

PENNSYLVANIA

FAST FACTS

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

JANUARY 2015 EDITION

Each of the following sections is a quick snapshot of Pennsylvania's many different labor market and economic data sets

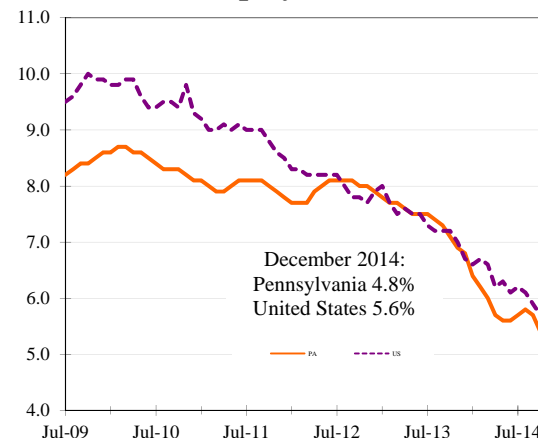
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LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

Unemployment Rate



Unemployment Rate (All data are seasonally adjusted)

- Pennsylvania's unemployment rate was 4.8% in December 2014
- Pennsylvania was ranked 17th (lowest rate) in the U.S. in December
- O-T-M change was -0.3 percentage points
- O-T-Y change was -2.0 percentage points
- Change since December 2007 (the official start of the recession, at which time the unemployment rate was 4.6%) was +0.2 percentage points
- Change since February/March 2010 (when the unemployment rate peaked at 8.7%) was -3.9 percentage points
- December's unemployment rates for surrounding states: DC 7.3%, NJ 6.2%, WV 6.0%, NY 5.8%, MD 5.5%, DE 5.4%, OH 4.8%, (see pg. 20 for all rates)

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

Unemployment

- Pennsylvania's unemployment for December was 309,000
- O-T-M change was -14,000, O-T-Y change was -125,000
- Change since December 2007 was +17,000 (+5.8%)

Employment

- Pennsylvania's employment for December was 6,058,000
- O-T-M change was +13,000, O-T-Y change was +68,000
- Change since December 2007 was -30,000 (-0.5%)

Labor Force

- Pennsylvania's labor force for December was 6,367,000
- O-T-M change was -1,000, O-T-Y change was -57,000
- Change since December 2007 was -13,000 (-0.2%)

UNEMPLOYMENT DEMOGRAPHICS

PA Unemployment Rate by Demographic Group

Group	2014	2014	2013	2012
	Q4	Q3	Q4	Q4
Total	4.6%	6.1%	6.7%	7.6%
White	4.0%	5.1%	6.1%	6.8%
Black	9.9%	12.6%	11.7%	13.6%
Male	5.3%	6.7%	6.8%	8.1%
Female	4.0%	5.4%	6.5%	7.0%
16-19	11.8%	17.0%	19.9%	15.8%
20-24	8.2%	14.6%	8.6%	11.9%
25-54	4.3%	4.7%	5.9%	6.8%
55+	3.0%	3.5%	5.7%	6.6%

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

- Compared to a year ago, the unemployment rates for whites, blacks, males, and females decreased. This is also true for all age groups.
- In 2014 Q4, 16-19 year olds, and 20-24 year olds had the highest rates.

PA Unemployment Rate by Educational Group

Group	2014	2014	2013	2012
	Q4	Q3	Q4	Q4
Less than a HS diploma	7.3%	7.6%	9.4%	12.2%
HS graduates, no college	5.7%	7.5%	7.4%	8.0%
Some college, no degree	5.7%	4.8%	5.8%	6.1%
Associate degree	4.8%	4.1%	4.9%	8.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	1.9%	4.0%	3.3%	4.2%

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

- Compared to a year ago, the unemployment rates for all education groups decreased.

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)
2014 Q4	30,000	258,700	33.8	62.0%	59.2%	10.2%	106,600
2014 Q3	33,300	308,900	27.4	62.6%	58.8%	12.4%	103,800
2013 Q4	34,600	275,900	37.3	62.4%	58.3%	12.6%	177,200
2012 Q4	23,500	257,500	34.6	63.9%	59.0%	12.8%	193,000

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

- From 4th quarter 2013 to 4th quarter 2014, the percent of long-term unemployed, or those who have been unemployed for more than six months, decreased from 41.7% to 36.1%.
- Pennsylvania's 4th quarter 2014 U6 underemployment rate (which can be used to gauge the true nature of unemployment) was 10.2%.

EMPLOYMENT BY COLLEGE MAJOR

Employment and Labor Force Participation Rate by Field of Study

College Major	2013 Emp	2009 Emp	Change From 2009		2013 LFPR
			Vol	%	
Business Management & Adm	123,712	108,194	15,518	14.3%	82.5%
Psychology	92,131	85,934	6,197	7.2%	80.8%
Accounting	89,236	72,093	17,143	23.8%	84.6%
Elementary Education	86,501	96,034	-9,533	-9.9%	62.9%
Nursing	86,351	73,638	12,713	17.3%	74.1%
Biology	81,639	72,629	9,010	12.4%	81.5%
General Business	77,938	57,427	20,511	35.7%	78.3%
General Education	60,023	46,857	13,166	28.1%	63.7%
English Language & Literature	55,875	54,431	1,444	2.7%	71.0%
Communications	53,488	46,576	6,912	14.8%	89.0%
Marketing & Marketing Research	53,201	43,907	9,294	21.2%	84.1%
Political Science & Government	45,295	44,233	1,062	2.4%	82.6%
Criminal Justice & Fire Protection	43,330	33,894	9,436	27.8%	89.5%
Finance	41,653	31,139	10,514	33.8%	88.2%
History	37,798	34,934	2,864	8.2%	74.4%
Computer Science	35,884	30,761	5,123	16.7%	89.5%
Economics	33,125	31,859	1,266	4.0%	74.3%
Chemistry	31,664	26,717	4,947	18.5%	70.7%
Mechanical Engineering	31,562	28,070	3,492	12.4%	80.6%
Electrical Engineering	28,158	31,792	-3,634	-11.4%	73.2%
Sociology	26,870	29,070	-2,200	-7.6%	72.5%
Mathematics	23,400	26,281	-2,881	-11.0%	67.9%
Fine Arts	22,200	17,201	4,999	29.1%	76.7%
Social Work	21,668	19,867	1,801	9.1%	75.2%
General Engineering	20,443	13,284	7,159	53.9%	75.0%
Physical Fitness Parks Recreation & Leisure	19,660	13,973	5,687	40.7%	91.1%
Commercial Art & Graphic Design	17,147	12,201	4,946	40.5%	85.2%
Special Needs Education	17,127	15,822	1,305	8.2%	78.2%
Liberal Arts	17,055	25,491	-8,436	-33.1%	65.9%
Multi-Disciplinary or General Science	16,869	29,392	12,523	-42.6%	75.8%
Treatment Therapy Professions	16,402	17,260	-858	-5.0%	82.8%
Journalism	16,257	14,952	1,305	8.7%	83.0%
Art & Music Education	15,579	18,057	-2,478	-13.7%	62.0%
Music	15,519	10,379	5,140	49.5%	83.1%
Secondary Teacher Education	15,269	18,183	-2,914	-16.0%	53.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COLLEGE MAJOR

Unemployment Rates by College Major Ranked Lowest to Highest

College Major	2013 UR	2009 UR	Percent Change
Nursing	1.24%	2.66%	-1.42%
Mathematics	1.75%	1.81%	-0.07%
General Engineering	2.08%	6.57%	-4.49%
Special Needs Education	2.15%	3.22%	-1.07%
Secondary Teacher Education	2.25%	5.41%	-3.16%
Art And Music Education	2.45%	1.50%	0.95%
Mechanical Engineering	2.48%	3.85%	-1.37%
Computer Science	2.53%	5.09%	-2.56%
Treatment Therapy Professions	2.73%	2.63%	0.10%
Multi-Disciplinary Or General Science	2.73%	5.41%	-2.67%
Criminal Justice And Fire Protection	3.18%	3.47%	-0.29%
Biology	3.20%	2.34%	0.86%
Economics	3.36%	5.67%	-2.31%
Social Work	3.50%	6.35%	-2.85%
Music	3.54%	5.91%	-2.37%
Elementary Education	3.55%	1.91%	1.64%
Accounting	3.58%	4.94%	-1.35%
Psychology	3.60%	2.43%	1.17%
General Business	3.61%	5.44%	-1.83%
Chemistry	3.77%	1.77%	2.00%
Journalism	3.88%	5.30%	-1.42%
English Language And Literature	3.89%	4.12%	-0.23%
Finance	3.91%	6.18%	-2.28%
Business Management And Administration	3.98%	5.51%	-1.54%
General Education	4.14%	4.80%	-0.65%
Physical Fitness Parks Recreation & Leisure	4.23%	8.82%	-4.58%
Marketing And Marketing Research	4.78%	5.05%	-0.27%
Political Science And Government	4.91%	3.28%	1.62%
Communications	4.96%	7.66%	-2.69%
History	5.04%	4.04%	1.00%
Electrical Engineering	5.07%	4.73%	0.34%
Commercial Art And Graphic Design	5.43%	9.35%	-3.92%
Liberal Arts	6.01%	3.36%	2.65%
Sociology	6.59%	4.41%	2.19%
Fine Arts	7.15%	11.48%	-4.33%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2013 American Community Survey

WORKFORCE INDICATORS

Percentage of Older Workers (Age 55+) across All Industries in PA, 2014 Q1

Industry	Older Worker Count	Total Worker Count	% Older Workers
4855: Charter Bus Industry	1,175	2,274	51.7%
8122: Death Care Services	3,386	6,714	50.4%
4854: School and Employee Bus Transportation	15,230	30,329	50.2%
8131: Religious Organizations	3,850	8,226	46.8%
4852: Interurban and Rural Bus Transportation	359	788	45.6%
5259: Other Investment Pools and Funds	5	11	45.5%
3151: Apparel Knitting Mills	97	220	44.1%
4853: Taxi and Limousine Service	880	2,001	44.0%
3131: Fiber, Yarn, and Thread Mills	145	345	42.0%
4531: Florists	1,289	3,082	41.8%
4871: Scenic and Sightseeing Transportation, Land	225	544	41.4%
3152: Cut and Sew Apparel Manufacturing	1,551	3,793	40.9%
4859: Other Transit and Ground Passenger Transportation	1,675	4,134	40.5%
4231: Motor Vehicle and Motor Vehicle Parts and Supplies Merchant Wholesalers	7,941	19,628	40.5%
Total, All Industries	1,292,322	5,409,362	23.9%

Volume of Older Workers (Age 55+) across All Industries in PA, 2014 Q1

Industry	Older Worker Count	Total Worker Count	% Older Workers
6111: Elementary and Secondary Schools	83,182	299,577	27.8%
6221: General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	59,137	235,514	25.1%
6113: Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	42,762	140,939	30.3%
5511: Management of Companies and Enterprises	34,393	139,160	24.7%
9211: Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	32,361	103,549	31.3%
6211: Offices of Physicians	31,162	108,582	28.7%
6241: Individual and Family Services	28,582	109,438	26.1%
4451: Grocery Stores	26,959	126,761	21.3%
6231: Nursing Care Facilities	20,565	85,800	24.0%
5221: Depository Credit Intermediation	20,079	81,288	24.7%
7221: Full-Service Restaurants	17,609	179,633	9.8%
5241: Insurance Carriers	17,171	76,228	22.5%
5413: Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services	16,321	60,488	27.0%
6233: Community Care Facilities for the Elderly	15,735	64,652	24.3%
Total, All Industries	1,292,322	5,409,362	23.9%

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

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Key Facts

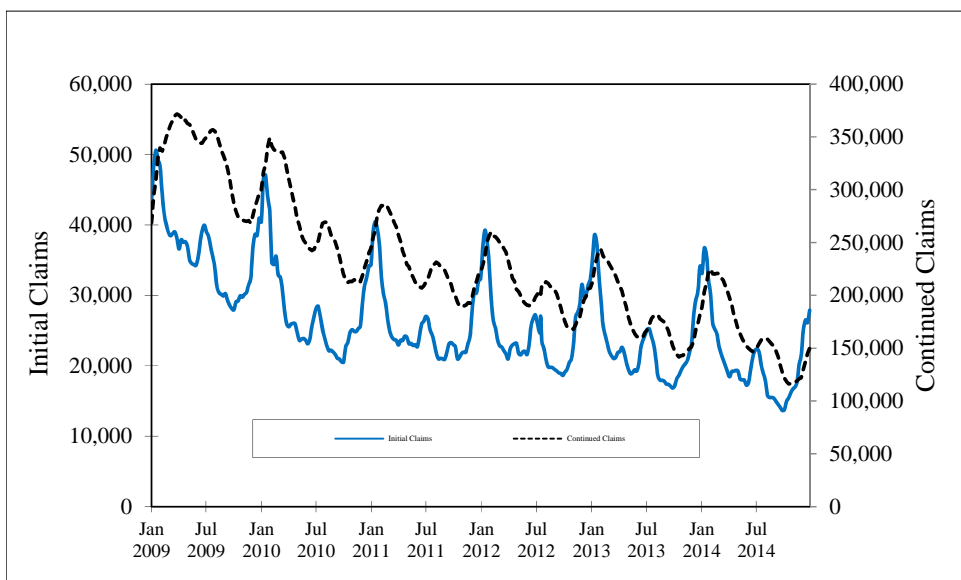
Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund

- Pennsylvania's balance of \$434.5 million in cash flow loans from the federal government was repaid in full on May 12, 2014.
- As of January 16, 2015 the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund Balance stood at \$436,213,522.40.

Available Weeks of Benefits

- A maximum of 26 weeks of benefits are available for claimants in Pennsylvania. The last payable week of EUC benefits was the week ending December 28, 2013.

Pennsylvania Initial and Continued Claims, 4-week moving average



All claims data are not seasonally adjusted.

O-T-Y: Over-the-Year

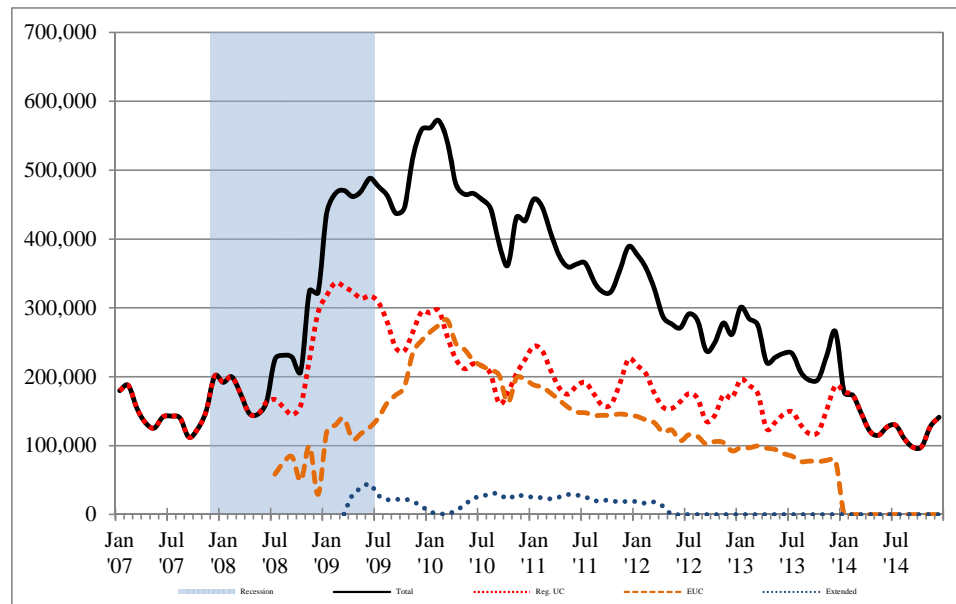
Monthly Claims

Regular Compensation

- Initial claims for December were 153,500, O-T-Y change was -18,300 (-11%)
- Continued claims for December were 676,100, O-T-Y change was -243,200 (-26%)

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Individual Payments by Week Ending Date



Number of individuals who received UC benefits:

- For the week ending December 27, 2014: 141,094 – includes regular UC only
- For the week ending November 29, 2014: 127,784 – includes regular UC only
- For the week ending December 28, 2013: 265,172 – includes 187,208 regular UC recipients and 77,964 EUC recipients

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

UC Exhaustees by Pre-UC Supersector January 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014

Pre-UC Supersector	Exhaustees	% of Total
Total	141,000	100%
Natural Resources & Mining	1,700	1.2%
Construction	14,900	10.6%
Manufacturing	16,610	11.8%
Trade, Transportation & Utilities	26,960	19.1%
Information	2,290	1.6%
Financial Activities	8,580	6.1%
Professional & Business Services	24,600	17.4%
Education & Health Services	24,550	17.4%
Leisure & Hospitality	11,140	7.9%
Other Services	3,830	2.7%
Government	1,520	1.1%
Unclassified Industry	4,320	3.1%

Source: PA Unemployment Compensation System

Notes:

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. Percentages are rounded to nearest 0.1%. Percentages less than 0.05% will be displayed as 0.0%.

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

- From January 1, 2014, through December 31, 2014, the number of individuals who exhausted all available state and federal UC benefits was 141,000.
- In December 2014 alone, total exhaustions were 12,000. (See next page.)
- The supersector with the highest number of exhaustees was Trade, Transportation & Utilities with 26,960, or 19.1% of all exhaustees.
- The next highest number of UC Exhaustees was from the Professional & Business Services supersector with 24,600 or 17.4%.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Estimates of UC Exhaustees by County

Area	Actual – Previous 12 Months		Projected – Next 3 Months		
	Jan 2014 – Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015
Pennsylvania	129,000	12,000	13,000	9,000	9,000
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Adams County	600	50	60	40	40
Allegheny County	12,120	1,150	1,220	850	850
Armstrong County	660	80	70	50	50
Beaver County	2,330	180	230	160	160
Bedford County	440	30	40	30	30
Berks County	3,680	290	370	260	260
Blair County	1,160	110	120	80	80
Bradford County	420	40	40	30	30
Bucks County	5,150	470	520	360	360
Butler County	1,410	170	140	100	100
Cambria County	1,510	90	150	110	110
Cameron County	50	<10	10	<10	<10
Carbon County	710	80	70	50	50
Centre County	620	70	60	40	40
Chester County	3,130	270	320	220	220
Clarion County	310	40	30	20	20
Clearfield County	860	80	90	60	60
Clinton County	450	40	50	30	30
Columbia County	570	60	60	40	40
Crawford County	740	70	70	50	50
Cumberland County	1,620	150	160	110	110
Dauphin County	2,620	230	260	180	180
Delaware County	5,200	530	520	360	360
Elk County	240	10	20	20	20
Erie County	2,840	270	290	200	200
Fayette County	1,470	140	150	100	100
Forest County	50	<10	10	<10	<10
Franklin County	1,140	100	110	80	80
Fulton County	130	<10	10	10	10
Greene County	270	20	30	20	20
Huntingdon County	530	30	50	40	40
Indiana County	750	100	80	50	50
Jefferson County	380	20	40	30	30

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

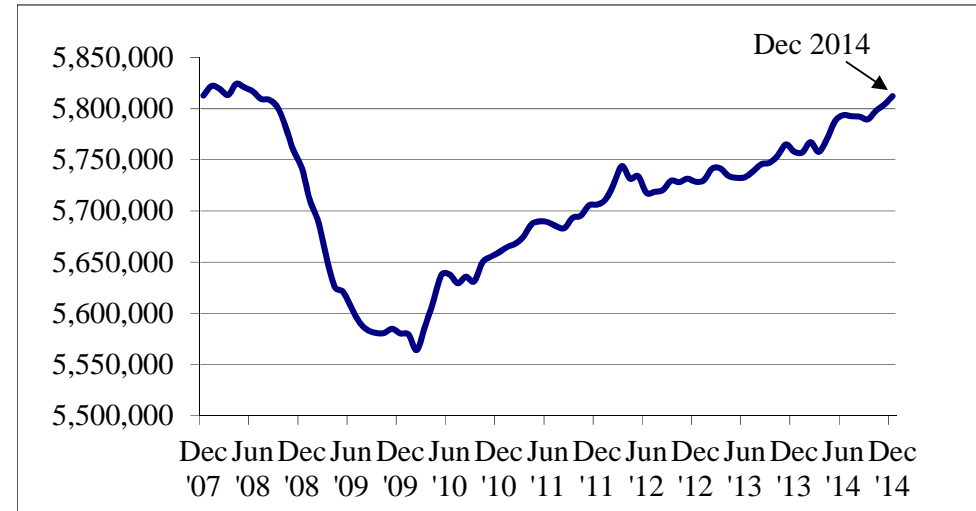
Area	Actual – Previous 12 Months		Projected – Next 3 Months		
	Jan 2014 – Nov 2014	Dec 2014	Jan 2015	Feb 2015	Mar 2015
Juniata County	180	20	20	10	10
Lackawanna County	2,450	240	250	170	170
Lancaster County	3,500	410	350	240	240
Lawrence County	810	100	80	60	60
Lebanon County	1,090	90	110	80	80
Lehigh County	3,780	310	380	260	260
Luzerne County	3,960	370	400	280	280
Lycoming County	1,260	100	130	90	90
McKean County	350	30	40	20	20
Mercer County	880	90	90	60	60
Mifflin County	400	30	40	30	30
Monroe County	1,540	130	160	110	110
Montgomery County	6,540	580	660	460	460
Montour County	140	20	10	10	10
Northampton County	2,550	240	260	180	180
Northumberland County	910	90	90	60	60
Perry County	410	40	40	30	30
Philadelphia County	19,780	1,900	1,990	1,380	1,380
Pike County	330	20	30	20	20
Potter County	150	10	20	10	10
Schuylkill County	1,600	140	160	110	110
Snyder County	250	30	30	20	20
Somerset County	780	50	80	50	50
Sullivan County	50	<10	10	<10	<10
Susquehanna County	310	20	30	20	20
Tioga County	420	20	40	30	30
Union County	220	20	20	20	20
Venango County	450	40	50	30	30
Warren County	310	50	30	20	20
Washington County	2,060	180	210	140	140
Wayne County	330	30	30	20	20
Westmoreland County	3,360	360	340	230	230
Wyoming County	310	30	30	20	20
York County	3,680	340	370	260	260
Other	9,700	900	980	680	680

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 December 2014 (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 5,812,300 in December.
- O-T-M change for December was +8,300 (+0.1%).
- O-T-Y change for December was +54,200 (+0.9%).
- Change since December 2007, the start of the recession, was -600 (-0.0%).
- Global Insight forecasts PA nonfarm jobs to recover to pre-recession levels (4th quarter 2007) in the 1st quarter 2015 at 5,822,000 (see page 27 for additional Global Insight forecasts).

U.S. Job Facts

- U.S. nonfarm jobs were at 140.3 million in December.
- O-T-M change for December was +252,000 (+0.2%).
- O-T-Y change for December was +2,952,000 (+2.1%).
- Change since December 2007 was +1,997,000 (+1.4%).

PA Jobs Detail

- Private sector jobs reached a record high of 5,098,200
- Education & health services, which had the largest supersector increase from November, also reached a record high.
- Over the year growth was concentrated in the private sector, with gains in nine of the ten private supersectors.
- The largest 12-month gains were in trade, transportation & warehousing and education & health services.

JOBS BY INDUSTRY

Pennsylvania Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment

Seasonally Adjusted

Industry Sector	December 2014	Change from November 2014	Change from December 2007	
			volume	percent
Total Nonfarm Jobs	5,812,300	8,300	-600	0.0%
Goods-Producing Industries	834,300	-2,900	-102,000	-10.9%
Mining & Logging	37,900	-100	16,600	77.9%
Construction	231,200	-4,800	-28,600	-11.0%
Manufacturing	565,200	2,000	-90,000	-13.7%
Durable Goods	348,600	500	-56,400	-13.9%
Nondurable Goods	216,600	1,500	-33,600	-13.4%
Service-Providing Industries	4,978,000	11,200	101,400	2.1%
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	1,124,100	3,300	-10,400	-0.9%
Wholesale Trade	231,000	400	-9,200	-3.8%
Retail Trade	639,500	2,800	-16,300	-2.5%
Transp., Warehousing & Utilities	253,600	100	15,100	6.3%
Information	86,600	200	-21,700	-20.0%
Financial Activities	314,200	800	-17,700	-5.3%
Finance & Insurance	254,600	1,000	-10,600	-4.0%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	59,600	-200	-7,100	-10.6%
Professional & Business Services	758,700	-2,000	46,800	6.6%
Professional & Technical Services	333,700	1,000	19,600	6.2%
Management of Companies	136,700	200	25,800	23.3%
Admin & Waste Services	288,300	-3,200	1,400	0.5%
Education & Health Services	1,171,200	4,700	94,000	8.7%
Educational Services	225,900	2,300	11,600	5.4%
Health Care & Social Assistance	945,300	2,400	82,400	9.5%
Leisure & Hospitality	549,800	3,400	46,500	9.2%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	96,600	-600	10,900	12.7%
Accommodation & Food Services	453,200	4,000	35,600	8.5%
Other Services	259,300	800	4,400	1.7%
Government	714,100	0	-40,500	-5.4%
Federal Government	96,600	800	-7,100	-6.8%
State Government	160,700	-200	-100	-0.1%
Local Government	456,800	-600	-33,300	-6.8%

Source: Current Employment Statistics

INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS

Industries with Growing Companies in 2nd Quarter 2014

Industry	Growing Companies	Industry	Growing Companies
Health Care & Social Assistance	336	Retail Trade	145
Prof., Scientific, & Technical Services	288	Construction	137
Manufacturing	258	Wholesale Trade	135

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 2014 was 1,940
- In **Health Care & Social Assistance** – Individual and Family Services; Home Health Care Services; Offices of Physicians; Child Day Care Services
- In **Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services** – Computer Systems Design and Related Services; Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services
- In **Manufacturing** – Architectural and Structural Metals Manufacturing; Printing and Related Support Activities; Plastics Product Manufacturing; Forging and Stamping

Industries with Declining Companies in 2nd Quarter 2014

Industry	Declining Companies	Industry	Declining Companies
Manufacturing	167	Accommodation & Food Services	115
Health Care & Social Assistance	167	Retail Trade	91
Prof., Scientific, & Technical Services	140	Administrative & Waste Services	90

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 2014 was 1,178
- In **Manufacturing** – Machine Shops, Turned Product, and Screw, Nut, and Bolt Manufacturing; Plastics Product Manufacturing; Semiconductor and Other Electronic Component Manufacturing; Coating, Engraving, Heat Treating, and Allied Activities
- In **Health Care & Social Assistance** – Individual and Family Services; Offices of Physicians; Nursing Care Facilities; Home Health Care Services
- In **Professional, Scientific, & Technical Services** – Architectural, Engineering, and Related Services; Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services; Computer Systems Design and Related Services

PA EMPLOYER ACTIVITIES

(Based on published media reports)

Reported^{1/} Openings or Expansions by Industry

Industry	Year-to-Date December 2014		Past 12 Months Jan 2014 to Dec 2014	
	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	3	249	3	249
Wholesale Trade	0	0	0	0
Retail Trade	13	1,250	13	1,250
Transportation and Warehousing	6	1,758	6	1,758
Information	1	80	1	80
Financial Activities	0	0	0	0
Professional and Business Services	2	236	2	236
Education and Health Services	2	767	2	767
Leisure and Hospitality	15	1,243	15	1,243
Other Services	1	30	1	30
Public Administration	0	0	0	0
Total	43	5,613	43	5,613

^{1/} Compilation of events and employment gain may be unconfirmed and incomplete.

Reported^{1/} Closings or Layoffs^{2/} by Industry

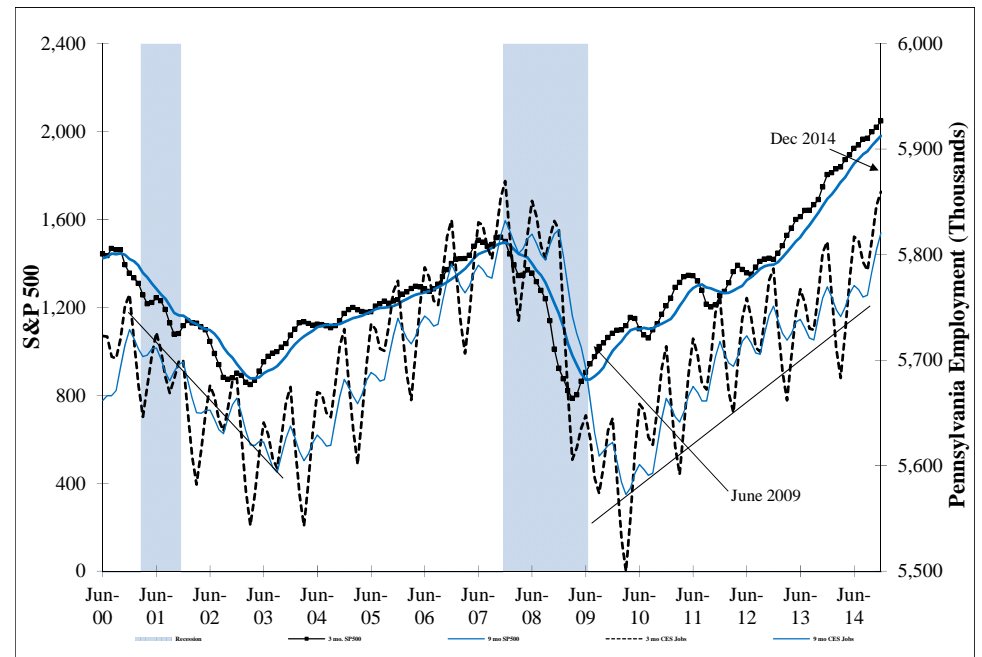
Industry	Year-to-Date December 2014		Past 12 Months Jan 2014 to Dec 2014	
	Events	Employment Loss	Events	Employment Loss
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	0	0	0	0
Mining	0	0	0	0
Utilities	0	0	0	0
Construction	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing	10	-569	10	-569
Wholesale Trade	1	-136	1	-136
Retail Trade	19	845	19	845
Transportation and Warehousing	9	1,231	9	1,231
Information	2	-63	2	-63
Financial Activities	1	-243	1	-243
Professional and Business Services	3	100	3	100
Education and Health Services	3	725	3	725
Leisure and Hospitality	16	1,175	16	1,175
Other Services	1	30	1	30
Public Administration	1	-154	1	-154
Total	66	2,941	66	2,941

^{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 - 2014, 3-month vs. 9-month moving averages



S&P 500 Index

- The Standard & Poor's 500 index closed at 2,059 in December, 9 points below the previous record high set in November 2014.
- The O-T-M change was -9 points (0.4%)
- The O-T-Y change was +211 points (+11.4%)

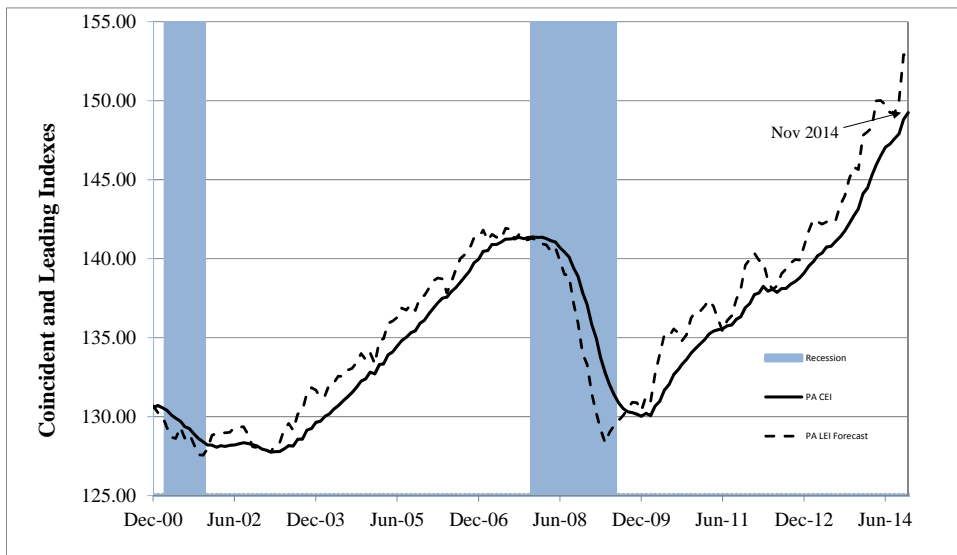
O-T-M: Over-the-Month
O-T-Y: Over-the-Year

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 59 out of 67 months since June 2009. It dropped below in July 2010 but rebounded in October 2010. It dropped below again in August 2011 due to uncertainty in the national economy, but it rose above again in January 2012 and has remained so through December 2014. The CES Jobs nine-month SMA has trended upwards since March 2010.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Pennsylvania's Monthly Coincident and Leading Indexes



Coincident Index

Pennsylvania's Coincident Index (CEI) is a measure of current economic activity in the state, and its trend is set to mirror that of its gross domestic product (GDP). Sustained increases in the index over time indicate growth in the economy, while sustained decreases indicate economic decline. The index is constructed from employment, hours worked in manufacturing, the unemployment rate and wage disbursements.

- In November 2014, the CEI was 149.2, slightly higher than the previous month's reading of 148.8

Leading Index

Pennsylvania's Leading Index (LEI) reflects where its economy is headed, and its value is a forecast of the value of the coincident index in 6 months. The index is constructed from the state's current coincident index, housing permits, initial unemployment claims, and vendor delivery time.

- In November 2014, the LEI stood at 152.9, unchanged from last month, and above the current CEI value of 149.2.

Since the coincident index has been rising since March 2010 except for a few isolated months and the leading index forecast is above it, these indicators signal that Pennsylvania is in a recovery which is anticipated to continue.

JOB SKILLS

The Currency of Job Skills

Job Skills have value. Just like occupations, job skills can be associated with varying levels of compensation. The estimated monetary value of a job skill is determined by taking the average of the annual wage of all the occupations where the particular job skill is found. For example, the knowledge area, "Biology", was found in 12.8 percent of occupations that averaged \$75,009 in salary. A new tool is available from CWIA to find the estimated monetary value of a job skill, which is available for the following Job Skills: Knowledge, General Work Activities, Detailed Work Activities, and Tools & Technologies.

The Currency of the Top 25 Knowledge Job Skills

Knowledge Area	% of Occupations Where Found	Average Wage of Occupations*
Biology	12.8%	\$75,009
Therapy and Counseling	11.0%	\$74,657
Medicine and Dentistry	10.4%	\$73,362
Personnel and Human Resources	22.3%	\$72,445
Foreign Language	1.6%	\$72,235
Economics and Accounting	17.6%	\$71,363
Sociology and Anthropology	12.5%	\$70,723
Psychology	24.9%	\$70,061
Philosophy and Theology	6.7%	\$69,959
History and Archeology	4.1%	\$69,928
Communications and Media	24.1%	\$69,208
Law and Government	28.7%	\$68,022
Physics	20.6%	\$67,956
Chemistry	18.2%	\$67,947
Computers and Electronics	42.9%	\$65,808
Sales and Marketing	17.4%	\$64,142
Education and Training	40.2%	\$64,094
Administration and Management	45.3%	\$62,581
Geography	10.8%	\$60,852
Telecommunications	13.9%	\$60,778
Clerical	40.4%	\$59,961
English Language	65.1%	\$59,665
Mathematics	60.6%	\$59,130

Source: CWIA analysis of Occupation Information Network (O*NET) data. *U.S. 2012.

For more information please visit www.paworkstats.pa.gov, then Job Skills on the left hand navigation menu, then select the file – Job skills currency calculator.

NEW HIRES

New Hires Reported to Pennsylvania, 2013 to 2014, 3rd Quarter

Industry Sector	2014 Q3	2013 Q3	Change from 2013 Q3	
			Volume	Percent
Total New Hires	741,900	669,100	72,800	11%
Goods-producing Industries	65,100	63,800	1,300	2%
Ag, Forestry, Fishing, Hunt.	3,100	3,300	-200	-6%
Mining	2,700	2,200	500	23%
Construction	29,300	26,600	2,700	10%
Manufacturing	30,000	31,700	-1,700	-5%
Service-providing Industries	624,600	568,000	56,600	10%
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	129,000	117,100	11,900	10%
Wholesale Trade	13,700	13,800	-100	-1%
Retail Trade	78,400	70,500	7,900	11%
Transp., Warehouse & Utilities	36,900	32,800	4,100	13%
Information	7,500	3,400	4,100	121%
Financial Activities	14,600	15,600	-1,000	-6%
Finance & Insurance	9,900	11,100	-1,200	-11%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	4,700	4,500	200	4%
Professional & Business Svcs.	227,700	188,100	39,600	21%
Professional & Technical Svcs.	24,400	23,300	1,100	5%
Management of Companies	5,700	4,000	1,700	43%
Admin & Waste Services	197,600	160,800	36,800	23%
Education & Health Services	134,200	135,300	-1,100	-1%
Educational Services	62,000	65,500	-3,500	-5%
Health Care & Social Assistance	72,200	69,800	2,400	3%
Leisure & Hospitality	90,800	88,600	2,200	2%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	21,500	20,800	700	3%
Accommodation & Food Svcs.	69,300	67,800	1,500	2%
Other Services	14,900	14,400	500	3%
Government	5,900	5,500	400	7%
Unclassified Industry	52,100	37,500	14,600	39%

- **Top Industries that have new hires above year ago levels** – Employment Services; Wired Telecommunications Carriers; Couriers and Express Delivery Services; Business Support Services; Sporting Goods, Hobby, and Musical Instrument Stores; Management of Companies and Enterprises; Grocery Stores; Nonresidential Building Construction
- **Top Industries that have new hires below year ago levels** – Elementary and Secondary Schools; Animal Food Manufacturing; Restaurants and Other Eating Places; Wholesale Electronic Markets and Agents and Brokers; Community Care Facilities for the Elderly; Converted Paper Product Manufacturing

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 High/Lows Seasonally Adjusted

State	Dec 2014 Rate (%)	Historical High		Historical Low	
		Date	Rate	Date	Rate
ND	2.8	Feb-83	6.8	Apr-14	2.5
NE	2.9	Feb-83	6.7	Feb-98	2.2
SD	3.3	Feb-83	6.0	Mar-00	2.5
UT	3.5	Mar-83	10.0	Mar-07	2.4
MN	3.6	Dec-82	9.1	Mar-99	2.5
ID	3.7	Feb-83	9.6	Mar-07	2.7
CO	4.0	Oct-10	9.1	Jan-01	2.6
HI	4.0	Jan-76	9.9	Dec-06	2.3
NH	4.0	Sep-92	7.6	May-87	2.1
IA	4.1	Mar-83	8.6	Oct-99	2.5
KS	4.2	Aug-09	7.5	Apr-79	3.0
MT	4.2	Mar-83	8.8	Dec-06	3.1
OK	4.2	Jun-83	9.2	Dec-00	2.8
VT	4.2	Jan-76	8.8	Apr-00	2.4
WY	4.2	Jan-87	9.1	Apr-79	2.3
TX	4.6	Nov-86	9.3	Jan-01	4.2
OH	4.8	Jan-83	13.9	Jan-01	3.8
PA	4.8	Mar-83	12.9	Mar-00	4.0
VA	4.8	Jan-83	7.8	Dec-00	2.2
WI	5.2	Jan-83	11.5	Feb-00	3.0
DE	5.4	Dec-76	9.3	Feb-89	2.8
MO	5.4	Feb-83	10.6	Jan-00	2.8
ME	5.5	Jan-77	9.0	Jan-01	3.1
MD	5.5	Nov-82	8.4	Feb-08	3.3
MA	5.5	Jan-76	11.1	Oct-00	2.6
NC	5.5	Feb-10	11.3	Mar-99	3.1

State	Dec 2014 Rate (%)	Historical High		Historical Low	
		Date	Rate	Date	Rate
FL	5.6	Mar-10	11.4	Aug-06	3.3
AL	5.7	Dec-82	14.3	Apr-07	3.2
AR	5.7	Jul-83	10.1	Nov-00	4.0
KY	5.7	Jan-83	12.0	Jun-00	4.1
IN	5.8	Jan-83	12.7	Apr-99	2.6
NY	5.8	Nov-76	10.3	Apr-88	4.0
WV	6.0	Mar-83	18.1	Mar-08	3.9
NM	6.1	Mar-83	10.0	Jun-07	3.4
IL	6.2	Feb-83	12.9	Feb-99	4.2
NJ	6.2	Dec-76	10.7	Jul-00	3.6
AK	6.3	Jun-86	11.5	Apr-07	5.9
MI	6.3	Dec-82	16.8	Mar-00	3.3
WA	6.3	Nov-82	12.2	May-07	4.4
CT	6.4	Nov-10	9.5	Oct-00	2.1
SC	6.5	Dec-09	11.9	Mar-98	3.2
TN	6.6	Jan-83	12.8	May-00	3.9
AZ	6.7	Jan-83	11.6	Jul-07	3.5
LA	6.7	Nov-86	12.8	Jul-06	3.6
OR	6.7	Jan-83	12.1	Feb-95	4.7
NV	6.8	Nov-10	13.9	Apr-00	3.8
RI	6.8	Mar-10	11.9	Jul-88	2.9
GA	6.9	Jan-10	10.4	Dec-00	3.3
CA	7.0	Oct-10	12.4	Jan-01	4.7
MS	7.2	Apr-83	13.5	Apr-01	4.9
DC	7.3	Feb-83	11.6	May-89	4.8

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 1st quarter 2014, Pennsylvania:

- **Gained 253,643 jobs** through establishments either opening or expanding
- **Lost 242,728 jobs** through establishments either contracting or closing
- Pennsylvania posted a net job gain of **10,915**

During the same period, in Pennsylvania:

- **74,898 establishments added jobs** through either expansions or openings
- **73,695 establishments lost jobs** through either contractions or closings

Private Sector Gross Job Gains and Losses in 1st Quarter 2014

Seasonally Adjusted

State	Gross Job Gains ^{1/}	Gross Job Losses ^{1/}	Net Job Change	Establishments with Job Gains	Establishments with Job Losses
PA	253,643	242,728	10,915	74,898	73,695
DE	22,392	21,103	1,289	5,877	5,815
MD	120,701	119,730	971	35,469	35,298
NJ	191,577	201,873	-10,296	54,074	56,427
NY	453,091	439,127	13,964	121,970	120,801
OH	250,208	245,509	4,699	64,506	64,360
WV	35,778	37,449	-1,671	10,030	10,639

^{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	December 2014	December 2013	Volume Change	Percent Change
Total Ads by Industry Sector	184,819	170,972	13,847	8.1%
Goods Producing Industries	11,582	9,714	1,868	19.2%
Ag, Forestry, Fishing, Hunt.	132	79	53	67.1%
Mining	302	268	34	12.7%
Construction	2055	1613	442	27.4%
Manufacturing	9,093	7,754	1,339	17.3%
Service Providing Industries	96,420	85,508	10,912	12.8%
Trade, Transp. & Utilities	21,490	22,651	-1,161	-5.1%
Wholesale Trade	5,535	5,282	253	4.8%
Retail Trade	11,254	11,878	-624	-5.3%
Transp., Warehouse & Utilities	4,701	5,491	-790	-14.4%
Information	2,764	2,585	179	6.9%
Financial Activities	11,036	9,080	1,956	21.5%
Finance & Insurance	8,785	6,957	1,828	26.3%
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	2,251	2,123	128	6.0%
Professional & Business Svcs.	29,474	25,185	4,289	17.0%
Professional & Technical Svcs.	11,557	9,247	2,310	25.0%
Management of Companies	92	57	35	61.4%
Admin & Waste Services	17,825	15,881	1,944	12.2%
Education & Health Services	23,957	18,044	5,913	32.8%
Educational Services	5,989	3,566	2,423	67.9%
Health Care & Social Assistance	17,968	14,478	3,490	24.1%
Leisure & Hospitality	3,970	4,194	-224	-5.3%
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	716	473	243	51.4%
Accommodations & Food Svcs.	3,254	3,721	-467	-12.6%
Other Services	2,190	2,440	-250	-10.2%
Government	1,539	1,329	210	15.8%
Unclassified or unavailable	76,817	75,750	1,067	1.4%

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

HELP WANTED ONLINE ADS

Pennsylvania Help Wanted Online Active Ads by Occupational Group

Occupational Group	December 2014	December 2013	Volume Change	Percent Change
Total	184,819	170,972	13,847	8.1%
Office and Administrative Support	21,069	18,574	2,495	13.4%
Sales and Related	20,750	23,573	-2,823	-12.0%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical	19,692	18,143	1,549	8.5%
Computer and Mathematical	18,876	16,902	1,974	11.7%
Management	17,078	15,943	1,135	7.1%
Transportation and Material Moving	14,414	14,076	338	2.4%
Business and Financial Operations	12,220	10,580	1,640	15.5%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	7,838	7,237	601	8.3%
Production	6,849	5,813	1,036	17.8%
Architecture and Engineering	6,605	5,967	638	10.7%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	6,488	6,233	255	4.1%
Healthcare Support	5,652	5,425	227	4.2%
Education, Training, and Library	4,543	3,609	934	25.9%
Community and Social Services	4,278	3,502	776	22.2%
Arts, Design, Ent, Sports, and Media	4,073	3,327	746	22.4%
Construction and Extraction	4,013	2,870	1,143	39.8%
Bldg & Grounds Cleaning & Maintenance	3,244	2,674	570	21.3%
Personal Care and Service	2,455	2,258	197	8.7%
Life, Physical, and Social Science	2,140	1,909	231	12.1%
Protective Service	1,674	1,432	242	16.9%
Legal	661	791	-130	-16.4%
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry	174	111	63	56.8%
Military Specific	33	23	10	43.5%
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.

HELP WANTED ONLINE ADS

Pennsylvania Top 10 Industries Help Wanted Online Active Ads

Industry	December 2014
Employment Placement Agencies	5,366
Temporary Help Services	5,031
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	4,256
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	4,054
Commercial Banking	3,844
Home Health Care Services	2,508
All Other Miscellaneous Ambulatory Health Care Services	2,309
Nursing Care Facilities	2,013
Offices of Physicians (except Mental Health Specialists)	1,764
Engineering Services	1,618

Pennsylvania Top 10 Occupations Help Wanted Online Active Ads

Occupation	December 2014
Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers*	7,704
Registered Nurses	6,474
Customer Service Representatives*	4,061
Retail Salespersons	4,016
First-Line Supervisors of Retail Sales Workers*	3,522
Supervisors/Managers of Office and Admin. Support Workers*	2,876
Computer Systems Analysts*	2,819
Software Developers, Applications*	2,524
Computer User Support Specialists	2,514
Maintenance and Repair Workers, General*	2,432

*2014 High Priority Occupation (HPO) for PA

HELP WANTED ONLINE ADS

Pennsylvania Top 10 Skills Help Wanted Online Active Ads

Skill	December 2014
Quality Assurance (QA)	5,342
Structured query language (SQL)	4,121
Pediatrics	3,582
Technical support	2,854
Customer relationship management (CRM)	2,816
Quality control	2,681
Software development	2,681
Bilingual	2,539
Java	2,518
Patient Electronic Medical Record (EMR)	2,137

Pennsylvania Top 10 Certifications Help Wanted Online Active Ads

Certification	December 2014
Driver's License	12,023
Commercial Driver's License (CDL)	9,348
Certified Registered Nurse (RN)	9,121
Certification in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)	4,485
Licensed Practical Nurse (LPN)	2,723
Basic Life Support (BLS)	2,523
Occupational Safety & Health Administration Certification (OSHA)	2,364
Certified in Nursing Administration (CNA)	2,049
Food safety programs (HACCP)	1,939
Medical License	1,618

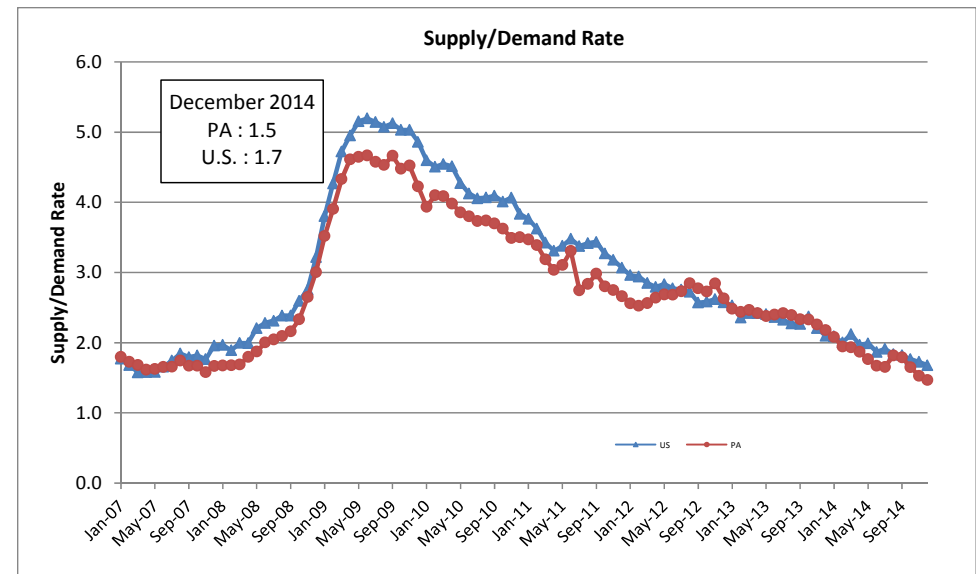
HELP WANTED ONLINE ADS

Pennsylvania Top 25 Employers Help Wanted Online Active Ads

Employer	Dec 2014
PNC Financial Services	2,333
Bayada	1,791
Judge Group, Inc.	1,370
Deloitte	1,006
Robert Half International	974
UPS	967
UPMC	944
Community Health Systems Inc	902
Randstad	831
Citizens Bank	825
Penn Medicine	820
Hospital of the University of PA	807
Allegheny Health Network	797

Employer	Dec 2014
Manpower	788
Kforce Professional Staffing, Inc.	787
Wells Fargo	665
Sears Holdings Corporation	645
Roehl	645
Home Depot	639
Lowe's	636
Main Line Health	624
West Penn Allegheny Health System	613
Johnson & Johnson	580
Genesis HealthCare	575
Macy's	560

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



Supply: Number of Unemployed
Demand: Number of Ads

Supply Demand Rate:
Number of Unemployed / Number of Ads

SHORT-TERM FORECASTS

(GLOBAL INSIGHT)

Pennsylvania Nonfarm Jobs Short Term Forecast

Seasonally Adjusted, In Thousands

	2015 Q2	2015 Q3	2015 Q4	2016 Q1	2016 Q2
PA	5,848	5,872	5,893	5,912	5,931
U.S.	141,413	142,077	142,681	143,287	143,905

NEWS OF THE MONTH

Introducing CWIA’s 2014-2015 Career Guides!

This year, we are introducing three versions of our Career Guide. Each version is specifically designed to meet the needs of a particular group of individuals - middle school students, high school students and job seekers. The middle and high school versions are currently available and the job seekers version will be available later this year.

Examples of information included in the Career Guides are wage and job outlook information, interest assessments, tips for marketing yourself, sources of financial aid and contact information for Pennsylvania’s public schools, PA CareerLink® offices and selected state agencies.

Find the guides at www.paworkstats.pa.gov, Products, and then Career Guide.

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

JOB SKILLS - Source: CWIA analysis of Occupation Information Network (O*NET) data

Job skills are personal abilities that help workers carry out job-related tasks. However, depending on the occupation, the required skills can be very different. For instance, construction workers need a unique set of skills different from accountants, teachers, or production workers. A Knowledge Area is a key educational or experience requirement for an occupation (e.g. Computers and Electronics). General Work Activities are types of job behaviors that occur across multiple occupations (e.g. interacting with computers). Detailed Work Activities are types of specific job behaviors or duties particular to an occupation (e.g. use computers to enter, access or retrieve data). Tools & Technologies are machines, equipment, tools, and information technologies that one could be expected to use in a particular occupation (e.g. Microsoft Access).

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)

