710	5.4%
Professional & Business Services	21,890	17.5%
Education & Health Services	22,380	17.9%
Leisure & Hospitality	9,740	7.8%
Other Services	3,840	3.1%
Government	1,650	1.3%
Unclassified Industry	3,800	3.0%

Source: PA Unemployment Compensation System
Note: These counts reflect the total number of persons who have or are projected to exhaust all available state and federal UC benefits under current law during the indicated months.
Numbers may not add to total due to rounding, and the total is rounded to the nearest thousand.

Pre-UC Supersector represents the aggregated industry sector of the primary employer of the exhaustee prior to collecting unemployment benefits.

- From May 1, 2012, through April 30, 2013, the number of individuals who exhausted all available state and federal UC benefits was 125,000.

- In April 2013 alone, total exhaustions were 7,000. (See next page)

- The supersector with the highest number of exhaustees was Trade, Transportation & Utilities with 25,000, or 20.0% of all exhaustees.

- The next highest number of UC Exhaustees was from the Education & Health Services supersector with 22,380, or 17.9%.

Estimates of UC Exhaustees by County

Area	Actual – Previous 12 Months		Projected – Next 3 Months		
	May 2012 - Mar 2013	Apr 2013	May 2013	Jun 2013	Jul 2013
Pennsylvania	**118,000**	**7,000**	**6,000**	**5,000**	**6,000**
---	---	---	---	---	---
Adams County	520	20	30	20	30
Allegheny County	11,130	670	570	470	570
Armstrong County	540	40	30	20	30
Beaver County	1,570	110	80	70	80
Bedford County	370	20	20	20	20
Berks County	3,930	250	200	170	200
Blair County	890	50	50	40	50
Bradford County	220	10	10	10	10
Bucks County	5,620	310	290	240	290
Butler County	1,280	90	70	50	70
Cambria County	1,290	90	70	50	70
Cameron County	40	<10	<10	<10	<10
Carbon County	600	40	30	30	30
Centre County	520	30	30	20	30
Chester County	3,070	190	160	130	160
Clarion County	370	30	20	20	20
Clearfield County	650	30	30	30	30
Clinton County	190	10	10	10	10
Columbia County	380	30	20	20	20
Crawford County	530	20	30	20	30
Cumberland County	1,450	80	70	60	70
Dauphin County	2,230	120	110	90	110
Delaware County	5,590	330	280	240	280
Elk County	160	10	10	10	10
Erie County	2,380	140	120	100	120
Fayette County	1,460	100	70	60	70
Forest County	50	<10	<10	<10	<10
Franklin County	960	50	50	40	50
Fulton County	110	<10	10	<10	10
Greene County	290	10	10	10	10
Huntingdon County	410	30	20	20	20
Indiana County	740	40	40	30	40
Jefferson County	310	30	20	10	20

Source: PA Unemployment Compensation System
Note: These counts reflect the total number of persons who have or are projected to exhaust all available state and federal UC benefits under current law during the indicated months. Numbers may not add to total due to rounding. Pennsylvania's totals are rounded to the nearest thousand.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Estimates of UC Exhaustees by County

Area	Actual – Previous 12 Months		Projected – Next 3 Months		
	May 2012 - Mar 2013	Apr 2013	May 2013	Jun 2013	Jul 2013
Juniata County	130	10	10	10	10
Lackawanna County	1,860	110	90	80	90
Lancaster County	3,150	170	160	130	160
Lawrence County	830	40	40	40	40
Lebanon County	890	60	50	40	50
Lehigh County	4,050	190	210	170	210
Luzerne County	2,750	160	140	120	140
Lycoming County	750	50	40	30	40
McKean County	280	30	10	10	10
Mercer County	770	40	40	30	40
Mifflin County	310	10	20	10	20
Monroe County	1,090	60	60	50	60
Montgomery County	6,430	430	330	270	330
Montour County	80	10	<10	<10	<10
Northampton County	2,530	150	130	110	130
Northumberland County	660	40	30	30	30
Perry County	350	20	20	10	20
Philadelphia County	22,110	1,330	1,120	940	1,120
Pike County	230	10	10	10	10
Potter County	100	10	10	<10	10
Schuylkill County	1,220	90	60	50	60
Snyder County	230	10	10	10	10
Somerset County	630	40	30	30	30
Sullivan County	20	<10	<10	<10	<10
Susquehanna County	190	10	10	10	10
Tioga County	140	10	10	10	10
Union County	130	<10	10	10	10
Venango County	360	20	20	20	20
Warren County	270	20	10	10	10
Washington County	1,700	80	90	70	90
Wayne County	230	20	10	10	10
Westmoreland County	3,410	180	170	140	170
Wyoming County	170	10	10	10	10
York County	3,300	200	170	140	170
Other	6,800	400	350	290	350

Source: PA Unemployment Compensation System
Note: These counts reflect the total number of persons who have or are projected to exhaust all available state and federal UC benefits under current law during the indicated months. Numbers may not add to total due to rounding. Pennsylvania's totals are rounded to the nearest thousand.

JOBS

PA Total Nonfarm Jobs April 2013 (Seasonally Adjusted)

Source: Current Employment Statistics

O-T-M: Over-the-Month
O-T-Y: Over-the-Year

PA Job Facts

- Pennsylvania's total nonfarm jobs were at 5,753,000 in April
- O-T-M change for April was +6,700 (+0.1%)
- O-T-Y change for April was +21,800 (+0.4%),
- Change since December 2007, the start of the recession, was -59,500 (-1.0%)
- Global Insight forecasts PA nonfarm jobs to recover to pre-recession levels (4th quarter 2007) in the 2nd quarter 2014 at 5,822,000 (*see page 27 for additional Global Insight forecasts*).

U.S. Job Facts

- U.S. nonfarm jobs were at 135.5 million in April
- O-T-M change for April was +165,000 (+0.1%)
- O-T-Y change for April was +2,077,000 (+1.6%)
- Change since December 2007 was -2,568,000 (-1.9%)

PA Jobs Detail

- Total nonfarm jobs rose for the eighth time in the last nine months.
- The private sector increased 8,300 to its highest level since September 2008.
- The largest gains were in professional & business services, leisure & hospitality, and educational & health services, all of which reached record high levels.
- OTY gains were concentrated in private service providing industries.

JOBS BY INDUSTRY

Pennsylvania Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment
Seasonally Adjusted

Industry Sector	April 2013	Change from March 2013	Change from December 2007	
			volume	*percent*
Total Nonfarm Jobs	**5,753,000**	**6,700**	**-59,500**	**-1.0%**
Goods-Producing Industries	**829,600**	**-5,000**	**-106,700**	**-11.4%**
Mining & Logging	36,400	-800	15,100	70.9%
Construction	225,000	-3,200	-34,800	-13.4%
Manufacturing	568,200	-1,000	-87,000	-13.3%
Durable Goods	349,300	-1,000	-55,700	-13.8%
Nondurable Goods	218,900	0	-31,300	-12.5%
Service-Providing Industries	**4,923,400**	**11,700**	**47,200**	**1.0%**
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	1,101,400	1,100	-33,100	-2.9%
Wholesale Trade	225,200	1,000	-15,000	-6.2%
Retail Trade	630,200	-1,500	-25,600	-3.9%
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	246,000	1,600	7,500	3.1%
Information	90,200	100	-18,100	-16.7%
Financial Activities	309,700	200	-22,200	-6.7%
Finance & Insurance	251,000	800	-14,200	-5.4%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	58,700	-600	-8,000	-12.0%
Professional & Business Services	741,700	6,200	29,800	4.2%
Professional & Technical Services	325,100	1,800	11,000	3.5%
Management of Companies	131,700	0	20,800	18.8%
Admin & Waste Services	284,900	4,400	-2,000	-0.7%
Education & Health Services	1,177,800	1,300	93,100	8.6%
Educational Services	234,400	-1,200	12,600	5.7%
Health Care & Social Assistance	943,400	2,500	80,500	9.3%
Leisure & Hospitality	527,600	3,200	24,300	4.8%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	93,300	-600	7,600	8.9%
Accommodation & Food Services	434,300	3,800	16,700	4.0%
Other Services	259,400	1,200	4,500	1.8%
Government	715,600	-1,600	-31,100	-4.2%
Federal Government	96,800	-800	-6,900	-6.7%
State Government	159,400	-1,100	-1,400	-0.9%
Local Government	459,400	300	-22,800	-4.7%

Source: Current Employment Statistics

INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Industries with Growing Companies in 2nd Quarter 2012

Industry	Growing Companies	Industry	Growing Companies
Health Care & Social Assistance	355	Wholesale Trade	157
Manufacturing	324	Construction	145
Prof., Scientific, & Technical Services	244	Administrative & Waste Services	136

Growing Companies Detail

- Growing Companies are companies that began the period with at least 10 employees and increased their employment for four consecutive quarters and by at least 10%.
- Total number of growing companies in 2nd quarter 2012 was 1,968
- In **Health Care & Social Assistance** – Individual and Family Services; Home Health Care Services; Child Day Care Services; Offices of Other Health Practitioners
- In **Manufacturing** – Machine Shops, Turned Product, and Screw, Nut, and Bolt Manufacturing; Other General Purpose Machinery Manufacturing; Other Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing; Metalworking Machinery Manufacturing
- In **Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services** – Computer Systems Design and Related Services; Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services
- In **Wholesale Trade** – Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers; Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers

Industries with Declining Companies in 2nd Quarter 2012

Industry	Declining Companies	Industry	Declining Companies
Manufacturing	182	Prof., Scientific, & Technical Services	123
Accommodation & Food Services	131	Construction	97
Health Care & Social Assistance	131	Administrative & Waste Services	81

Declining Companies Detail

- Declining Companies are companies that began the period with at least 20 employees and lost employment for four consecutive quarters and by at least 10%.
- Total number of declining companies in 2nd quarter 2012 was 1,179
- In **Manufacturing** – Printing and Related Support Activities; Plastics Product Manufacturing; Architectural and Structural Metals Manufacturing
- In **Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services** – Computer Systems Design and Related Services; Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services; Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services; Advertising and Related Services; Legal Services; Scientific Research and Development Services

PA Employer Activities

(Based on published media reports)

Reported[1] Openings or Expansions by Industry

Industry	Jan to Apr 2013		May 2012 to Apr 2013	
	Events	Employment Gain	Events	Employment Gain
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0
Utilities	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	1	118	4	543
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	3	530	6	1,002
Transportation and Warehousing	1	126	3	266
Information	0	0	0	0
Financial Activities	1	100	4	545
Professional and Business Services	1	167	5	842
Education and Health Services	1	50	1	50
Leisure and Hospitality	4	100	17	1,260
Other Services	0	0	0	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0
Total	**12**	**1,191**	**40**	**4,508**

[1] Compilation of events and employment gain may be unconfirmed and incomplete.

Reported[1] Closings or Layoffs[2] by Industry

Industry	Jan to Apr 2013		May 2012 to Apr 2013	
	Events	Employment Loss	Events	Employment Loss
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0
Utilities	0	0	2	-113
Construction	0	0	1	-75
Manufacturing	5	-933	16	-1,900
Wholesale Trade	0	0	1	-81
Retail Trade	1	-104	2	-449
Transportation and Warehousing	1	-130	1	-130
Information	1	-69	1	-69
Financial Activities	0	0	2	-70
Professional and Business Services	1	-334	3	-570
Education and Health Services	0	0	5	-683
Leisure and Hospitality	4	-147	9	-433
Other Services	0	0	0	0
Public Administration	0	0	0	0
Total	**13**	**-1,717**	**43**	**-4,573**

[1] Compilation of events and employment loss may be unconfirmed and incomplete.
[2] Includes temporary layoffs.

Economic Indicators

S&P 500 vs. Pennsylvania CES Employment, 2000 - 2013, 3-month vs. 9-month moving averages
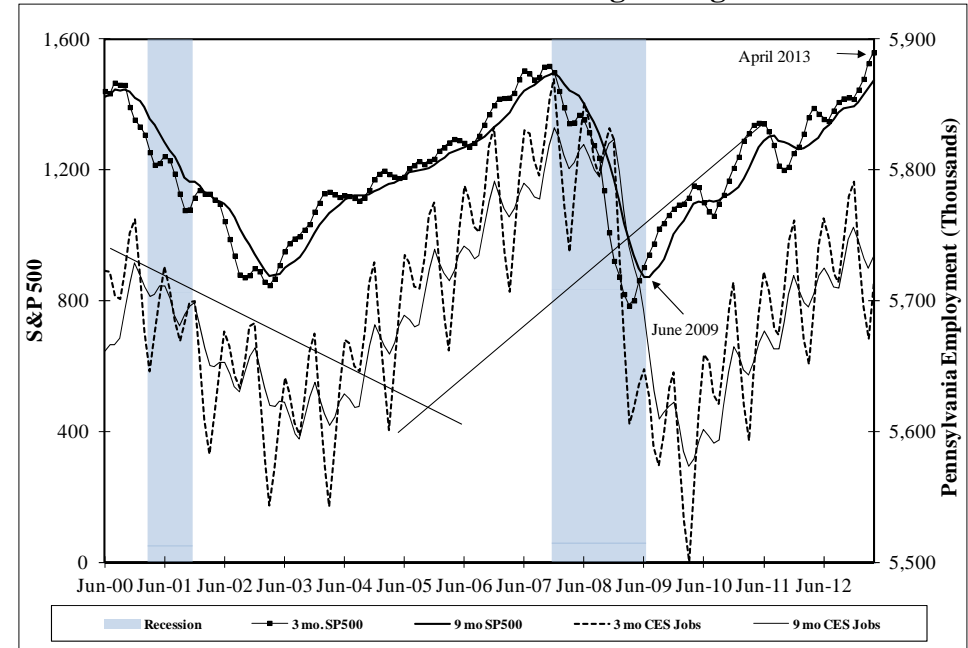
S&P 500 Index

- The Standard & Poor's 500 index closed at a record high of 1,598 in April, 49 points above the previous record high set in October 2007.
- The O-T-M change was +29 points (+1.8%)
- The O-T-Y change was +200 points (+14.3%)

> O-T-M: Over-the-Month
> O-T-Y: Over-the-Year

The S&P 500 index is an excellent leading indicator of the direction of the economy and thus employment. When the three-month simple moving average (SMA) crosses the nine-month SMA, a prediction can be made as to the direction of the economy and employment.

- In June 2009, the three-month SMA crossed the nine-month SMA upwards, signaling the start of a possible economic recovery. *In September 2010, the National Bureau of Economic Research declared that the recession beginning in December 2007 ended in June 2009.*
- The three-month SMA was above the nine-month SMA for 39 out of 47 months since June 2009. It dropped below in August 2011 due to uncertainty in the national economy, but it rose above again in January 2012 and has remained so through March 2013. The CES Jobs nine-month SMA has trended upwards since March 2010.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Pennsylvania Leading and Coincident Indexes, Quarterly Average
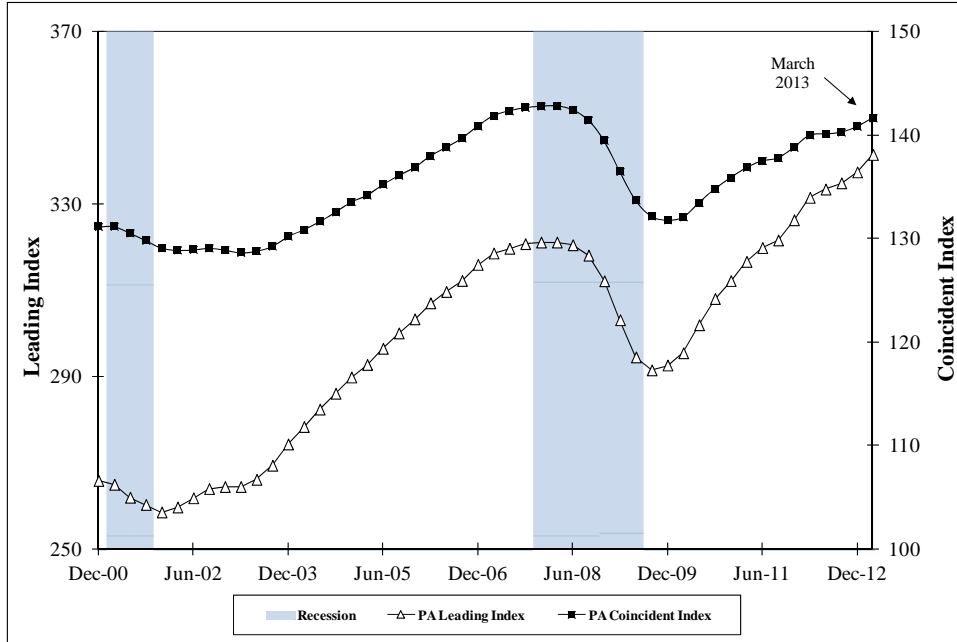
Leading Index

Pennsylvania's leading index reflects where the economy is headed. The index is constructed from the state's current coincident index, housing permits, initial unemployment claims, and vendor delivery time.

- In March 2013, the quarterly average of the index stood at 341.4, slightly higher than the previous quarter's reading of 337.4.

- A change in trend of this index signals a turn in the economy. The quarterly average of the index increased each quarter since December 2009. This change in trajectory closely followed the official end of the recession (June 2009).

Coincident Index

Pennsylvania's coincident index is a measure of current economic activity. The index is constructed from employment, hours worked in manufacturing, the unemployment rate and wage disbursements.

- In March 2013, the quarterly average of the index was 141.6, slightly higher than the previous quarter's reading of 140.8. Like the leading index, a change in trend of this index signals a turn in the economy.

MASS LAYOFF STATISTICS

Statewide Mass Layoff Events by Industry
2013 Q1 and 2012 Q1

Industry Supersector	Total Estabs.	2013 Q1		2012 Q1	
		Estabs. with Layoffs	Total Separations	Estabs. with Layoffs	Total Separations
Total, Private	**278,417**	**56**	**6,971**	**66**	**7,235**
Goods-producing Industries	**44,716**	**24**	**3,008**	**30**	**2,897**
Construction	28,047	12	1,630	15	1,332
Manufacturing	13,674	11	1,122	15	1,565
Service-providing Industries	**233,701**	**32**	**3,963**	**36**	**4,338**
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	56,340	14	1,779	17	2,006
Professional & Business Srvs.	121,430	14	1,902	11	1,403
Leisure & Hospitality	26,598	4	282	8	929

Total Establishments (Estabs.) - Number of establishments within the industry supersector

Establishments with Layoffs - Number of establishments with a layoff event involving 50 or more employees and lasting longer than 30 days

Total Separations - Number of employees affected by layoff events
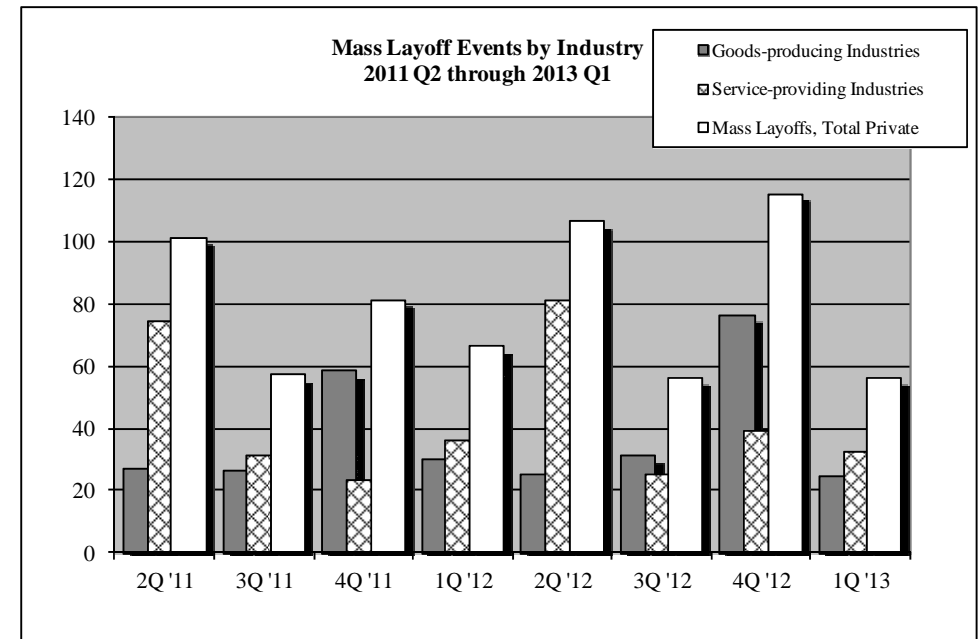
NEW HIRES

New Hires Reported to Pennsylvania, 2012 to 2013, 1st Quarter

Industry Sector	2013 Q1	2012 Q1	Change from 2012 Q1	
			Volume	Percent
Total New Hires	**440,400**	**494,800**	**-54,400**	**-11%**
Goods-producing Industries	**46,900**	**60,300**	**-13,400**	**-22%**
Ag, Forestry, Fishing, Hunt.	1,800	2,500	-700	-28%
Mining	1,600	2,700	-1,100	-41%
Construction	19,500	26,500	-7,000	-26%
Manufacturing	24,000	28,600	-4,600	-16%
Service-providing Industries	**351,000**	**403,400**	**-52,400**	**-13%**
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	69,200	80,100	-10,900	-14%
Wholesale Trade	11,400	13,200	-1,800	-14%
Retail Trade	37,500	45,300	-7,800	-17%
Transp., Warehouse & Utilities	20,300	21,600	-1,300	-6%
Information	2,600	5,600	-3,000	-54%
Financial Activities	12,000	12,700	-700	-6%
Finance & Insurance	8,200	9,200	-1,000	-11%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	3,800	3,500	300	9%
Professional & Business Svcs.	119,200	129,100	-9,900	-8%
Professional & Technical Svcs.	19,300	22,600	-3,300	-15%
Management of Companies	2,900	3,500	-600	-17%
Admin & Waste Services	97,000	103,000	-6,000	-6%
Education & Health Services	87,000	91,300	-4,300	-5%
Educational Services	30,300	35,100	-4,800	-14%
Health Care & Social Assistance	56,700	56,200	500	1%
Leisure & Hospitality	49,700	69,500	-19,800	-28%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	12,100	15,800	-3,700	-23%
Accommodation & Food Svcs.	37,600	53,700	-16,100	-30%
Other Services	9,300	11,800	-2,500	-21%
Government	2,000	3,300	-1,300	-39%
Unclassified Industry	**42,600**	**31,000**	**11,600**	**37%**

- **Top Industries that have new hires above year ago levels** – Individual and Family Services; Couriers and Express Delivery Services; Business Support Services; Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing; Converted Paper Product Manufacturing; Lessors of Real Estate; Boiler, Tank, and Shipping Container Manufacturing; Lumber and Other Construction Materials Merchant Wholesalers; Other Electrical Equipment and Component Manufacturing

- **Top Industries that have new hires below year ago levels** – Restaurants and Other Eating Places; Employment Services; Utility System Construction; Other Amusement and Recreation Industries; Elementary and Secondary Schools; General Medical and Surgical Hospitals

Note: In every economy there is job creation and job destruction every month and the result is employment change. New hires are linked to job creation, however, an increase in new hires does not directly equate to an increase in the total employment count. The new hires count is simply an indication of hiring activity in an industry. Separations, in the form of layoffs, firings, or quits, are linked to job destruction and account for the other half of the employment change equation. The balance of hires and separations result in the employment change.

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

Current Unemployment Rates for States and Historical Highs/Lows
Seasonally Adjusted

State	Apr 2013 Rate (%)	Historical High		Historical Low		State	Apr 2013 Rate (%)	Historical High		Historical Low	
		Date	Rate	Date	Rate			Date	Rate	Date	Rate
ND	3.3	Feb-83	6.8	Jul-01	2.6	OH	7.0	Jan-83	13.9	Jan-01	3.8
NE	3.7	Feb-83	6.7	Feb-98	2.2	WA	7.0	Nov-82	12.2	May-07	4.4
VT	4.0	Jan-76	8.8	Apr-00	2.4	AR	7.1	Jul-83	10.1	Nov-00	4.0
SD	4.1	Feb-83	6.0	Mar-00	2.5	WI	7.1	Jan-83	11.5	Feb-00	3.0
IA	4.7	Mar-83	8.6	Oct-99	2.5	DE	7.2	Dec-76	9.3	Feb-89	2.8
UT	4.7	Mar-83	10.0	Mar-07	2.4	FL	7.2	Mar-10	11.4	Aug-06	3.3
WY	4.8	Jan-87	9.1	Apr-79	2.3	**PA**	**7.6**	**Mar-83**	**12.9**	**Mar-00**	**4.0**
HI	4.9	Jan-76	9.9	Dec-06	2.3	NY	7.8	Nov-76	10.3	Apr-88	4.0
OK	4.9	Jun-83	9.2	Dec-00	2.8	AZ	7.9	Jan-83	11.6	Jul-07	3.5
VA	5.2	Jan-83	7.8	Dec-00	2.2	KY	7.9	Jan-83	12.0	Jun-00	4.1
MN	5.3	Dec-82	9.1	Mar-99	2.5	CT	8.0	Dec-10	9.4	Oct-00	2.1
KS	5.5	Aug-09	7.5	Apr-79	3.0	OR	8.0	Jan-83	12.1	Feb-95	4.7
MT	5.5	Mar-83	8.8	Dec-06	3.1	SC	8.0	Jan-10	11.9	Mar-98	3.2
NH	5.5	Sep-92	7.6	May-87	2.1	TN	8.0	Jan-83	12.8	May-00	3.9
AK	6.0	Jun-86	11.5	Apr-07	5.9	GA	8.2	Jan-10	10.4	Dec-00	3.3
ID	6.1	Feb-83	9.6	Mar-07	2.7	MI	8.4	Dec-82	16.8	Mar-00	3.3
MA	6.4	Jan-76	11.1	Oct-00	2.6	DC	8.5	Feb-83	11.6	May-89	4.8
TX	6.4	Nov-86	9.3	Jan-01	4.2	IN	8.5	Jan-83	12.7	Apr-99	2.6
LA	6.5	Nov-86	12.8	Jul-06	3.6	NJ	8.7	Dec-76	10.7	Jul-00	3.6
MD	6.5	Nov-82	8.4	Feb-08	3.3	RI	8.8	Feb-10	11.9	Jul-88	2.9
MO	6.6	Feb-83	10.6	Jan-00	2.8	NC	8.9	Feb-10	11.3	Mar-99	3.1
WV	6.6	Mar-83	18.1	Mar-08	3.9	CA	9.0	Oct-10	12.4	Jan-01	4.7
NM	6.7	Mar-83	10.0	Jun-07	3.4	MS	9.1	Apr-83	13.5	Apr-01	4.9
AL	6.9	Dec-82	14.3	Apr-07	3.2	IL	9.3	Feb-83	12.9	Feb-99	4.2
CO	6.9	Nov-10	9.1	Jan-01	2.6	NV	9.6	Oct-10	14.0	Apr-00	3.8
ME	6.9	Jan-77	9.0	Jan-01	3.1						

Note: Data series begins in January 1976.

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS

Business Employment Dynamics (BED) presents a new way of looking at the dynamics of the commonwealth's overall labor market and shows the constant churning of jobs. Exploring the labor market from this perspective points out that there are consistently significant job gains and job losses every month. BED data compiled by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics allows the tracking of employment changes at the establishment level, which in turn allows:

- *The computation of gross jobs gained at opening and expanding establishments*
- *The gross jobs lost at closing and contracting establishments for the state.*

During the 3rd quarter 2012, Pennsylvania:
- *Gained 262,020 jobs* through establishments either opening or expanding
- *Lost 266,076 jobs* through establishments either contracting or closing
- Pennsylvania posted a net job loss of **4,056**

During the same period, in Pennsylvania:
- **73,883** establishments *added jobs* through either expansions or openings
- **77,219** establishments *lost jobs* through either contractions or closings

Private Sector Gross Job Gains and Losses in 2nd Quarter 2012
Seasonally Adjusted

State	Gross Job Gains[1]	Gross Job Losses[1]	Net Job Change	Establishments with Job Gains	Establishments with Job Losses
PA	**262,020**	**266,076**	**-4,056**	**73,883**	**77,219**
DE	21,771	22,138	-367	5,429	5,716
MD	130,769	129,010	1,759	34,406	35,423
NJ	196,983	200,646	-3,663	53,459	54,605
NY	461,510	446,526	14,984	118,858	118,394
OH	239,722	254,269	-14,547	61,159	65,191
WV	35,529	37,266	-1,737	10,066	10,980

[1] Gross job gains and losses are a measure of job flow. They account for changes in the number of positions at existing, new, and closing businesses, not the actual movement of workers. For example, if a worker were hired to fill an existing position at a firm, this hire would not be reflected in the gross job gains number. If a firm expands and hires a worker for a new position, this would have a positive impact on gross job gains. This differs from New Hires data. The New Hires count would increase in both instances. The New Hires count increases anytime that a firm hires a worker.

HELP WANTED ONLINE ADS

Pennsylvania Help Wanted Online Active Ads by Industry Sector

Industry Sector	April 2013	April 2012	Volume Change	Percent Change
Total Ads by Industry Sector	**214,405**	**199,244**	**15,161**	**7.6%**
Goods-producing Industries	**11,301**	**11,000**	**301**	**2.7%**
Ag, Forestry, Fishing, Hunt.	127	109	18	16.5%
Mining	284	286	-2	-0.7%
Construction	2046	1742	304	17.5%
Manufacturing	8,844	8,863	-19	-0.2%
Service-providing Industries	**94,494**	**91,809**	**2,685**	**2.9%**
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	23,415	22,132	1,283	5.8%
Wholesale Trade	5,881	5,704	177	3.1%
Retail Trade	11,661	12,197	-536	-4.4%
Transp., Warehouse & Utilities	5,873	4,231	1,642	38.8%
Information	3,410	2,694	716	26.6%
Financial Activities	9,871	8,891	980	11.0%
Finance & Insurance	7,900	6,818	1,082	15.9%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	1,971	2,073	-102	-4.9%
Professional & Business Svcs.	29,125	29,812	-687	-2.3%
Professional & Technical Svcs.	10,628	10,997	-369	-3.4%
Management of Companies	25	31	-6	-19.4%
Admin & Waste Services	18,472	18,784	-312	-1.7%
Education & Health Services	21,225	20,454	771	3.8%
Educational Services	4,368	4,164	204	4.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	16,857	16,290	567	3.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	3,837	4,731	-894	-18.9%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	695	483	212	43.9%
Accommodation & Food Svcs.	3,142	4,248	-1,106	-26.0%
Other Services	2,632	2,262	370	16.4%
Government	979	833	146	17.5%
Unclassified or unavailable	**108,610**	**96,435**	**12,175**	**12.6%**

Note: Help Wanted Online Ads by industry and occupation are compiled differently and totals will not equal each other.

Pennsylvania Help Wanted Online Active Ads by Occupational Group

Occupational Group	April 2013	April 2012	Volume Change	Percent Change
Total	**214,405**	**199,245**	**15,160**	**7.6%**
Sales and Related	26,934	25,193	1,741	6.9%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	23,952	22,620	1,332	5.9%
Office and Administrative Support	21,501	21,362	139	0.7%
Computer and Mathematical	21,406	20,369	1,037	5.1%
Management	18,549	17,886	663	3.7%
Transportation and Material Moving	15,414	11,703	3,711	31.7%
Business and Financial Operations	12,290	12,061	229	1.9%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	10,189	9,005	1,184	13.1%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	8,494	7,246	1,248	17.2%
Production	7,579	7,677	-98	-1.3%
Architecture and Engineering	7,427	7,897	-470	-6.0%
Healthcare Support	6,817	7,077	-260	-3.7%
Construction and Extraction	5,447	4,217	1,230	29.2%
Bldg & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	5,381	4,600	781	17.0%
Arts, Design, Ent, Sports, and Media	4,888	4,209	679	16.1%
Personal Care and Service	4,210	3,525	685	19.4%
Education, Training, and Library	4,178	3,529	649	18.4%
Community and Social Services	3,773	3,915	-142	-3.6%
Protective Service	2,213	1,775	438	24.7%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	1,996	2,136	-140	-6.6%
Legal	1,454	1,012	442	43.7%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	280	202	78	38.6%
Military Specific	33	29	4	13.8%
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	N/A

Note: Help Wanted Online Ads by industry and occupation are compiled differently and totals will not equal each other.

Pennsylvania Top 25 Industries
Help Wanted Online Active Ads

Industry	April 2013
Temporary Help Services	6,675
Employment Placement Agencies	5,075
General Freight Trucking, Long-Distance, Truckload	3,312
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	3,304
Commercial Banking	2,913
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	2,366
Home Health Care Services	2,324
All Other Miscellaneous Ambulatory Health Care Services	1,975
Home Centers	1,965
Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists)	1,889
Nursing Care Facilities	1,753
Computer Systems Design Services	1,594
Engineering Services	1,571
Office Administrative Services	1,375
Department Stores (except Discount Department Stores)	1,331
Full-Service Restaurants	1,209
All Other Business Support Services	1,185
Insurance Agencies and Brokerages	1,178
Administrative Management & General Mgmt. Consulting Services	1,171
Other Management Consulting Services	1,099
Custom Computer Programming Services	1,047
Elementary and Secondary Schools	1,038
All Other Support Services	987
Other Individual and Family Services	972
Drugs and Druggists' Sundries Merchant Wholesalers	902

HELP WANTED ONLINE ADS

Pennsylvania Top 25 Occupations
Help Wanted Online Active Ads

| Occupation	April 2013
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers*	9,008
Registered Nurses	7,190
Retail Salespersons	5,715
Customer Service Representatives*	4,204
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers*	3,990
Supervisors/Managers of Food Prep. & Serving Workers	3,349
Computer Systems Analysts*	3,293
Sale Reps, Wholesale & Mfg. (except Sci & Tech)*	2,990
Web Developers	2,843
Supervisors/Managers of Office and Admin. Support Workers*	2,812
Software Developers, Applications*	2,787
Computer User Support Specialists	2,716
Physical Therapists	2,708
Marketing Managers	2,450
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General*	2,437
Industrial Engineers*	2,365
Network and Computer Systems Administrators*	2,359
Accountants*	2,238
Medical and Health Services Managers	2,185
Supervisors/Managers of Production & Operating Workers*	2,083
Occupational Therapists*	2,012
Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants*	2,003
Social and Human Service Assistants	1,917
Sales Representatives, Services, All Other	1,914
Insurance Sales Agents*	1,896

*2012 High Priority Occupation (HPO) for PA

HELP WANTED ONLINE ADS

Pennsylvania Top 25 Employers
Help Wanted Online Active Ads

Employer	Apr 2013	Employer	Apr 2013
C.R. England, Inc.	1,900	The Bank of New York Mellon Corp.	670
PNC Financial Services	1,416	Home Depot	639
Lowe's	1,370	CVS Caremark	625
Bayada	1,226	AT&T	610
Comcast Corporation	1,071	Dick's Sporting Goods, Inc.	605
Sears Holdings Corporation	923	Deloitte	587
Adecco	905	Edward Jones	574
Community Health Systems Inc	839	Kforce Professional Staffing, Inc.	492
Randstad	791	Kelly Services	476
Judge Group, Inc.	736	Main Line Health	469
Genesis HealthCare	698	ZipRecruiter	469
Aerotek	689	Children's Hospital of Philadelphia	461
Vista Health	680		

Help Wanted Online Ads
Supply Demand Rate (Low ratio is desired)

Supply/Demand Rate

April 2013
PA : 2.3
U.S. : 2.3
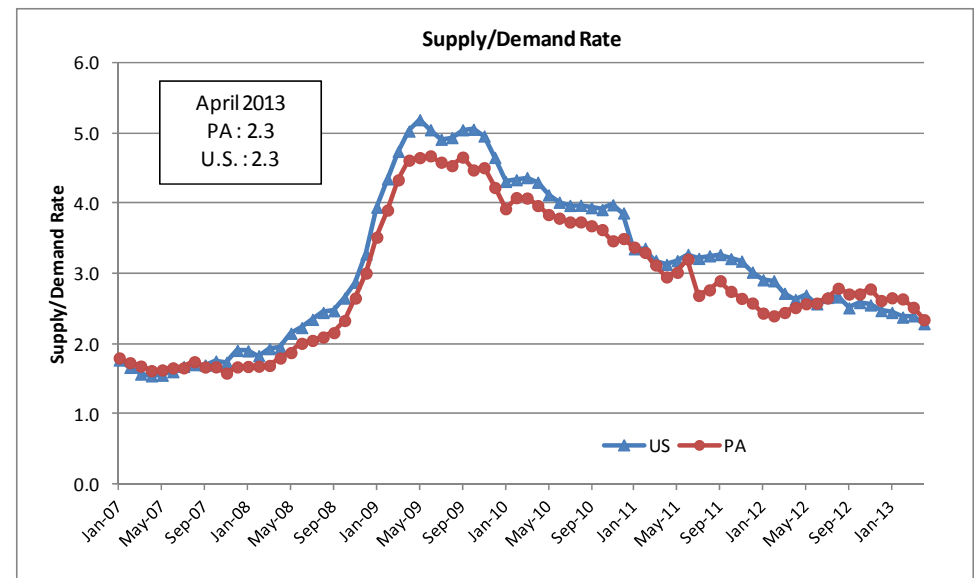
Supply: Number of Unemployed
Demand: Number of Ads

Supply Demand Rate:
Number of Unemployed / Number of Ads

SHORT-TERM FORECASTS
(GLOBAL INSIGHT)

Unemployment Rate Short-Term Forecast

	2013 Q3	2013 Q4	2014 Q1	2014 Q2	2014 Q3
PA	7.7%	7.5%	7.4%	7.2%	7.0%
U.S.	7.6%	7.5%	7.4%	7.2%	7.1%

- Global Insight forecasts that Pennsylvania's unemployment rate will not drop to its prerecession, 4th quarter 2007 level (4.6%) in the next 10 years.
- The U.S. unemployment rate is not forecasted by Global Insight to drop to its prerecession level (4.8% in 4th quarter 2007) in the next 10 years.

Pennsylvania Nonfarm Jobs Short Term Forecast
Seasonally Adjusted, In Thousands

	2013 Q3	2013 Q4	2014 Q1	2014 Q2	2014 Q3
PA	5,766	5,781	5,798	5,817	5,835
U.S.	135,961	136,399	136,945	137,560	138,190

NEWS OF THE MONTH

New Website

The Center for Workforce Information & Analysis has a new website. Please contact workforceinfo@pa.gov if you have any questions about navigating the website. The address for our new site has changed from http://www.paworkstats.state.pa.us to:

http://www.paworkstats.pa.gov

Labor Marking Information E-Learning Videos

The Center for Workforce Information & Analysis (CWIA) has recorded a series of E-Learning videos to introduce users to the various labor market information (LMI) products and services we offer. Awareness and knowledge of the tools and serves we provide will help user s make informed policy, business, and career decisions. Videos may be viewed in your web browser.

The E-Learning Videos are available at the new CWIA website.

DEFINITIONS

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS - *Source: Pennsylvania Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS)*
The labor force and unemployment data are based on the same concepts and definitions as those used for the official national estimates obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) program measures employment and unemployment on a place-of-residence basis and produces estimates using equations based on regression techniques. This method utilizes data from several sources, including the CPS, the Current Employment Statistics (CES), and state unemployment insurance (UI) programs. The LAUS program does not produce estimates for any demographic groups.

Unemployment Rate: The number of unemployed as a percentage of the labor force.
Unemployment: All persons aged 16 years and older who had no employment during the reference week (contains the 12th day of the month), were available for work (except for temporary illness), and had made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the 4-week period ending with the reference week. Persons who were waiting to be recalled to jobs from which they had been laid off need not to have been looking for work to be classified as unemployed.
Employment: All persons who, during the week which includes the 12th day of the month, (a) did any work as paid employees, worked in their own businesses or professions or on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in enterprises operated by members of their families, 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. Included are the self-employed, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and private household workers, who are excluded by the CES survey.
Labor Force: All persons either working or looking for work or classified as employed or unemployed.

UNEMPLOYMENT DEMOGRAPHICS - *Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, CPS*
The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a monthly survey of households conducted by the United States Census Bureau for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. It provides a comprehensive body of data on the labor force, employment, unemployment and persons not in the labor force by geographic area. The CPS is a count of people. CPS data are not seasonally adjusted.

Demographics: Characteristics of a population
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 (through the current reference week) that persons classified as unemployed had been looking for work.
Labor Force Participation Rate: The labor force as a percent of 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 (1 to 34 hours) because of an economic reason, such as their hours were cut back or they were unable to find full-time jobs.
Long-term Unemployed: Persons who have been unemployed for greater than 26 weeks.
Underemployment Rate (U6): 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, as a percent of the labor force plus those who have dropped out of the labor market entirely and still want a job.

DEFINITIONS

POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS - *Source: U.S. Census Bureau; Pennsylvania State Data Center*

WORKFORCE INDICATORS – *Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Local Employment Dynamics*
The Quarterly Workforce Indicators (QWI) are a set of economic indicators that can be queried by different levels of geography as well as by industry, gender, and age of workers. The QWI are built upon wage records in the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system and information from state Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages (QCEW) data.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION - *Source: 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. UC payments (benefits) are intended to provide temporary financial assistance to unemployed workers who meet the requirements of State law.
Regular UC: Provides up to 26 weeks of benefits for **eligible** unemployed workers based on their earnings prior to becoming unemployed.
Emergency Unemployment Compensation (EUC): A temporary, federally-funded extension of unemployment benefits for eligible individuals who have exhausted their Regular UC benefits and are still unemployed.
Extended Benefits (EB): A temporary, extension of unemployment benefits available to eligible individuals who have exhausted their Regular UC benefits and any temporary emergency unemployment benefits currently available.
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 amount of benefits to which he or she is entitled.

JOBS - *Source: Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, Current Employment Statistics (CES)*
Each month the CES program surveys about 140,000 national businesses and government agencies in order to provide detailed industry data on employment, hours, and earnings of workers on non-farm payrolls. This is a collaborative effort between BLS and the states. CES produces a count of jobs, not of people.
Nonfarm Jobs: The total number of persons on establishment payrolls employed full or part time who received pay for any part of the pay period that includes the 12th day of the month. Temporary and intermittent employees are included, as are any employees who are on paid sick leave, on paid holiday, or who work during only part of the specified pay period. 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.

DEFINITIONS

JOBS – CONTINUED

Note: Farms fall outside the scope of the CES survey. When the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) began studying payrolls and employment in 1915, it focused exclusively on the manufacturing sector. The need for more accurate employment estimates during the Great Depression led the BLS to develop more comprehensive estimates of wages and employment in nonfarm industries during the '30s. Agricultural employment was excluded due to the relative difficulty of gathering timely employment information in the rural farming sector. In addition, since many agricultural workers are exempt from Unemployment Insurance (UI) and many are self employed, there is not a good source of data to verify the accuracy and reliability of any sample based survey data.

INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS - *Source: Center for Workforce Information & Analysis Strategic Early Notice Econometric Model; Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages*
The Strategic Early Notice Econometric Model identifies companies and industries of probable importance. There are two types of companies: growing and declining. Growing companies and industries are experiencing significant employment growth. Declining companies and industries are experiencing significant employment decline. The model does not presuppose a cause for a company's decline or growth. Companies are selected based on an algorithmic model.
Growing Company: A company whose employment count has grown each quarter over the past year. Only those companies having at least 10 employees at the beginning of the measurement period and having employment growth of at least 10 percent are identified.
Declining Company: A company whose employment count has declined each quarter over the past year. Only those companies having at least 20 employees at the beginning of the measurement period and having an employment decline of at least 10 percent are identified.

PA EMPLOYER ACTIVITIES - *Source: Based on media reports*

Compilation of events and employment gain or loss may be unconfirmed and incomplete.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - *Source: Standard & Poor's S&P500 Index, Current Employment Statistics, Federal Reserve Bank of Pennsylvania*
S&P 500 Index: A composite index of the common stock prices of 500 large publicly held companies traded in the United States. The S&P 500 index is an excellent leading indicator as to the direction of the economy and thus employment. Plotting the index's three-month simple moving average (SMA) versus the nine-month SMA shows interesting results. When the three-month SMA crosses the nine-month SMA, a prediction can be made as to the direction of the economy and employment.
PA CES Employment: Pennsylvania total nonfarm jobs.
PA Leading Index: A forecast of economic activity. The purpose of the index is to reflect where the economy is headed. The leading index is constructed from the state's current economic activity index, housing permits, initial unemployment claims, the index of vendor delivery time from the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank's *Business Outlook Survey*, and the spread between the yields on 10-year Treasury bonds and the fed funds rate. A change in direction of the index may signal a change in the direction of the economy. Source data is revised significantly from month to month.
PA Coincident Index: A measure of current economic activity. Individual economic indicators often produce conflicting signals on the health of the economy. For example, one indicator can be showing a gain while another reflects a loss. The purpose of the coincident index is to suppress these conflicting signals by combining a set of key measures to reflect the overall economic trend. The index is constructed from three monthly data series (payroll employment, average hours worked in manufacturing, and the unemployment rate) and one quarterly series (wage and salary disbursements). A change in direction of the index may signal a change in the direction of the economy. Source data is revised significantly from month to month.

DEFINITIONS

MASS LAYOFF STATISTICS - *Source: Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry; Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS)*
The MLS program collects and reports on mass layoff actions that result in workers being separated from their jobs. Monthly mass layoff numbers are from establishments which have at least 50 initial claims for unemployment compensation filed against them during a five-week period.

NEW HIRES - *Source: Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry*
New Hire Reporting is a process by which employers report information on all employees hired on or after January 1, 1998, to locate non-custodial parents, establish child support orders, or enforce existing orders. Company and individual data are confidential and cannot be reported on. However, the data can be aggregated to show where and in what industries hiring is taking place as an indication of what sectors of the economy are experiencing growth or decline. Approximately 60 percent of all new hires are captured. New hire counts by industry are an indication of trend only.

OTHER STATES RATES - *Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Local Area Unemployment Statistics*

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT DYNAMICS - *Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*
Business Employment Dynamics (BED) data track the expansion and contraction of employment for private businesses. These employment changes - gross job gains (expansions and openings) and gross job losses (reductions and closures) - are components of the net change in employment at the establishment level. These data help to provide a picture of the dynamic state of the labor market. For example, even in an economic recession there are businesses that hire as well as businesses that lay off workers.

HELP WANTED ONLINE ADS - *Source: The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine™ (HWOL)*
The Conference Board Help Wanted OnLine data set provides real-time insight into the employment marketplace through the world's largest database of online job ads. Jobs ads can be classified by industry, occupation, employer, and geographic area. Data are analyzed for employment trends and to forecast economic conditions. The underlying data for The Conference Board HWOL are provided by Wanted Technologies Corporation.

SHORT-TERM FORECASTS - *Source: IHS Global Insight*
Global Insight's economic forecasts are based on past trends. These trends are used in conjunction with an econometric model to predict the future state of the economy. Global Insight provides economic and financial information on countries, regions and industries.

NEWS OF THE MONTH - *Source: Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry*

MAP OF UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY - *Source: Pennsylvania Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS).*

Legend:
- 0% - 6.4%
- 6.5% - 7.9%
- 8.0% - 9.4%
- 9.5% +

County unemployment rates:
Greene 6.5, Washington 7.0, Beaver 7.0, Lawrence 8.0, Mercer 8.5, Crawford 7.2, Erie 7.7, Allegheny 6.4, Butler 6.3, Venango 7.9, Warren 6.3, Fayette 9.0, Westmoreland 7.2, Armstrong 8.1, Clarion 7.7, Forest 9.6, Indiana 7.7, Jefferson 7.7, Elk 6.6, McKean 7.7, Somerset 9.3, Cambria 9.2, Clearfield 8.4, Cameron 11.0, Bedford 9.3, Blair 7.2, Fulton 8.9, Huntingdon 8.7, Potter 9.7, Franklin 6.2, Mifflin 7.8, Centre 5.9, Clinton 8.1, Tioga 8.3, Adams 6.0, Cumberland 6.1, Juniata 7.1, Perry 7.4, Snyder 7.6, Union 7.5, Lycoming 8.1, Northumberland 8.5, Montour 5.5, Columbia 7.1, Sullivan 8.1, Bradford 7.1, York 7.6, Dauphin 7.2, Wyoming 9.4, Susquehanna 6.7, Lebanon 6.5, Schuylkill 8.8, Luzerne 9.5, Lackawanna 8.4, Lancaster 6.5, Berks 7.9, Carbon 9.6, Monroe 9.3, Wayne 7.0, Chester 5.7, Lehigh 7.8, Northampton 7.8, Pike 10.1, Delaware 7.6, Montgomery 6.4, Bucks 7.0, Philadelphia 10.2