

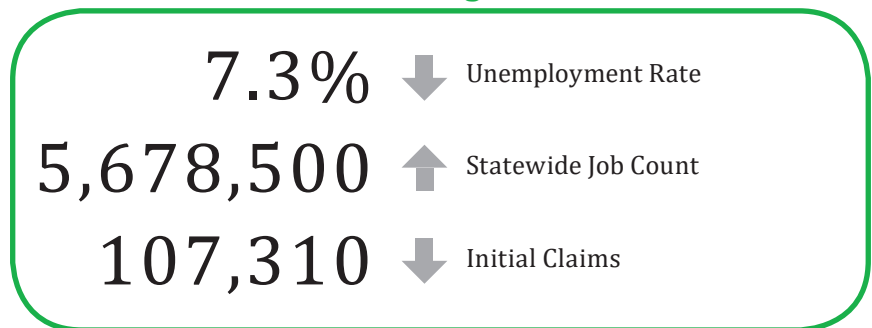
PA MONTHLY WORKSTATS

LABOR FORCE • JOBS • UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

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

2021

March 2021 Big Numbers



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

▶ Which industries had the largest job gains in March? ----- **Page 2**

NOTE: Because the data included in each month's estimates (primarily civilian labor force and nonfarm jobs data) are sample based, the data are subject to revisions. Once each year, estimates are adjusted to new levels based on additional or revised information collected after the initial release of the data (called a benchmark). Additionally, seasonal adjustment factors for historical labor force and nonfarm jobs data are updated each year. Revisions to the nonfarm jobs series and the statewide civilian labor force series through 2020 have been completed and are reflected in the PA Monthly Workstats publication containing January 2021 data. Revisions to the sub-state historical labor force series have not been completed and are not yet reflected in the January news release. Historical labor force revisions for sub-state areas are expected to be completed by the release of March data in late April 2021. For more information on the benchmarking process and revisions to historical data, please contact the Center for Workforce Information & Analysis at 1-877-4WF-DATA, or visit www.paworkstats.pa.gov.

▶ Find unemployment statistics by gender, race, age, and educational attainment. ----- **Page 4**

▶ View recent trends on exhaustees and the duration of unemployment. ----- **Page 6**

▶ Read snapshots from recent articles related to labor market data from across the state and from various industries. ----- **Page 7**

▶ What is the Underemployment (U-6) Rate? ----- **Back Page**

Note: The March unemployment, jobs, and claims data, as presented in this publication, reflect the effects of business and school closures implemented to mitigate the spread of coronavirus (COVID-19). This data is considered preliminary and is, therefore, subject to revision as it is finalized.

For additional information and resources, please contact:
Center for Workforce Information & Analysis (CWIA)
1-877-493-3282 | workforceinfo@pa.gov | workstats.dli.pa.gov

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY SUPERSECTOR

APRIL 2021 EDITION • MARCH 2021 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

The March unemployment, jobs, and claims data reflect the effects of closures implemented to mitigate the spread of COVID-19

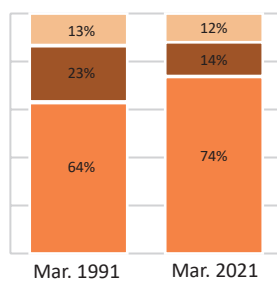
Industry	Jobs	Change from March 2020			Trend	SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST
		Volume	Percent			
Total Nonfarm Jobs	5,678,500	(369,200)	(6.1%)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total nonfarm jobs were up 24,000 over the month to 5,678,500 in March. This was the tenth increase in the past 11 months. As of March 2021, approximately 63% of the March and April 2020 nonfarm job losses had been recovered. Jobs rose over the month in 10 of the 11 industry supersectors. Education & health services had the largest volume supersector gain, up 8,500. The only decline was in construction, down 900 following 10 consecutive gains. Over the year, total nonfarm jobs were down 6.1% in the commonwealth compared to a decline of 4.5% nationally. All supersectors were down from year-ago levels, with the smallest volume decline in mining & logging. Leisure & hospitality (-112,500) was the only supersector that remained down by more than 100,000 from last March. The leisure & hospitality year-over-year deficit was more than the next two largest declines combined. 	
Goods-Producing Industries	814,900	(42,900)	(5.0%)			
<i>Mining & Logging</i>	21,500	(4,100)	(16.0%)			
Construction	251,400	(12,000)	(4.6%)			
Manufacturing	542,000	(26,800)	(4.7%)			
Service-Providing Industries	4,863,600	(326,300)	(6.3%)			
<i>Trade, Transportation, & Utilities</i>	1,101,900	(24,800)	(2.2%)			
Information	81,100	(7,400)	(8.4%)			
Financial Activities	323,400	(10,000)	(3.0%)			
Professional & Business Services	770,600	(40,800)	(5.0%)			
Education & Health Services	1,239,700	(64,600)	(5.0%)			
<i>Leisure & Hospitality</i>	447,500	(112,500)	(20.1%)			
Other Services	230,200	(29,400)	(11.3%)			
Government	669,200	(36,800)	(5.2%)			

* Italics signifies the greatest over-the-year movement

** Highlighting signifies an all-time high

HOW HAVE JOBS CHANGED OVER THE LONG TERM?

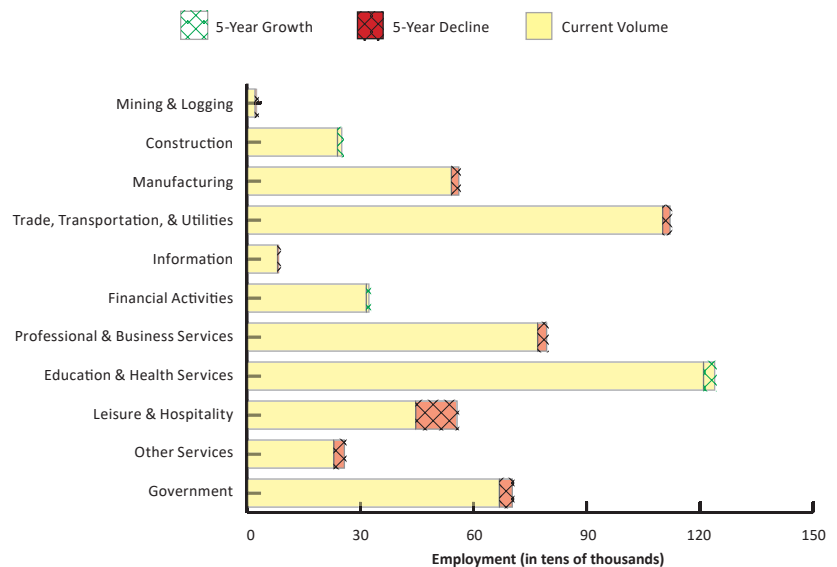
Percent of Total Nonfarm Jobs



Government
Goods-Producers
Private Service-Providers

Today, private service-providers make up a larger portion of total nonfarm jobs than they did 30 years ago, while goods-producers' share of jobs shrunk.

CHANGE IN SUPERSECTOR VOLUME (CURRENT VOLUME INCLUDES 5-YEAR GROWTH BUT NOT THE DECLINE)



Total nonfarm jobs have contracted 3.3 percent over the last five years with declines in eight of the 11 supersectors. Leisure & hospitality had the largest volume change from March 2016, down 109,400 jobs. Construction, financial activities, and education & health services were the supersectors with gains over the past five years.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

JOBS BY METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

APRIL 2021 EDITION • MARCH 2021 DATA

The March unemployment, jobs, and claims data reflect the effects of closures implemented to mitigate the spread of COVID-19

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

MSA	Jobs	Change from March 2020		
		Volume	Percent	Trend
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	362,400	(17,600)	(4.6%)	
Altoona	58,700	(2,600)	(4.2%)	
<i>Bloomsburg-Berwick</i>	41,700	<i>(1,200)</i>	<i>(2.8%)</i>	
Chambersburg-Waynesboro	58,500	(3,100)	(5.0%)	
East Stroudsburg	54,700	(4,600)	(7.8%)	
Erie	118,700	(8,700)	(6.8%)	
Gettysburg	33,600	(1,800)	(5.1%)	
Harrisburg-Carlisle	337,700	(14,800)	(4.2%)	
Johnstown	49,100	(3,700)	(7.0%)	
Lancaster	245,300	(16,200)	(6.2%)	
Lebanon	51,100	(2,700)	(5.0%)	
<i>Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington</i>	2,797,400	<i>(186,600)</i>	<i>(6.3%)</i>	
Pittsburgh	1,106,600	(76,400)	(6.5%)	
Reading	166,700	(13,800)	(7.6%)	
Scranton--Wilkes-Barre--Hazleton	246,900	(16,900)	(6.4%)	
<i>State College</i>	70,400	<i>(7,900)</i>	<i>(10.1%)</i>	
Williamsport	50,100	(2,400)	(4.6%)	
York-Hanover	180,200	(7,300)	(3.9%)	

* Italics signifies the greatest over-the-year movement

** Highlighting signifies an all-time high

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

- Monthly jobs increased statewide from April through November 2020 and that improvement was also evident across most (and sometimes all) of the 18 MSAs. December was the first month that monthly statewide job volume declined. Monthly jobs in December also fell in 13 MSAs. The statewide and MSA monthly jobs levels improved in early 2021 and, in March jobs increased statewide and in all MSAs except for the York-Hanover MSA where they were unchanged. Notwithstanding the generally improving monthly job markets, this was the twelfth consecutive month in which jobs fell over the year in each MSA and statewide.
- Nine MSAs exceeded the state's over-the-year percentage job loss of 6.1 percent in March, but the State College MSA was the only MSA where the percentage decline of jobs was in double digits (10.1%). The smallest percentage decline was in the Bloomsburg-Berwick MSA (2.8%).
- The smallest volume decrease in jobs over the past year occurred in the Bloomsburg-Berwick MSA. This MSA is much smaller than the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA and doesn't have all the industries present in the latter. However, its experience was similar to that of the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA in that jobs decreased primarily in the private sector and in service-providing industries (but to a lesser extent), and also decreased in the public sector and in goods-producing industries. The greatest percentage decrease in jobs in the private sector over the year was in leisure & hospitality (14.7%), while state government jobs had the largest overall percentage decline (18.2%).

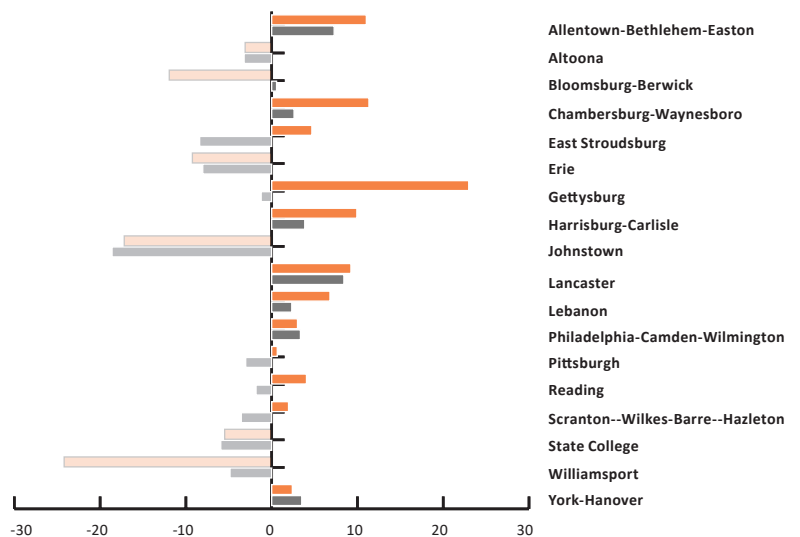
SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

(based on non-seasonally adjusted MSA industry data)

- Since most service-providing jobs are in the private sector, it is not surprising that the performance of both in adding jobs over the last decade was similar. In the first five years of the last decade, only the East Stroudsburg, Erie, and the Johnstown MSAs ended the half decade with fewer service-providing jobs than when it began. Conversely, in the most recent five years, service-providing jobs decreased in 17 MSAs and increased only in the Harrisburg-Carlisle MSA. The decreases in the most recent five-year period tended to be larger than the increases in the first five-year period, resulting in service-providing jobs decreasing in 10 MSAs over the decade.
- From March 2011 to March 2016, as the recovery was gathering steam, job growth was more widespread among the service-providing industries than it was in the goods-producing industries. In the latter, 11 MSAs experienced job growth, while in the former, jobs grew in 14 MSAs. Over the last five years, job declines in MSAs were less widespread in the goods-producing industries as jobs fell in only nine MSAs whereas jobs in service-providing industries declined in 17 MSAs. The percentage of job changes ranged from -11.0 percent to +6.8 percent in the goods-producing industries which exceeded the range of job changes (-14.3% to a marginal percentage increase that rounds to 0.0%) of the service-providing industries over the last five years.
- There has been a secular decline in government jobs over the most recent 10-year period which declined in 17 MSAs and was unchanged in the Lebanon MSA. Over the first five years of that decade, all MSAs experienced a decrease in government jobs except for the Lebanon and State College MSAs which increased and the Bloomsburg-Berwick MSA which was unchanged. Over the last five years 17 MSAs experienced government job declines and was unchanged in the Gettysburg MSA.

MSA 10-YEAR JOB CHANGE (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

GOODS-PRODUCING VERSUS SERVICE-PROVIDING INDUSTRIES



* Data are not seasonally adjusted, scale indicates percentage

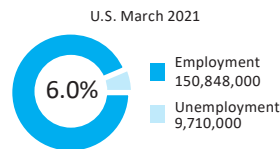
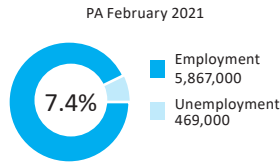
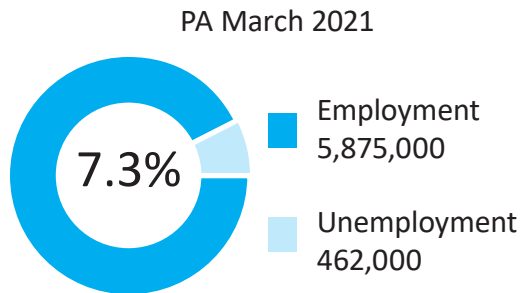
LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

LABOR FORCE FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND THE UNITED STATES

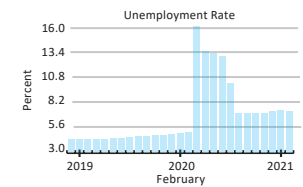
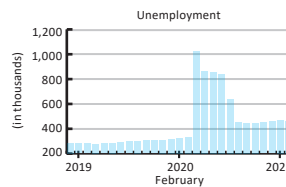
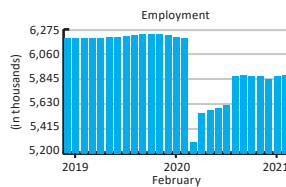
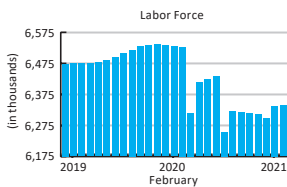
APRIL 2021 EDITION • MARCH 2021 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

The March unemployment, jobs, and claims data reflect the effects of closures implemented to mitigate the spread of COVID-19

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST



- Pennsylvania's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate decreased one-tenth of a percentage point over the month to 7.3 percent in March after February's unemployment rate was revised upward.
- PA's rate was 1.3 percentage points higher than the U.S. rate, which decreased two-tenths of a percentage point to 6.0 percent.
- The labor force was up 1,000 in March to 6,337,000, the second increase in a row.
- Employment was up 8,000 from last month to 5,875,000. This is also the second increase in a row.
- Unemployment decreased by 7,000 to 462,000 persons, the first decrease since October 2020.

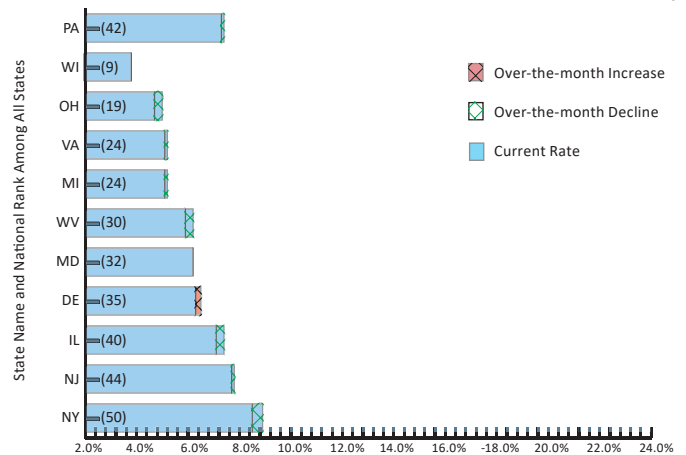


CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS) DATA

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

	Mar. 2021	Feb. 2021	Mar. 2020
Total	9.6	9.6	4.6
Gender			
Female	9.6	9.6	4.4
Male	9.7	9.5	4.7
Race			
Black	19.0	18.5	8.7
White	8.3	8.2	4.0
Age			
16 - 19	16.1	16.7	13.4
20 - 24	14.7	14.3	6.9
25 - 54	8.5	8.4	4.1
55+	9.2	9.2	3.4
Education			
Less than HS	14.4	14.5	7.7
HS Diploma	12.6	12.2	4.8
AD / Some College	9.4	9.5	4.3
BD or Higher	5.4	5.4	2.6
People with Disabilities	14.5	13.9	5.7
Veterans	8.6	8.5	5.3
Participation Rate	61.6%	61.7%	63.3%
Employment/Population Ratio	55.6%	55.8%	60.4%
Underemployment Rate (U-6)	14.8%	14.9%	8.4%
Discouraged Workers	17,000	16,600	13,000
Part-Time for Economic Reasons	253,800	261,200	186,200
Avg. Duration of Unemployment (weeks)	17.5	16.5	18.5
Long-term Unemployed (>26 weeks)	117,600	104,000	60,800

SELECT STATES' UNEMPLOYMENT RATES (RANK) (CURRENT VOLUME INCLUDES 5-YEAR GROWTH BUT NOT THE DECLINE)



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- PA's 12-month average unemployment rate from the CPS in PA stayed the same at 9.6 percent in March.
- The Employment-Population Ratio decreased two-tenths of a percentage point to 55.6, the thirteenth consecutive decrease.
- The U-6 rate was 14.8 in March, which decreased one-tenth of a percentage point from last month.
- The unemployment rate for veterans increased one-tenth of a percentage point to 8.6 percent. This is the fifth increase in a row.
- The Civilian Labor Force Participation Rate decreased one-tenth of a percentage point to 61.6 in March. This is the ninth decrease in a row.

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

LABOR FORCE FOR SELECT LOCAL AREAS

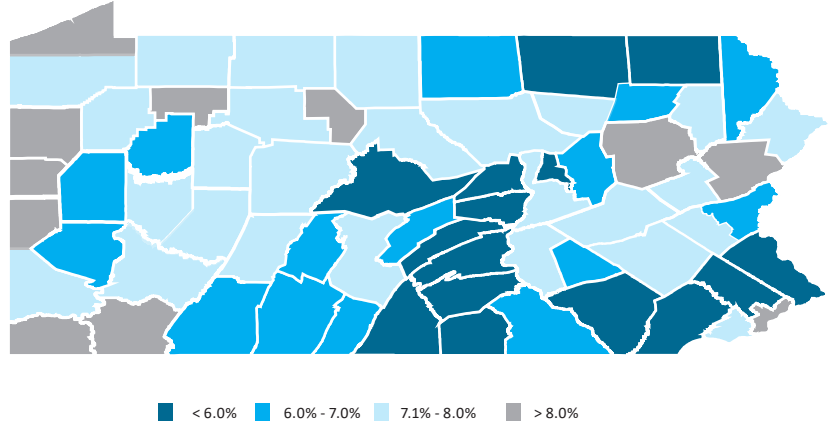
APRIL 2021 EDITION • MARCH 2021 DATA (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

The March employment, jobs, and claims data reflect the effects of closures implemented to mitigate the spread of COVID-19

SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

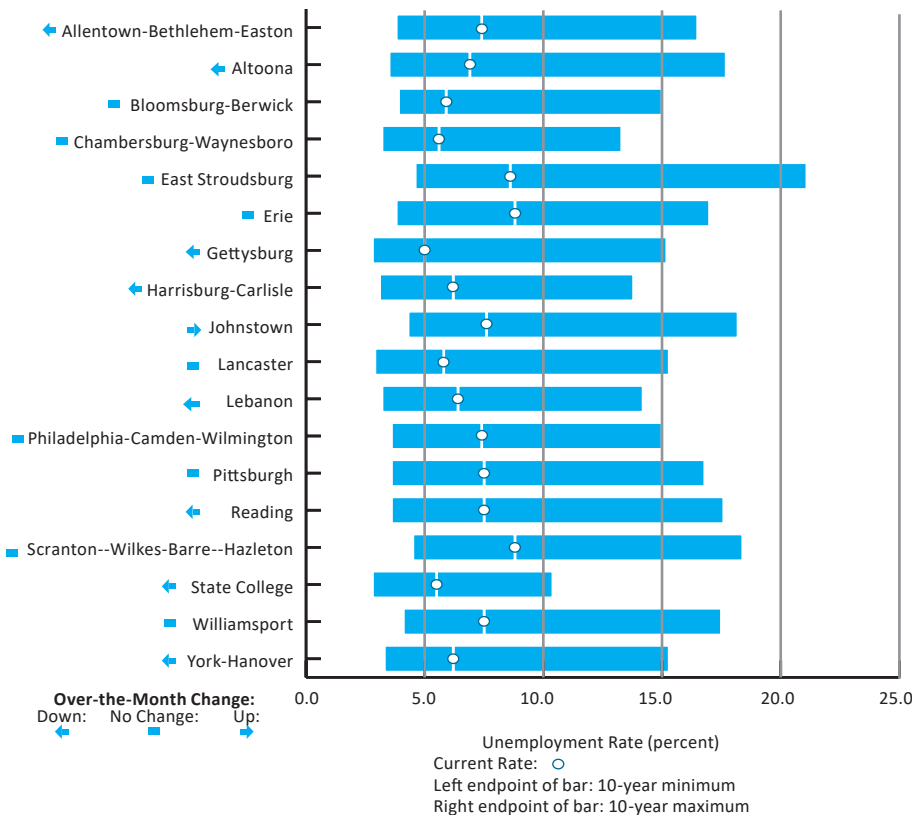
- In March, the unemployment rate rose over the year in 50 counties, fell in 16 counties and was unchanged in Fulton County. The largest over-the-year decrease in the unemployment rate was in Potter County (1.8%), while Philadelphia County had the largest over-the-year increase (3.7%). The state's increase of 1.5 percentage points in the unemployment rate over the year was exceeded by nine counties and equaled by Allegheny, Lackawanna, and Lebanon counties.
- The volume of unemployment rose over the year in 44 counties, fell in 21 counties and was unchanged in Pike and Union Counties. The largest volume increase (24,100) was in Philadelphia County, while the largest volume decrease was in Snyder County (200). In seven counties the increases were marginal and in another seven counties the decreases were marginal. The largest percentage increase in the volume of unemployment was 46.0% in Philadelphia County, while the largest percentage decrease was in Potter County (21.5%).
- In March, employment rose slightly in Potter, Sullivan, and Wayne counties and fell in the remaining 64 counties. Philadelphia County had the largest volume decrease in employment over the year (53,800), while the largest volume increase was in Wayne County (100). The largest percentage decrease over the year (8.4%) was in Centre County, while employment in Potter, Sullivan, and Wayne counties all increased by 0.4 percent.
- In March, the volume of labor force increased over the year in Wayne County and marginally in Sullivan County, while it decreased in the remaining 65 counties. The volume of both employment and unemployment increased in Sullivan and Wayne counties, but in each the volume of unemployment increased by more than employment increased, indicating that the increased labor force may not indicate an improving labor market. The largest volume decrease in labor force over the year was in Philadelphia County (29,700), while the largest percentage decline was in Centre County (7.4%).

County Unemployment Rates



Unemployment Rate by MSA

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



SPECIAL POINTS OF INTEREST

- In March, 17 MSAs experienced over-the-year increases in their unemployment rates, while the rate in Bloomsburg-Berwick fell by 0.1 percentage points. The largest increase was in the Erie MSA (2.6 percentage points). The range of changes in rates across the MSAs decreased in March as the largest increase fell and the smallest increase became a small decrease.
- Sixteen MSAs experienced an increase in the volume of unemployment over the year, while it fell in the Bloomsburg-Berwick and Johnstown MSAs. The largest increase in the volume of unemployment was 68,300 in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA, while the Bloomsburg-Berwick MSA had the largest decrease (100). The largest percentage increase was in the Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA (42.9%), while the largest percentage decrease was in the Bloomsburg-Berwick MSA (5.4%).
- Employment over the year decreased in all 18 MSAs. The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington MSA had the largest over-the-year decrease in employment (140,700), while the State College MSA had the largest percentage decrease (8.4%). The Gettysburg MSA had the distinction of having both the smallest over-the-year volume decrease (1,000) and the smallest percentage decrease (1.1 percent). Gettysburg shared the distinction of having the smallest percentage decrease with the Altoona and Harrisburg-Carlisle MSAs.
- In March, unemployment rates among the 18 MSAs were less dispersed and generally lower than rates among the counties and ranged from a low of 5.0 percent in the Gettysburg MSA to 8.8 percent in the Erie MSA. Nine MSAs had an unemployment rate in March that was higher than the state's rate of 7.3 percent, while the other nine MSAs had a lower rate.

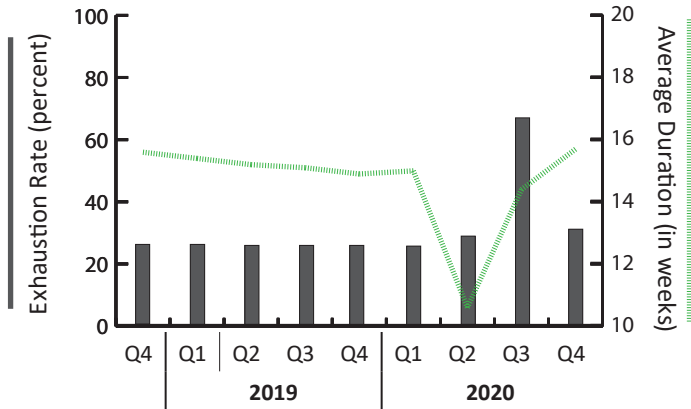
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

CLAIMS AND BENEFITS AT A GLANCE

APRIL 2021 EDITION • MARCH 2021 DATA (NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

The March unemployment, jobs, and claims data reflect the effects of closures implemented to mitigate the spread of COVID-19

DURATION OF CLAIMS AND EXHAUSTION RATE



DID YOU KNOW?

What is the CARES Act of 2020?

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act of 2020 introduced new programs in response to COVID-19.

Pandemic Unemployment Assistance (PUA): provides up to 39 weeks of unemployment benefits to qualifying individuals who are otherwise able to work and available for work except that they are unemployed, partially unemployed, or unable to work due to COVID-19 related reasons. Those eligible now include self-employed, those seeking part-time employment, individuals lacking sufficient work history, and those who otherwise do not qualify for regular UC.

Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation (PEUC): provides up to 13 additional weeks of 100% Federally-funded benefits to an individual who has exhausted all rights to any regular UC with respect to a benefit year that ended on or after July 1, 2019.

Extended Benefits (EB): provides an additional 13 weeks of benefits for individuals who have exhausted all benefits from the PEUC program and were unemployed during weeks between March 18, 2020 and December 31, 2020.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS WHO RECEIVED UC BENEFITS

REGULAR UC:

For the week ending Mar. 27, 2021: **122,953**
 For the week ending Feb. 27, 2021: **162,670**
 For the week ending Mar. 28, 2020: **626,667**

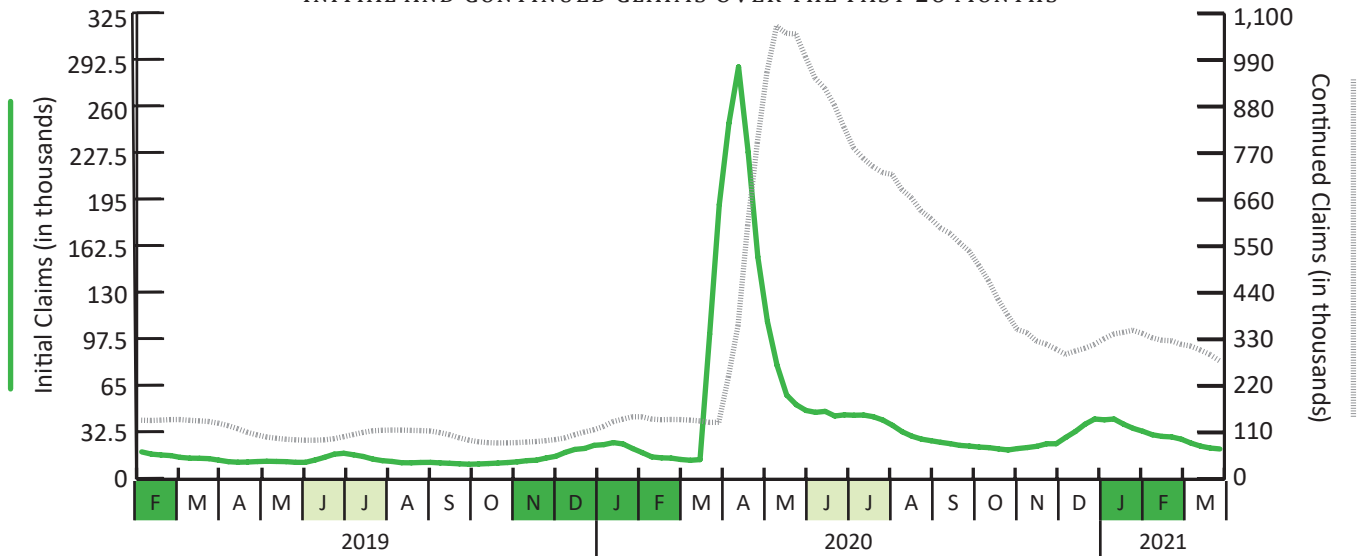
Pandemic Emergency UC (PEUC):

For the week ending Mar. 27, 2021: **221,253**
 For the week ending Feb. 27, 2020: **197,138**

Extended Benefits (EB):

For the week ending Mar. 27, 2021: **2,455**
 For the week ending Feb. 27, 2020: **41,034**

INITIAL AND CONTINUED CLAIMS OVER THE PAST 26 MONTHS



PENNSYLVANIA EMPLOYER ACTIVITY

PRESS UPDATE

APRIL 2021 EDITION

PA MONTHLY WORKSTATS PRESS UPDATE

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

fox43.com, April 14, 2021

Amazon announces plans to open new delivery station in Lancaster County in 2021

Amazon Logistics announced this week that it will open a new delivery station in Lancaster County. The new facility will be located at 1156 Four Star Drive in Mount Joy, the company said.

Amazon Logistics said the facility will create more than 100 full- and part-time jobs, "paying a starting wage of at least \$15 per hour and providing comprehensive benefits from their first day on the job."

The Lancaster County facility will join Pennsylvania's seven other existing delivery stations. Amazon said it has more than 250 delivery stations in the US.

Since 2010, Amazon said, the company has created more than 25,000 full- and part-time jobs in Pennsylvania and invested more than \$12.4 billion across the state, including infrastructure and compensation.

"These investments have contributed an additional \$11.7 billion to the Pennsylvania economy and have helped create more than 17,200 indirect jobs on top of Amazon's direct hires – from jobs in construction and logistics to professional services," the company said.

<https://www.fox43.com/article/news/local/lancaster-county/amazon-delivery-station-mount-joy-lancaster-county/521-465aaccd-3bef-4046-8100-d75e06f69856>

lehighvalleylive.com, March 30, 2021

Sheetz to hire nearly 1,200 workers across Pennsylvania

A family owned-and-operated restaurant and convenience chain plans to hire another nearly 1,200 workers to staff locations across Pennsylvania.

Sheetz made the announcement Monday as part of a national push to hire more than 2,800 workers nationally -- in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina and Ohio.

There are five Sheetz locations in the Lehigh Valley, including in the Bethlehem area, Whitehall Township, Palmer Township and Weisenberg Township. The newest locations are at 100 Trolley Line Drive off the Route 33 interchange in Palmer Township near Tatamy, and 2298 Golden Key Road in Weisenberg Township near the Berks County line.

Sheetz was established in 1952 in Altoona, Blair County. It is one of the United States' fastest-growing family convenience store chains with more than 600 store locations nationally and more than 20,000 employees.

<https://www.lehighvalleylive.com/allentown/2021/03/sheetz-to-hire-nearly-1200-workers-across-pennsylvania.html>

triblive.com, March 28, 2021

Amid loss of Iron City contract, City Brewing eyes ownership, management changes, adds jobs in Latrobe

New investors and a restructured management team are expected to take over in April at City Brewing, according to the Wisconsin-based company that operates Latrobe's brewery. Meanwhile, the company says the pending loss of Iron City Beer production should have little effect at the plant, where new jobs have been created.

Pittsburgh Brewing Co. revealed in February that it plans sometime in 2022 to move production of its flagship beers — Iron City, IC Light, IC Light Mango, Old German Premium Lager, American and American Light, and Block House Brewing Summer Break — from Latrobe to a new facility Pittsburgh Brewing plans to build at a shuttered PPG glass plant in East Deer.

Meanwhile, City Brewing has announced a plan to invest \$630 million in the growth of the company. The company's expansion program has added more than 50 new jobs at the Latrobe brewery.

<https://triblive.com/local/westmoreland/amid-loss-of-iron-city-contract-city-brewing-eyes-ownership-management-changes-adds-jobs-in-latrobe/>

BEHIND THE DATA

DEFINITIONS • SOURCES • WEB RESOURCES

LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (LAUS)

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

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

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

Labor Force: All persons classified as employed or unemployed.

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

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

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY (CPS)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (CES)

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

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

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION (UC)

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

Regular UC: Provides up to 26 weeks of benefits.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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